English Vocabulary
for International Exams

General and Academic English
for IELTS 5.5–8.0,
TOEFL iBT 4–5 and
PTE Academic 59–84

B2–C1
Upper-Intermediate to Advanced

Learn the words that matter!



EnglishLeo.com

1100 words • 2200 examples • Free audio and quizzes online

English Vocabulary for International Exams

General and Academic English Vocabulary for IELTS®, TOEFL® and PTE®

Sergei Jegorov

EnglishLeo.com



At EnglishLeo, we believe vocabulary is the foundation of real communication – and that learners deserve more than word lists. Our mission is to build the world's most useful and trustworthy vocabulary resource: the high-frequency, high-utility words that matter most for everyday English, presented in the way they are naturally used.

Our books and online courses are designed to take learners from their first encounter to confident use, whether they're building everyday English or preparing for international exams. We put modern technology to work for learners: natural pronunciation for every word and example, and unlimited opportunities to practise – anywhere, at any time.

- 44 units, 1,100 **high-frequency words** and 2,200 example sentences – built from a corpus of contemporary English, tutors' extensive exam-preparation experience, and careful analysis of past exam papers.
- Spanning **everyday and academic English** – the general words that carry a conversation and the formal ones that raise a written score, every entry earns its place across reading, writing, speaking and listening.
- **Clear definitions** written for learners – plain-English explanations that are easy to understand and use, not dense dictionary jargon.
- **Collocations and dependent prepositions** highlighted throughout – the natural word partnerships that lift a writing and speaking score.
- **Full audio online** for every word and example: see it, hear it, say it.
- An **interactive quiz** after every unit for instant feedback and a clear sense of progress.

Copyright

All rights reserved. © 2026 Sergei Jegorov

The right of Sergei Jegorov to be identified as the Author of the Work has been asserted by him in accordance with the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

Permission is granted to teachers, tutors, and learners to photocopy, print, and adapt individual units and pages from this book for non-commercial educational purposes only, provided this copyright notice is retained on each copy.

Worksheets and materials created from individual units may be freely shared for non-commercial use with the notice "© englishleo.com" retained.

All other rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, in whole or in substantial part, without the prior written permission of englishleo.com. Materials from this book may not be sold or used in any commercial product or paid course.

Disclaimer

This book is independently authored and is not endorsed by or affiliated with the British Council, IDP Education, Cambridge Assessment English, Pearson, Educational Testing Service (ETS), or any official IELTS, PTE, or TOEFL body.

This publication is intended for educational purposes only and is not intended to serve as a legal or scientific reference. Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the content. The author and publisher accept no responsibility for any errors or omissions, or for any outcomes related to the use of this material. No guarantee is made regarding exam results or score improvement.

Exam formats, scoring, and requirements are subject to change. Readers should verify current details with the relevant official test provider. Any references to third-party websites are provided for convenience only. The author and publisher do not guarantee that such websites will be available, error-free, updated, or corrected, and accept no responsibility for their content.

IELTS® is a registered trademark of the University of Cambridge, the British Council, and IDP Education Australia. PTE® and Pearson Test of English® are trademarks of Pearson Education Ltd. TOEFL® and TOEFL iBT® are registered trademarks of Educational Testing Service (ETS). All trademarks are the property of their respective owners and are used solely to identify the exams this book is intended to help readers prepare for. Their use does not imply any affiliation with or endorsement by the trademark owners.

For more information or permissions, contact: info@englishleo.com

Is this the right book for me?

This book is for learners at upper-intermediate to advanced level (B2–C1) who are preparing for an international English exam such as IELTS, TOEFL or PTE. If you can already hold a conversation and read a general text with confidence but want a wider and more precise range of words — especially the academic vocabulary these exams reward — then yes, it is written for you. It works just as well for studying on your own as it does in class.

In exam terms, B2–C1 corresponds to roughly IELTS band 5.5–8.0, TOEFL iBT 4–5, and PTE Academic 59–84. If your target score sits in these ranges, this is the vocabulary the examiners expect you to know.

What does this book contain?

The book has 44 units and 1,100 words. Every entry gives the word's part of speech, a clear definition and two example sentences — 2,200 examples in all — that show the word in a natural context. Units 1–24 focus on general B2 vocabulary, and Units 25–44 move into more academic C1 vocabulary, so the book grows with you as your English develops. Every word and example is also recorded online, and each unit ends with an interactive quiz to check your progress.

I want to improve my vocabulary

A strong vocabulary pays off in every part of the exam. In reading, knowing more words means faster understanding and less guessing — you spend your time answering questions, not decoding the passage. In listening, you recognize words at natural speed, so lectures and conversations no longer slip past you. In writing, precise and varied vocabulary — with the correct prepositions and natural collocations — is exactly what examiners reward: the right word in the right register, in the right combination. And in speaking, having the word you need keeps you fluent — no long pauses while you search for it.

This book is built to give you that advantage: the words that genuinely appear in international exams, and the practice to make them your own. Learn a little every day, and you will feel the difference in all four skills.

Study tips

Work at your own pace; there is no need to finish a unit in one sitting. For each word, **read the definition**, **study both examples**, and **listen to the audio** so that you learn how to say it, not only what it means. Notice how words combine with others — their collocations and the prepositions that follow them — because these partnerships are what make your English sound natural. After each unit, **take the online quiz**, and then return to earlier units a few days later: this kind of spaced repetition is what fixes words in your memory.

A note for teachers

This book also works as a ready-made classroom resource. Each unit provides a lesson core — a focused set of words with definitions, model sentences, audio and a quiz already prepared — so you can spend your time teaching rather than building materials. The 1,100 words are chosen for their frequency and usefulness across all four skills, and the units progress from general B2 vocabulary (Units 1–24) to more academic C1 vocabulary (Units 25–44), so you can pitch your lessons at the right level.

A few ideas for the classroom: set the wordlist and audio before class so students arrive already familiar with the words, then use lesson time for speaking and writing; run the online quiz as a diagnostic at the start of a unit and again at the end to show progress; and draw attention to the collocations and dependent prepositions, the partnerships that lift a writing and speaking score. AI tools make excellent companions here — use them to generate exam-style practice from a unit's wordlist to re-level or re-theme the examples for your group, or to have students research a word in full and present it to the class.

You are welcome to use individual units in your lessons — including private and paid tutoring — and to share worksheets you have created from them with other teachers, as long as you include a notice of the source. Reproducing the complete book, or any commercial use of the material, is not permitted. The full license terms are at englishleo.com — and you can explore the full course there too.

Contents

Unit 1 abandon – adequate 7
Unit 2 adjust – anticipation 9
Unit 3 apparent – bypass 11
Unit 4 cause – confirmation 13
Unit 5 conflict – crystal 15
Unit 6 currency – domestic 17
Unit 7 dominant – entity 19
Unit 8 equipment – extent 21
Unit 9 external – function 23
Unit 10 fund – identity 25
Unit 11 ideology – induction 27
Unit 12 inevitable – invent 29
Unit 13 invest – margin 31
Unit 14 mass – motive 33
Unit 15 neglect – overcome 35
Unit 16 overlap – prescribe 37
Unit 17 preserve – pursuit 39
Unit 18 qualify – rely 41
Unit 19 renovate – rough 43
Unit 20 scheme – species 45
Unit 21 specific – suggest 47
Unit 22 summarize – terminate 49
Unit 23 theme – tuition 51
Unit 24 underestimate – widespread 53
Unit 25 abrupt – appreciably 55
Unit 26 appropriate – biased 57
Unit 27 calibrate – colony 59
Unit 28 combine – concede 62
Unit 29 conceivable – consultation 64
Unit 30 contempt – convey 66
Unit 31 convince – deductive 68
Unit 32 define – diagnosis 70
Unit 33 differ – dubious 72
Unit 34 elective – extrinsic 74
Unit 35 fabricate – immaculate 76
Unit 36 imminent – inevitability 78
Unit 37 infallible – isolation 80
Unit 38 juncture – nuance 82
Unit 39 objective – precedent 84
Unit 40 precipitation – questionable 86
Unit 41 rampant – resolve 88
Unit 42 resonate – spurious 90
Unit 43 stance – trivial 92
Unit 44 ultimate – zealous 94

Unit 1

abandon | verb
to leave something permanently or stop doing something

> *Archaeologists **abandoned** the excavation site before winter storms arrived.*

> *He **abandoned** the experiment after repeated failures.*

abnormal | adjective
different from what is usual or expected

> *The data showed **abnormal** fluctuations in temperature.*

> *What causes **abnormal** behavior in animals?*

abnormally | adverb
in a way that is not normal, usual, or expected

> *Cells grew **abnormally** after the treatment.*

> *The temperature rose **abnormally** in the region.*

absent | adjective
not present in a place, situation, or condition

> *Several students were **absent from** the lecture.*

> *Key data are **absent from** the report.*

absorb | verb
to take in or soak up energy, liquid, or information

> *The material slowly **absorbed** the spilled chemical during the experiment.*

> *Learners **absorb** knowledge through active participation and discussion.*

abstract | noun
a short summary of a research article, paper, or presentation

> *The **abstract** should briefly outline the methodology used.*

> *Scholars must write an **abstract for** the thesis.*

abstract | adjective
not relating to specific things; existing as an idea or a quality

> *The discussion became very **abstract**, moving away from concrete examples.*

> ***Abstract** concepts are difficult to test scientifically.*

acceleration | noun
the process of becoming faster or the rate of increase in speed or progress

> *What causes the **acceleration** of climate change?*

> *We measured the **acceleration** of falling objects.*

acceptable | adjective
good enough to be agreed to, allowed, or approved in a situation

> *The proposal offered an **acceptable** solution to the funding problem.*

> *The delay was **acceptable** given the severe weather conditions.*

access | verb
to reach, enter, or use something, especially information or resources

> *Students can **access** the library's online resources from home.*

> *Analysts **accessed** the database for statistical analysis.*

accessible | adjective
easy to get to, use, or understand

> *The teacher explained the complex topic in a way that was **accessible to** all students.*

> *The museum is **accessible** by public transport.*

accidental | adjective
happening by chance and not planned or intended

> ***Accidental** damage occurred during the equipment transport.*

> *Was the data loss **accidental** or caused by system failure?*

accompany | verb
to go with or be together with something or someone

> *Who will **accompany** you **to** the conference?*

> *High fever may **accompany** this illness.*

account | noun
a description, explanation, or record of events or ideas

> *She gave a detailed **account** of the experiment.*

> *Did you read her **account** of the journey?*

accreditation | noun
official recognition that an organization or program meets required standards

> ***Accreditation** is necessary to ensure the program meets high standards.*

> *The lab is waiting for **accreditation** approval.*

accredited | adjective
officially recognized as meeting a required standard, especially for education or training

> *The university is an **accredited** academic institution.*

> *Only **accredited** labs can perform this test.*

accuracy | noun
the quality of being correct, exact, and free from errors

> *We need to improve the **accuracy** of the model.*

> *It is possible to predict the outcome with reasonable **accuracy**.*

accurate | adjective
correct, exact, and without mistakes

> *The results were **accurate** within a small margin of error.*

> *Is this information **accurate** and reliable?*

achievement | noun
something successfully done, especially through effort or skill

> *What was your biggest academic **achievement** this year?*

> *The project's greatest **achievement** was solving a long-standing research problem.*

acknowledge | verb
to accept, recognize, or admit the truth or importance of something

> *Do you **acknowledge** the limitations of your study?*

> *We must **acknowledge** the role of technology in education.*

acknowledgment | noun
the recognition or acceptance of something or someone

> *Their pioneering work received **acknowledgment from** the academic community.*

> *He nodded **in acknowledgment** as she walked past.*

adapt | verb
to change something or yourself to fit new conditions or situations

> *Plants **adapt to** changes in temperature over time.*

> *Businesses must **adapt** their strategies **to** new market conditions.*

adaptability | noun
the ability to change or adjust to new conditions or situations

> *Recent findings highlight the **adaptability** of certain species to climate change.*

> ***Adaptability** helps students succeed in different learning environments.*

adaptation | noun
the process of adjusting to new conditions, or a change that improves survival or function

> *Evolution involves the **adaptation** of species **to** their environment.*

> *This chapter examines human **adaptation to** extreme cold environments.*

adequate | adjective
enough or acceptable for a particular need or purpose

> *The sample size was **adequate for** the study.*

> *Students received **adequate** support during the course.*

Listen & take the Unit 1 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u1

Unit 2

adjust | verb
to change something slightly to make it more suitable or effective

> *You must **adjust** the microscope for better focus.*

> *How can workers **adjust** quickly **to** new environments?*

adjustment | noun
a small change made to improve accuracy, fit, or effectiveness

> *The **adjustment** of the temperature affected the reaction.*

> *He **made an adjustment to** the research method.*

advance | noun
a change, discovery, or invention that brings progress

> *The paper describes recent **advances in** artificial intelligence.*

> ***Advances in** medicine save millions of lives each year.*

advise | verb
to give someone guidance or a recommendation about what they should do

> *We employ an expert to **advise on** new technology.*

> *Lawyers **advised** him **against** signing the agreement quickly.*

affect | verb
to influence or cause a change in someone or something

> *Your opinion will not **affect** my decision.*

> *Childhood experiences **affect** personality development throughout life.*

affirm | verb
to state clearly that something is true or that you support something

> *Several experts **affirmed** that the data remained reliable.*

> *She **affirmed** her commitment to the initiative's goals.*

aggregate | adjective
formed by the collection or combination of several separate parts or items

> *The **aggregate** amount of funding was significant.*

> *This analysis presents **aggregate** data from multiple international studies.*

aggressive | adjective
showing strong, forceful behavior that may seem threatening

> *We need to **get** more **aggressive** in our approach.*

> *Why did the lawyer take such an **aggressive** position today?*

aid | verb
to help or support someone or something in achieving a goal

> *Technology **aids in** communication across the world.*

> *How can visuals **aid** learning in classrooms?*

allocate | verb
to give or set apart resources, time, or tasks for a purpose

> *The teacher **allocated** time **for** group discussions.*

> *The board **allocated** more funds **to** medical research programs.*

allocation | noun
the process of giving or setting apart resources, time, or tasks for a purpose

> *Resource **allocation** is essential for effective project management.*

> *The **allocation** of roles improved teamwork during the experiment.*

alter | verb
to change something, usually in a small but significant way

> *How can stress **alter** human behavior?*

> *Will new evidence **alter** the final conclusion?*

alteration | noun
a small or significant change made to something in form or condition

> *If there is any **alteration to** the formula, the results may change unexpectedly.*

> *Did you notice any **alteration in** the final report?*

altitude | noun
the height of a place or object measured above sea level or ground

> *The plane reached an **altitude** of ten thousand meters.*

> *Meteorologists measured temperature changes **at** different **altitudes**.*

amend | verb
to change or improve a document, law, or process

> *The committee decided to **amend** the report.*

> *They will **amend** the contract to include new conditions.*

amendment | noun
an official change made to a law, document, or agreement to improve it

> *She suggested an **amendment** to improve clarity.*

> *Did the council accept the **amendment to** the proposal?*

analyze | verb
to examine something in detail to understand or explain it

> *We are still **analyzing** the survey responses.*

> *The scientist **analyzed** the chemical reactions step by step.*

ancient | adjective
very old, from a time long ago in history

> *The museum displays **ancient** tools used by early farmers.*

> ***Ancient** cities often had walls for protection against attacks.*

annotate | verb
to add short notes to a text to explain or comment on it

> *I **annotated** several charts for clearer interpretation.*

> *The text was **annotated with** her own comments.*

announce | verb
to make something known publicly, especially a decision or future plan

> *The institute **announced** major changes to its curriculum.*

> *When will they **announce** the final results?*

annual | adjective
happening once every year or relating to one year

> *This document includes the **annual** performance review for all departments.*

> *The university hosts an **annual** science conference every June.*

anonymous | adjective
without a name or identity known, given, or made public

> *Many donors preferred to stay **anonymous**.*

> *Police received an **anonymous** phone call about the accident.*

antibacterial | adjective
preventing or killing bacteria, especially to stop infection or contamination

> *This medicine has strong **antibacterial** properties.*

> *Microbiologists tested new **antibacterial** agents in controlled trials.*

anticipate | verb
to expect or prepare for something that is likely to happen

> *What do you **anticipate** the results to be?*

> *We **anticipate** higher costs in next year's research program.*

anticipation | noun
the act of expecting or looking forward to something happening

> *Many students had a feeling of **anticipation** before graduation.*

> *Work began early **in anticipation** of delays.*

Listen & take the Unit 2 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u2

Unit 3

apparent | adjective
easy to see, understand, or notice; clear to the eye or mind

> *It **became apparent** that we needed more data.*

> *The **apparent** cause of the delay was heavy traffic.*

appendix | noun
a separate part at the end of a book or report giving extra information

> *Please refer to the **appendix** for additional data.*

> *Did the author include a map in the **appendix**?*

application | noun
the practical use of an idea, method, or technology for a specific purpose

> *The **application** of new technology improved the process.*

> *What are the main **applications** of this theory in medicine?*

appreciate | verb
to recognize the value or importance of something

> *We **appreciate** your feedback on the study.*

> *Students often **appreciate** clear explanations of complex topics.*

appreciation | noun
a feeling or understanding of the value, quality, or importance of something or someone

> *Her **appreciation** of art grew during her university studies.*

> *Can we **express** our **appreciation to** those who helped with this initiative?*

approach | noun
a way or method of dealing with a situation, problem, or task, especially in research or study

> *They revised their **approach to** the problem after further analysis.*

> *This therapeutic **approach** shows promising clinical results.*

approach | verb
to deal with or think about a problem or situation in a particular way

> *He **approached** the conversation carefully, knowing she was upset.*

> *The issues should be **approached with caution**.*

approximate | verb
to calculate or estimate something to be almost correct but not exact

> *We can **approximate** the total cost based on current data.*

> *She **approximated** the distance by counting her steps.*

argue | verb
to give reasons to support an opinion or idea in speech or writing

> *Many scientists **argue** that climate change is caused by human activity.*

> *Economists **argue for** different approaches to taxation.*

assess | verb
to carefully judge or measure the quality, value, or importance of something

> *Analysts **assessed** the risks before starting the trial.*

> *Teachers **assess** progress at the end of each term.*

assessment | noun
an evaluation or judgment of something's quality, value, ability, or importance

> *The final **assessment** will include a written report and an interview.*

> *Environmental **assessments** are required before building large industrial projects.*

assign | verb
to give someone a particular task, duty, or responsibility

> *The manager **assigned** roles based on team members' strengths.*

> *I've been **assigned** the task of looking after the new students.*

assignment | noun
a specific task or piece of work given to someone to complete

> *This **assignment** requires research from at least three sources.*

> *Our first **assignment** is to write a short academic essay.*

assist | verb
to help someone do something, especially in a task or process

> *Can you **assist** me **with** setting up the experiment?*

> *Two experts **assisted** the team during the field study.*

assistance | noun
the act of helping someone with a task or situation

> *Our team needed technical **assistance** to run the complex experiment.*

> *Could you offer any **assistance with** the lab report?*

assume | verb
to accept something as true without proof or clear evidence

> *It's easy to **assume** the results will be the same every time.*

> *Should we **assume** the experiment was correctly conducted?*

assumption | noun
something that is accepted as true without proof or complete evidence

> *If you make one wrong **assumption**, it can affect the whole model.*

> *The theory is based on several important **assumptions**.*

autobiographical | adjective
describing events or experiences from a person's own life

> *The author included many **autobiographical** details in her essay.*

> *The song lyrics feel deeply personal and **autobiographical**.*

automate | verb
to use machines or computers to do tasks previously done by people

> *Efforts to **automate** factory operations often spark debates over workforce displacement.*

> *Can we **automate** this system to reduce human error?*

bacterial | adjective
relating to or caused by bacteria

> *If conditions are warm, **bacterial** infections can spread quickly.*

> *How can we prevent **bacterial** contamination in food production?*

beneficial | adjective
producing good or helpful results; having a positive effect

> *Regular exercise is **beneficial for** overall health.*

> *Sunlight is **beneficial for** plant growth.*

bibliography | noun
a list of books, articles, or sources used or mentioned in academic writing

> *The **bibliography** appears at the end of the research paper.*

> *Does your **bibliography** include any primary sources?*

bond | noun
a strong connection or relationship between people, ideas, or substances

> *What **bond** exists **between** these two theories?*

> *Chemical **bonds** hold atoms together in a molecule.*

brief | adjective
short in duration or concise in detail

> *Can you give me a **brief** explanation of this theory?*

> *Her presentation was **brief** but very informative.*

budget | verb
to plan and control how much money will be spent on something

> *Students should learn how to **budget** their living expenses.*

> *We need to **budget** enough funds for laboratory equipment.*

bypass | verb
to avoid something by using a different route or method

> *A new road now **bypasses** the town.*

> *They let us **bypass** the usual admissions procedure.*

Listen & take the Unit 3 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u3

Unit 4

cause | noun
something that makes an event, action, or condition happen

> *Climatologists are studying the main **cause** of climate change.*

> *The exact **cause** of the disease remains unknown.*

cause | verb
to make something happen, especially something bad or unexpected

> *If stress is not managed, it may **cause** students to perform poorly in exams.*

> *The experiment **caused** unexpected chemical reactions.*

civil | adjective
relating to ordinary citizens and their rights, duties, or social relationships

> *The government promised to protect **civil** rights and freedoms.*

> ***Civil** society plays a key role in democratic development.*

civilization | noun
an advanced human society with developed culture, technology, and social organization

> *Ancient Egyptian **civilization** made great progress in architecture.*

> *The fall of the Roman **civilization** changed European history.*

clarification | noun
an explanation that makes something clearer or easier to understand

> *We asked for **clarification about** the data collection process.*

> *Can you provide a **clarification on** the method used?*

clarify | verb
to make something clearer or easier to understand by giving more details or explanation

> *Dr. Chen **clarified** the purpose of the experiment to new participants.*

> *Can you **clarify** what this term means in context?*

clarity | noun
the quality of being clear or easy to understand

> *His argument lacks **clarity** in its final conclusions.*

> *The scientist explained the process with great **clarity**.*

climate | noun
the general feeling or situation in a place at a particular time

> *Small businesses are finding it hard to survive in the present economic **climate**.*

> *The new policies have created a **climate** of fear.*

cognitive | adjective
relating to mental processes such as thinking, learning, and understanding

> *She researched **cognitive differences** among bilingual students.*

> *How do **cognitive skills** influence academic performance?*

coincide | verb
to occur at the same time or in the same way

> *The two theories **coincide on** many important points.*

> *The vacation **coincides with** the start of the new semester.*

coincidence | noun
a situation where events happen together by chance, not by plan

> ***By coincidence**, both scientists made the same discovery.*

> *Was it **just a coincidence** or something more meaningful?*

coincidental | adjective
happening by chance or without intentional planning

> *The similarities between the studies are **coincidental**.*

> *Do you think this pattern is **coincidental** or related?*

collaborate | verb
to work together with someone to achieve a common goal or result

> *The students are encouraged to **collaborate on** the assignments.*

> *How can experts from different fields **collaborate** effectively?*

collaboration | noun
the act of working together to achieve a shared goal

> *The paper is a result of international **collaboration**.*

> *The project required close **collaboration with** local communities.*

collaborative | adjective
involving two or more people or groups working together

> *This was a **collaborative** effort between three universities.*

> *What are the benefits of a **collaborative** approach to research?*

collapse | verb
to fall down or fail suddenly, often after losing strength or support

> *The project **collapsed** due to lack of funding.*

> *The bridge **collapsed** after years of poor maintenance.*

collapse | noun
a sudden failure, breakdown, or falling down of a system or structure

> *Economic **collapse** affected millions of people.*

> *What factors led to the **collapse** of the system?*

comparable | adjective
similar enough in quality, amount, or size to be fairly judged together

> *The students showed **comparable** levels of academic achievement.*

> *The results are not directly **comparable** because of different methods.*

compare | verb
to examine two or more things to find their similarities or differences

> *Students **compared** their results **with** those of other groups.*

> *Government statistics **compare** energy use across several European countries.*

compatibility | noun
the ability of two things to exist or work together without conflict

> *Chemists studied the **compatibility** of different chemical substances.*

> *How do you assess the **compatibility** of this system with others?*

complex | adjective
having many connected parts, details, or ideas that are difficult to understand or analyze

> *The problem is too **complex for** a simple explanation.*

> *Why is this chemical process so **complex**?*

compromise | verb
to reach an agreement by giving up part of what you want

> *They **compromised** after reviewing each other's legal concerns.*

> *We **compromised on** timelines during the planning meeting.*

compromise | noun
an agreement in which each side accepts less than it wants

> *The final **compromise** satisfied the most people involved.*

> *They **reached a compromise** after several difficult sessions.*

confirm | verb
to prove that something is true, correct, or certain through evidence or information

> *Observations **confirmed** that the data were accurate.*

> *Can you **confirm** the date of the next meeting?*

confirmation | noun
the act of proving that something is true, correct, or officially accepted

> *Further experiments are needed for full **confirmation** of the findings.*

> *Can you provide **confirmation** of your attendance?*

Listen & take the Unit 4 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u4

Unit 5

conflict | verb
to disagree strongly or be in opposition with something or someone

> *The results **conflict with** previous studies on the topic.*

> *Their opinions often **conflict** during discussions.*

consent | noun
permission or agreement to do something, especially after consideration

> *Can you confirm your **consent for** the research participation?*

> *Teachers must obtain parental **consent for** trips.*

consent | verb
to agree to or allow something after thinking carefully

> *The editorial board **consented** to publish the final report.*

> *She had not **consented to** the use of her data.*

consequence | noun
a result or effect of an action, situation, or decision

> *The **consequences** of climate change are becoming serious.*

> *Every action brings its own **consequences**.*

consequently | adverb
as a result or therefore; showing a cause-and-effect relationship

> *The system failed and **consequently** delayed all experiments.*

> *They ignored the warning and **consequently** faced heavy losses.*

consider | verb
to think carefully about something before making a decision or forming an opinion

> *Several universities are **considering** new methods to reduce errors.*

> *Have you **considered** applying for a research grant?*

considerable | adjective
large in amount, degree, or importance

> *The undertaking required **considerable** time and effort.*

> *A **considerable** number of students joined the program.*

considerably | adverb
by a large amount; to a significant degree

> *The results varied **considerably between** the two experiments.*

> *Conditions have improved **considerably** over the past decade.*

consist | verb
to be made up or formed of particular parts or elements

> *The dataset **consists** of more than 500 samples.*

> *The mixture **consisted** mainly of organic compounds.*

consistent | adjective
always behaving or happening in the same way; not changing

> *She gave **consistent** answers during the long interview.*

> *We must be **consistent in** applying the rules.*

constant | adjective
happening continuously or remaining unchanged over a period of time

> *She worked under **constant** pressure during the semester.*

> ***Constant** monitoring is required to ensure safety.*

consume | verb
to use something such as energy, time, or resources

> *The task **consumed** all available time.*

> *Modern societies **consume** more energy than ever before.*

consumption | noun
the act of using resources, energy, or materials

> *UN data analyzed global water **consumption** trends over two decades.*

> *What factors influence household electricity **consumption**?*

contemporary | adjective
belonging to the same time period or existing in the present time

> *Many **contemporary** artworks reflect social issues.*

> *How do **contemporary** theories differ from classical ones?*

contrast | noun
a clear difference between two or more people, things, or ideas

> *The **contrast between** theory and practice is clear.*

> *Data show a **contrast in** growth rates.*

contribution | noun
something that is given, added, or done to help achieve a result

> *Her **contribution to** medical science was widely recognized.*

> *Financial **contributions** supported the research program.*

corporate | adjective
relating to a large company or business organization

> *The firm introduced a new **corporate** strategy.*

> *Many graduates seek **corporate** jobs after university.*

credit | noun
official or public recognition or trust for doing something good

> *She deserves **credit for** trying her best.*

> *All contributors shared **credit for** the discovery.*

crisis | noun
a time of great danger or serious difficulty

> *The company is suffering a severe **crisis** of confidence.*

> *Environmental **crises** demand immediate action.*

critical | adjective
extremely important or necessary for the success of something

> *External reviewers highlighted several **critical** weaknesses in the proposal.*

> *Your decision is **critical to** our future.*

criticize | verb
to say what is wrong or bad about something

> *The project has been **criticized** as a waste of money.*

> *Experts strongly **criticized** the report **for** major inaccuracies.*

cross-section | noun
a view or sample showing the inside or typical part of something

> *The **cross-section** shows layers of the Earth's crust.*

> *This survey gives a **cross-section** of public opinion on healthcare reform.*

crucial | adjective
extremely important or necessary for success or results

> *Teamwork is **crucial for** completing any large-scale initiative.*

> *Why is timing so **crucial** in this experiment?*

crystal | noun
a solid material with a regular pattern of atoms or molecules

> *Snowflakes are tiny ice **crystals**.*

> *Scientists examined the structure of the **crystal** under a microscope.*

Listen & take the Unit 5 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u5

Unit 6

currency | noun
the system or type of money used in a particular country

> *The euro is the common **currency** in many European countries.*

> *How stable is the local **currency** during inflation?*

cycle | noun
a series of events that repeat in the same order

> *Water moves through the natural water **cycle**.*

> *Economic **cycles** affect employment and growth.*

defense | noun
the act of protecting something from attack, criticism, or danger

> *The country invested more in national **defense**.*

> *The lawyer spoke **in defense** of her client.*

deforestation | noun
the cutting down or clearing of forests, often causing environmental damage

> *If **deforestation** continues, habitats for endangered species will shrink.*

> *Satellite imagery confirms **rapid deforestation** in the region.*

delegate | verb
to give someone else responsibility or authority to do a task

> *Minor tasks should be **delegated to** your assistants.*

> *Some managers find it difficult to **delegate**.*

demand | noun
the need or desire for goods, services, or resources that people are willing to buy or use

> *If **demand** increases, the price of products typically rises.*

> *What factors affect the **demand** for housing?*

demand | verb
to ask for something forcefully, or to require something as necessary

> *The teacher **demanded** clear answers from students.*

> *This task **demands** a lot of energy.*

demonstrate | verb
to show or prove something clearly through evidence or action

> *The data clearly **demonstrate** a positive trend.*

> *How can we **demonstrate** the effectiveness of this method?*

demonstration | noun
the act of showing or proving something clearly

> *The training included a practical **demonstration** of lab techniques.*

> *Could you give a brief **demonstration** for the class?*

depress | verb
to make someone feel sad or to reduce strength or value

> *Wet weather always **depresses** me.*

> *The recession has **depressed** the housing market.*

depressed | adjective
feeling very sad or having reduced activity or value

> *She felt **depressed** after the exam results.*

> *The economy remained **depressed** for months.*

depression | noun
a state of deep sadness or a long period of low economic activity

> *If patients exercise regularly, it can help treat **depression**.*

> *What are the main causes of economic **depression**?*

determine | verb
to discover facts through research, or to be the main factor that causes something

> *Our primary goal was to **determine** the cause of the population decline.*

> *Blood tests were used to **determine** the infection source.*

discriminate | verb
to recognize or identify differences between things using analysis or measurement

> *The model accurately **discriminates** healthy cells **from** damaged ones.*

> *We must **discriminate** relevant **from** irrelevant data.*

display | verb
to show something clearly so it can be seen or noticed

> *The museum **displays** ancient artifacts.*

> *Does the chart **display** all the necessary details?*

dispute | noun
a disagreement or argument between parties, often requiring resolution or legal intervention

> *The contract **dispute** was settled through mediation.*

> *They became **embroiled in a dispute with** their competitors.*

disrupt | verb
to interrupt or prevent something from continuing in its normal way

> *New technologies often **disrupt** traditional industries and business models.*

> *How did the pandemic **disrupt** global supply chains?*

distinct | adjective
clearly different or separate from others

> *The species has several **distinct** features.*

> *Are these two languages **distinct** or related?*

distinction | noun
a clear difference or special quality that separates things or people

> *There is a clear **distinction between** theory and practice.*

> *The law **makes** no **distinction between** citizens.*

distinctive | adjective
having a quality that clearly makes something different and easy to recognize

> *This plant has a **distinctive** leaf shape.*

> *What makes this design so **distinctive**?*

distinguish | verb
to recognize or show the difference between things or people

> *Children can easily **distinguish** colors and shapes.*

> *Can you **distinguish** fact **from** opinion here?*

distribute | verb
to give or spread something among several people or areas

> *Heat is evenly **distributed** through the material.*

> *How do we **distribute** resources fairly?*

diverse | adjective
showing variety or having many different types

> *The country has a **diverse** climate and geography.*

> *How **diverse** is the group of participants?*

document | verb
to record or provide written evidence of something

> *Field observations **documented** the effects of climate change on local wildlife.*

> *All participants must **document** their results accurately.*

domestic | adjective
relating to home life or a country's internal affairs

> ***Domestic** production increased after the new policy.*

> *Firms expand abroad when the **domestic** market is saturated.*

Listen & take the Unit 6 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u6

Unit 7

dominant | adjective
more powerful, important, or noticeable than others

> *One species **became dominant** after the climate changed.*

> *English remains the **dominant** language in business.*

download | verb
to transfer data or files from the internet or another system

> *About 100,000 users illegally **downloaded** episodes of the show.*

> *Have you **downloaded** the latest update yet?*

draft | noun
a first or unfinished version of a text, plan, or document

> *She completed a **draft** of her research proposal.*

> *Can you **revise the draft** before submission?*

dramatic | adjective
sudden, striking, or full of emotion and effect

> *There was a **dramatic fall** in temperature overnight.*

> *Why did sales show such a **dramatic increase**?*

drought | noun
a long period with very little or no rain affecting plants and animals

> *The country suffered a **severe drought** last summer.*

> *Agricultural experts study how **droughts** affect food production.*

due date | noun
the final or expected date when something must be completed or happens

> *They extended the **due date** because of technical problems.*

> *What is the **due date** for this assignment?*

duration | noun
the period of time during which something continues or exists

> *Taking antibiotics will shorten the **duration** of the illness.*

> *What changes occurred throughout the **duration** of the study?*

dynamics | noun
the way in which people or things interact and affect each other

> *Social **dynamics** influence voting behavior in many countries.*

> *Market **dynamics** are working in the company's favor.*

ecologist | noun
a scientist who studies the relationships between living things and their environment

> *Marine **ecologists** study fish populations in oceans.*

> *Who is the most famous **ecologist** in your country?*

economy | noun
the system by which a country produces and uses goods and money

> ***Economies** depend on both trade and technology.*

> *The national **economy** is growing slowly this year.*

ecosystem | noun
a community of living things and their environment working together as a system

> *Pollution damages ocean **ecosystems** worldwide.*

> *How does climate change affect local **ecosystems**?*

electron | noun
a tiny negatively charged particle that moves around an atom's nucleus

> *The atom loses one **electron** and becomes positively charged.*

> ***Electrons** are studied in physics and materials science experiments.*

element | noun
a pure chemical substance made of only one type of atom

> *Oxygen is an essential **element** for human life.*

> *How many **elements** are listed in the periodic table?*

eliminate | verb
to completely remove or get rid of something unwanted or unnecessary

> *The new process **eliminates** unnecessary steps.*

> *Can this treatment **eliminate** the risk of infection?*

elimination | noun
the process of removing or getting rid of something unwanted or unnecessary

> *The **elimination** of errors improved the results.*

> *They discussed the **elimination** of outdated safety rules.*

emission | noun
the act of releasing gas, light, heat, or radiation into the environment

> ***Emissions from** power plants affect air quality.*

> *Environmental agencies monitor methane **emissions from** farms.*

emphasis | noun
special attention or importance given to something

> *Current government policy **places emphasis on** environmental sustainability.*

> *Why is there such strong **emphasis on** data accuracy?*

emphasize | verb
to give special importance or attention to something

> *He **emphasized** how little was known about the disease.*

> *Can you **emphasize** the main argument in your essay?*

encounter | verb
to experience or face something, especially a problem or difficulty

> *Field teams **encountered** unexpected challenges during data collection.*

> *Have you ever **encountered** resistance to your proposals?*

endangered | adjective
at serious risk of disappearing or becoming extinct

> *Many **endangered** species need urgent protection.*

> *How can we save **endangered** wildlife?*

enforce | verb
to make sure that a law or rule is followed

> *Governments must **enforce** environmental protection laws.*

> *Who is responsible for **enforcing** these safety standards?*

enforcement | noun
the act of making people obey a law or rule

> *Law **enforcement** requires cooperation between different agencies.*

> *If **enforcement** remains weak, rule violations will continue.*

enroll | verb
to officially join a course, program, or institution as a member or student

> *You need to **enroll** before the end of August.*

> *She **enrolled in** two history courses during her second semester.*

ensure | verb
to make certain that something happens or is true

> *If you want to **ensure** accuracy, perform regular checks on laboratory results.*

> *How can we **ensure** equal access to education?*

entity | noun
something that exists as a single, independent unit or organization

> *The university is an independent **legal entity**.*

> *The two companies will combine to **form** a new **entity**.*

Listen & take the Unit 7 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u7

Unit 8

equipment | noun
the tools, machines, or devices needed for a particular purpose

> *The experiment was delayed due to faulty **equipment**.*
> *Do you know how to operate this medical **equipment**?*

establish | verb
to prove or show something clearly, especially a fact or truth through evidence

> *Clinical trials **established** a clear link between diet and memory function.*
> *How can we **establish** the accuracy of these claims?*

estimate | verb
to roughly calculate or judge the value, amount, or size of something

> *Economists **estimate** growth at around three percent this year.*
> *Can you **estimate** the cost of the entire renovation?*

ethics | noun
a system of moral principles that guides behavior or decisions

> *Scientists follow strict research **ethics** in experiments.*
> *Professional **ethics** require honesty and fairness in all actions.*

ethical | adjective
related to what is morally right or acceptable

> *They raised **ethical** concerns about the method.*
> *Is it **ethical** to test products on animals?*

ethnic | adjective
relating to a group of people with shared cultural or national identity

> *The survey included different **ethnic** groups.*
> *How do **ethnic** differences influence social interaction?*

evaluate | verb
to carefully judge the quality, importance, or value of something

> *We need to **evaluate** how well the policy is working.*
> *The trial will **evaluate** the effectiveness of the different drugs.*

evidence | noun
information or facts that show something is true or valid

> *There is strong **evidence for** climate change.*
> *What kind of **evidence** was used in the investigation?*

evident | adjective
clear and easy to see or understand

> *It was **evident** that the experiment needed further replication.*
> *It became **evident** that the data were incomplete.*

evolution | noun
the gradual process of change or development over time

> *Cultural **evolution** affects language and social behavior.*
> *The theory of **evolution** explains how species adapt to environments.*

evolve | verb
to gradually develop or change into a more advanced form

> *Human societies **evolved** from small groups to complex states.*
> *If the virus is repeatedly exposed to the drug, it may **evolve** resistance to treatment.*

exceed | verb
to go beyond a set limit, level, or expectation

> *Profits **exceeded expectations** last quarter.*
> *The temperature **exceeded** normal summer levels.*

excess | noun
an amount that is more than necessary, allowed, or usual

> *An **excess** of sugar can harm your health.*
> *Inspectors found pollution levels **in excess** of legal safety limits.*

excessive | adjective
more than is reasonable, necessary, or acceptable

> *If noise levels become **excessive**, student concentration may suffer.*
> ***Excessive** stress may lead to health problems.*

exclude | verb
to prevent someone or something from being included or allowed

> *They **excluded** two variables **from** the analysis.*
> *Why did the panel **exclude** those participants?*

exclusion | noun
the act of leaving someone or something out

> *Social **exclusion** can lead to inequality and conflict.*
> *The **exclusion** of key data affected the final results.*

exhibit | verb
to show or display something, often publicly or clearly

> *Students **exhibited** great creativity in their final projects.*

> *The sample **exhibited** strong magnetic properties.*

expand | verb
to increase in size, number, or amount; to make something larger

> *The company plans to **expand into** Asian markets.*

> *Can we **expand** this research further?*

expansion | noun
the process of becoming larger or more extensive

> *The rapid **expansion** of cities affects the environment.*

> *Economic **expansion** created thousands of new jobs.*

exploit | verb
to use something effectively or to take advantage of a resource or opportunity

> *Some companies **exploit** legal loopholes to avoid paying taxes.*

> *How can we **exploit** this discovery for medical use?*

exploitation | noun
the use of something or someone for benefit, often unfairly or excessively

> *Resource **exploitation** damages many natural ecosystems.*

> *Migrant workers are vulnerable to **exploitation**.*

expose | verb
to make something visible or known that was hidden or secret

> *An internal audit **exposed** weaknesses in the current system.*

> *Whistleblowers **exposed** serious safety risks in the factory.*

exposure | noun
the state of being affected by or open to something harmful or influential

> *Long **exposure to** sunlight can damage the skin.*

> *What are the health effects of radiation **exposure**?*

extension | noun
the act of making something longer or larger in space, time, or range

> *The deadline **extension** allowed students to finish their work.*

> *The company plans an **extension** of its research center.*

extensive | adjective
covering a large area, range, or amount

> ***Extensive** damage was caused by the earthquake last year.*

> *The library holds an **extensive** collection of medieval manuscripts.*

extent | noun
the degree, amount, or scope to which something applies or exists

> *The **full extent** of the damage remains unknown.*

> *Marine biologists **measured the extent** of coral reef degradation.*

Listen & take the Unit 8 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u8

Unit 9

external | adjective
coming from outside a place, organization, or system

> ***External** factors influenced the experiment's results.*

> *The company faced **external** pressures from international competitors.*

extinct | adjective
no longer existing; having died out completely

> *Many animal species **became extinct** due to climate change.*

> *Several languages are now nearly **extinct**.*

extract | verb
to remove or take something out, especially by force or special method

> *Geneticists **extracted** DNA samples from ancient bones.*

> *How do we **extract** useful minerals from the rock?*

extraction | noun
the process of removing or obtaining something from a source

> *This section describes the **extraction** of key nutrients from plants.*

> *What are the environmental effects of oil **extraction**?*

factor | noun
something that helps cause or influence a result or outcome

> *Age is an important **factor** in language learning.*

> *Economic **factors** play a key role in migration patterns.*

faculty | noun
a department in a university or the teaching staff in it

> *She works in the **faculty** of engineering.*

> ***Faculty** members attended the international conference.*

feature | noun
an important or noticeable part or quality of something

> *The main **feature** of this model is its simplicity.*

> *One notable **feature** of the design was its energy efficiency.*

fee | noun
a sum of money paid for a service, course, or professional advice

> *Tuition **fees** vary between institutions.*

> *What does the **fee** include exactly?*

fiction | noun
a thing that is invented or imagined and is not true

> *The claim that vaccines cause autism is complete **fiction**.*

> *Is the distinction between legal fact and **fiction** always clear?*

firm | adjective
strong, definite, and not easily changed or moved

> *She gave a **firm** answer after careful consideration.*

> *The board took a **firm** decision on the budget.*

flaw | noun
a mistake, weakness, or fault that reduces quality or correctness

> *The theory has a major logical **flaw**.*

> *Small **flaws** appeared during product testing.*

flexibility | noun
the ability to change or adapt easily to new situations

> ***Flexibility** helps teams respond to change.*

> *How much **flexibility** is built into the plan?*

flexible | adjective
able to change or be adjusted easily without breaking or losing strength

> *The plan must remain **flexible** to meet new demands.*

> *Is this method **flexible** enough?*

fluctuate | verb
to change level, strength, or value frequently

> *Interest rates may **fluctuate** monthly.*

> *Why do prices **fluctuate** so often?*

format | noun
the general structure, arrangement, or design of something

> *The essay must follow the standard academic **format**.*

> *The report **format** includes tables, graphs, and appendices.*

formula | noun
a fixed rule, method, or mathematical expression for solving a problem

> *The company follows a simple **formula for** success.*

> *Do you know the **formula for** acceleration?*

formulate | verb
to create or develop a plan, rule, or idea carefully and clearly

> *Engineers **formulated** a plan to reduce waste in production.*

> *How do we **formulate** clear research questions?*

fossils | noun
the preserved remains or traces of ancient plants or animals found in rocks

> ***Fossils** provide evidence of life millions of years ago.*

> *How do **fossils** help scientists understand evolution?*

found | verb
to start or establish an organization, institution, or company

> *The university was **founded** in the nineteenth century.*

> *They **founded** a lab for renewable energy.*

foundation | noun
the basic idea, structure, or organization on which something is built or based

> *Theory forms the **foundation** of scientific inquiry.*

> *Trust is the **foundation** of effective teamwork.*

founder | noun
a person who starts an organization, company, or institution

> *She is the **founder** of a famous medical charity.*

> *Who was the original **founder** of this institution?*

framework | noun
a basic structure or system that supports or organizes an idea or project

> *The **framework** of the study includes three main stages.*

> *Can you explain the **framework** of the model?*

fuel | verb
to increase, strengthen, or provide the stimulus for something to grow

> *Rising unemployment has **fueled** concerns about economic stability.*

> *What factors **fueled** the rapid growth of urbanization?*

function | noun
the purpose or activity for which something is designed or exists

> *Each element has a distinct **function**.*

> *The main **function** of the heart is to pump blood.*

function | verb
to operate or work in a particular way or for a specific purpose

> *The system **functions** normally under high pressure.*

> *Does your phone still **function** after getting wet?*

Listen & take the Unit 9 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u9

Unit 10

fund | verb
to provide money for a project, activity, or organization

> *The grant will **fund** the new research initiative.*
> *Who will **fund** the next phase of the study?*

fundamental | adjective
basic, essential, or forming the necessary foundation of something

> *Water is **fundamental** to all living organisms.*
> *Critical thinking is a **fundamental** skill in academic study.*

generate | verb
to produce or create something, especially energy, ideas, or results

> *Solar panels **generate** electricity from sunlight.*
> *How can we **generate** more interest in this program?*

genetic | adjective
relating to genes or heredity in living organisms

> ***Genetic** research helps scientists understand diseases.*
> *Her doctoral thesis focuses on **genetic** variation in crop plants.*

genre | noun
a category or type of art, literature, or music with a specific style

> *Students studied different **genres** of academic writing.*
> *Which **genre** do you prefer to read or write in?*

global | adjective
relating to the whole world or involving all countries

> ***Global** markets showed increased uncertainty during the crisis.*
> *What are the **global** effects of rising sea levels?*

globalization | noun
the process of increasing international connections in economy, culture, and politics

> ***Globalization** influences language and culture exchange.*
> *How does **globalization** affect local markets?*

goal | noun
something you aim to achieve through effort or planning

> *The **primary goal** is to improve efficiency.*
> *They set clear **goals for** the upcoming quarter.*

goods | noun
products or items that are made and sold

> *These **goods** must be stored under proper conditions.*
> *Are imported **goods** cheaper than local ones?*

grade | noun
a mark or level showing how well someone has performed

> ***Grades** are based on tests and assignments.*
> *What **grade** did you receive on your paper?*

grade | verb
to assess or mark a student's work or performance

> *Exams are **graded** electronically for accuracy.*
> *Can you **grade** these essays objectively?*

grant | noun
an amount of money given for a specific purpose, often by a government or institution

> ***Grants** support innovation in public health projects.*
> *How can we apply for a research **grant**?*

gravity | noun
the natural force that pulls things toward the Earth or any large body

> ***Gravity** affects how objects move and fall.*
> *How do planes **defy gravity** and stay in the air?*

guarantee | noun
a formal promise that something will happen or be provided

> *This contract serves as a legal **guarantee** of payment.*
> *There is no **guarantee** of immediate results.*

guarantee | verb
to promise or ensure that something will definitely happen or be true

> *The producer **guaranteed** high quality in every product.*
> *Can we **guarantee** the accuracy of these measurements?*

guideline | noun
an official rule or advice showing how something should be done

> *These **guidelines** were developed by international experts.*
> *Do you understand the new exam **guidelines**?*

habitat | noun
the natural environment where a plant or animal usually lives

> *Forests are important **habitats for** many bird species.*
> *The destruction of coral reefs affects marine **habitats**.*

highlight | verb
to emphasize or draw attention to something important

> *Recent findings **highlight** the importance of early intervention.*

> *Which points would you **highlight** in your summary?*

hostile | adjective
unfriendly or showing strong opposition

> *The audience **grew hostile** after his controversial statement.*

> *She was openly **hostile toward** her parents.*

hydrogen | noun
a light gas that combines with oxygen to form water

> *Water contains **hydrogen** and oxygen atoms.*

> *How can **hydrogen** replace fossil fuels in transport?*

hygiene | noun
practices that keep people and environments clean and healthy

> *Students learned about food **hygiene** in biology class.*

> *Poor **hygiene** caused serious health problems in the camp.*

hypothesis | noun
an idea or explanation that can be tested through study or experiment

> *Students must formulate a clear **hypothesis** before conducting experiments.*

> *His **hypothesis** was later supported by new data.*

identical | adjective
exactly the same in every detail

> *Results from both experiments were almost **identical**.*

> *Are these two chemicals completely **identical**?*

identification | noun
the process of recognizing or proving who or what something is

> *Accurate **identification** of species is essential in biology.*

> *What methods are used for crime scene **identification**?*

identify | verb
to recognize or name someone or something

> *The witness could not **identify** the suspect.*

> *Can you **identify** the main problem here?*

identity | noun
the characteristics, feelings or beliefs that make people different from others

> ***Cultural identity** shapes how people see themselves.*

> *How do young people form their **personal identity**?*

Listen & take the Unit 10 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u10

Unit 11

ideology | noun
a system of ideas or beliefs that guides political or social actions

> *Competing **ideologies** often shape international relations.*

> *His research focused on the **ideology** of nationalism.*

illogical | adjective
not reasonable or clear; lacking sense or logic

> *His argument was weak and **illogical**.*

> *It's **illogical** to compare two unrelated experiments.*

illustrate | verb
to explain or make something clear by giving examples or pictures

> *Case studies **illustrate** how theory works in practice.*

> *The teacher **illustrated** the process with a simple diagram.*

illustration | noun
an example, picture, or diagram that helps explain something

> *This case serves as an **illustration** of cultural change.*

> *The article includes several scientific **illustrations**.*

image | noun
a picture or a mental idea of how something looks or appears

> *The satellite captured clear **images** of the storm.*

> *How can we improve the company's public **image**?*

imaginative | adjective
showing creativity or the ability to form new ideas

> *His **imaginative** approach helped redesign the project plan.*

> *Scientists need **imaginative** thinking to develop new theories.*

immigrate | verb
to move to another country to live there permanently

> *Millions **immigrated to** the United States during the 19th century.*

> *They **immigrated to** Australia seeking better opportunities.*

immigration | noun
the process of moving into a country to live there permanently

> ***Immigration** contributes to cultural diversity in many countries.*

> *How does **immigration** affect the labor market?*

immune | adjective
protected from a disease or not affected by something

> *Some individuals are naturally **immune to** certain viruses.*

> *You'll eventually become **immune to** criticism.*

impact | noun
a strong effect or influence on someone or something

> *New teaching methods **made an impact on** student performance.*

> *What is the **impact** of this decision?*

impact | verb
to strongly affect or influence something

> *Climate conditions **impact** food production in many regions.*

> *How did this trend **impact** the results?*

implement | verb
to put a plan, decision, or system into action

> *They **implemented** changes after the research results appeared.*

> *Why did the company decide to **implement** this strategy?*

implementation | noun
the act of putting a plan, decision, or law into effect

> *Delays in **implementation** affected overall outcomes.*

> *The successful **implementation** required good teamwork.*

impose | verb
to force someone to accept or follow a rule, law, or system

> *New taxes were **imposed** after the budget review.*

> *The government **imposed** strict new rules **on** all employers.*

improvise | verb
to create or do something without preparation using available resources

> *They **improvised** a solution when equipment failed unexpectedly.*

> *Why did she have to **improvise** during the presentation?*

inadequate | adjective
not enough or not good enough for a particular purpose

> *Officials admitted their **inadequate** response during the crisis.*

> ***Inadequate** funding slowed progress on the construction work.*

incident | noun
an event, especially one that is unusual, serious, or causes problems

> *What **caused the incident** during the experiment yesterday?*

> *The **incident** led to a detailed safety investigation.*

inconsistent | adjective
not staying the same; containing parts that do not match or agree

> *The witness gave **inconsistent** statements during the trial.*

> *His behavior was **inconsistent with** accepted professional standards.*

incorporate | verb
to include something as part of a larger whole

> *Our analysis **incorporated** both qualitative and quantitative data sources.*

> *The framework **incorporates** three key theories.*

index | noun
a number showing change or level in a system, often economic or scientific

> *The price **index** rose sharply last month.*

> *How is the **index** of inflation calculated?*

indicate | verb
to show, point out, or suggest something clearly

> *The data **indicate** a change in climate patterns.*

> *What does this graph **indicate about** the economy?*

indication | noun
a sign or piece of information that shows something

> *There is no clear **indication** of progress yet.*

> *Temperature changes give an **indication** of a chemical reaction.*

individual | noun
a single person considered separately from a group

> *We examined 500 **individuals** from six different geographic regions.*

> *Every **individual** reacts differently to stress.*

induction | noun
the process of officially introducing someone to a new job, course, or organization

> *The university held an **induction for** international students.*

> *New employees attended an **induction on** company policies.*

Listen & take the Unit 11 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u11

Unit 12

inevitable | adjective
certain to happen and impossible to prevent or avoid

> *It was **inevitable** that there would be job losses.*

> *Some delays are **inevitable**.*

influence | noun
the power to affect how someone thinks or how something develops

> *She made that decision **under the influence** of strong emotions.*

> *What exactly is the **influence** of social media on children?*

influential | adjective
having great power to affect or change how something develops

> *Her **influential** research changed approaches to childhood education.*

> *Darwin remains one of the most **influential** scientists in history.*

initial | adjective
happening at the beginning of a process or period of time

> *The **initial** results were promising.*

> *His **initial** reaction was disappointment.*

initiate | verb
to start something, especially an action or process formally

> *The company **initiated** a new training program.*

> *Who will **initiate** the next phase of development?*

initiative | noun
an action or plan started to solve a problem or improve a situation

> *They launched a global research **initiative**.*

> *The **initiative** improved cooperation among departments.*

innovate | verb
to create new ideas, methods, or products

> *Companies must **innovate** to stay competitive.*

> *Universities **innovate** through interdisciplinary collaboration.*

innovation | noun
a new idea, product, or method that improves something

> *The **innovation** transformed medical diagnostics.*

> *What kind of **innovation** is most valuable today?*

input | noun
information, ideas, or resources put into a system or process

> *Student **input** was essential for improving the course design.*

> *What kind of **input** do you need from experts?*

insert | verb
to put something into something else, especially into a text or document

> *The editor asked me to **insert** a new paragraph here.*

> *Additional clauses were **inserted into** the original contract.*

insight | noun
a clear and deep understanding of something complex

> *Students shared **insights** from their fieldwork experience.*

> *What **insight** did you **gain** from the experiment?*

inspect | verb
to look at something carefully to check quality or correctness

> *They **inspected** the equipment before use.*

> *Did you **inspect** the documents thoroughly?*

instance | noun
an example or single situation of something happening or existing

> *Historical records describe several **instances** of conflict in the region.*

> *Can you give an **instance** of this rule in use?*

institution | noun
a large important organization, especially for education, religion, or public service

> *Universities are key **institutions** in modern society.*

> *How do financial **institutions** support small businesses?*

instrument | noun
a tool or device used for a particular scientific or practical purpose

> *The lab uses sensitive **instruments** to measure radiation.*

> *Can the **instrument** detect small vibrations?*

insufficient | adjective
not enough or not adequate for a particular purpose

> ***Insufficient** funding limited the experiment.*

> *Current data show **insufficient** progress in national energy reform.*

integrate | verb
to combine or bring parts together into a whole

> *The system **integrates** data from different sources.*

> *The results should be **integrated into** the final report.*

intentional | adjective
done on purpose, planned, or deliberate rather than accidental

> *Their **intentional** delay affected the overall schedule.*

> *Was the misleading statement **intentional** or simply careless?*

interact | verb
to communicate or work together with someone or something

> *The teacher encouraged them to **interact** more in class.*

> *How do these chemicals **interact** in the solution?*

internal | adjective
existing or happening inside something, such as an object, body, or organization

> ***Internal** organs are protected by the rib cage.*

> *What are the **internal** factors affecting growth?*

interpret | verb
to explain or understand the meaning of something

> *Different people might **interpret** events differently.*

> *Can you **interpret** this graph for the audience?*

intervene | verb
to become involved in a situation to change or stop it

> *The teacher **intervened** to prevent the argument.*

> *When should parents **intervene** in children's conflicts?*

intervention | noun
action taken to influence or improve a situation

> *Early medical **intervention** saved many lives.*

> *Was decisive **intervention** necessary in that conflict?*

invent | verb
to create or design something that has never existed before

> *Engineers **invented** a new method of water purification.*

> *Who **invented** the first electric motor?*

Listen & take the Unit 12 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u12

Unit 13

invest | verb
to put money, time, or effort into something to gain benefit later

> *The company **invested** heavily in clean energy.*
> *Should we **invest** more in education and training?*

investigate | verb
to examine or study something carefully to find out the truth or details

> *Scientists **investigated** the soil for traces of pollution.*
> *What methods did they use to **investigate** the problem?*

investment | noun
the act of putting money, time, or effort into something to get benefits later

> *Education is considered a long-term **investment**.*
> *What is the average return on this type of **investment**?*

irony | noun
a situation or expression where the meaning is opposite to what appears

> *The author uses **irony** to criticize social inequality.*
> *What is the dramatic **irony** in this particular scene?*

issue | noun
an important topic or problem that needs discussion or solution

> *The article discussed social and economic **issues**.*
> *Legal **issues** delayed the start of construction.*

item | noun
a single thing in a list, collection, or group

> *Each **item** was carefully checked before shipment.*
> *Which **item** on the agenda will be discussed first?*

judgment | noun
the ability to make sensible decisions based on careful thought

> *Good **judgment** is essential for effective leadership.*
> *What factors can **affect** our **judgment** in stressful situations?*

justification | noun
a good or reasonable explanation for an action or decision

> *There is no clear **justification for** such high costs.*
> *These initial results provided strong **justification for** further research.*

justify | verb
to show or prove that something is right or reasonable

> *The data **justify** the need for more experiments.*
> *He found it very difficult to **justify** his decision.*

lack | verb
to not have enough of something that is needed or wanted

> *The proposal **lacks** sufficient evidence to support its claims.*
> *Many rural schools **lack** access to basic educational resources.*

lecture | noun
a formal talk on a subject, especially at a university

> *The professor gave a fascinating **lecture on** quantum physics.*
> *Students are required to attend all **lectures** this semester.*

legislation | noun
a set of laws made by a government

> *New environmental **legislation** was introduced last year.*
> *How does this **legislation** affect small businesses?*

legitimate | adjective
reasonable, acceptable, or based on valid rules or evidence

> *The reviewer raised **legitimate** concerns about the sampling method.*
> *Are these assumptions **legitimate** in this legal context?*

life expectancy | noun
the average number of years a person is expected to live

> ***Life expectancy** has risen dramatically in developed countries.*
> *Census data compared **life expectancy** across different income groups.*

link | noun
a connection or relationship between two or more things

> *Studies show a strong **link between** diet and health.*
> *Is there a direct **link to** improved outcomes from this method?*

logic | noun
a way of thinking or explaining something

> *I fail to see the **logic behind** his argument.*
> *There is no **logic in** any of their claims.*

maintain | verb
to strongly state or defend that something is true or correct

> *Many scientists **maintain** that evidence supports the theory.*

> *The lawyer **maintained** that his client was innocent.*

major | noun
the main subject or course of a student at college or university

> *Many students choose economics as their **major**.*

> *What is your **major** at university?*

majority | noun
the larger number or part of a group

> *The **majority** of students passed the final exam.*

> *The **majority** agreed with the proposed changes.*

malicious | adjective
intended to cause harm, damage, or suffering to someone

> *Cybersecurity experts examined **malicious** behavior in online communities.*

> *Was the damage **malicious** or accidental in nature?*

mandatory | adjective
required by law, rule, or authority; not optional

> *Attendance at the seminar is **mandatory for** all students.*

> *Is language testing **mandatory for** international applicants?*

manipulate | verb
to control, handle, or change something skillfully, or to influence it in a dishonest way

> *Scientists **manipulated** the data to test their hypothesis.*

> *The results were **manipulated** to support a false claim.*

manipulation | noun
the act of controlling or influencing something in a dishonest way

> *The politician was accused of **manipulation** of public opinion.*

> *Consumer advocates explored psychological **manipulation** in advertising.*

manual | adjective
done by hand or using physical effort rather than machines

> ***Manual** entry increased the risk of error.*

> *Is this process fully automatic or partly **manual**?*

margin | noun
a difference or amount by which something is achieved

> *The team won by a **narrow margin**.*

> *What was the **margin of error** in the results?*

Listen & take the Unit 13 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u13

Unit 14

mass | noun
a large amount of material or a large group of things

> *The volcanic eruption produced a huge **mass** of molten rock.*

> *A **mass** of data was collected during the study.*

maximize | verb
to increase something as much as possible

> *The company aims to **maximize** efficiency and reduce costs.*

> *We must **maximize** the use of renewable resources.*

maximum | noun
the greatest possible amount, number, or degree

> *Do not exceed the recommended **maximum** of three tablets a day.*

> *The population reached a **maximum** before starting to decline.*

meaningful | adjective
having real importance, value, or purpose

> *Students need **meaningful** feedback to improve their writing skills.*

> *Is there a **meaningful** difference between these two approaches?*

measure | verb
to find the size, amount, or degree of something using a tool or method

> *The survey **measured** public attitudes to climate change.*

> *The sensor **measures** temperature changes automatically.*

measure | noun
an action, plan, or instrument used to achieve something

> *New safety **measures** reduced the risk of accidents.*

> *What **measures** can protect endangered species?*

mechanism | noun
a system of parts or processes working together to produce a result or function

> *Scientists studied the **mechanism** of cell division.*

> *The policy created a new **mechanism** for decision-making.*

media | noun
substances or materials that support the growth or transfer of organisms or cells

> *Laboratory technicians prepared different **media** for cell cultures.*

> *What type of **media** is suitable for this experiment?*

mental | adjective
related to the mind, thinking, or psychological processes

> *Dehydration can affect your **mental** processes.*

> *How does stress influence **mental** performance?*

method | noun
a planned way of doing or studying something

> *The **method** requires careful observation and recording.*

> *How can we **apply** this **method** in real conditions?*

migration | noun
the movement of cells or substances from one area to another within a system

> *The research focused on the **migration** of immune cells.*

> *Scientists studied ion **migration** in the experiment.*

milestone | noun
an important event or achievement in the development of something

> *The discovery marked a major **milestone** in medical research.*

> *Completing the thesis is a significant **milestone** for students.*

minimal | adjective
very small in amount, degree, or level

> *The damage to the system was **minimal**.*

> *How can we keep costs at a **minimal** level?*

minimize | verb
to reduce something to the smallest possible amount or degree

> *If companies plan carefully, they can **minimize** potential risks.*

> *We must **minimize** errors in data collection.*

minimum | noun
the smallest possible amount, level, or degree of something

> *The temperature fell to its **minimum** at midnight.*

> *Costs should be kept to a **minimum**.*

minority | noun
a smaller part of a group or the smaller number of people

> *The law protects ethnic and cultural **minorities**.*

> *Only a small **minority** disagreed with the proposal.*

misconception | noun
a wrong or mistaken idea that people commonly believe

> *Let me deal with some common **misconceptions**.*

> *We hope the documentary will dispel certain **misconceptions about** the disease.*

modification | noun
a small change made to improve or adjust something

> *Genetic **modification** can improve crop resistance.*

> *The plan requires slight **modification** before approval.*

modify | verb
to make small changes to improve or adapt something

> *The teacher **modified** the test for younger students.*

> *The drug was **modified** to reduce side effects.*

monitor | verb
to regularly watch, check, or track something over time

> *The nurse **monitored** the patient's condition carefully.*

> *The authorities will continue to **monitor** the situation.*

mortality | noun
the number of deaths in a particular time, place, or group

> *Infant **mortality** rates have decreased significantly since the 1950s.*

> *What factors contributed to high **mortality** during the epidemic?*

motion | noun
a formal suggestion or proposal made for discussion and decision in a meeting

> *The council approved the **motion** after a long debate.*

> *The **motion** to amend the law was rejected.*

motivate | verb
to make someone want to do something or work harder

> *Teachers try to **motivate** students to learn actively.*

> *The coach **motivated** the team before the match.*

motive | noun
a reason for doing something, especially one that explains behavior or actions

> *I'm suspicious of his **motives**.*

> *There may be a hidden **motive for** his departure.*

Listen & take the Unit 14 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u14

Unit 15

neglect | verb
to fail to give necessary attention to something or someone

> *He **neglected** several safety rules during the experiment.*

> *This sector is one of the major growth areas and we cannot afford to **neglect** it.*

negotiate | verb
to discuss something in order to reach an agreement

> *Officials **negotiated a compromise** after long debates.*

> *They have refused to **negotiate on** this issue.*

neutral | adjective
not supporting any side or opinion in a conflict or discussion

> *The article presents a **neutral** point of view.*

> *Can you **remain neutral** in this discussion?*

norm | noun
a standard or typical pattern of behavior, rule, or condition

> *Social **norms** differ across cultures.*

> *The results showed a deviation from the **norm**.*

notion | noun
an idea, belief, or understanding about something

> *Our political system is based on **notions** of justice and equality.*

> *I had only a vague **notion** of what might happen.*

nutrient | noun
a substance that provides nourishment essential for life and growth

> ***Nutrients** help maintain body functions and energy.*

> *The diet lacks essential **nutrients** like iron and calcium.*

object | verb
to express disagreement or disapproval of something

> *The group strongly **objected to** the policy changes.*

> *Do you **object** if I record the interview?*

objection | noun
an expression of opposition, disapproval, or disagreement

> *She raised an **objection to** the plan.*

> *What were the main **objections to** the new rule?*

objective | adjective
based on facts and evidence rather than personal feelings or opinions

> *Independent observers provided an **objective** view of the situation.*

> *How can we stay **objective** when judging results?*

obtain | verb
to get or receive something, especially through effort or research

> *You must **obtain** permission before using this material.*

> *How can we **obtain** reliable results in this study?*

occupy | verb
to fill, use, or take control of space, time, or attention

> *The new lab **occupies** the entire second floor.*

> *The students were fully **occupied with** their projects.*

occur | verb
to happen, take place, or exist

> *The accident **occurred** late at night.*

> *Such changes **occur** naturally in the environment.*

occurrence | noun
the fact or frequency of something happening or existing

> *Such **occurrences** are hard to predict.*

> *What causes the frequent **occurrence** of such errors?*

opt | verb
to choose to take or not to take a particular course of action

> *Many students **opted for** online learning.*

> *The company **opted against** expanding this year.*

option | noun
one of several possible choices or alternatives

> *We discussed every **option** before making a decision.*

> *The cheapest **option** is often not the best.*

optional | adjective
not required or necessary; left to personal choice

> *Attendance at the workshop is **optional**.*

> *Students may take **optional** subjects each semester.*

orbit | noun
the curved path one object takes around another in space

> *The satellite entered its correct **orbit** successfully.*

> *How long does it take Mars to complete one **orbit**?*

organism | noun
a living thing, such as an animal, plant, or microbe

> *Each **organism** depends on its environment to survive.*

> *The ecosystem contains many tiny living **organisms**.*

orientation | noun
a person's basic beliefs or feelings about a particular subject

> *Does political **orientation** affect views on climate change?*

> *Religious **orientation** played a role in shaping community values.*

originality | noun
the quality of being new, creative, or unique

> *Her dissertation was praised for its **originality**.*

> *The student showed great **originality** in problem-solving.*

originate | verb
to come from or begin in a particular place, time, or situation

> *The tradition **originated in** ancient Greek religious ceremonies.*

> *Many English legal principles **originated in** medieval court practices.*

outcome | noun
the result or effect of an action, process, or event

> *It is difficult to predict the final **outcome**.*

> *Four possible **outcomes** have been identified.*

outline | verb
to describe the main facts or ideas about something briefly

> *The report **outlines** several recommendations for policy reform.*

> *Could you **outline** your research methodology in this section?*

output | noun
the amount of something produced by a person, machine, or process

> *Factory **output** increased by ten percent last month.*

> *Monitors detected a drop in **output** during the experiment.*

overcome | verb
to successfully deal with or control a difficulty or problem

> *He finally managed to **overcome** his fear of flying.*

> *The team **overcame** several **obstacles** during implementation.*

Listen & take the Unit 15 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u15

Unit 16

overlap | verb
to partly cover, share, or occur at the same time as something else

> *Some theories may **overlap** in their key concepts.*

> *The events **overlap on** the same weekend.*

overlook | verb
to fail to notice something or to ignore it by mistake

> *I **overlooked** key details in the final proposal.*

> *We should not **overlook** this possibility.*

overreact | verb
to respond too strongly or emotionally to a situation

> *She **overreacted** when the results changed slightly.*

> *Are we **overreacting to** this minor delay?*

oversight | noun
a mistake caused by forgetting or not noticing something

> *The mistake was due to an unfortunate **oversight** on my part.*

> *Was this error caused by simple **oversight**?*

parameter | noun
a limit or measurable factor that defines a system or sets its conditions

> *We adjusted the model **parameters** to improve accuracy.*

> *Temperature is an important **parameter** in this process.*

participate | verb
to take part in an activity, event, or research

> *Many students **participated** in the science fair.*

> *Who is eligible to **participate** in this competition?*

pattern | noun
a repeated or regular way in which something happens or is arranged

> *The data show a **pattern** of seasonal change.*

> *Their actions **follow** a very predictable **pattern**.*

perception | noun
the way someone understands or interprets information or situations

> *The media created a false **perception** of the event.*

> *What affects our **perception** of risk and safety?*

performance | noun
how well a person, machine, or system does its work

> *How do we measure employee **performance** fairly?*

> *The department has continued to **improve performance**.*

periodic | adjective
happening or appearing at regular time intervals

> ***Periodic** reviews help maintain quality standards.*

> *Project managers provide **periodic** updates on progress to stakeholders.*

persist | verb
to continue to exist or happen, especially despite difficulty or opposition

> *This situation cannot be allowed to **persist**.*

> *How long will the symptoms **persist** without treatment?*

persistent | adjective
continuing to exist or happen for a long time without stopping

> *I can't take much more of this **persistent** criticism.*

> *Poor math teaching is a **persistent** problem in schools.*

perspective | noun
a particular way of thinking about or understanding something in a situation

> *From a legal **perspective**, that decision was important.*

> *Can you explain the issue **from your perspective**?*

phase | noun
a distinct period or stage in a process or development

> *The experiment had three separate **phases**.*

> *Adolescence is an important **phase** of human development.*

plagiarism | noun
the act of using someone's work or ideas without proper acknowledgment

> *The university has strict rules against **plagiarism**.*

> *How can we prevent **plagiarism in** online courses?*

plagiarize | verb
to copy or use another person's words or ideas as your own

> *He was accused of **plagiarizing** another researcher's article.*

> *The editor found that several paragraphs were **plagiarized**.*

policy | noun
a set of official rules or plans of action made by an organization or government

> *The university has a clear attendance **policy**.*

> *What is the current **policy on** data protection?*

potential | noun
the ability or possibility for something or someone to develop or become successful

> *Investors saw **potential** in the startup's new product.*

> *Teachers help students **reach** their full **potential**.*

pragmatic | adjective
dealing with problems in a practical and sensible way

> *The government adopted a **pragmatic approach** to economic reform.*

> *Her **pragmatic** leadership style focused on achievable goals.*

precision | noun
the quality of being exact, accurate, and careful in detail or measurement

> ***Precision** is essential in scientific experiments.*

> *Can we increase the **precision** of these measurements?*

predict | verb
to say what will happen in the future based on evidence

> *Economists **predicted** a mild recession last year.*

> *Can we **predict** outcomes from limited samples?*

predictable | adjective
happening in a way that is easy to guess because it follows expected patterns

> *Her reaction seemed **predictable** after the announcement.*

> *The pattern became **predictable** over time.*

prediction | noun
a statement about what is likely to happen in the future

> *Forecasting models produced confident **predictions**.*

> *His **prediction** matched the final election results.*

preliminary | adjective
happening before something more important, often to prepare for later work

> *We reviewed **preliminary** results before the main report.*

> ***Preliminary** checks revealed several minor errors.*

prescribe | verb
to officially state or require something that must be followed

> *The rules **prescribe** how students submit assignments.*

> *The law **prescribes** severe penalties for environmental violations.*

Listen & take the Unit 16 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u16

Unit 17

preserve | verb
to protect, maintain, or keep something in its original or existing state

> *We must **preserve** historical records for future research.*

> *How can we **preserve** endangered languages **from** extinction?*

prevent | verb
to stop something from happening or reduce the chance it will happen

> *If you develop healthy habits, you can **prevent** many common problems.*

> *What steps **prevent** repeated mistakes?*

preventable | adjective
able to be stopped from happening through correct action or planning

> *Many workplace accidents are **preventable** with proper training.*

> *Safety inspectors found a high rate of **preventable** equipment failures.*

prime | adjective
most important or highest in quality, value, or condition in a situation

> *Health was the **prime concern** in the study.*

> *Timing became a **prime factor** in negotiations.*

principle | noun
a basic rule, belief, or idea that guides behavior or thinking

> *The experiment demonstrates the basic **principles** of thermodynamics.*

> *The legal system is based on the **principle** of fairness.*

prioritize | verb
to decide which tasks or goals are more important and deal with them first

> *Academic institutions must **prioritize** quality over speed.*

> *How do you **prioritize** your weekly work?*

priority | noun
something that is more important and must be dealt with first

> *Students set new **priorities** for the semester.*

> *Safety continues to be our top organizational **priority**.*

probability | noun
a measure of how likely something is to happen

> *Students estimated the **probability** of several possible outcomes.*

> *There is a high **probability** that demand will increase.*

procedure | noun
an official or accepted set of steps for doing something

> *The **procedure** ensures fair treatment for all applicants.*

> *Please follow the **procedure** when submitting final assignments.*

proceed | verb
to continue or move forward with an action or process

> *We're not sure whether we still want to **proceed with** the sale.*

> *Shall we **proceed to** the next discussion point?*

process | noun
a series of steps taken to achieve a particular result

> *The **process** usually takes several weeks to finish.*

> *Manufacturing **processes** have become increasingly automated.*

prohibit | verb
to officially not allow something

> *Regulations **prohibit** the use of certain chemicals.*

> *They **prohibited** smoking inside all campus buildings.*

project | verb
to estimate or predict a future amount or result based on current information

> *The model **projected** lower demand during winter months.*

> *Can we **project** enrollment numbers accurately this year?*

projection | noun
an estimate of a future amount or trend based on current data

> *Financial models include **projections** for several key economic areas.*

> *Are these **projections** reliable for long-term planning?*

prominent | adjective
important and well-known; easily seen or noticed

> *He played a **prominent** part in the campaign.*

> ***Prominent** historians have challenged this traditional interpretation.*

promote | verb
to support or encourage something so it develops or becomes more successful

> *Teachers **promote** teamwork through group activities.*

> *The program **promoted** awareness of local environmental issues.*

promotion | noun
the act of supporting something so it develops or becomes more successful

> *They discussed the **promotion** of healthier school meals.*

> *The event focused on the **promotion** of cultural understanding.*

proportion | noun
the amount of one part in relation to the whole

> *A large **proportion** of students passed the exam.*

> *The **proportion** remained stable across all groups.*

prospect | noun
the possibility that something will happen in the future

> *Students discussed the **prospect** of new regulations.*

> *The **prospect** of delay affected our plans.*

protocol | noun
an official set of rules for doing a scientific or formal process

> *The **protocol** requires two independent measurements.*

> *Did the laboratory staff follow the **protocol** fully?*

psychological | adjective
relating to the human mind, emotions, or mental health

> *The research explored **psychological** responses to stress.*

> *Patients received both medical and **psychological** support.*

psychology | noun
the scientific study of the mind and how people behave

> ***Psychology** explores how people think, feel, and behave in different situations.*

> *How does **psychology** explain this behavior?*

pursue | verb
to continue doing or trying to achieve something over time

> *She wishes to **pursue** a medical career.*

> *Many students **pursue** a goal of higher proficiency.*

pursuit | noun
the act of trying to achieve something over time

> *The **pursuit** of truth is central to scientific research.*

> *Is this **pursuit** worth the resources?*

Listen & take the Unit 17 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u17

Unit 18

qualify | verb
to have the right skills, knowledge, or requirements for something

> *He finally **qualified as** a lawyer after years of training.*

> *What experience do you need to **qualify for** this position?*

query | noun
a question asked to get information or to check accuracy

> *Our assistants will be happy to answer your **queries**.*

> *Do you have another **query about** this model?*

quotation | noun
a group of words taken from a text and repeated exactly

> *The essay begins with a **quotation from** a well-known scientist.*

> *Does this **quotation** fit your paragraph?*

quote | verb
to repeat someone's exact words from speech or writing

> *You must **quote** sources correctly in your paper.*

> *Should we avoid **quoting** them **on** this matter?*

random | adjective
chosen or occurring without a specific pattern, plan, or predictable order

> *Participants were assigned to groups using **random selection**.*

> ***Random errors** can affect the reliability of experimental results.*

range | noun
the limits between the lowest and highest amounts or values

> *This model predicts a wide **range** of outcomes.*

> *What **range** does this data fall into?*

ratio | noun
a comparison between two amounts showing their relation

> *The **ratio** remained stable across years.*

> *What is the ideal **ratio** for this chemical mixture?*

rational | adjective
based on clear thinking, logic, or good reasons rather than emotions

> *We need a **rational** explanation for these results.*

> *Is this a **rational** response to the evidence?*

reaction | noun
a scientific process in which substances interact and change into new substances

> *This **reaction** occurs only under very specific laboratory conditions.*

> *Which factors accelerate the **reaction** in this experimental setup?*

realistic | adjective
based on practical understanding of what is possible or true

> *Advisors set **realistic** expectations for future policy changes.*

> *Are these targets **realistic** given our limited resources?*

recognition | noun
acceptance or acknowledgement that something is true or important

> *The award was given **in recognition** of her lifetime achievements.*

> *Her work finally gained **recognition from** the scientific community.*

recover | verb
to return to a normal, stable, or healthy condition after loss, damage, or difficulty

> *The patient **recovered** faster than we expected.*

> *The economy took several years to **recover from** recession.*

recovery | noun
the process of returning to a normal, stable, or healthy condition after loss or damage

> *The economic circumstances are right and **recovery** is on the way.*

> *There is no hope of **recovery**.*

reference | noun
the act of looking at something for information

> *I wrote down the name of the hotel **for future reference**.*

> *The book is organized alphabetically **for easy reference**.*

regulate | verb
to control or adjust something by using rules, systems, or mechanisms

> *The nervous system works to **regulate** body temperature.*

> *The machine **regulates** water flow automatically.*

reinforce | verb
to make something stronger or more certain

> *Steel bars **reinforce** the concrete structure.*

> *How can we **reinforce** positive habits in students?*

reject | verb
to refuse to accept, believe, or approve something

> *She **rejected** the claim because the evidence was weak.*

> *The body's immune system might **reject** a transplanted organ.*

rejection | noun
the act of refusing to accept, believe, or approve something

> *Many applicants **face rejection** during competitive scholarship cycles.*

> *Did their **rejection** influence your final research direction?*

relax | verb
to become less tense or stressed, or to make something less strict

> *The muscles will **relax** after the strenuous exercise.*

> *They **relaxed** the rules for students working overseas.*

release | verb
to let something go, make something available

> *The dam suddenly **released** millions of gallons of water.*

> *They did not **release** the report due to privacy concerns.*

relevance | noun
the quality of being closely connected or important to a topic

> *Cardiologists examined the **relevance** of diet **to** heart health outcomes.*

> *Does this evidence have any **relevance to** the case?*

relevant | adjective
closely connected or important to the subject being discussed

> *I included all **relevant** details in the final summary.*

> *These comments are not directly **relevant to** this inquiry.*

reliability | noun
the quality of being dependable, consistent, and trustworthy in performance or results

> *Critics questioned the **reliability** of those early measurements.*

> *How can we improve the **reliability** of our survey results?*

reliable | adjective
able to be trusted to work well or produce consistent results

> *She collected **reliable** data across three independent trials.*

> *Is this software **reliable for** processing large datasets?*

reliance | noun
the state of depending on someone or something for support

> *The country's **reliance on** solar energy is growing.*

> *I don't support **reliance on** untested theories.*

rely | verb
to depend on something for support, help, or results

> *We only **rely on** accurate data to plan experiments.*

> *Many animals **rely on** camouflage to avoid predators.*

Listen & take the Unit 18 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u18

Unit 19

renovate | verb
to repair and improve a building so it is in good condition

> *The university plans to **renovate** the old library building.*

> *The museum was **renovated** to accommodate more visitors.*

repetitive | adjective
repeated many times in a way that becomes boring or tiresome

> *Students complained about **repetitive** exercises in the course.*

> *Are these procedures always so **repetitive**?*

requirement | noun
something that must be done, needed, or demanded for a purpose or rule

> *All products can be customized to suit your specific **requirements**.*

> *How can students meet **requirements for** this academic program?*

research | noun
the careful study of a subject to discover new facts or ideas

> *She **carried** out **research** that did not support earlier conclusions.*

> *The **research** was funded by a national science foundation.*

research | verb
to study a subject carefully to discover new information about it

> *He **researched** similar cases but found no clear patterns.*

> *We spent months **researching** the feasibility of the idea.*

resident | noun
a person who lives in a particular place for a significant period

> *The city council listened to the concerns of local **residents**.*

> *Are you a permanent **resident** of this country?*

resource | noun
a useful supply or material that supports work, study, or development

> *Water is a vital natural **resource for** life.*

> *The project requires more **resources** than initially estimated.*

respond | verb
to show a change or action because of something that happens

> *Plants **responded** slowly **to** the sudden drop in temperature.*

> *How did they **respond to** the news?*

response | noun
a change in the body or organism caused by an external stimulus

> *Muscles produced a rapid **response** during the reflex test.*

> *The cells displayed a stronger **response** under higher temperatures.*

restoration | noun
the process of returning something to its original or improved condition

> *The **restoration** of the old painting took many months.*

> *The environmental group is working on the **restoration** of the wetlands.*

restore | verb
to bring something back to its original or better condition

> *Technicians **restored** the network after several hours of disruption.*

> *Can we **restore** the natural balance of the ecosystem?*

restrain | verb
to control, limit, or hold back a person, action, or feeling

> *The guard **restrained** him to prevent further conflict.*

> *She **restrained** her anger during the difficult conversation.*

restraint | noun
the act of controlling or limiting someone or something

> *The situation required **restraint from** everyone involved.*

> *Are these **restraints** necessary for managing the situation safely?*

restrict | verb
to limit the size, amount, or freedom of something

> *New rules **restrict** vehicles in the city center.*

> *Should we **restrict** screen time **for** younger children?*

restriction | noun
a rule or condition that limits what people can do

> *Travel **restrictions** affected many families last summer.*

> *Are these **restrictions** reasonable for public safety?*

reveal | verb
to make something known or visible that was previously hidden or unclear

> *She **revealed** her findings during the final presentation.*

> *What did the survey **reveal** about public opinion?*

revenue | noun
money that a company, government, or organization earns from its activities

> *Government **revenue** rose due to higher tourism numbers.*

> *How much **revenue** did the new product **generate**?*

reverse | adjective
opposite in direction, order, or meaning from what is usual or expected

> *Analysts noticed a **reverse trend** in this year's data.*

> *One year later she made the same journey in the **reverse direction**.*

revise | verb
to change or improve something after checking it carefully

> *He **revised** the draft several times before submission.*

> *We **revised** our plans when new data appeared.*

revision | noun
the act of changing or improving something after careful review

> *The latest **revision** includes clearer definitions and examples.*

> *He made some minor **revisions to** the report before sending it.*

revolutionary | adjective
causing a major, sudden, and important change in a field or system

> *The device brought **revolutionary** improvements to medical diagnostics.*

> *The scientist introduced a **revolutionary** idea about clean energy storage.*

rhythm | noun
a regular, repeated pattern of sounds, movements, or changes

> *Musicians often develop a strong **sense of rhythm** through constant practice.*

> *Lack of sleep can upset your daily **rhythm**.*

rough | adjective
not exact or detailed; approximate

> *I've got a **rough idea** of where I want to go.*

> *Can you give me a **rough estimate** of the cost?*

Listen & take the Unit 19 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u19

Unit 20

scheme | noun
a plan or system for organizing or achieving something

> *The city launched a **scheme** to support local businesses.*

> *Families got extra childcare support under a new government **scheme**.*

scholar | noun
a person who studies a subject in depth and has expert knowledge

> *She is a leading **scholar** in environmental economics.*

> *Which **scholars** have contributed most to this field of study?*

scholarship | noun
money given to a student to help pay for education

> *She **received a scholarship** to study abroad next year.*

> *Did your friend **win the scholarship** she wanted?*

scope | noun
the range of things that a subject, activity, or plan covers or includes

> *The manager clarified the **scope** of work before assigning roles.*

> *This issue is outside the **scope** of our current discussion.*

section | noun
a separate part of a document, book, or other written work

> *Please read the first **section** before the next class.*

> *Feel free to add your own ideas in the comments **section**.*

sector | noun
a part or area of the economy, society, or activity

> *The public **sector** offers many training programs.*

> *The health **sector** faced major staffing challenges last year.*

secure | verb
to obtain something, especially after effort

> *It's hard to **secure** funding for basic research.*

> *How can students **secure** a place on this scholarship program?*

selection | noun
the act of choosing someone or something from a group

> *The **selection** of candidates took longer than expected.*

> *We used **random selection** to avoid bias in results.*

selective | adjective
carefully choosing only certain people or things

> *The university uses a highly **selective** admissions process.*

> *The human memory is notoriously **selective**.*

semester | noun
one of the two main periods of study in a school or university year

> *The **semester** begins with an orientation week for students.*

> *When does the next **semester** officially start?*

senior | adjective
having a higher level, rank, or position than others

> *She consulted a **senior** manager about the proposal.*

> ***Senior** students helped organize the welcome event.*

sequence | noun
a set of things or events arranged in a particular order

> *The film followed a clear **sequence** from past to present.*

> *We discussed the **sequence of events** leading to the decision.*

shift | noun
a change in position, direction, or condition

> *Climate change causes a **shift** in weather patterns.*

> *The theory represents a major **shift** in thinking.*

shortcut | noun
a quicker or easier way to achieve or reach something

> *There are no **shortcuts to** mastering a foreign language.*

> ***Taking** legal **shortcuts** can lead to serious professional consequences.*

side effect | noun
an extra and often unwanted result of an action, decision, or situation

> *These chemicals may cause long-term **side effects** in marine ecosystems.*

> *The patient suffered severe **side effects from** the drug.*

signal | verb
to show or indicate something clearly, often as a sign or message

> *Falling numbers **signaled** that our approach needed revision.*

> *The results **signal** a major change in consumer behavior.*

significance | noun
the importance or meaning of something, especially in academic study

> *Clinical trials showed the **significance** of diet in long-term health.*

> *We questioned the **significance** of two conflicting survey results.*

significant | adjective
large or important enough to have an effect on a situation

> *There was a **significant** increase in temperature.*

> *Did you notice a **significant** difference?*

similarity | noun
a quality of being almost the same as something else

> *Statistical tests revealed the **similarity between** the two experimental groups.*

> *These theories share certain **similarities**.*

simulate | verb
to copy real conditions or behavior to study or test something

> *We **simulated** the procedure before starting the real experiment.*

> *The AI can **simulate** human problem-solving during complex tasks.*

simulation | noun
a model or activity that imitates real conditions for study or training

> *Medical students practiced surgical techniques using **simulation**.*

> *How does this **simulation** compare with real-world results?*

society | noun
a large organized group of people living together under shared rules

> *Modern **society** faces rapid changes in technology and work culture.*

> *Our **society** values education as a path to opportunity.*

sole | adjective
being the only one; single and exclusive

> *He was the **sole** survivor of the accident.*

> *He had **sole responsibility** for the department budget.*

source | verb
to obtain something from a particular place, supplier, or origin

> *We **source** all the meat sold in our stores **from** local farms.*

> *Samples were **sourced from** three independent laboratories.*

species | noun
a group of living organisms that share similar characteristics and can reproduce

> *We compared two **species** across different ecological regions.*

> *This reserve supports several **rare species** across its wetlands.*

Listen & take the Unit 20 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u20

Unit 21

specific | adjective
clearly defined and limited to one particular thing or purpose

> *Please provide **specific** examples to support your point.*

> *What **specific** details should we include in the report?*

specification | noun
a detailed description of requirements, features, or standards for something

> *These **specifications** guide how the equipment must be assembled.*

> *The house has been built exactly **to** our **specifications**.*

specify | verb
to state something clearly and exactly, often in formal or technical contexts

> *The contract will **specify** the terms of the agreement.*

> *She **specified** deadlines for each stage of production.*

speculate | verb
to guess possible reasons or outcomes without having complete information

> *It is useless to **speculate** why he did it.*

> *He refused to **speculate** until more evidence appeared.*

sphere | noun
a particular area of activity, interest, or influence in society

> *Education remains a vital **sphere** in every modern society.*

> *Which **spheres** will AI transform most in the coming years?*

spike | noun
a sudden and sharp increase in something

> *There was a **spike in** unemployment after the factory closed.*

> *What caused the recent **spike in** housing prices?*

stability | noun
the state of being steady and not likely to change suddenly

> *The structure showed strong **stability** during the stress test.*

> *Economic **stability** supports long-term investment and planning.*

stabilize | verb
to make something steady or prevent it from changing suddenly

> *Economists expect these measures to **stabilize** prices gradually.*

> *Can these policies **stabilize** the housing market?*

stable | adjective
not changing easily and remaining steady over time

> *The results **remained stable** across all three experiments.*

> *Are these climate patterns **stable** enough to predict?*

statistical | adjective
relating to the use or analysis of numerical data

> ***Statistical** methods supported the study's main conclusions.*

> *Does this show a **statistical** difference between the two groups?*

stimulate | verb
to encourage something to develop or become more active

> *The policy aimed to **stimulate** economic growth.*

> *What factors **stimulate** creativity in the learning environment?*

stimulus | noun
something that causes a reaction

> *Participants **responded to the stimulus** within a few seconds.*

> *What **stimulus triggered** this behavioral change?*

straightforward | adjective
easy to understand or do, with no complicated parts

> *The instructions were **straightforward** for new participants.*

> *Why isn't the application process more **straightforward**?*

strategic | adjective
carefully planned to achieve a particular long-term goal or advantage

> *The company made a **strategic** decision to expand overseas.*

> *Why is **strategic** planning important for organizational success?*

stress | verb
to emphasize a fact or an idea

> *She **stressed** the need for cooperation with the authorities.*

> *It must be **stressed** that this disease is rare.*

striking | adjective
very noticeable or unusual; attracting attention immediately

> *There is a **striking difference** between the two survey results.*

> *What is the most **striking feature** of this architectural style?*

structure | verb
to organize or arrange something in a clear, planned, and logical way

> *They **structured** the survey to avoid biased responses.*

> *How can we **structure** this proposal better?*

subjective | adjective
based on personal feelings or opinions rather than objective facts

> *His interpretation of the data seems highly **subjective**.*

> *Are the reviewers' comments objective or mainly **subjective**?*

submission | noun
the act of giving a document or work to someone for review

> *The deadline for essay **submission** is tomorrow.*

> *Her **submission** included updated tables and clearer arguments.*

submit | verb
to give a document or work to someone for approval or review

> *Students must **submit** their final essays by Friday.*

> *Did you **submit** your resignation letter yet?*

substantial | adjective
large in amount, size, or importance

> *Statistical analysis revealed a **substantial** difference in the results.*

> *She made **substantial** progress during her internship.*

substitute | noun
a person or thing used in place of another

> *The study tested plant-based **substitutes for** animal proteins.*

> *The coach has to find a **substitute for** Tim.*

substitute | verb
to use something or someone instead of another item or person

> *You can **substitute** margarine **for** butter in this recipe.*

> *Can we **substitute** another player **for** the injured one?*

sufficient | adjective
enough for a particular purpose or need

> *He lacked **sufficient** evidence to support his main claim.*

> *Do we have **sufficient** time to complete the task?*

suggest | verb
to indicate that something is likely or possible

> *There is no evidence to **suggest** the presence of infection.*

> *Recent studies **suggest** the possibility of a cure for the disease.*

Listen & take the Unit 21 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u21

Unit 22

summarize | verb
to state the main points of something briefly without detail

> *Please **summarize** the article in your own words.*

> *This conclusion aims to **summarize** our key findings concisely.*

summary | noun
a brief statement that gives the main points of something without details

> *The **summary** highlighted only the most relevant evidence.*

> *Can you provide a **summary** of the main findings?*

supplement | verb
to add something to an existing thing to improve or complete it

> *She **supplemented** her notes with maps and charts.*

> *He **supplements** his income by giving private lessons.*

supply | noun
an amount of something that is available to be used

> *Nations discussed the global **supply** of clean water.*

> *The study examined global food **supply** and population growth.*

support | verb
to provide evidence, proof, or assistance for an argument or claim

> *The evidence strongly **supported** their main hypothesis.*

> *Does the information **support** your conclusions clearly?*

surrender | verb
to give up control, possession, or resistance, especially under pressure

> *The rebel soldiers were forced to **surrender**.*

> *Citizens were ordered to **surrender** all unlicensed firearms immediately.*

survey | noun
a set of questions used to collect information from people

> *The **survey** explored students' attitudes toward online learning.*

> *The school conducted a **survey** about student satisfaction.*

survey | verb
to collect information by asking people questions

> *They **surveyed** residents **about** local transportation issues.*

> *Will we **survey** a larger group next semester?*

survive | verb
to continue to live or exist after a dangerous or difficult situation

> *The plant **survived** long periods without regular rainfall.*

> *How did these traditions **survive** major social changes?*

suspend | verb
to temporarily stop, delay, or remove something from operation or effect

> *The school decided to **suspend** classes due to snow.*

> *The government **suspended** funding for the research program.*

suspension | noun
the act of stopping something temporarily or removing someone officially

> *The **suspension** of payments affected many local businesses.*

> *How long will the **suspension** remain in force?*

sustain | verb
to maintain or support something over a period of time

> *If conditions remain stable, these ecosystems can **sustain** diverse life forms.*

> *Can we **sustain** current production levels next year?*

sustainability | noun
the ability to continue a process or activity without harming future resources

> ***Sustainability** remains central to modern environmental policies.*

> *The company is focused on the **sustainability** of its practices.*

sustainable | adjective
able to continue over time without damaging resources or conditions

> ***Sustainable** growth requires strong political commitment.*

> *Evidence shows that current energy use is not **sustainable** long-term.*

symbolic | adjective
representing an idea or quality rather than a physical object

> *The handshake was a **symbolic** gesture of friendship.*

> *Why was the change mostly **symbolic** rather than practical?*

symbolize | verb
to represent an idea, quality, or concept through a sign or object

> *These sculptures **symbolize** shared cultural identity.*

> *What does the eagle **symbolize** in their culture?*

symptom | noun
a sign that shows something exists or is developing, especially a problem

> *High inflation is a **symptom** of deeper economic issues.*

> *Many students experience **symptoms** of stress during examinations.*

system | noun
a set of connected parts working together as a whole

> *Engineers explained why the entire **system** failed unexpectedly.*

> *The legal **system** varies widely across countries.*

tackle | verb
to make a determined effort to deal with a difficult problem

> *New policies were introduced to **tackle** climate change.*

> *How should schools **tackle** bullying among students?*

target | noun
a specific goal or result that someone aims to achieve

> *They set clear **targets for** student performance.*

> *What **targets** should we include in the new plan?*

target | verb
to direct attention, action, or resources toward a specific goal or group

> *Film-makers are increasingly **targeting** international markets.*

> *They **targeted** the training at beginner-level participants.*

task | verb
to give someone a specific duty or responsibility

> *The committee **tasked** him **with** revising the report.*

> *Who will they **task with** leading the project?*

technique | noun
a particular method used to do something carefully or effectively

> *She learned a new cooking **technique**.*

> *Which **technique** works best for this experiment?*

tension | noun
a pulling force that stretches or tightens an object

> *The bridge failed because the **tension** increased suddenly.*

> *How does temperature change the **tension in** these materials?*

terminal | adjective
relating to an end point or final stage, often of a disease or process

> *The patient was diagnosed with a **terminal** illness.*

> *The project reached its **terminal** phase after five years.*

terminate | verb
to end something or bring something to a complete stop

> *The company **terminated** the contract after repeated delays.*

> *They **terminated** the trial when risks increased.*

Listen & take the Unit 22 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u22

Unit 23

theme | noun
the main subject or idea in writing, discussion, or research

> *The lecture addressed major **themes** in world history.*
> *The story explores the **theme** of friendship.*

theoretical | adjective
based on ideas and principles rather than practical experience

> *A **theoretical** approach helped clarify key scientific assumptions.*
> *Scientists compared **theoretical** predictions with observed data.*

theory | noun
a set of ideas that explains how or why something happens

> *Einstein developed the **theory** of relativity.*
> *Do you have a **theory about** why this happened?*

threat | noun
something or someone that could cause harm, danger, or problems

> *Cybersecurity **threats** have increased dramatically in recent years.*
> *What is the biggest **threat to** biodiversity today?*

tissue | noun
a group of similar cells working together to perform a specific function in an organism

> *How do plant **tissues** transport water and nutrients?*
> *Scientists examined **tissue** samples under the microscope.*

topic | noun
a subject or area of study, discussion, or writing

> *The main **topic** of the debate was education.*
> *What **topic** will you choose for your assignment?*

trace | verb
to find or follow something by studying its signs or development

> *Epidemiologists **traced** the virus **back to** its source.*
> *We **traced** changes in student behavior over years.*

trace | noun
a small sign or mark showing that something existed or happened

> *Auditors discovered **traces** of financial irregularities in the accounts.*
> *The ship had vanished **without a trace**.*

trait | noun
a particular quality or characteristic that someone or something has

> *Psychologists examined personality **traits** in teenagers across three schools.*
> *Biologists identified shared **traits among** related species.*

transfer | verb
to move something or someone from one place, situation, or system to another

> *She **transferred** credits from her previous university.*
> *You can **transfer** money online.*

transform | verb
to change something completely, especially improving its form or character

> *If you embrace new experiences, they can **transform** your approach to teamwork.*
> *Can we **transform** this old building into a modern office?*

transformation | noun
a complete and often positive change in form, structure, or character

> *The city underwent a major **transformation** after investment.*
> *This decision marked a fundamental **transformation** in policy.*

transition | noun
a process of changing from one state, stage, or condition to another

> *The **transition** from theory to practice challenged many first-year students.*
> *How smooth was the **transition to** the new system?*

transmission | noun
the process of sending or spreading information, signals, or diseases

> *His team studied virus **transmission** in crowded urban spaces.*
> *Effective guidelines helped prevent **transmission** during the early outbreak period.*

transmit | verb
to send, pass, or spread information, signals, or diseases from one place to another

> *How do satellites **transmit** data over such long distances?*
> *Mosquitoes can **transmit** diseases **to** humans.*

transport | verb
to move a substance or material from one place to another through a natural process

> *The bloodstream **transports** oxygen to the body's active tissues.*

> *Plant roots **transport** nutrients upward during early growth stages.*

treatment | noun
a process used to clean a substance or protect it against damage or contamination

> *The water **treatment** removed harmful chemicals before distribution.*

> *What **treatment** can protect these materials from long-term corrosion?*

trend | noun
a general direction in which ideas, data, or behavior develop or change

> *Recent data showed a clear **trend toward** online learning methods.*

> *Economists noted a **downward trend** in foreign investment last year.*

trigger | noun
something that causes a reaction, process, or event to start

> *Stress can act as a **trigger for** health problems.*

> *The discovery became a **trigger to** further scientific investigation.*

trigger | verb
to cause a reaction, process, or event to start

> *The failure **triggered** a full review of safety procedures.*

> *Certain foods can **trigger** allergic reactions.*

tropical | adjective
related to hot, humid regions near the equator

> ***Tropical** regions support diverse species and ecological systems.*

> *They studied **tropical** storms using satellite observations.*

tuition | noun
the money paid for teaching at a school, college, or university

> *Many students struggle with rising university **tuition** each year.*

> *The scholarship pays the **tuition** fees but students still need to find money for accommodation, meals and books.*

Listen & take the Unit 23 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u23

Unit 24

underestimate | verb
to think that something or someone is less capable or smaller than it really is

> *We **underestimated** the time it would take to get there.*

> *Don't **underestimate** what she is capable of.*

underlying | adjective
being important in a situation but not easily seen, noticed, or clearly stated

> *What is the **underlying cause** of the problem?*

> *There is an **underlying** tension in their relationship.*

undermine | verb
to weaken or reduce the effectiveness of something

> *His actions **undermined** trust within the department.*

> *Budget cuts **undermined** efforts to expand the program.*

undertake | verb
to begin or agree to do a task, project, or responsibility

> *The company decided to **undertake** a new marketing campaign.*

> *Students must **undertake** independent research in their final year.*

unethical | adjective
not following accepted moral or professional standards

> ***Unethical behavior** can result in dismissal from academic institutions.*

> *Using this data without consent is clearly **unethical practice**.*

unique | adjective
being the only one of its kind, or clearly different from others

> *Each person has a **unique** set of fingerprints.*

> *This painting is a **unique** piece of art.*

unpredictable | adjective
likely to change suddenly and not behave in a regular pattern

> *The weather in spring can be very **unpredictable**.*

> *The market showed **unpredictable** movements last quarter.*

vague | adjective
not clearly stated or not giving enough detail to understand something

> *His explanation was **vague** and confused the entire group.*

> *She's a little **vague about** her plans for next year.*

valid | adjective
based on truth, logic, or acceptable reasoning

> *She had **valid** reasons for not supporting the proposals.*

> *Do we have a **valid** cause to delay the launch further?*

validity | noun
the quality of being logically or scientifically correct

> *The results are of doubtful **validity**.*

> *How do we ensure the **validity** of these findings?*

vanish | verb
to disappear suddenly or cease to exist

> *Much of the land we loved has **vanished** forever.*

> *The rare birds **vanished** from the region after several severe winters.*

variable | noun
a factor that can change and affect the results of a study

> *Temperature is a key **variable** in the experiment.*

> *Which **variable** shows the strongest impact here?*

variation | noun
a difference or change in amount, level, or condition

> *Economic data revealed **variation** in regional income levels across the country.*

> *What explains the sharp **variation** between these two estimates?*

vast | adjective
extremely large in amount, size, or area

> *Your help made a **vast difference**.*

> *Historians used AI to analyze **vast** collections of historical documents.*

version | noun
a particular form of something that is slightly different from others

> *Their **versions** of how the accident happened conflict.*

> *The authors released a revised **version** after peer feedback.*

violate | verb
to break a rule, law, agreement, or accepted standard

> *The move might **violate** international trade agreements.*

> *Did he **violate** the terms of his contract?*

violation | noun
an act of breaking a rule, law, agreement, or accepted standard

> *Investigators documented **violations** of environmental regulations at the site.*

> *They were in open **violation** of the treaty.*

virtual | adjective
existing in digital form or through computer technology, not physically present

> *The museum provides a **virtual** tour of its galleries.*

> ***Virtual** meetings connect researchers worldwide.*

virus | noun
a very small organism that enters living cells and causes disease

> *The **virus** affected several species in the coastal region.*

> *How quickly can this **virus** adapt to new environments?*

visible | adjective
able to be seen or noticed by the eye or mind

> *The moon was clearly **visible** in the night sky.*

> *Is the difference **visible to** the human eye?*

vision | noun
an ability to imagine or plan a future direction for a project or organization

> *She presented a clear **vision** that guided the research team.*

> *Their shared **vision** was developed during several planning meetings.*

visual | adjective
relating to seeing or using images, diagrams, or graphic information

> *She prepared **visual** materials for the conference presentation.*

> *Meteorologists used **visual** data to explain complex climate patterns.*

vital | adjective
extremely important or necessary

> *Accurate data are **vital for** reliable conclusions.*

> *Education plays a **vital role** in economic development.*

voluntary | adjective
done by choice without being required or forced by rules or law

> *Participation in the study is completely **voluntary**.*

> *The organization relied on **voluntary** donations for its programs.*

volunteer | verb
to offer to do something without being forced or paid

> *Will you **volunteer** to help with the event?*

> *Several participants **volunteered** to join the survey.*

vulnerability | noun
the state of being easily harmed, attacked, or affected by something

> *Child safety experts examined the **vulnerability** of children **to** online risks.*

> *Climate scientists highlighted the **vulnerability** of small island nations.*

vulnerable | adjective
easily harmed or affected by something

> *Old people are particularly **vulnerable to** the flu.*

> *The company is in an economically **vulnerable** position.*

warranty | noun
a written promise that a product will be repaired or replaced if it breaks

> *The **warranty** covers parts but not labor costs.*

> *Does the **warranty** include accidental damage protection?*

welfare | noun
the health, happiness, and well-being of a person or group

> *Animal **welfare** is an important concern for many.*

> *How can schools promote the **welfare** of vulnerable children?*

widespread | adjective
existing or happening in many places or among many people

> *The disease **became widespread** very quickly.*

> *Are these problems still **widespread across** departments?*

Listen & take the Unit 24 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u24

Unit 25

abrupt | adjective
happening suddenly and unexpectedly, often with little warning

> *The experiment ended after an **abrupt** change in conditions.*

> *His **abrupt** departure surprised everyone.*

abundance | noun
a large amount of something that exists or is available

> *We found an **abundance** of data in the public archives.*

> *The country has an **abundance** of natural resources.*

abundant | adjective
existing in large quantities or more than enough

> *We have **abundant** evidence to prove his guilt.*

> *If you go diving near the coral reef, you'll see an **abundant** variety of marine life.*

abysmal | adjective
extremely bad in quality, performance, or condition

> *Labor inspectors described **abysmal** working conditions in the factory.*

> *How did the project reach such **abysmal** outcomes?*

accentuate | verb
to make something more noticeable or more strongly emphasized

> *The findings **accentuated** differences between the two social groups.*

> *His comment **accentuated** the need for clearer procedures.*

accommodate | verb
to have enough room or capacity for a person, group, or item

> *The lab can comfortably **accommodate** twenty students during the workshop.*

> *This classroom cannot **accommodate** all first-year participants today.*

accumulate | verb
to collect or gather more and more of something over time

> *Scientists **accumulate** evidence through systematic experiments.*

> *How do cells **accumulate** energy?*

accumulation | noun
the gradual collection or increase of something over time

> *The **accumulation** of evidence helped to confirm the hypothesis.*

> *What causes the **accumulation** of fat in the body?*

adhere | verb
to follow a rule, plan, or set of instructions carefully

> *They **adhered to** the schedule despite several unexpected delays.*

> *Students must **adhere to** university policies during fieldwork.*

adjacent | adjective
next to or very near to something else

> *The two buildings are **adjacent to** each other.*

> *We stayed in **adjacent** rooms.*

advantageous | adjective
providing a benefit or helpful conditions for success

> *The policy created **advantageous** conditions for small research teams.*

> *It was **advantageous** for students to join the workshop early.*

advocacy | noun
public support or argument in favor of a policy, idea, or cause

> ***Advocacy for** equal education is increasing globally.*

> *The organization focuses on **advocacy for** environmental protection.*

advocate | verb
to publicly support or argue in favor of a policy, idea, or action

> *The scientist **advocated** stronger environmental protection measures.*

> *Doctors **advocate for** patients' rights in healthcare systems.*

advocate | noun
a person who publicly supports or argues in favor of a cause or idea

> *The professor is an **advocate for** free education.*

> *Who is the strongest **advocate** of this policy?*

aggravate | verb
to make a problem, situation, or condition worse or more serious

> *If people react negatively, it can greatly **aggravate** the situation.*

> *Could this decision **aggravate** our current challenges?*

ambiguity | noun
a situation where something can have more than one meaning or interpretation

> *There was some **ambiguity in** the results of the survey.*

> *The **ambiguity** of the question confused many students.*

ambiguous | adjective
having more than one possible meaning and therefore not clear

> *The instructions were **ambiguous** and led to mistakes.*

> *The results of the experiment were **ambiguous** and required more tests.*

amiable | adjective
friendly, pleasant, and easy to get on with

> *The team appreciated his **amiable** approach during discussions.*

> *I've only met them once but they seem **amiable** enough.*

amplify | verb
to increase the strength, effect, or importance of something

> *The policy change **amplified** concerns about public safety.*

> *The sudden announcement **amplified** fears about future job cuts.*

analogous | adjective
being similar to something else in certain important ways

> *Can you find an **analogous** example in your research?*

> *This process is **analogous to** natural selection in biology.*

analogy | noun
a comparison between two things to explain or clarify an idea

> *The teacher used an **analogy** to explain the concept.*

> *Can you think of an **analogy for** this economic situation?*

anesthesia | noun
a medical state in which a person feels no pain during surgery or treatment

> *The patient received local **anesthesia** before the procedure.*

> *How long does the **anesthesia** usually last?*

animosity | noun
strong dislike or hostility between people or groups

> *The report noted **animosity** among several student groups.*

> *Why do they still **feel animosity** after the settlement?*

apparatus | noun
a set of equipment, tools, or machines used for a specific task

> *Have you checked the **apparatus** for accuracy?*

> *The new **apparatus** allows faster testing in medical research.*

appreciable | adjective
large or noticeable enough to have a clear effect or be important

> *There was no **appreciable** difference between the two samples.*

> *Did they find any **appreciable** impact on water quality?*

appreciably | adverb
noticeably or significantly, to a degree that can be clearly seen or measured

> *The results improved **appreciably** after the adjustments.*

> *The population has grown **appreciably** in recent years.*

Listen & take the Unit 25 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u25

Unit 26

appropriate | adjective
suitable or right for a particular situation, purpose, or person

> *Jeans are not **appropriate for** a formal graduation ceremony.*

> *Was it **appropriate** to mention personal details in that report?*

approximately | adverb
used to show that something is almost, but not completely, exact or accurate

> *The experiment will take **approximately** two hours.*

> *The distance between the two cities is **approximately** 300 kilometers.*

arbitrarily | adverb
in a way based on personal choice or chance, not on reason or system

> *The values were **arbitrarily** chosen without clear scientific justification.*

> *Can we say the decision was made **arbitrarily** or with proper evidence?*

arbitrary | adjective
based on personal choice or random decision, not on reason or rules

> *The judge's decision seemed **arbitrary** and lacked clear explanation.*

> *Was the grading system fair or completely **arbitrary**?*

articulate | verb
to express thoughts or ideas clearly in spoken or written language

> *She **articulated** her position clearly during the debate.*

> *Students found their arguments hard to **articulate** under pressure.*

artifact | noun
an object made or used by humans, often of historical or cultural interest

> *The museum displayed ancient **artifacts** from early human civilizations.*

> *Were the **artifacts** stored safely after the archaeological dig?*

aspect | noun
a particular part, feature, or way of thinking about something

> *We must consider every **aspect** of the research before making conclusions.*

> *Which **aspect** of the problem do you find most difficult to explain?*

assemble | verb
to bring people or things together as a group

> *The students **assembled** in the hall for the final presentation.*

> *The shelves are easy to **assemble**.*

assert | verb
to state or claim something strongly and confidently as true or fact

> *She confidently **asserted** that the results supported her main hypothesis.*

> *The author **asserted** his opinion confidently during the academic debate.*

assurance | noun
a strong promise or confidence that something will happen or is true

> *His calm voice offered **assurance** during the difficult discussion.*

> *Can you give any **assurance about** the venture's success?*

assure | verb
to tell someone confidently that something is true or will happen

> *She **assured** me that the work would be completed on time.*

> *Can you **assure** us the system will work correctly?*

atmosphere | noun
the general mood or feeling in a place or situation

> *The meeting had a friendly and relaxed **atmosphere**.*

> *There was a tense **atmosphere** in the examination room.*

attain | verb
to succeed in reaching or achieving something after effort

> *He **attained** a high level of fluency in Spanish.*

> *How do you plan to **attain** your academic goals?*

attainment | noun
the action or process of achieving something

> *The **attainment** of higher test scores was a result of intense preparation.*

> *The **attainment** of his ambitions was still a dream.*

attribute | verb
to say or believe that something is caused by someone or something

> *She **attributes** her success **to** hard work and luck.*

> *Can we **attribute** these results **to** cultural differences?*

automation | noun
the use of machines or technology to perform tasks without human control

> ***Automation** has increased efficiency in modern manufacturing.*

> *Does **automation** threaten future employment opportunities?*

autonomy | noun
the right or ability to make independent decisions or control your own work

> *Students valued greater **autonomy** when choosing research topics.*

> *His role requires significant **autonomy in** daily decisions.*

average | verb
to calculate the mean value of a set of numbers

> *How do we **average** results from different experiments?*

> *We **averaged** the scores from three separate tests.*

avoidance | noun
the act of staying away from something or preventing it from happening

> ***Avoidance** of bias is essential in academic research.*

> *Why is there such clear **avoidance** of this issue now?*

bias | verb
to unfairly influence someone's opinion, decision, or result in a particular direction

> *Poor survey design might **bias** the participants' responses.*

> *Personal beliefs sometimes **bias** scientists' interpretations of results.*

bias | noun
an unfair preference or tendency to support one side, group, or opinion more than others

> *Analysts must avoid personal **bias** when interpreting data.*

> *What methods can reduce **bias in** experimental design?*

biased | adjective
showing unfair preference or influence toward one side, idea, or group

> *The article was criticized for being **biased toward** a particular viewpoint.*

> *Do you think the news article was **biased** or objective?*

Listen & take the Unit 26 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u26

Unit 27

calibrate | verb
to adjust a tool or system so it measures or works correctly

> *We **calibrated** equipment to ensure accurate readings.*

> *How often should we **calibrate** these laboratory instruments?*

capability | noun
the ability, skill, or power to do something effectively or achieve a goal

> *The new technology demonstrated its **capability to** reduce errors.*

> *Such complex litigation is **beyond the capabilities** of small firms.*

capable | adjective
having the ability, skill, or qualities needed to do something successfully

> *She is fully **capable** of managing the research team.*

> *Modern robots are **capable** of performing complex tasks.*

capacity | noun
the ability or power to do, hold, or produce something

> *The lab has the **capacity** to test hundreds of samples daily.*

> *Human memory has a limited **capacity for** storing information.*

carnivore | noun
an animal that eats only meat

> *Lions and tigers are well-known **carnivores**.*

> ***Carnivores** help control herbivore populations in ecosystems.*

catalog | verb
to list, organize, or record items or information in a systematic order

> *We need to **catalog** all equipment before the annual report.*

> *Museum curators **catalog** specimens collected during expeditions.*

categorize | verb
to classify or group things into categories based on characteristics

> *We need to **categorize** the samples into different groups for analysis.*

> *Scientists **categorize** animals according to their physical traits.*

cease | verb
to stop happening or to bring something to an end

> *The company **ceased** production after financial losses.*

> *Some species may **cease to exist** due to habitat loss.*

cell | noun
the smallest basic unit of life in all living organisms

> *Stem **cells** can develop into different types of tissues.*

> *How do plant **cells** differ from animal cells?*

challenge | noun
a difficult task or problem that requires effort to overcome

> *Overcoming these **challenges** will require teamwork and patience.*

> *Are you ready to face the **challenge** of leadership?*

challenge | verb
to question, oppose, or test something to see if it is true or right

> *She **challenged** the validity of the research methods used.*

> *How can we **challenge** unfair treatment in the workplace?*

character | noun
the combination of qualities that make a person or thing different from others

> *Her strong **character** helped her overcome many difficulties.*

> *Honesty is an important part of good **character**.*

characteristic | noun
a typical quality or feature that makes a person or thing different from others

> *The main **characteristic** of water is its ability to dissolve substances.*

> *What are the key **characteristics** of this new material?*

chronological | adjective
arranged or recorded in the order that events happened in time

> *The data were presented **in chronological** order for clarity.*

> *Did the report include a clear **chronological** timeline of discoveries?*

circumstances | noun
the facts or conditions that affect a situation, event, or person's actions

> *The research was stopped due to unexpected **circumstances**.*

> *What **circumstances** led to the delay in construction?*

circumstantial | adjective
based on situations or details rather than direct facts or proof

> *The evidence was mainly **circumstantial**, not directly observed.*

> ***Circumstantial** factors often influence social research outcomes.*

cite | verb
to mention or refer to something as evidence or an example in writing or speech

> *You must **cite** all the references used in your research paper.*

> *Can you **cite** an example from recent scientific research?*

claim | noun
a statement that something is true, often without definite proof or evidence

> *His **claim** was later supported by further research.*

> *How reliable are these **claims** about the new vaccine?*

classify | verb
to arrange or group things or ideas according to shared characteristics or categories

> *Students learned to **classify** materials **as** solid, liquid, or gas.*

> *The system helps **classify** data **into** useful groups.*

clause | noun
a specific section or condition in a legal document, contract, or agreement

> *This **clause** of the contract needs to be reviewed carefully.*

> *The agreement includes a confidentiality **clause** for all employees.*

coherence | noun
the clear and logical connection of ideas in speech or writing

> ***Coherence** helps readers follow the main argument easily.*

> *How can we improve the **coherence** of this presentation?*

coherent | adjective
logical and consistent, easy to understand

> *Please make your essay more **coherent** and organized.*

> *Was his explanation **coherent to** the audience?*

cohesion | noun
the quality of different parts connecting well and forming a clear, unified whole

> *Team **cohesion** increased after several successful group activities.*

> *Strong social **cohesion** can reduce conflict within diverse societies.*

cohesive | adjective
(of a group, text, or system) having all parts connecting well and working together as a unified whole

> ***Cohesive** arguments help readers understand complex ideas more easily.*

> *She said the sections did not form a **cohesive** explanation.*

collate | verb
to collect and arrange information, data, or documents in a correct order

> *We need to **collate** the evidence **from** different sources.*

> *We must **collate** all survey data before drawing conclusions.*

collation | noun
the process of collecting and arranging information or documents systematically

> *Accurate **collation** ensures reliable research findings.*

> *Who is responsible for the **collation** of these documents?*

colony | noun
a group of people or animals living together, or a territory controlled by another country

> *Each ant **colony** works with a clear social structure.*

> *Britain once had many **colonies** around the world.*

Listen & take the Unit 27 Quiz

englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u27

Unit 28

combine | verb
to join or mix two or more things to form one unit or achieve a result

> *This approach **combines** theory **with** practical field research.*

> *Can we **combine** our resources to complete this task?*

commencement | noun
the beginning or start of something, especially a formal event or activity

> *Delays affected the **commencement** of construction work.*

> *When is the official **commencement** of the new program?*

commentary | noun
spoken or written explanation or opinion about an event, text, or situation

> *His **commentary on** the experiment was insightful.*

> *The program features expert **commentary on** international affairs.*

commission | verb
to officially order someone to do or produce something

> *The university **commissioned** a study on renewable energy.*

> *We were **commissioned** to evaluate the new education policy.*

commit | verb
to promise or dedicate yourself to doing something or to carry out an action

> *Every team member **committed to** completing the project on time.*

> *Did they **commit** fully **to** the agreed plan?*

commitment | noun
a strong promise or responsibility to do something or support an idea

> *Academic success requires time and personal **commitment**.*

> *The company made a public **commitment to** sustainability.*

commodity | noun
a product or raw material that can be bought, sold, or traded

> *The price of this **commodity** fluctuates based on demand.*

> *Education is becoming an important global **commodity**.*

comparability | noun
the quality of being similar enough to allow fair comparison or measurement

> *Lack of standard methods reduces the **comparability** of results.*

> *The lack of **comparability** limits the validity of our conclusions.*

compatible | adjective
able to exist, work, or be used together without conflict or problems

> *The new software is fully **compatible with** existing systems and easy to integrate.*

> *Their ideas are not **compatible with** the project's main objectives.*

compensate | verb
to balance or correct something to reduce its negative or opposite effect

> *The system **compensates for** temperature changes automatically.*

> *Plants **compensate for** low light by increasing leaf size.*

compete | verb
to try to win or be more successful than others in an activity

> *Many companies **compete for** international students.*

> *How many schools **compete in** this national math contest?*

competent | adjective
having the skills or knowledge needed to do something well

> *She proved **competent in** managing complex research tasks.*

> *Is he **competent** enough **for** this responsibility?*

compilation | noun
a collection of different materials, data, or works gathered into one document or source

> *The **compilation** of sources took several weeks to complete.*

> *How accurate is the **compilation** of these statistics?*

compile | verb
to collect and arrange information, facts, or documents into one organized form

> *Students **compiled** a list of important chemical reactions.*

> *We **compiled** student results for the annual report.*

complacent | adjective
too satisfied with yourself, so you do not try to improve

> *Staff became **complacent** after early success.*

> *He **grew complacent about** his research responsibilities.*

complement | verb
to add something that improves or completes another thing

> *These two studies **complement** each other perfectly.*

> *How does this experiment **complement** your previous findings?*

complementary | adjective
working well together because each part adds something the other lacks

> *These two theories are **complementary**, not opposing.*

> *Are these systems **complementary** or completely independent?*

complexity | noun
the state of being complicated or having many connected parts

> *Climate scientists highlighted the **complexity** of predictive models.*

> *Additional factors added **complexity** to their final analysis.*

compliant | adjective
following rules, standards, or requirements

> *All reports were **compliant with** new academic guidelines.*

> *Is this method **compliant with** international regulations?*

component | noun
a part or element that combines with others to form a system or whole

> *Water is a major **component** of all living cells.*

> *What are the main **components** of this chemical mixture?*

compose | verb
to create or form something by putting different parts together

> *He **composed** a detailed summary for the presentation.*

> *Fertile soil is largely **composed** of organic matter and minerals.*

compound | noun
a substance made by combining two or more different elements

> *The **compound** contains several elements found in nature.*

> *Is this **compound** stable at room temperature?*

comprehensive | adjective
including all or nearly all important details, facts, or parts

> *This chapter provides a **comprehensive** overview of our experimental results.*

> *The book offers a **comprehensive** explanation of human behavior.*

comprise | verb
to include or consist of particular parts or members

> *The committee **comprises** both teachers and students.*

> *The course **comprises** ten different modules.*

conceal | verb
to hide something or prevent it from being known

> *He **concealed** errors that later affected the results.*

> *Why did she **conceal** crucial information **from** the panel?*

concede | verb
to admit something is true or accept that you have lost

> *He **conceded** that the study had significant limitations.*

> *She **conceded** defeat after reviewing the final evidence.*

Listen & take the Unit 28 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u28

Unit 29

conceivable | adjective
possible to imagine, believe, or consider

> *Environmental scientists explored every **conceivable** cause of pollution.*

> *Could there be any **conceivable** reason for this result?*

conceivably | adverb
possibly or in a way that can be imagined or believed

> *Could the problem **conceivably** be solved within a week?*

> *The plan could **conceivably** reduce future energy costs.*

conceive | verb
to imagine or develop an idea, plan, or understanding in the mind

> *Can you **conceive** how large the universe really is?*

> *Scientists **conceived** a new method for data analysis.*

concentration | noun
the amount of a substance present in a given volume of liquid or mixture

> *The **concentration** of the substance increased over time.*

> *The **concentration** of chemicals in rivers is carefully monitored.*

concept | noun
an abstract idea or general principle that explains or organizes thoughts or facts

> *The **concept** of sustainability is central to the discussion.*

> *This **concept** is difficult for beginners to understand.*

conceptual | adjective
relating to ideas or abstract principles rather than practical things

> *We need a **conceptual** model before collecting data.*

> *The **conceptual** differences between these theories are significant.*

conceptualize | verb
to form an idea or concept of something in your mind

> *We **conceptualized** the model before collecting any data.*

> *The team **conceptualized** a new approach for the analysis.*

concise | adjective
giving information clearly using only a few necessary words

> *She gave us clear and **concise** instructions.*

> *Is the introduction **concise** enough **for** academic standards?*

conclusive | adjective
showing a result or proof that ends doubt or question about something

> *There is no **conclusive** evidence to support the claim.*

> *Were the findings **conclusive** or still uncertain?*

concurrent | adjective
happening or existing at the same time as something else

> *The experiment involved two **concurrent** chemical reactions.*

> *How do you manage **concurrent** deadlines in your work?*

concurrently | adverb
at the same time as another event or process

> *The two studies were conducted **concurrently** to save time.*

> *Were the projects running **concurrently** or one after another?*

conduct | verb
to organize and carry out an activity, experiment, or research

> *She **conducted** interviews with local business owners.*

> *How did you **conduct** your experiments to ensure valid results?*

configure | verb
to arrange or set up parts of something for a specific purpose

> *Students **configured** the experiment according to instructions.*

> *How do you **configure** the network settings?*

confined | adjective
limited to a particular space, area, or group; not free to move or expand

> *The research was **confined to** one particular area of study.*

> *The disease is now **confined to** small rural areas.*

conform | verb
to follow or behave according to a rule, standard, or expectation

> *The experiments were modified to **conform to** safety regulations.*

> *Her findings **conform with** predictions made by earlier theoretical models.*

consensus | noun
general agreement among a group of people

> *The team reached a **consensus on** the direction of the research.*

> *There is broad **consensus about** the method's reliability.*

conspicuous | adjective
easily seen or noticed because it stands out

> *The error became **conspicuous** during the final review.*

> *The event was a **conspicuous** success.*

constant | noun
something that does not change and remains the same in all conditions

> *The speed of light is a universal **constant**.*

> *Several physical **constants** were used in the formula.*

constitute | verb
to form or make up something, or to be considered as something

> *Women **constitute** 60% of the student population.*

> *What actions **constitute** plagiarism in academic writing?*

constitution | noun
the physical or chemical makeup or structure of something

> *The chemical **constitution** of water includes hydrogen and oxygen.*

> *What factors determine the **constitution** of a living cell?*

constrain | verb
to limit or control something or someone's actions or development

> *Budget limits **constrained** the progress of the renovation.*

> *Environmental laws now **constrain** industrial activities.*

constraint | noun
a limitation or restriction that controls what is possible or allowed

> *Time **constraints** affected the quality of the experiment.*

> *What **constraints** should we consider in this design?*

construct | verb
to build, create, or put together parts to form something

> *Engineers **constructed** a bridge across the river.*

> *How do we **construct** a reliable survey?*

consult | verb
to ask someone with expertise for advice or information

> *I need to **consult with** my colleagues **on** the proposals.*

> *Have you **consulted** your supervisor **about** the problem?*

consultation | noun
a meeting or discussion to get professional advice or exchange opinions

> *The project began after a long **consultation with** scientists.*

> *Was the public involved in the final **consultation**?*

Listen & take the Unit 29 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u29

Unit 30

contempt | noun
a strong feeling that someone or something is not worthy of respect

> *His **contempt for** academic dishonesty was well known.*

> *She looked at him **with contempt**.*

contemptuous | adjective
showing strong disrespect or lack of approval

> *He was **contemptuous** of everything I did.*

> *Why was his comment so **contemptuous** in that meeting?*

contend | verb
to argue or state that something is true, often in a discussion

> *She **contended** that earlier data were unreliable.*

> *Several lawyers **contended** the policy violated key regulations.*

contentious | adjective
likely to cause disagreement or argument

> *A highly **contentious** issue divided the scientific community.*

> *Climate targets and taxation were major **contentious** subjects.*

context | noun
the situation, background, or environment in which something exists or happens

> *These findings make sense only in the **context** of local culture.*

> *His statement was taken out of **context** during the debate.*

contingency | noun
an event or condition that might happen and requires preparation

> *The team planned for every possible **contingency** in the project.*

> *What **contingencies** should we consider before the launch?*

contingent | adjective
depending on something else happening first

> *Their approval is **contingent on** updated safety data.*

> *The project's success is **contingent on** external support.*

contract | verb
to become smaller or shorter in size, amount, or length, usually due to temperature or force

> *Metals **contract** when they are cooled.*

> *The heart **contracts** to pump blood through the body.*

contraction | noun
the process of becoming smaller, shorter, or tighter in size or amount

> *Muscle **contractions** help the body produce movement.*

> *The sudden **contraction** of metal damaged the structure.*

contradict | verb
to say or show that something is opposite to another statement or idea

> *The witness **contradicted** himself during the trial.*

> *Data from recent studies **contradict** these assumptions.*

contradiction | noun
a situation where two facts, ideas, or statements cannot both be true

> *There is a clear **contradiction between** theory and evidence.*

> *The lawyer pointed out a **contradiction** in the testimony.*

contradictory | adjective
showing disagreement or opposite meanings between two things

> *Students received **contradictory** instructions from two departments.*

> *The evidence is completely **contradictory**.*

contrary | adjective
opposite in nature, direction, or meaning

> *The results are **contrary to** our initial expectations.*

> ***Contrary** evidence changed the outcome of the experiment.*

contrast | verb
to compare things in order to show their differences

> *The teacher **contrasted** facts **with** opinions.*

> *The paper **contrasts** two methods of analysis.*

contribute | verb
to give or add something, especially to help achieve a result or goal

> *Many scientists **contributed to** the success of the project.*

> *Each member **contributes** valuable ideas during meetings.*

controversial | adjective
causing strong disagreement or public discussion among people with different opinions

> *The proposal was highly **controversial**.*

> *Why was his speech considered so **controversial**?*

controversy | noun
strong public disagreement or discussion about something important

> *The new policy created widespread **controversy** in the country.*

> *Scientists faced **controversy about** the safety of the vaccine.*

convene | verb
to arrange or bring people together for a formal meeting or discussion

> *The review panel will **convene** to examine the findings.*

> *When will the board **convene** again to make a decision?*

convention | noun
a large formal meeting or agreement held by people with shared interests or purposes

> *The annual science **convention** attracts researchers from many countries.*

> *Students attended a global **convention on** education reform.*

conventional | adjective
following traditional or common methods, ideas, or practices rather than new ones

> ***Conventional** farming methods are still popular in many regions.*

> *His ideas challenge **conventional** economic thinking.*

converse | noun
a situation, fact, or statement that is the opposite of another one

> *In logic, we often discuss a statement and its **converse**.*

> *Could the **converse** actually be true?*

conversely | adverb
in an opposite or reversed way; introducing a contrasting idea

> ***Conversely**, smaller samples may lead to less accurate results.*

> *The economy grew; **conversely**, wages failed to keep pace with inflation.*

conversion | noun
the process of changing something from one form or use to another

> *The energy **conversion** rate was measured under laboratory conditions.*

> *The company focused on the **conversion** of waste into fuel.*

convert | verb
to change something into a different form, system, or belief

> *Sunlight is **converted into** energy by solar panels.*

> *How can we **convert** data **into** a readable format?*

convey | verb
to express, communicate, or carry an idea, message, or feeling

> *Graphs can **convey** information more clearly than long texts.*

> *Did the author **convey** his main argument effectively?*

Listen & take the Unit 30 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u30

Unit 31

convince | verb
to make someone believe or agree that something is true or right

> *The lawyer **convinced** the jury of his client's innocence.*
> *She tried to **convince** him to change his opinion.*

convincing | adjective
making someone believe or accept that something is true or right

> *His argument was clear and **convincing**.*
> *The data provide **convincing** proof of climate change.*

core | noun
the central, most important part of something

> *Honesty is **at the core** of good research.*
> *The **core** of the problem lies in funding limitations.*

correlate | verb
to show or have a close connection between two or more things

> *Higher education levels often **correlate with** better income.*
> *Do these two variables **correlate** significantly?*

correlation | noun
a connection or relationship between two or more things that change together

> *There is a strong **correlation between** stress and illness.*
> *Did they find a **correlation of** age **with** voting patterns?*

correspond | verb
to match, relate, or be similar to something

> *The results **correspond with** earlier findings.*
> *How do these figures **correspond to** last year's data?*

corresponding | adjective
matching or related to something else

> *The rise in prices caused a **corresponding** fall in demand.*
> *Can you find the **corresponding** values in this table?*

create | verb
to make something new or cause something to exist

> *A new policy was **created** to support innovation.*
> *How can we **create** a more sustainable system?*

creation | noun
the act of making or bringing something new into existence

> *The painting is a beautiful **creation** of modern art.*
> *The **creation** of the universe remains a mystery.*

creative | adjective
able to produce new and original ideas or things

> *The students developed **creative** solutions to the problem.*
> ***Creative** thinking helps in solving complex issues.*

creature | noun
a living being, especially an animal or other life form

> *Some sea **creatures** live in complete darkness.*
> *Many ancient **creatures** are now extinct.*

criteria | noun, plural of criterion
standards or rules used to judge or decide something

> *The selection **criteria** were clearly defined.*
> *Did your experiment meet all the scientific **criteria**?*

criterion | noun
a standard or rule used to judge or decide something

> *Each **criterion** must be clearly defined before assessment.*
> *The main **criterion** was scientific accuracy.*

data | noun
facts or information used for analysis or research

> *The survey **data** show interesting trends.*
> *How long will it take to collect enough **data**?*

debacle | noun
a complete failure or disaster, often embarrassing or humiliating

> *The election turned into a political **debacle**.*
> *The financial **debacle** affected millions of investors worldwide.*

debate | noun
a formal discussion of different opinions on a topic

> *There is ongoing **debate** among historians about this.*
> *Scientific **debate** is essential for advancing knowledge.*

deceptive | adjective
likely to make you believe something that is not true

> *The results looked promising but were ultimately **deceptive**.*
> *A **deceptive** advertisement affected public trust in the product.*

deciding | adjective
having the strongest influence on the final result

> *Cost became the **deciding** factor in the policy decision.*
> *Her analysis played a **deciding** role in the outcome.*

declare | verb
to state something clearly and formally, often in public or officially

> *The country **declared** independence in 1945.*
> *When will they **declare** the final outcome?*

decline | noun
a continuous or gradual decrease in quality, amount, or importance

> *The data show a steady **decline** over five years.*
> *What caused the recent **decline** in performance?*

decline | verb
to become lower, weaker, or less in number or quality

> *The birth rate has **declined** sharply.*
> *Demand for oil is continuing to **decline**.*

deduce | verb
to reach a conclusion by reasoning from known facts

> *From the results, we can **deduce** a clear pattern.*
> *The theory was **deduced from** earlier observations.*

deduction | noun
the process of drawing conclusions from facts or evidence

> ***Deduction** helps in logical problem-solving.*
> *The detective used **deduction** to solve the case.*

deductive | adjective
based on reasoning from general principles to specific facts

> ***Deductive** methods are common in mathematics.*
> *Our team followed a **deductive** approach to data analysis.*

Listen & take the Unit 31 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u31

Unit 32

define | verb
to explain the meaning or nature of something clearly

> *Scientists **define** gravity as a natural force of attraction.*

> *How would you **define** good leadership?*

definite | adjective
clearly decided, fixed, or certain

> *We have no **definite** answer to that question.*

> *The project has a **definite** deadline next month.*

definitive | adjective
considered final, most complete, or most reliable

> *Laboratory results provided a **definitive** explanation of the chemical process.*

> *Have they reached a **definitive** conclusion yet?*

defunct | adjective
no longer existing, operating, or being used

> *Several **defunct** courses were removed from the curriculum.*

> *These machines are now considered **defunct**.*

deletion | noun
the act of removing or taking something away

> *The software allows quick **deletion** of unnecessary items.*

> *Scientists studied a gene **deletion** in the sample.*

deliberate | adjective
done on purpose rather than by accident

> *The committee took **deliberate** steps to avoid bias.*

> *Why were these **deliberate** attempts ignored for so long?*

demise | noun
the end, death, or failure of something, especially an institution, system, or idea

> *Poor management led to the company's eventual **demise**.*

> *What factors contributed to the **demise** of the Roman Empire?*

denote | verb
to represent, indicate, or be a sign of something

> *The term **denotes** a specific legal category.*

> *What does this color **denote** in the diagram?*

dense | adjective
having parts that are close together; thick or difficult to penetrate

> *The gas became **dense** under pressure.*

> *How does light travel through **dense** material?*

depict | verb
to show or represent something in a picture, story, or other form

> *The film accurately **depicted** historical events.*

> *The novel **depicts** complex social relationships.*

deplete | verb
to reduce the amount or supply of something completely or seriously

> *Overfishing has **depleted** many ocean species.*

> *The region's forests were severely **depleted**.*

depreciate | verb
to decrease in value over time, or to reduce the recorded value of an asset

> *Cars **depreciate** significantly within the first three years.*

> *The currency **depreciated** sharply during the economic crisis.*

derivative | noun
something that comes from or is based on another source or form

> *Oil is used to produce many chemical **derivatives**.*

> *Many medicines are plant-based **derivatives**.*

derive | verb
to get or develop something from a source or origin

> *Many English words **derive from** Latin.*

> *Where does this idea **derive from**?*

design | verb
to plan or create something with a particular purpose or function

> *Scientists **designed** an experiment to test the theory.*

> *How do architects **design** energy-efficient buildings?*

detect | verb
to discover or notice something, especially something not easily seen or known

> *The device **detects** low radiation levels.*

> *The test **detects** early signs of the disease.*

detection | noun
the act or process of discovering or identifying something hidden or unknown

> *Early **detection** of cancer saves lives.*

> ***Detection** of fraud requires careful data analysis.*

deter | verb
to discourage or prevent someone from doing something, often through fear or doubt

> *High costs may **deter** students **from** pursuing higher education.*

> *Security cameras are installed to **deter** potential theft.*

determinant | noun
a factor that decisively affects the nature or outcome of something

> *We need to identify the social and economic **determinants** of ill health.*

> *It was only a secondary factor, not the sole **determinant**.*

detrimental | adjective
causing harm or damage to something or someone

> *Pollution has **detrimental** effects on marine ecosystems.*

> *Excessive screen time may be **detrimental to** children's development.*

develop | verb
to grow, improve, or create something over time

> *The company plans to **develop** green technologies.*

> *New AI models are being **developed** to predict economic trends.*

deviate | verb
to move away from an established path, plan, or standard

> *Some samples **deviated** slightly **from** normal values.*

> *Why did the project **deviate from** its original goals?*

deviation | noun
a difference or change from what is normal or expected

> *There was a small **deviation** in the test results.*

> *The data show no significant **deviation** from the mean.*

devote | verb
to give time, energy, or attention to a person, activity, or purpose

> *Scientists **devoted** years **to** studying the phenomenon.*

> *Historians have **devoted** considerable attention **to** this period of reform.*

devotion | noun
great love, loyalty, or commitment to a person or activity

> *His **devotion to** science inspired many young researchers.*

> *The poet expressed **devotion to** his homeland.*

diagnosis | noun
the process of identifying a disease or problem by studying its signs or data

> *Accurate **diagnosis** is essential for effective treatment.*

> *The report confirmed the initial **diagnosis**.*

Listen & take the Unit 32 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u32

Unit 33

differ | verb
to be unlike or not the same as something else

> *The results **differ** slightly from our expectations.*

> *Conditions **differ** across regions and climates.*

differentiate | verb
to show or see the difference between things or people

> *It's hard to **differentiate** fact **from** opinion.*

> *Can the test **differentiate between** the two species?*

differentiation | noun
the act or process of recognizing or making differences between things

> ***Differentiation** between groups helps clear analysis.*

> *Market **differentiation** helps companies stay competitive.*

diligence | noun
careful and persistent effort in doing work or tasks

> *She shows great **diligence** in her schoolwork.*

> *Academic success often depends on steady **diligence**.*

diligent | adjective
showing careful and continuous effort in work or study

> *His **diligent** approach improved overall reliability.*

> *Why is she considered the most **diligent** student in class?*

dimension | noun
a measurable or specific part of something, especially in size or quality

> *The model shows three physical **dimensions**.*

> *The problem has several social **dimensions**.*

diminish | verb
to become smaller, weaker, or less important

> *His influence has gradually **diminished** over time.*

> *How can we **diminish** the effects of pollution?*

discrete | adjective
clearly separate or distinct from others

> *The system has four **discrete** stages.*

> *Are these units **discrete** or connected?*

discretion | noun
the ability to make responsible decisions or act carefully in certain situations

> *Judges have **discretion in** sentencing decisions.*

> *Should we act **at our own discretion** in emergencies?*

discretionary | adjective
based on personal choice or judgment, not fixed by rules

> *Employees received **discretionary** bonuses this year.*

> *Attendance at this workshop is purely **discretionary**.*

discrimination | noun
the ability to detect or recognize small differences between similar things

> *The test measures the **discrimination** of sensory responses.*

> *How does color **discrimination** work in human vision?*

disengage | verb
to separate or withdraw from involvement or connection with something

> *Several members **disengaged from** the discussion after disagreements.*

> *He **disengaged** himself **from** the conflict to stay impartial.*

disorder | noun
a state of confusion or a medical condition that disrupts normal function

> *Scientists study eating **disorders** among teenagers.*

> *What causes this type of mental **disorder**?*

displace | verb
to move something or someone from its usual position or place

> *Floods **displaced** thousands of residents.*

> *How much water does the object **displace**?*

displacement | noun
the act of moving something from its original position or the amount moved

> *Water **displacement** helps measure object volume.*

> *The war caused massive population **displacement**.*

disposal | noun
the act of getting rid of or dealing with something

> *The company manages chemical **disposal** safely.*

> *We studied waste **disposal** systems across industries.*

dispose | verb
to get rid of something or place it in a particular way

> *Hazardous waste must be **disposed of** correctly.*

> *How should we **dispose of** these materials safely?*

disregard | verb
to ignore something or treat it as unimportant

> *Officials **disregarded** concerns raised by local residents.*

> *We cannot **disregard** the new evidence presented recently.*

distort | verb
to change the shape, appearance, or meaning of something so it becomes unclear or wrong

> *The original data were **distorted** by serious sampling errors.*

> *Can bias **distort** experimental results?*

distortion | noun
a change that makes something unclear, inaccurate, or wrongly shaped

> *Media coverage suffered from **distortion** of key facts about the incident.*

> *Heat causes **distortion** in metal structures.*

distract | verb
to take someone's attention away from what they are doing

> *Minor issues **distracted** employees **from** core tasks.*

> *It was another attempt to **distract** attention from the truth.*

diverge | verb
to move or develop in different directions from a common point

> *The results **diverged** from earlier predictions significantly.*

> *Opinions **diverge** greatly **on** this issue.*

divergent | adjective
different from each other or moving in different directions

> *There are **divergent** opinions on this issue.*

> *The study compared **divergent** approaches to economic development.*

diversification | noun
the process of increasing variety or expanding into new areas

> *Economic **diversification** reduces dependence on oil.*

> *The company invested in product **diversification**.*

diversify | verb
to make or become more varied or involve more types

> *The firm plans to **diversify** its services next year.*

> *Farmers **diversified into** tourism to increase income.*

diversity | noun
the state of having many different forms, types, or people

> *Genetic **diversity** is vital for evolution.*

> *What promotes **diversity** in modern workplaces?*

divisive | adjective
causing strong disagreement that separates people into opposing groups

> *His **divisive** comments disrupted the academic meeting.*

> *Many leaders warned against using **divisive** rhetoric in debates.*

domain | noun
an area of knowledge, activity, or control

> *Mathematics is an essential **domain** of science.*

> *Which **domain** does this topic belong to?*

dubious | adjective
not certain or reliable; causing doubt about truth or quality

> *The evidence presented in court was highly **dubious**.*

> *Their conclusions were based on data from **dubious** online sources.*

Listen & take the Unit 33 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u33

Unit 34

elective | noun
a course or subject that a student can choose freely to study

> *Students often take **electives** outside their main field.*

> ***Electives** allow students to explore new academic interests.*

eligible | adjective
having the right qualifications or meeting requirements for something

> *All citizens over eighteen are **eligible** to vote.*

> *Who is **eligible for** financial aid at this university?*

eloquent | adjective
showing clear, powerful, and effective communication in speech or writing

> *It was an **eloquent** and well-informed speech.*

> *His essay was an **eloquent** critique of modern educational policy.*

elusive | adjective
difficult to find, define or achieve

> *The exact cause remained **elusive** during the investigation.*

> *A solution to the problem of toxic waste is proving **elusive**.*

emblematic | adjective
representing or being a typical example of something larger

> *Her story is **emblematic** of the immigrant experience.*

> *What makes this building **emblematic** of modern architecture?*

embody | verb
to represent or express an idea, quality, or principle in a clear way

> *The new policy **embodies** a commitment to environmental protection.*

> *How does this artwork **embody** the spirit of modernism?*

emerge | verb
to appear or become known after being hidden or unknown

> *New evidence **emerged** during the second stage of research.*

> *Several patterns **emerged** from the collected data.*

emergence | noun
the process of becoming visible, important, or known

> *We studied the **emergence** of social movements.*

> *The **emergence** of technology has transformed education systems.*

emerging | adjective
starting to develop, appear, or become known

> *Market analysts identified several **emerging** trends in consumer behavior.*

> ***Emerging** technologies are transforming the healthcare industry rapidly.*

empirical | adjective
based on observation or experiment rather than theory

> *The research provides strong **empirical** evidence for the hypothesis.*

> *The theory lacks sufficient **empirical** support.*

empirically | adverb
in a way based on real experience or observation, not theory

> *The results were **empirically** verified through experiments.*

> *Can this claim be tested **empirically**?*

endeavor | noun
an effort or attempt to achieve a goal, especially one requiring hard work

> *The project is a major scientific **endeavor** involving many teams.*

> *Learning a new language is a serious **endeavor** that requires patience.*

eradicate | verb
to completely destroy or remove something harmful or unwanted

> *Vaccination programs helped **eradicate** smallpox worldwide.*

> *How can we **eradicate** discrimination in the workplace?*

erode | verb
to gradually wear away or weaken something, especially by natural forces

> *Coastal storms **erode** beaches and cliffs.*

> *How quickly does wind **erode** desert landscapes?*

erosion | noun
the gradual wearing away of soil, rock, or something else by natural forces

> *Soil **erosion** affects farming in many dry regions.*

> *What measures can prevent riverbank **erosion**?*

ethnicity | noun
a person's cultural or national background shared by a group

> *The survey collected data on participants' **ethnicity** and age.*

> *Students of different **ethnicities** study together here.*

evaluation | noun
careful judgment or assessment of something's quality, value, or importance

> *Regular **evaluation** helps improve teaching quality.*

> *What criteria were used in the **evaluation**?*

evaluative | adjective
involving judgment about the value, quality, or importance of something

> ***Evaluative** criteria must be clear and consistent.*

> *Are these results based on **evaluative** or descriptive methods?*

evasive | adjective
avoiding giving a direct or clear answer; deliberately unclear

> *The witness gave **evasive** answers during the cross-examination.*

> *Politicians are often **evasive** when asked difficult questions.*

exacerbate | verb
to make a problem, situation, or negative feeling worse

> *His aggressive reaction only **exacerbated** the situation.*

> *Poor communication can **exacerbate** conflicts in the workplace.*

examine | verb
to study or look at something carefully to understand it better

> *The evaluation panel **examined** the proposal in great detail.*

> *Can we **examine** the evidence again before publishing?*

excavate | verb
to dig in the ground to find ancient objects or remains

> *Archaeologists **excavated** an ancient temple near the river.*

> *What did they **excavate** from beneath the old city walls?*

expenditure | noun
the amount of money, time, or effort spent on something

> *What percentage of **expenditure** goes toward military defense?*

> *The project required considerable **expenditure** of time and resources.*

explicit | adjective
stated clearly and directly, leaving no room for doubt or confusion

> *The instructions were **explicit** and easy to follow.*

> *Why wasn't the purpose of the study made **explicit**?*

explicitly | adverb
in a clear and direct way, without any confusion or doubt

> *The policy was **explicitly** explained.*

> *The report **explicitly** mentions the research limitations.*

extrinsic | adjective
coming from outside rather than from within something

> ***Extrinsic** motivation can be temporary and weak.*

> *What **extrinsic** factors affect job satisfaction in this company?*

Listen & take the Unit 34 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u34

Unit 35

fabricate | verb
to invent or make up something false, especially to deceive

> *Researchers warned students not to **fabricate** laboratory results.*

> *AI can sometimes **fabricate** details when data are missing.*

facilitate | verb
to make a process or action easier or more efficient

> *Good communication **facilitates** teamwork in research projects.*

> *Workshops were organized to **facilitate** discussion among experts.*

fallacy | noun
a false idea that many people believe is true

> *The argument contains a clear logical **fallacy**.*

> *It's a **fallacy** to think that money always brings happiness.*

feature | verb
to include or show something as an important or main part

> *The conference **featured** speakers from five different countries.*

> *The study **features** several case examples from real companies.*

fieldwork | noun
research or study done outside a laboratory or classroom, in a real environment

> ***Fieldwork** was conducted in three locations.*

> ***Fieldwork** provides practical experience for young researchers.*

fluctuation | noun
a frequent change in amount, level, or condition

> *The study shows seasonal **fluctuations** in water levels.*

> *What caused the sharp **fluctuation** in sales this month?*

footfall | noun
the number of people entering a place, especially a shop or public space

> ***Footfall** in the city center increased after new transport links were opened.*

> *How does weather affect **footfall** in shopping areas?*

forthcoming | adjective
planned or expected to happen soon

> *A **forthcoming** conference will discuss climate policy.*

> *Many voters registered early for the **forthcoming** elections.*

foster | verb
to encourage or help something to develop or grow over time

> *A supportive environment **fosters** creativity and innovation.*

> *How can governments **foster** economic growth in rural areas?*

fuse | verb
to join or combine different things into one unit

> *The metals were **fused** together by heat.*

> *How can these two systems be **fused** effectively?*

grant | verb
to give or allow something officially, often after a request

> *The council **granted** permission to build a new library.*

> *Who **granted** access to the confidential files?*

havoc | noun
a situation of great confusion, disorder, or destruction

> *War and famine brought **havoc** to the entire region.*

> *The new regulations created **havoc** in the shipping industry.*

herbivore | noun
an animal that eats only plants

> *Cows and deer are common **herbivores**.*

> ***Herbivores** play a key role in ecosystems.*

hierarchical | adjective
organized in levels of importance or authority

> *The organizational structure is highly **hierarchical**.*

> ***Hierarchical** models are common in management studies.*

hierarchy | noun
a system in which people or things are ranked one above the other

> *The company has a strict **hierarchy** with clear levels of authority.*

> *How can we reduce inequality in social **hierarchies**?*

hoard | verb
to collect and keep large amounts of something, often secretly

> *Households **hoarded** supplies during the economic crisis.*

> *Why do some companies **hoard** cash instead of investing it?*

homogeneous | adjective
made of parts that are all the same type

> ***Homogeneous** teams may limit creative problem-solving.*

> *The sample was surprisingly **homogeneous** in composition.*

humble | adjective
not large or special in any way

> *The organization had **humble** beginnings in a small office.*

> *Can **humble** resources still produce significant research outcomes?*

hypothesize | verb
to suggest a possible explanation that has not yet been proved

> *She **hypothesized** a link between diet and mental health.*

> *Can you **hypothesize** the outcome of this experiment?*

hypothetical | adjective
based on a possible idea or situation rather than facts

> ***Hypothetical** models help predict environmental changes.*

> *Is this a **hypothetical** or real situation?*

ideological | adjective
based on or related to a set of beliefs or ideas

> *The study explores **ideological** influences on education.*

> *The conflict was mainly **ideological**, not economic.*

imagery | noun
the use of pictures or words to create mental images or ideas

> *The poet used natural **imagery** to express emotion.*

> *Visual **imagery** helps students remember new concepts.*

imitation | noun
the act of copying someone or something

> *His drawing showed careful **imitation** of the original image.*

> *Children learn language partly through **imitation** of adults.*

immaculate | adjective
extremely clean or free from mistakes

> *The lab maintained **immaculate** conditions throughout the study.*

> *Her report was **immaculate**, with no errors or omissions.*

Listen & take the Unit 35 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u35

Unit 36

imminent | adjective
likely to happen very soon

> *An **imminent** deadline pushed the team to finish quickly.*

> *The system is in **imminent** danger of collapse.*

impartial | adjective
treating all sides fairly without allowing personal opinions to influence decisions

> *We must stay **impartial** during candidate interviews.*

> *Can mentors truly give **impartial** advice when conflicts arise?*

impetuous | adjective
acting quickly without thinking carefully about consequences

> *His **impetuous** decision delayed the entire project.*

> ***Impetuous** actions created unnecessary tension among colleagues.*

implausible | adjective
difficult to believe; unlikely to be true

> *The reviewers rejected his **implausible** explanations.*

> *Why is their scenario considered **implausible** by experts?*

implicate | verb
to show that someone or something is involved in something, often something bad

> *DNA evidence **implicated** the suspect beyond any doubt.*

> *How was the company **implicated** in the fraud case?*

implication | noun
a possible effect, result, or meaning that is not directly stated

> *What are the **implications** of this study for education?*

> *His silence, by **implication**, confirmed the accusation.*

implicit | adjective
suggested or understood without being directly stated

> *There was an **implicit** understanding that everyone would help.*

> *The contract contains several **implicit** obligations for both parties.*

implicitly | adverb
in a way that is understood but not directly stated

> *The theory **implicitly** supports a new approach to education.*

> *Is this assumption stated or only **implicitly** understood?*

imply | verb
to suggest something without saying it directly

> *High scores **imply** strong academic performance.*

> *The fact that she was here **implies** a degree of interest.*

imposition | noun
the act of forcing rules, laws, or conditions on others

> *Citizens protested against the **imposition** of new taxes.*

> *What are the effects of the **imposition** of restrictions?*

impractical | adjective
not sensible or realistic; difficult or impossible to do

> *The proposed solution was considered too **impractical** to implement.*

> *Critics argued that the policy was idealistic but **impractical**.*

incentive | noun
something that encourages a person to do something or work harder

> *Financial **incentives** increased research in renewable energy.*

> *What **incentives** can motivate students to study science?*

incidence | noun
the rate or number of times something happens, especially an illness or event

> *Criminologists studied the **incidence** of crime in urban areas.*

> *The **incidence** of heart disease has decreased in recent years.*

inclination | noun
a feeling or tendency that makes someone want to do something

> *Scientists have an **inclination** toward analytical thinking.*

> *Do you have any **inclination** to join this research group?*

inclined | adjective
having a tendency or willingness to do something or think in a certain way

> *She is **inclined** to agree with the professor's opinion.*

> *He felt **inclined** to share his research findings with others.*

incompatibility | noun
the state of two things not being able to exist or work together

> *There is clear **incompatibility between** the two software systems.*

> *The drug shows **incompatibility with** certain antibiotics.*

incompatible | adjective
not able to exist, work, or be used together successfully

> *These two theories are **incompatible with** each other.*

> *The parties presented **mutually incompatible** demands during negotiations.*

inconclusive | adjective
not leading to a clear decision, result, or proof

> *Several tests gave **inconclusive** evidence about the disease.*

> *The investigation ended with **inconclusive** data and uncertainty.*

indefinite | adjective
not clearly fixed, limited, or decided in amount, time, or meaning

> *The contract was extended for an **indefinite** time.*

> *We cannot give an **indefinite** answer to this question.*

indifference | noun
a lack of interest, concern, or emotional reaction toward something

> *His complete **indifference** affected team morale throughout the project.*

> *Such **indifference to** the needs of others can damage community trust.*

induce | verb
to cause or bring about a particular situation, feeling, or action

> *Stress can **induce** physical or emotional problems.*

> *Scientists **induced** changes by heating the material.*

inept | adjective
lacking skill or ability to do something properly

> *His **inept** management led to the company's eventual collapse.*

> *Why was the response so **inept** and poorly coordinated?*

inequality | noun
an unfair difference in wealth, opportunity, or treatment between groups

> *Economic **inequality** has widened considerably in recent decades.*

> *Addressing **inequality** remains a major challenge for policymakers.*

inevitability | noun
the quality of being certain to happen and impossible to avoid

> *They acknowledged the **inevitability** of change.*

> *Do you believe in the **inevitability** of progress?*

Listen & take the Unit 36 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u36

Unit 37

infallible | adjective
never wrong or never failing; always correct or reliable

> *Scientists know that no theory is completely **infallible**.*

> *This model seemed **infallible** until new data appeared.*

infection | noun
the process of disease spreading by bacteria or viruses

> *The wound showed signs of **infection** after two days.*

> *Hospitals work hard to prevent **infections**.*

infer | verb
to form an opinion or conclusion based on evidence or reasoning

> *From these results, we can **infer** a clear pattern.*

> *Readers may **infer** the author's attitude from the text.*

inflame | verb
to make emotions, a situation, or disagreement stronger or worse

> *The controversial speech **inflamed** tensions between the two groups.*

> *How did media coverage **inflame** public anger over corruption?*

infrequent | adjective
happening rarely or not often

> *Rain is **infrequent** in this normally hot, dry region of the world.*

> *Disagreements are relatively **infrequent**.*

inherent | adjective
existing as a natural and permanent part of something

> *Every system has **inherent** strengths and weaknesses.*

> *The risks are **inherent** in this type of research.*

inherently | adverb
in a natural or basic way that is part of something

> *The task is **inherently** difficult for most students.*

> *This method is **inherently** more stable than others.*

inhibit | verb
to prevent or slow down a process, reaction, or action

> *Fear can **inhibit** students **from** asking questions.*

> *Does cold weather **inhibit** plant development?*

innocuous | adjective
not harmful or likely to cause any damage

> *His comment sounded **innocuous** but caused confusion later.*

> *Is this species completely **innocuous** to humans?*

innovative | adjective
using new and creative ideas or methods

> ***Innovative** designs improved energy efficiency.*

> *How **innovative** is your business model?*

insufficiency | noun
a lack of something needed or required

> *The study found an **insufficiency** of evidence.*

> ***Insufficiency in** training caused many errors.*

integral | adjective
necessary and important as part of a whole

> *Water is **integral to** all biological processes.*

> *Music is an **integral** part of the school's curriculum.*

integrity | noun
the quality of being honest, fair, and having strong moral principles

> *Personal **integrity** builds professional trust.*

> *The committee questioned the **integrity** of the data.*

intensify | verb
to become stronger or to make something stronger

> *Violence **intensified** during the night.*

> *Researchers **intensified** the magnetic field for clearer results.*

intensity | noun
the strength or degree of something such as light, feeling, or activity

> *The **intensity** of light decreases with distance.*

> *The pain was growing **in intensity**.*

interchangeable | adjective
able to be exchanged because two things can be used in the same way

> *These engines are all **interchangeable with** one another.*

> *These two words are almost **interchangeable**.*

interject | verb
to interrupt someone by suddenly adding a comment or remark

> *She **interjected** briefly to clarify the procedure for everyone.*

> *Why did he **interject** while the witness was speaking?*

interplay | noun
the way two or more things affect or influence each other

> *The book explores the **interplay** between culture and identity.*

> *Understanding the **interplay** of economic forces is essential.*

interpretation | noun
an explanation or understanding of the meaning of something

> *The results allow several possible **interpretations**.*

> *His **interpretation** of the law was controversial.*

intrinsic | adjective
belonging naturally to something; coming from within

> *Curiosity is an **intrinsic** part of human nature.*

> *What are the **intrinsic** properties of this material?*

invoke | verb
to mention or use a law, rule, or principle to support an action or idea

> *Scholars often **invoke** ethical principles in their academic work.*

> *The theory **invokes** complex mathematical reasoning.*

isolate | verb
to separate someone or something from others for study or protection

> *Scientists **isolated** bacteria from the sample.*

> *Can we **isolate** key factors influencing this result?*

isolation | noun
the state of being separated from others

> *Social **isolation** affects mental health.*

> *The results should not be studied in **isolation**.*

Listen & take the Unit 37 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u37

Unit 38

juncture | noun
a particular point in time, especially an important or critical one

> *The negotiations had reached a crucial **juncture**.*
> ***At this juncture**, further discussion seemed pointless.*

juridical | adjective
related to law, legal principles, or the system of justice

> ***Juridical** systems differ greatly among countries.*
> *The study examined **juridical** aspects of international trade.*

lavish | adjective
large, impressive, or more generous than necessary

> *They have a very **lavish** lifestyle.*
> *The grant provided **lavish** resources compared to previous years.*

legislative | adjective
relating to the process of making or passing laws

> *The proposal faced several **legislative** challenges.*
> *What **legislative** actions can reduce social inequality?*

lenient | adjective
less strict than expected, allowing more freedom or forgiveness

> *She remained **lenient** with students who faced unexpected difficulties.*
> *The court issued a surprisingly **lenient** sentence after the trial.*

lethargic | adjective
lacking energy or enthusiasm, often resulting in slow actions

> *He appeared **lethargic** during the early morning seminar.*
> *Their **lethargic** response slowed the entire project.*

levy | noun
an amount of money, such as a tax or fine, officially collected by authority

> *The government introduced a new **levy on** imports.*
> *The **levy** helped fund national healthcare programs.*

link | verb
to connect or relate two or more things

> *The bridge **links** the island **to** the mainland.*
> *How do you **link** theory **to** real-world practice?*

lucid | adjective
clearly expressed and easy to understand; thinking clearly

> *Her **lucid** writing style makes difficult concepts accessible.*
> *He gave a **lucid** account of events leading to war.*

magnitude | noun
the great size, extent, or importance of something

> *Few people understood the **magnitude** of the economic crisis.*
> *We will face challenges of a similar **magnitude**.*

marginal | adjective
very small or limited in amount, importance, or effect

> ***Marginal** changes can still affect the final result.*
> *The study found a **marginal** effect on performance.*

maximization | noun
the process of increasing something to its greatest possible amount or degree

> *Profit **maximization** is the main goal of many firms.*
> *Resource **maximization** helps improve system efficiency.*

mediate | verb
to help solve a disagreement or connect two sides in a conflict or process

> *Experts **mediated** a solution between workers and employers.*
> *The UN **mediated** peace talks between the countries.*

mediation | noun
the act or process of helping two sides reach an agreement or understanding

> *The court encouraged **mediation** before trial.*
> *Successful **mediation** requires trust from both parties.*

methodology | noun
a system of methods used in a particular study or activity

> *The paper describes the research **methodology** in detail.*
> *What is the main weakness of this **methodology**?*

microscopic | adjective
so small that it can only be seen with a microscope

> *The disease is caused by a **microscopic** parasite.*
> ***Microscopic** organisms live in water and soil.*

misinterpret | verb
to understand or explain something incorrectly

> *His comments were widely **misinterpreted** by the media.*

> *Did they **misinterpret** the results?*

misinterpretation | noun
an incorrect understanding or explanation of something

> ***Misinterpretation** of data led to false conclusions.*

> *The message was poorly written and **open to misinterpretation**.*

mitigate | verb
to make something less severe, harmful, or serious

> *If employees receive proper training, workplace risks can be **mitigated**.*

> *How can we **mitigate** the impact of pollution?*

mundane | adjective
ordinary, not interesting or exciting; related to everyday life

> *The diary reveals **mundane** details of Victorian daily life.*

> *How do **mundane** tasks affect overall workplace productivity?*

mutual | adjective
shared or felt equally by two or more people or groups

> *They built **mutual** trust during the project.*

> ***Mutual** respect is essential for successful teamwork.*

narrate | verb
to tell a story or describe events in spoken or written form

> *The lab instructor **narrated** the steps of the experiment clearly.*

> *How does the author **narrate** the historical events?*

negligible | adjective
so small or unimportant that it can be ignored

> *Statistical analysis revealed **negligible** differences between the two groups.*

> *These costs were **negligible** compared with overall spending.*

neurology | noun
the scientific study of the brain, nerves, and nervous system

> ***Neurology** explains how the brain controls movement.*

> ***Neurology** connects biology with medical science.*

neutrality | noun
the state of not supporting any side in a conflict or debate

> *Journalists maintained strict **neutrality** throughout their coverage.*

> *I'm afraid we cannot guarantee the **neutrality** of the courts.*

neutron | noun
a particle in an atom's nucleus that has no electrical charge

> *The model shows **neutrons** beside protons.*

> *Extra **neutrons** can change an element's isotope.*

novel | adjective
new, original, or different from anything known before

> *The drug offers a **novel** approach to cancer treatment.*

> *What makes this design truly **novel** and effective?*

nuance | noun
a small but important difference in meaning, feeling, or detail

> *Translators must capture the **nuances** of the original text.*

> *Can you explain the **nuance between** these two legal terms?*

Listen & take the Unit 38 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u38

Unit 39

objective | noun
something you are trying to achieve; a goal or purpose

> *Each experiment had clear, measurable **objectives**.*

> *The **objective** was to reduce costs and increase safety.*

objectivity | noun
the state of being fair and not influenced by personal opinions or emotions

> *Scientific research requires complete **objectivity**.*

> *How can teachers maintain **objectivity** in grading?*

obligation | noun
a duty or responsibility that a person or group must do

> *He felt an **obligation** to support the proposal.*

> *How can we meet our **obligations** more efficiently?*

obscure | adjective
not well known or difficult to understand or notice clearly

> *The article used several **obscure** historical references.*

> *His explanation remained **obscure** despite further questions.*

observe | verb
to watch carefully or notice something, often for study or analysis

> *Students **observed** the chemical reaction in the lab.*

> *What patterns did you **observe** during the experiment?*

obsolete | adjective
no longer used or useful because something newer exists

> ***Obsolete** methods weakened the accuracy of the study.*

> *Many older devices became **obsolete** after the software update.*

offset | verb
to balance or reduce the negative effect of something

> *The loss was **offset** by increased sales revenue.*

> *How can we **offset** the impact of inflation?*

outnumber | verb
to be greater in number than another group

> *Women **outnumber** men in most healthcare professions today.*

> *Their failures vastly **outnumber** their successes.*

outstrip | verb
to be greater than something or to develop faster than it

> *Demand is **outstripping** supply.*

> *Growth in online courses **outstripped** expectations.*

outweigh | verb
to be greater or more important than something else

> *The benefits of the policy clearly **outweigh** the costs.*

> *Do the risks **outweigh** the potential advantages here?*

panel | noun
a group of people gathered to discuss, judge, or make decisions on something

> *The **panel** selected three finalists for the award.*

> *Who will be on the interview **panel** tomorrow?*

paradigm | noun
a typical example or model that represents a way of thinking or doing

> *Scientific **paradigms** change as knowledge grows.*

> *The shift in **paradigm** transformed economic thought.*

paraphrase | verb
to express the same meaning using different words

> *Students must **paraphrase** information to avoid plagiarism.*

> *How can we **paraphrase** this complex sentence clearly?*

participant | noun
a person who takes part in an activity, study, or event

> *The study included over one hundred **participants**.*

> ***Participants** completed a short survey after the session.*

peer review | noun
the evaluation of academic work by experts in the same field

> *The article is under **peer review** before publication.*

> ***Peer review** ensures research quality and accuracy.*

pervasive | adjective
spreading widely throughout an area, group, or society

> *Corruption remains **pervasive** in many government institutions worldwide.*

> *The influence of social media is **pervasive** among young people.*

phenomenon | noun
an observable fact, event, or situation, often studied scientifically

> *How do scientists explain this rare **phenomenon**?*

> *She proved scientifically that such **phenomena** exist.*

pilot study | noun
a small-scale preliminary study done before the main research

> *We completed a **pilot study** to refine our method.*

> *The **pilot study** revealed several data collection issues.*

pivotal | adjective
extremely important because other things depend on it

> *The battle played a **pivotal role** in ending the war.*

> *Her testimony proved **pivotal** in securing the conviction.*

plausible | adjective
seeming reasonable, likely, or possible to be true

> *The defense lawyer offered a **plausible** explanation for the evidence.*

> *Is this theory **plausible** given what we know today?*

portray | verb
to describe or represent someone or something in a particular way

> *The film accurately **portrays** life in rural areas.*

> *How does the author **portray** the main character?*

pose | verb
to present or create a problem, danger, or question that requires attention

> *The results **posed** new questions for researchers.*

> *Does climate change **pose** a threat to food security?*

precede | verb
to come or happen before something in time or order

> *Economic decline often **precedes** social unrest.*

> *The meeting **preceded** the official announcement.*

precedence | noun
the condition of being more important or having priority over something else

> *Safety **takes precedence over** speed in laboratory work.*

> *Environmental concerns should have higher **precedence** today.*

precedent | noun
an earlier event or decision that is used as an example or guide for future actions

> *The court's decision set an important legal **precedent**.*

> *Did the ruling establish a clear **precedent** for others?*

Listen & take the Unit 39 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u39

Unit 40

precipitation | noun
water falling from the sky as rain, snow, or other forms in the weather cycle

> *Heavy **precipitation** caused flooding in several regions.*

> *The data show a decrease in annual **precipitation**.*

predominant | adjective
showing the strongest influence or being the most common part in a situation

> *The **predominant** view shaped the group's final decision.*

> *Are social concerns still **predominant** in these discussions?*

prerequisite | noun
something that must be done or learned before another activity can begin

> *Training is a **prerequisite for** using this equipment.*

> *What **prerequisites** do applicants need to **meet** for entry?*

prestige | noun
the high respect or importance gained from success, quality, or reputation

> *The couple's **prestige** was damaged by the allegations.*

> *Lavish hospitality allows the host to **gain prestige**.*

presume | verb
to believe something is true because it seems likely, without full proof

> *We **presumed** the event would start on time.*

> *The plan **presumes** steady improvement over time.*

presumption | noun
a belief accepted as true without complete proof, often used in reasoning

> *The **presumption** turned out to be false.*

> *Is that **presumption** still reasonable today?*

presumptive | adjective
showing an opinion or conclusion based on reasonable evidence but not yet proven

> *Her **presumptive** claim was later supported by new data.*

> *How reliable is a **presumptive diagnosis** in emergency cases?*

prevail | verb
to exist, continue, or be common in a particular situation

> *A cooperative spirit **prevailed** throughout the long meeting.*

> *These traditions **prevail** despite rapid social changes.*

prevalent | adjective
existing or happening often in a particular place or time

> *This illness is especially **prevalent** among older adults.*

> *Are these concerns still **prevalent** among students?*

proclaim | verb
to announce something publicly and clearly, often with strong confidence

> *The court **proclaimed** that the law remained valid.*

> *Why did they **proclaim** victory so early?*

proficiency | noun
a high level of skill or ability in doing something

> *The job requires **proficiency** in at least two foreign languages.*

> *She demonstrated remarkable **proficiency** in data analysis.*

prohibition | noun
an official rule stating that something is not allowed

> *There is a strict **prohibition on** open flames.*

> *Does this **prohibition** apply to all employees?*

prone | adjective
likely to experience, suffer from, or do something negative

> *Some regions are more **prone** to natural disasters than others.*

> *Children are particularly **prone** to infections during early years.*

proportional | adjective
having a balanced or corresponding relationship in size, amount, or degree

> *Your annual bonus will be **proportional to** your sales performance this year.*

> *Is the cost **proportional to** the benefit?*

prospective | adjective
likely to happen or expected in the future

> *The report lists several **prospective** problems.*

> *They are worried about **prospective** changes in the law.*

proton | noun
a positively charged particle found in the nucleus of an atom

> ***Protons*** *determine an element's atomic number.*

> *How many* ***protons*** *does this atom contain?*

prototype | noun
the first version of something used to test an idea or design

> *We tested the* ***prototype*** *in real conditions.*

> *The* ***prototype*** *failed during early trials.*

provisional | adjective
temporary and likely to be changed or replaced later

> *The booking is only* ***provisional****.*

> *Is this arrangement permanent or merely* ***provisional*** *for now?*

pseudonym | noun
a false name used by an author to hide identity

> *The article was published* ***under a pseudonym****.*

> *Authors use* ***pseudonyms*** *for privacy reasons.*

qualitative | adjective
based on descriptions or characteristics rather than numbers

> ***Qualitative*** *methods are useful for studying complex social issues.*

> *Are* ***qualitative*** *results sufficient here?*

quantitative | adjective
based on amounts or numbers that can be measured

> ***Quantitative*** *results supported the main hypothesis.*

> *The project needed* ***quantitative*** *data for accuracy.*

questionable | adjective
doubtful in terms of honesty, quality, or whether it is true

> *The methods used in the experiment are highly* ***questionable****.*

> *The company engaged in* ***questionable*** *business practices for years.*

Listen & take the Unit 40 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u40

Unit 41

rampant | adjective
spreading or increasing in an uncontrolled and harmful way

> *Disease was **rampant** in overcrowded urban areas back then.*

> ***Rampant** deforestation threatens biodiversity across the entire region.*

range | verb
to vary between two amounts or values

> *The results **ranged** from low to moderate.*

> *Prices **ranged** widely across regions.*

rationale | noun
the clear reason or explanation for doing something, especially based on logic or evidence

> *Dr. Patel explained the **rationale** behind the new analytical method.*

> *What is the **rationale for** choosing this specific approach?*

reasoning | noun
the logical process of thinking that leads to conclusions or decisions

> *His **reasoning** showed strong understanding of the underlying concepts.*

> *What is the **reasoning** behind this decision?*

reassess | verb
to examine something again in order to update, improve, or confirm a previous decision

> *We must **reassess** our timeline because several delays occurred.*

> *Should we **reassess** this assumption after further data analysis?*

reassessment | noun
the act of reviewing something again to revise or confirm earlier conclusions

> *The **reassessment** improved the overall accuracy of the final report.*

> *A **reassessment** of risks changed the project's direction significantly.*

reciprocate | verb
to respond to an action or feeling by doing the same in return

> *The country refused to **reciprocate** the diplomatic gesture offered.*

> *She hoped her kindness would be **reciprocated** eventually.*

reclusive | adjective
living alone and avoiding contact with other people

> *The **reclusive** author rarely gave interviews to the press.*

> *Why did the artist become increasingly **reclusive** in later life?*

redefine | verb
to change the meaning or purpose of something to make it clearer or more accurate

> *The committee **redefined** the project goals for greater clarity.*

> *The study **redefined** several key terms in social psychology.*

redistribute | verb
to share or spread something again in a new or more balanced way

> *The policy **redistributes** tax revenue from wealthy to poorer regions.*

> *Should we **redistribute** these resources more fairly?*

redistribution | noun
the act of sharing or spreading something again in a new or more balanced way

> ***Redistribution** of thermal energy drives atmospheric circulation patterns.*

> *The **redistribution** of wealth became central to the new policy debate.*

refine | verb
to improve something by making small but important changes that increase its quality or accuracy

> *We had to **refine** our survey questions after the pilot test.*

> *Have they **refined** the training program for new staff?*

refinement | noun
a small, careful improvement that makes a system, method, or idea clearer or more effective

> *The model needs several **refinements** before publication.*

> *Did she suggest **refinements to** the draft?*

reflect | verb
to show or represent something clearly

> *These results do not **reflect** current market conditions.*

> *Does this chart **reflect** the updated numbers?*

refute | verb
to prove that a statement, argument, or idea is false using evidence or reasoning

> *The scientist **refuted** the claim using strong experimental evidence.*

> *Can we **refute** these assumptions with current data?*

regenerate | verb
to cause something to grow, develop, or be created again after being damaged or lost

> *Certain species can **regenerate** lost body parts naturally.*

> *Scientists study how cells **regenerate** damaged tissues.*

regime | noun
a method or system of organizing or managing something

> *The experiment operates under a high-pressure **regime**.*

> *They created a temperature **regime** to test plant growth.*

regulatory | adjective
relating to official rules or controls that guide how activities, systems, or industries must operate

> *The agency issued new **regulatory** standards for water quality.*

> *What are the potential impacts of these new **regulatory** changes?*

reinforcement | noun
the act of strengthening an idea, behavior, or structure by adding support

> *The bridge needed extra steel **reinforcement** to be safe.*

> *Do these findings provide **reinforcement for** your main argument?*

remit | noun
the area of activity or responsibility that someone officially controls

> *That decision lies **within the remit** of local authorities.*

> *The investigation went **outside the remit** of the original inquiry.*

renewables | noun
energy sources like wind, solar, and water that never run out

> ***Renewables** have become cheaper and more efficient over time.*

> *How quickly can **renewables** replace fossil fuels entirely?*

replenish | verb
to fill something again or replace what has been used

> *Stores **replenished** stock after the sudden increase in demand.*

> *How often should we **replenish** these supplies?*

replicable | adjective
able to be repeated with the same results

> *Her method proved **replicable** in different contexts.*

> *Are these results **replicable with** larger samples?*

resolution | noun
a formal decision or plan agreed after discussion or analysis

> *Both sides compromised to **reach a resolution** before the trial.*

> *The board **adopted a resolution** after reviewing all financial reports.*

resolve | verb
to find an answer, solution, or decision after careful thought or discussion

> *We need to **resolve** this conflict peacefully.*

> *Engineers worked together to **resolve** the technical issue.*

Listen & take the Unit 41 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u41

Unit 42

resonate | verb
to have a strong effect or meaning for someone

> *Her message about equality **resonated with** audiences worldwide.*

> *Why does this historical event still **resonate with** people today?*

respondent | noun
a person who answers questions in a survey or study

> *The survey collected data from 500 **respondents**.*

> *Did every **respondent** receive the same set of questions?*

restructure | verb
to change the organization or arrangement of something to improve it

> *The company **restructured** its teams to increase efficiency.*

> *Schools **restructured** schedules to support flexible learning.*

retain | verb
to keep something, especially over time, instead of losing or releasing it

> *Students **retained** more information after regular review sessions.*

> *How long can the soil **retain** moisture after rainfall?*

retention | noun
the ability to keep something over time, especially information or people

> *The training improved long-term **retention** of key concepts.*

> *Employee **retention** increased after new support programs launched.*

reversal | noun
a complete change to the opposite direction, result, or decision

> *The new figures suggest a **reversal** of the trend.*

> *The sudden **reversal** in policy surprised everyone.*

reverse | verb
to change something to its opposite direction, result, or condition

> *The project failed to **reverse** years of financial losses.*

> *How quickly can we **reverse** the damage already done?*

revolutionize | verb
to completely change something in a very important and effective way

> *Digital tools have **revolutionized** how students access information.*

> *How might AI **revolutionize** the legal research process?*

rigid | adjective
not able to bend or change; firm in shape or behavior

> *The pipe was made of **rigid** plastic.*

> *The teacher avoided a **rigid approach** to classroom rules.*

rigidity | noun
the quality of being stiff, firm, or unwilling to change

> *The **rigidity** of the metal increased in cold weather.*

> *Did the **rigidity** of the plan cause unexpected problems?*

route | noun
a particular way of achieving something

> *She described hard work as her main **route to** success.*

> *Why did your team go down the **route** of outsourcing?*

rustic | adjective
simple and typical of the countryside

> *The village retains its **rustic** charm despite growing tourism.*

> *Traditional **rustic** furniture remains popular in rural homes.*

scarce | adjective
not available in sufficient quantities; difficult to find or obtain

> *Clean drinking water is **scarce** in many developing regions.*

> *Jobs were **scarce** in the town after the factory closed.*

scenario | noun
a possible situation or sequence of events that might happen

> *Let's consider a worst-case **scenario**.*

> *Can you imagine a different **scenario** for the future?*

schematic | adjective
showing the main parts of something in a simple, clear diagram

> *She used a **schematic** map to explain the layout.*

> *Can you provide a **schematic** representation of the process?*

scrutinize | verb
to examine something very carefully to find problems or details

> *She leaned forward to **scrutinize** their faces.*

> *The evidence was **scrutinized** by experts during the trial.*

segregate | verb
to separate people or things into different groups or areas

> *Pedestrians are **segregated** from the traffic by a metal barrier.*

> *The city was **segregated** along ethnic and religious lines.*

sequential | adjective
happening in a particular order, one after another

> *The project required a **sequential** process to avoid mistakes.*

> *Are these chapters arranged in a **sequential order**?*

signify | verb
to show, express, or represent a particular meaning

> *Rising temperatures **signify** broader climate changes worldwide.*

> *Does her silence **signify** agreement?*

sinister | adjective
seeming harmful, evil, or threatening in some way

> *There was something **sinister about** his sudden disappearance.*

> *Critics saw **sinister** implications in the new surveillance laws.*

spatial | adjective
relating to the size, shape, or position of things in space

> *The map shows **spatial** patterns in population growth.*

> *How does **spatial** awareness develop in young children?*

specimen | noun
an individual example of something, especially used for scientific or medical study

> *Blood **specimens** were tested for signs of infection.*

> *The museum displays rare animal **specimens** from the rainforest.*

spontaneous | adjective
happening naturally without planning or external pressure

> *She gave a **spontaneous** reaction to the surprising news.*

> *Did his **spontaneous** comment change the meeting's mood?*

spurious | adjective
not genuine, true, or reliable, even if it seems believable

> *Fact-checkers rejected several **spurious** claims circulating online.*

> *Why did the committee accept those **spurious** accusations?*

Listen & take the Unit 42 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u42

Unit 43

stance | noun
an opinion or position on an issue that is publicly expressed

> *The party changed its **stance on** immigration before the election.*

> *They are beginning to adopt a more critical **stance**.*

stark | adjective
very clear and obvious; impossible to ignore

> *Census data revealed a **stark** contrast between rich and poor neighborhoods.*

> *The photographs show the **stark** reality of life after war.*

step up | verb
to increase the level, amount, or speed of something

> *The police decided to **step up** security before the event.*

> *The company has **stepped up** production to meet rising demand.*

stereotype | noun
a fixed, oversimplified idea about what a group of people is like

> *The film challenges common **stereotypes about** elderly people.*

> *How do **stereotypes** influence hiring decisions in the workplace?*

sterilize | verb
to make something completely clean by removing all bacteria or organisms

> *They **sterilized** the instruments before starting the procedure.*

> *Should we **sterilize** these containers after each experiment?*

strenuous | adjective
requiring great effort or energy

> ***Strenuous** efforts improved the project's overall quality.*

> *Avoid **strenuous** exercise immediately after a meal.*

subordinate | adjective
having a lower rank or less importance than something else

> *These methods play a **subordinate** role in the final analysis.*

> *Local regulations are **subordinate to** national law in this case.*

subsequent | adjective
happening or coming after something else in time

> *The earthquake and **subsequent** tremors caused damage.*

> *What were the **subsequent** events after the discovery?*

subsidiary | adjective
less important but connected to a main activity or subject

> *This is a **subsidiary** issue, not the main problem.*

> *Her **subsidiary** role in the project frustrated her.*

subsidy | noun
money given by a government to support an activity or reduce costs

> *The government provided a **subsidy for** farmers.*

> *Do **subsidies** encourage sustainable economic growth?*

substitution | noun
the act of replacing one person or thing with another

> *Protein **substitution** in diets is quite common.*

> *Why did the team make that **substitution** so late?*

subtle | adjective
not obvious or easy to notice, but important or effective

> *They observed **subtle** differences between the groups.*

> *Why were those **subtle details** overlooked in the review?*

successive | adjective
happening one after another without interruption

> *The team won three **successive** games.*

> *The results showed decline for three **successive** years.*

supplementary | adjective
added to something else to improve or complete it

> *The course offers **supplementary** materials for exam preparation.*

> *Does the article provide **supplementary** information for international readers?*

surpass | verb
to be better than something or go beyond an expected level

> *The results **surpassed** all expectations.*

> *Student performance **surpassed** last year's national average.*

surreal | adjective
very strange, dreamlike, or unreal, especially in unexpected situations

> *The documentary presented a **surreal** mix of facts and images.*

> *Why did the atmosphere seem so **surreal** during the event?*

sustenance | noun
food and drink needed to keep someone alive and healthy

> *Many families struggle to afford basic **sustenance for** children.*

> *Access to **sustenance** remains a fundamental human right.*

tentative | adjective
not fully certain or final because more information is needed

> *We have a **tentative** plan for the trip.*

> *Is this a **tentative** agreement or a final one?*

termination | noun
the act of ending something officially or permanently

> *Contract **termination** required detailed legal review.*

> *What led to the sudden **termination** of services?*

thematic | adjective
relating to or based on a particular subject or idea

> *The course followed a clear **thematic** structure.*

> ***Thematic** consistency improved the clarity of the final report.*

theorem | noun
a rule or principle, especially in mathematics, that can be proved to be true

> *We studied Pythagoras's **theorem** in geometry class.*

> *You need to establish the first part of the **theorem** before moving on.*

transcribe | verb
to write down or type spoken or recorded words exactly

> *He **transcribed** the song lyrics by listening carefully.*

> *AI tools now **transcribe** long interviews with high accuracy.*

transcript | noun
an official record of academic results

> *The **transcript** showed every course she completed.*

> *Do you have a **transcript** of your academic records?*

transitional | adjective
related to a period or phase of change between two states

> ***Transitional** periods often create uncertainty among staff and students.*

> *We proposed several **transitional** measures for the new policy.*

trivial | adjective
not important or serious; of little value or significance

> *The debate focused on **trivial details** rather than real issues.*

> *He dismissed her concerns as **trivial** and unworthy of attention.*

Listen & take the Unit 43 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u43

Unit 44

ultimate | adjective
happening at the end of a long process

> *Our **ultimate** goal is to achieve peace.*

> *What is the **ultimate** purpose of your research?*

unanimous | adjective
showing complete agreement among all people in a group

> *The board reached a **unanimous** decision during today's meeting.*

> *Her proposal received **unanimous** support from everyone.*

undergo | verb
to experience a process, change, or something unpleasant

> *The patient will **undergo** surgery next week.*

> *She **underwent** significant training during the internship program.*

unfold | verb
to develop or become known gradually over time

> *Dramatic events were about to **unfold**.*

> *The audience watched as the story **unfolded** before their eyes.*

unification | noun
the process of joining separate parts into a single whole

> *Standards **unification** across the EU simplified international trade.*

> *The new theory led to the **unification** of several scientific ideas.*

uniform | adjective
remaining the same in all parts or at all times

> *Training standards remained **uniform** across all campuses.*

> *Researchers observed **uniform** growth patterns in both sample groups.*

uniformity | noun
the state of being consistent or identical across all parts

> *The **uniformity** of the new buildings made the town look boring.*

> *Does the process ensure **uniformity in** product quality?*

unify | verb
to bring separate people or things together to form one group or system

> *The leader hoped to **unify** the different regions of the country.*

> *Their proposal **unified** different viewpoints **into** one clear strategy.*

unspecified | adjective
not clearly stated or described in detail

> *She raised concerns about **unspecified** risks in the proposal.*

> *Several reports referred to **unspecified** technical issues.*

unsustainable | adjective
impossible to continue at the same level or in the same way

> *Current levels of consumption are clearly **unsustainable** long-term.*

> ***Unsustainable** farming practices have damaged the soil significantly.*

uphold | verb
to support or maintain a rule, decision, or principle

> *The court **upheld** the original ruling without changes.*

> *We are determined to **uphold** the law.*

utility | noun
the usefulness or practical value of something

> *This information is of the highest **utility** to a historian.*

> *He questioned the **utility** of the new evaluation tool.*

utilization | noun
the act of using something effectively for a purpose

> *The efficient **utilization** of resources is crucial.*

> *What is the **utilization** rate of the hospital beds?*

utilize | verb
to use something in an effective or practical way

> *The Romans were the first to **utilize** concrete as a building material.*

> *How can we **utilize** available resources more efficiently?*

validate | verb
to check or confirm that something is accurate, true, or acceptable

> *Experts **validated** the results using several independent analyses.*

> *Can this additional evidence truly **validate** the theory under review?*

vehicle | noun
a substance or medium that carries or delivers another substance

> *Water acts as a **vehicle for** nutrient transport in plants.*

> *Air can serve as a **vehicle for** disease transmission.*

velocity | noun
the speed of something moving in a particular direction

> *The **velocity** of light remains constant in a vacuum.*

> *What factors affect the **velocity** of falling objects?*

vindicate | verb
to show that someone or something is correct or justified after doubt

> *Their methods were **vindicated** by independent statistical reviews.*

> *New evidence emerged, **vindicating** him completely.*

vindication | noun
the act of proving that someone or something is correct after criticism or doubt

> *The court ruling offered full **vindication for** the environmental group.*

> *Was this outcome a complete **vindication** of the original theory?*

virulent | adjective
extremely harmful and spreading very quickly

> *The outbreak was caused by a particularly **virulent** virus.*

> ***Virulent** infections require immediate and aggressive medical treatment.*

volatile | adjective
likely to change suddenly or become unstable

> *Market conditions remained **volatile** throughout the year.*

> *Police monitored the **volatile** situation closely.*

waive | verb
to choose not to require a rule, fee, or right

> *They **waived** the deadline due to unexpected disruptions.*

> *He has agreed to **waive** his rights to the money.*

withdraw | verb
to remove something or to stop participating in an activity

> *He **withdrew** his support for our campaign.*

> *He was forced to **withdraw from** the competition because of injury.*

zealous | adjective
showing very strong enthusiasm or effort for a belief or cause

> *The minister was a **zealous** advocate for educational reform.*

> *Were the investigators too **zealous** in pursuing the case?*

Listen & take the Unit 44 Quiz
englishleo.com/course/exams/lessons/u44

The END