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Have you ever stumbled over words or need help understanding a text while speaking English? If so, it's time to expand your English vocabulary. Very often vocabulary is the core blocker for English learners to advance from beginner-intermediate levels to advanced. Although all you need to communicate in English is top 2000-3000 words, you'll need to master up to 15000 words if you want to pursue an academic career, do public speaking stunts in English or build a career in an English-speaking company (especially in an English-speaking country)No matter your current level, ranging from beginner (A1) to proficient (C1), these 17 FREE downloadable PDF vocabulary lists will help you strengthen your language skills effectively.How to master vocabulary effectivelyThe most effective way of mastering vocabulary is to use it often enough to remember it for the long term. However, that's not always possible, especially at advanced levels. You might be learning words that you can't just casually use in a conversation. That's where spaced repetition comes in handy.As you progress from review to review, the time intervals between reviews increase until you can effortlessly recall the word even after a long break. For example, you practice the word now, then in an hour, then in 1 day, 2 days, 4 days, etc. until it's in your long-term memory. The interval increases only if you are able to recall the word correctly. You can read more about spaced repetition (and active recall and forgetting curve) in our detailed blog post.Another important strategy is to never learn vocabulary in isolation. Always learn new words in their context (in example sentences). That will help your brain also know how to use it. We have more tips on effective vocabulary learning strategies in this post.17 PDF English vocabulary listsA1 - C2 CEFR vocabulary word listsOxford 3000 by CEFR from A1 to B2Cambridge English A1 and A2 vocabularyA1 vocabulary list with definitions by the University of MacedoniaA2 vocabulary list with definitions by the University of MacedoniaB1 vocabulary list with definitions by the University of MacedoniaB2 vocabulary list with definitions by the University of MacedoniaC1 vocabulary list with definitions by the University of MacedoniaC2 vocabulary list with definitions by the University of MacedoniaEnglish Frequency word listsTop 300 most common English words500 most common English words1000 most common English words ordered by frequency2265 most frequent words in spoken English3000 most common words in English by EFEnglish test vocabulary lists (TOEFL and GRE)327 TOEFL words you need to know from prepscholar570 TOEFL words you need to know from TST prepTOEFL vocabulary list from MagooshManhattan Prep 1000 GRE Words with DefinitionsConclusionEnglish vocabulary enhancement doesn't have to be a challenging task. You can make significant strides in your English language journey with the right resources, such as our free vocabulary lists, and practical techniques like flashcards and contextual learning. Remember, learning is a continual process, so always strive to learn more, practice regularly, and gradually increase your level for maximum progress. Happy learning! Download 1,000 English words (PDF) sorted by importance (1-1000). Download 1,000 English words (PDF) sorted in alphabetical order (A-Z). Download 1,000 English words (PDF) sorted by importance (1-1000). A list of 1,000 English words sorted by importance is a great tool for anyone learning English. These words are used most often in everyday conversations and texts. By learning these words first, you can quickly improve your understanding and speaking skills. This list starts with the most frequently used words, helping you focus on the words that are most useful in everyday conversations. Words like “this,” “and,” “you,” and “is” appear at the top of the list because they are used all the time. As you go down the list, you’ll find other important words related to topics like food, travel, and work. Studying these 1,000 words helps you understand about 75% of common English texts, making it easier to read, listen, and have basic conversations. By focusing on this list, you can build a strong foundation in English and gain the confidence to speak and understand the language more quickly. Basic English vocabulary is very important for anyone learning the language. Vocabulary helps you understand and communicate in everyday situations. One of the best ways to start is by learning the 1,000 most common English words. These words are used in daily conversations, so knowing them will improve your vocabulary quickly. Building a strong vocabulary with these 1,000 words provides a great foundation for speaking and understanding English. With practice, your vocabulary will grow, and you will feel more confident using English in everyday life. Focusing on basic vocabulary is key to learning the language successfully. Correct pronunciation is very important when learning English. All the 1,000 most common English words are pronounced by a native speaker, so you can easily learn how to say each word correctly. Just click or tap on any English word from the list to hear its correct pronunciation. When you learn new words, it’s important to listen carefully to how they are pronounced. Saying words correctly helps others understand what you are trying to say. Even if you know a lot of words, poor pronunciation can make communication difficult. Good pronunciation also helps you sound more natural and confident when speaking English. It allows you to communicate more clearly, making conversations easier. So, always pay attention to the pronunciation of each word and practice regularly. This will make a big difference in how well you speak and understand English. We have translated all 1,000 of the most common English words into 50 different languages. For each English word, we have carefully selected the most important meaning for you to learn first. This helps you focus on the right meaning and improves your understanding of English. To begin, simply select your preferred language from the menu at the top of the page. You’ll see the English words along with their translations, making it easy to learn the words in both English and your native language. This will help you build a strong vocabulary and start using English in everyday conversations. By learning these 1,000 essential words, you’ll quickly establish a solid foundation for speaking and understanding English. This simple and efficient method will help you gain confidence in using the language. The list of 1,000 most common English words is divided into 50 easy lessons, with 20 words in each lesson. This makes it much easier for you to learn new words step by step. Instead of trying to memorize all the words at once, you can focus on just 20 words at a time. Breaking the list into smaller lessons helps you stay organized and learn at a comfortable pace. You can choose a lesson from the menu at the top of the page and start with the most important words first. We suggest learning one lesson each week, so you have enough time to practice and remember the words. This method will help you build your vocabulary gradually and steadily, making it easier to use these words in everyday conversations. Welcome to the fascinating world of English vocabulary! As a beginner, you are about to embark on an exciting journey to expand your linguistic horizons. For teachers, this is an opportunity to guide and nurture your students’ abilities to express them more vividly and accurately. English is peppered with a vast array of words that are essential for daily communication, allowing us to convey our thoughts, emotions, and actions. Dive into the delightful world of daily English, from A to Z! It’s a treasure trove of words at your fingertips, ready to transform your talks and turbocharge your texts. A To Z Dictionary Words Here is a List of A to Z Dictionary Words with Meanings: Appreciate (Value) Book (Reserve) Call (Contact) Drive (Steer) Eat (Consume) Find (Locate) Give (Donate) Help (Assist) Imagine (Envision) Join (Unite) Know (Understand) Learn (Study) Move (Relocate) Need (Require) Offer (Propose) Play (Engage) Quiet (Silent) Read (Peruse) Speak (Talk) Take (Grab) Use (Utilize) Visit (See) Wait (Delay) Xerox (Copy) Yearn (Desire) Zip (Fasten) Must Learn: Vocabulary words with Pictures English Vocabulary Words A To Z English Vocabulary Words with A Accommodate (Adapt) Accumulate (Gather) Accurate (Correct) Accuse (Blame) Achieve (Accomplish) Acknowledge (Accept) Acquire (Obtain) Act (Perform) Adapt (Adjust) Add (Include) Address (Confront) Adjust (Adapt) Administer (Manage) Admire (Esteem) Admit (Confess) Adopt (Embrace) Adore (Love) Adorn (Decorate) Advance (Progress) Advantage (Benefit) Adventure (Quest) Advertise (Promote) Advise (Counsel) Advocate (Support) Affect (Influence) Affirm (Confirm) Afford (Provide) Afraid (Fearful) After (Following) Again (Once more) Against (Opposing) Age (Mature) Aggravate (Worsen) Aggregate (Total) Agile (Nimble) Agitate (Disturb) Agree (Consent) Aid (Help) Aim (Target) Air (Broadcast) Alert (Vigilant) Alienate (Estrange) Align (Arrange) Allege (Claim) Allocate (Assign) Allow (Permit) Allure (Attract) Alter (Change) Alternate (Switch) Amass (Collect) Ambiguous (Unclear) Ambitious (Driven) Amend (Change) Amiable (Friendly) Amplify (Intensify) Analyse (Examine) Anchor (Secure) Animate (Energize) Annex (Attach) Annihilate (Destroy) Annotate (Comment) Announce (Declare) Annoy (Bother) Annual (Yearly) Anonymous (Unknown) Answer (Respond) Antagonize (Provoke) Anticipate (Expect) Anxiety (Worry) Any (Some) English Vocabulary Words with B Balance (Stability) Ban (Prohibit) Barter (Trade) Battle (Combat) Beam (Shine) Befriend (Friend) Beg (Plead) Begin (Start) Behave (Conduct) Believe (Trust) Belong (Fit) Benefit (Advantage) Bestow (Grant) Betray (Deceive) Bind (Tie) Blame (Accuse) Blend (Mix) Bless (Sanctify) Bloom (Flourish) Blunder (Mistake) Boast (Brag) Bolster (Support) Boost (Increase) Borrow (Lend) Bounce (Rebound) Brace (Support) Branch (Offshoot) Brand (Mark) Breach (Break) Break (Fracture) Breathe (Inhale) Breed (Produce) Bring (Carry) Broadcast (Air) Brood (Ponder) Browse (Scan) Budget (Plan) Build (Construct) Bump (Knock) Bundle (Package) Burden (Load) Bargain (Deal) Burnish (Polish) Burst (Explode) Bury (Inter) Buzz (Hum) Bypass (Avoid) Banish (Exile) Bask (Revel) Bathe (Immerse) Batter (Pummel) Beacon (Signal) Beam (Ray) Bear (Endure) Beat (Defeat) Beckon (Signal) Befall (Occur) Beget (Generate) Begin (Commence) Begrudge (Envy) Behold (See) Bemoan (Lament) Bend (Curve) Bequeath (Leave) Berate (Scold) Beseech (Implore) Besiege (Surround) Best (Outdo) Bet (Wager) Bewilder (Confuse) English Dictionary Words With C Calculate (Compute) Call (Summon) Calm (Soothe) Campaign (Crusade) 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Impugn: Challenge Inane: Senseless Inception: Beginning Incessant: Unending Incognito: Disguised Indefatigable: Tireless Indigenous: Native Indolent: Lazy Ineffable: Inexpressible Inept: Incompetent Inexorable: Relentless Infamous: Notorious Inferno: Conflagration Ingratiate: Endear Inherent: Intrinsic Inimical: Harmful Iniquity: Wickedness Innate: Inborn Innocuous: Harmless Innuendo: Insinuation Inscrutable: Unfathomable Insidious: Treacherous Insipid: Flavorless Insolvent: Bankrupt Instigate: Provoke Insular: Isolated Intangible: Abstract Integral: Essential Interloper: Intruder Intermittent: Sporadic Intransigent: Uncompromising Intrepid: Brave Inundate: Flood Inure: Harden Invective: Denunciation Inveigle: Entice Inveterate: Chronic Invidious: Offensive Invocation: Supplication Irascible: Irritable Iridescent: Shimmering Irksome: Annoying Ironclad: Unbreakable Itinerant: Traveling Ivory: Creamy English Vocabulary Words with J Jabber: Babble Jaded: Worn-out Jamboree: Gathering Jaunty: Lively Jejune: Dull Jeopardy: Danger Jettison: Discard Jingoism: Nationalism Jocular: Joking Jostle: Push Jubilant: Joyful Judicious: Sensible Juggernaut: Force Juncture: Point Jurisprudence: Law Justification: Reasoning Juxtapose: Contrast Jamb: Post Jape: Jest Jaundice: Bias Jeopardize: Endanger Jettison: Discard Jingoist: Chauvinist Jinx: Curse Jittery: Nervous Jocose: Humorous Jollity: Merriment Jovial: Cheerful Jubilation: Elation Judiciary: Judges Juggler: Entertainer Juncture: Intersection Jurist: Judge Juvenile: Youthful Juxtaposition: Coexistence English Vocabulary Words with K Kaleidoscopic: Multicolored Keen: Sharp Ken: Understanding Kerfuffle: Commotion Kibosh: End Kilter: Order Kindle: Ignite Kinetic: Moving Kismet: Fate Kitsch: Tacky Knack: Skill Knave: Scoundrel Knead: Massage Knell: Toll Knit: Join Knotty: Complex Kowtow: Grovel English Vocabulary Words with L Labyrinth: Maze Laceration: Cut Lachrymose: Tearful Laconic: Brief Lambaste: Criticize Languid: Sluggish Largesse: Generosity Lascivious: Lewd Latent: Hidden Laudable: Praiseworthy Lavish: Luxurious Lax: Negligent Leery: Suspicious Legacy: Inheritance Legion: Numerous Lethargy: Fatigue Levity: Lightness Lexicon: Vocabulary Liaison: Link Libation: Drink Libel: Defamation Limpid: Clear Litany: Repetition Lithe: Flexible Litigious: Disputatious Loquacious: Talkative Lucid: Clear Lugubrious: Mournful Luminous: Bright Lurid: Shocking Luscious: Delicious Lyrical: Melodic English Dictionary Words with M Machiavellian: Deceitful Maelstrom: Whirlpool Magnanimous: Generous Malign: Defame Malleable: Flexible Manacle: Shackle Mandate: Order Maneuver: Scheme Maraud: Raid Maverick: Nonconformist Meander: Wander Mediocre: Average Melancholy: Sadness Mellifluous: Sweet-sounding Mendacious: Untruthful Menial: Humble Mentor: Guide Mercurial: Volatile Meritorious: Praiseworthy Meticulous: Precise Metropolis: City Mettle: Spirit Microcosm: Miniature Migrate: Move Milieu: Environment Mimic: Imitate Minuscule: Tiny Mirage: Illusion Mirth: Merriment Miscreant: Villain Miser: Hoarder Mitigate: Lessen Modicum: Bit Mogul: Tycoon Mollify: Soothe Monolith: Pillar Monotony: Sameness Morose: Gloomy Motley: Diverse Mundane: Ordinary Munificent: Generous Muse: Ponder Myriad: Countless Myth: Legend English Dictionary Words with N Nadir: Lowest point Naive: Innocent Narcissism: Self-admiration Nascent: Emerging Natty: Neat Nebulous: Vague Nefarious: Wicked Negligible: Insignificant Nemesis: Adversary Neophyte: Beginner Nestle: Snuggle Nexus: Connection Nimble: Agile Nocturnal: Nightly Noisome: Offensive Nomadic: Wandering Nominal: In name only Nonchalant: Indifferent Nonplussed: Perplexed Nostalgia: Longing Notorious: Infamous Novice: Newbie Noxious: Harmful Nuance: Subtlety Nudge: Push Nullify: Invalidate Numismatic: Coin-related Nurture: Care for Nymph: Spirit English Vocabulary Words with O Oasis: Refuge Obdurate: Stubborn Obeisance: Respect Obfuscate: Confuse Oblique: Indirect Obliterate: Destroy Obloquy: Disgrace Obscure: Vague Obsequious: Subservient Obsess: Preoccupy Obsolete: Outdated Obstinate: Stubborn Obstreperous: Noisy Obtain: Acquire Obtrusive: Intrusive Obtuse: Dull Occlude: Block Odious: Hateful Oeuvre: Work Officious: Meddlesome Ogle: Stare Oligarchy: Elite rule Ominous: Foreboding Omnipotent: All-powerful Omniscient: All-knowing Onerous: Burdensome Onslaught: Assault Opaque: Nontransparent Opine: Think Opportune: Timely Opprobrium: Disgrace Optimism: Hopefulness Opulent: Luxurious Oracle: Prophet Orate: Speak Orbit: Path Orchard: Grove Ordain: Decree Ordeal: Trial Ore: Mineral Orient: Align Originate: Begin Ostensible: Apparent Ostentatious: Showy Ostracize: Exclude Otiose: Lazy Outlandish: Bizarre Outmoded: Old-fashioned Outrage: Fury Outskirts: Edges Outwit: Outsmart Ovation: Applause Overbearing: Domineering Overcome: Conquer Overhaul: Revamp Overlap: Cover Overlook: Miss Overwrought: Agitated English Vocabulary Words with P Pacify: Soothe Palatable: Tasty Palatial: Grand Palliate: Alleviate Pallid: Pale Palpable: Tangible Pamper: Indulge Panacea: Cure-all Pandemonium: Chaos Pantheon: Temple Paradigm: Model Paradox: Contradiction Paragon: Model Paramount: Supreme Pariah: Outcast Parity: Equality Parley: Conference Parsimonious: Stingy Partisan: Biased Passive: Inactive Pastiche: Mixture Patent: Obvious Pathos: Pity Patrician: Aristocrat Patronize: Condescend Paucity: Scarcity Peccadillo: Minor sin Pedantic: Scholarly Pedestrian: Dull Pejorative: Disparaging Pellucid: Clear Penchant: Inclination Penitent: Remorseful Pensive: Thoughtful Perennial: Everlasting Perfidious: Treacherous Perfunctory: Automatic Perilous: Dangerous Permeate: Pervade Pernicious: Harmful Perpetuate: Continue Perplex: Confuse Pertinent: Relevant Perturb: Disturb Peruse: Examine Pervasive: Widespread Pessimism: Gloom Petulant: Irritable Philanthropy: Charity Phlegmatic: Unemotional Pinnacle: Peak Pithy: Concise Placate: Calm Placid: Tranquil Plausible: Believable Plethora: Excess Pliable: Flexible Poignant: Touching Polarize: Divide Polemical: Controversial Pompous: Arrogant Ponderous: Heavy Portend: Foretell Precarious: Risky Precedent: Standard Precipitate: Hasten Precise: Exact Predilection: Preference Preen: Groom Preposterous: Ridiculous Prescient: Prophetic Prestige: Status Presumptuous: Bold Pretentious: Showy Prevail: Win Primordial: Ancient Principle: Rule Privation: Lack Proclivity: Tendency Prodigious: Enormous Profane: Irreverent Profound: Deep Progeny: Offspring Prohibitive: Restricting Prolific: Fruitful Promulgate: Announce Propagate: Spread Propensity: Inclination Prophetic: Predictive Propitious: Favorable Prosaic: Dull Proselytize: Convert Prosperity: Wealth Protean: Changeable Protract: Extend Providence: Foresight Provincial: Narrow Prowess: Skill Prudent: Wise Prune: Trim Puerile: Childish Pugnacious: Aggressive Pulchritude: Beauty Pungent: Strong Puritanical: Strict Purvey: Supply Pusillanimous: Cowardly Putative: Supposed English Vocabulary Words with Q Quack: Fraud Quagmire: Predicament Quaint: Charming Qualm: Doubt Quandary: Dilemma Quantify: Measure Quarantine: Isolate Quarry: Prey Quash: Suppress Quell: Pacify Querulous: Complaining Query: Question Quibble: Argue Quiescent: Inactive Quintessence: Essence Quip: Joke Quirk: Peculiarity Quixotic: Idealistic Quizzical: Puzzled Quorum: Minimum Quota: Share Quotidian: Daily English Dictionary Words with R Rabble: Mob Raconteur: Storyteller Radiant: Shining Raffish: Unconventional Ramble: Wander Rampant: Uncontrolled Ramshackle: Dilapidated Rancor: Bitterness Random: Haphazard Ranger: Guardian Rankle: Irritate Rapacious: Greedy Rapid: Swift Rapport: Bond Rapt: Engrossed Rapture: Bliss Rarefy: Refine Rascal: Mischievous Rash: Reckless Rationalize: Justify Raucous: Loud Ravage: Destroy Raze: Demolish Rebuff: Reject Rebuke: Scold Recalcitrant: Stubborn Recant: Withdraw Recede: Retreat Reciprocal: Mutual Reckless: Careless Recluse: Hermit 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Inflict Writhe – Squirm Wry – Twisted Waddle – Shuffle Waggish – Jocular Wallow – Indulge Wan – Pale Wanderlust – Desire to travel Waspish – Irritable Watershed – Turning point Wax – Increase Weary – Tired Wheedling – Beguiling Whimsy – Quirk Wholesome – Healthy Wield – Exercise Wilful – Stubborn Wince – Flinch Windfall – Unexpected gain Wistfulness – Melancholy Withhold – Retain Wont – Habit Worldly – Experienced Wrath – Anger Wretched – Miserable Wryly – Ironic Waggish – Playful Waive – Forgo Wampum – Beads Ward – Protect Warrant – Justify Wary – Watchful Wean – Detach Welter – Turmoil Wharf – Dock Wheedle – Persuade Whirl – Spin Willowy – Slender Wispy – Thin Withstand – Resist Woebegone – Sad Wrathful – Furious Writ – Legal document Writhe – Twist English Dictionary Words with X Xanthic – yellowish Xenophile – foreigner-lover Xerarch – dry-environment Xerophyte – dry-plant Xenophobia – foreigner-fear Xeric – dry Xylitol – sugar-alcohol Xylography – wood-engraving Xenogenesis – alien-origin Xenolith – rock-fragment Xeroderma – dry-skin Xerophilous – dry-loving Xiphoid – sword-shaped Xerophthalmia – dry-eyes Xerostomia – dry-mouth Xylophone – percussion-instrument Xanthophyll – yellow-pigment Xenon – noble-gas Xenocryst – foreign-crystal Xerography – dry-copying Xerosis – abnormal-dryness Xyloid – wood-like Xylophagous – wood-eating Xenotransplant – foreign-tissue-transplant Xanthoma – skin-growth Xanthine – purine-base Xenodiagnosis – disease-diagnosis Xiphosuran – horseshoe-crab Xylary – wood-tissue Xanthochroid – fair-haired Xenomorphic – unusual-form Xylograph – wood-carver Xiphisternum – breastbone-tip Xenobiotic – foreign-compound Xenogamy – cross-fertilization Xerophilic – desiccation-tolerant Xylopicron – sharp-point Xenolith – rock-fragment Xylocarp – woody-fruit Xylographer – wood-engraver Xyst – garden-walk Xerocopy – dry-copy Xanthate – chemical-salt Xenoblast – abnormal-crystal Xenograft – tissue-graft Xylotomy – wood-cutting Xenopus – aquatic-frog Xenotime – yttrium-phosphate Xiphopagus – conjoined-twins Xerotes – dryness Xylophonic – relating-xylophone Xenophobia – outsider-fear Xanthin – yellow-pigment Xenogeny – foreign-origin Xebec – small-ship Xeroxed – copied Xenomania – foreigner-obsession Xanthous – yellowish Xenocyte – foreign-cell Xystus – covered-walkway Xylometer – wood-measurer Xylose – sugar Xenopeltidae – shiny-snake Xeroma – eye-dryness Xeranthemum – dry-flower Xiphoidian – sword-like Xenophobe – stranger-fearer Xerose – dry-condition Xerothermic – dry-hot Xiphias – swordfish Xylophage – wood-eater Xerodermic – dry-skinned Xystarch – ancient-athlete Xanthocarpous – yellow-fruited English Vocabulary Words with Y Yacht – pleasure-boat Yammer – whine Yardstick – measurement-standard Yawning – gaping Yearn – long Yeasty – frothy Yen – desire Yeoman – farmer Yield – produce Yob – hooligan Yodel – alpine-sing Yoga – discipline Yogurt – fermented-milk Yoke – harness Yonder – distant Youngster – child Youthful – young Yowl – howl Yucca – plant Yuletide – Christmas Yummy – delicious Yurt – tent Yieldable – compliant Yclept – named Yare – agile Yeanling – lamb Yearbook – annual Yearling – one-year-old Yeastiness – frothiness Yegg – safe-cracker Yellowness – sallowness Yelp – bark Yenning – craving Yesteryear – past Yeti – abominable-snowman Yielder – giver Yip – short-cry Yieldingly – flexibly Yips – nervous-twitch Yobbo – lout Yodeler – mountain-singer Yogic – meditative Yokel – rustic Yokemate – companion Yolk – egg-part Yottabyte – data-unit Youngling – youngster Yourself – self Youthen – rejuvenate Yowling – wailing Yperite – mustard-gas Ytterbia – rare-earth Yttrium – element Yuca – cassava Yuck – disgust-expression Yugoslav – nationality Yulan – magnolia Yuppie – professional Yucca – spiky-plant Yukky – disgusting Yuman – language-group Yuppy – affluent-professional Yuzus – citrus-fruit Ywis – certainly English Vocabulary Words with Z Zabaglione – dessert Zaftig – plump Zamboni – ice-resurfacer Zany – clownish Zarzuela – opera Zeal – enthusiasm Zealot – fanatic Zebec – sailboat Zebu – humped-cattle Zenith – apex Zephyr – breeze Zeppelin – airship Zerumbet – ginger-plant Zest – excitement Zestful – spirited Zeta – Greek-letter Zeugma – syntax Zibeline – soft-fabric Ziggurat – pyramid-temple Zillion – very-large-number Zinc – metal Zinciferous – zinc-containing Zinfandel – wine Zing – vitality Zingaro – gypsy Zinnia – flower Zip – speed Zipper – fastener Zircon – mineral Zirconium – element Zither – instrument Zizz – nap Zloty – currency Zoanthropy – delusion Zodiac – astrological-chart Zoetrope – animation-device Zombiism – hypnotized-state Zonal – belt-like Zonary – girdled Zonation – layering Zone – area Zonked – exhausted Zoo – animal-park Zoogeography – animal-distribution Zooid – organism Zoolatry – animal-worship Zoologist – animal-scientist Zoom – magnify Zoomorphism – animal-form Zooparasite – animal-parasite Zoopathy – animal-disease Zooplankton – drifting-organisms Zoosperm – spermatozoon Zootechnics – animal-husbandry Zootomy – animal-dissection Zootsuit – flashy-suit Zori – sandal Zoril – skunk Zoster – viral-disease Zucchetto – skullcap Zucchini – squash Zugzwang – chess-position Zulu – ethnic-group Zumometer – gas-meter Zuppa – soup Zurich – city Zwitterion – neutral-molecule Zydeco – music-style Zygoma – cheekbone Zygote – fertilized-egg Zymology – fermentation-study Zymurgy – fermentation-branch Zyzzyva – weevil Zygomorphic – bilateral-symmetry Zygotene – chromosome-stage Zymogen – inactive-enzyme Zirconia – synthetic-diamond Zymotic – disease-related Zydeco – dance-music Zygal – symmetrical Alphabetical Order Vocabulary Words Here is a List of Alphabetical Order Vocabulary Words with Meaning and Sentences: Adept – Skilled She’s adept at solving puzzles. Benevolent – Kindhearted He’s known for benevolent gestures. Candid – Frank Her response was refreshingly candid. Dubious – Doubtful His alibi seemed rather dubious. Eclectic – Diverse Her tastes are very eclectic. Fervent – Passionate His fervent plea moved everyone. Gregarious – Sociable She’s gregarious and loves gatherings. Hapless – Unlucky The hapless team lost again. Impeccable – Flawless His impeccable manners impressed everyone. Jovial – Cheerful Grandpa is always so jovial. Keen – Sharp She has a keen intellect. Lethargic – Sluggish He felt lethargic after lunch. Meticulous – Precise Her meticulous work won praise. Nefarious – Wicked His plans were rather nefarious. Oblivious – Unaware He’s oblivious to the danger. Prolific – Productive She’s a prolific science fiction writer. Quaint – Charming We visited a quaint village. Reticent – Reserved She was reticent about her experiences. Stoic – Unemotional He remained stoic during the farewell. Tenacious – Persistent She’s tenacious in her research. Ubiquitous – Everywhere Smartphones are now ubiquitous devices. Vex – Annoy His habits often vex her. Wary – Cautious Be wary of misleading information. Xenophile – Foreign-lover She’s a xenophile and polyglot. Yearn – Long I yearn for quieter days. Zealous – Devoted He’s zealous about environmental issues. You can download English Vocabulary Words A To Z DOWNLOAD PDF Set of words "Vocab" redirects here. For the song by Fugees, see Vocab (song). Part of a series onReading Learning to read Reading readiness Vocabulary development Vocabulary learning Scientific theories and models Dual route theory Simple view of reading Science of reading Scarborough's Reading Rope The active view of reading model Cognitive processes Comprehension Phonemic awareness Phonological awareness Subvocalization Word recognition Reading instruction Analytic phonics Basal reader Concept-oriented Directed listening and thinking activity Guided reading Independent reading Literature circle Phonics Reciprocal teaching Structured word inquiry Sustained silent reading Synthetic phonics Whole language Reading rate Fluency Slow reading Speed reading Words per minute Readability Automatic assessment Legibility Readability test Reading differences and disabilities Dyslexia Hyperlexia Reading disability Reading for special needs Language Alphabetic principle Braille Dolch word list Grapheme History of printing Language Morpheme Orthography Phoneme Sight word Vocabulary Written language Writing Writing system Literacy Literacy rate Critical reading Close reading Distant reading Family literacy Functional illiteracy Great books Literary criticism Literature Children's vte A vocabulary (also known as a lexicon) is a set of words, typically the set in a language or the set known to an individual. The word vocabulary originated from the Latin vocabulum, meaning "a word, name". It forms an essential component of language and communication, helping convey thoughts, ideas, emotions, and information. Vocabulary can be oral, written, or signed and can be categorized into two main types: active vocabulary (words one uses regularly) and passive vocabulary (words one recognizes but does not use often). An individual's vocabulary continually evolves through various methods, including direct instruction, independent reading, and natural language exposure, but it can also shrink due to forgetting, trauma, or disease. Furthermore, vocabulary is a significant focus of study across various disciplines, like linguistics, education, psychology, and artificial intelligence. Vocabulary is not limited to single words; it also encompasses multi-word units known as collocations, idioms, and other types of phraseology. Acquiring an adequate vocabulary is one of the largest challenges in learning a second language. A vocabulary is the set of words in a given language that an individual knows and uses.[1] In the context of linguistics, a vocabulary may refer more broadly to any set of words. Types of vocabularies have been further defined: a lexis is a vocabulary comprising all words used in a language or other linguistic context or in a person's lexical repertoire. An individual person's vocabulary includes a passive vocabulary of words they can recognize or understand, as well as an active vocabulary of words they regularly use in speech and writing.[2] In semiotics, vocabulary refers to the complete set of symbols and signs in a sign system or a text, extending the definition beyond purely verbal communication to encompass other forms of symbolic communication.[3] Vocabulary acquisition is a central aspect of language education, as it directly impacts reading comprehension, expressive and receptive language skills, and academic achievement.[4] Vocabulary is examined in psychology as a measure of language processing and cognitive development. It can serve as an indicator of intellectual ability or cognitive status, with vocabulary tests often forming part of intelligence and neuropsychological assessments.[5] Further information: Word Word has a variety of meanings, and our understand of ideas such as vocabulary size differ depending on the definition used. The most common definition equates words with lemmas (the inflected or dictionary form; this includes walk, but not walks, walked or walking). Most of the time lemmas do not include proper nouns (names of people, places, companies, etc.). Another definition often used in research of vocabulary size is that of word family. These are all the words that can be derived from a ground word (e.g., the words effortless, effortlessly, effortful, effortfully are all part of the word family effort). Estimates of vocabulary size range from as high as 200 thousand to as low as 10 thousand, depending on the definition used.[6] The first major change distinction that must be made when evaluating word knowledge is whether the knowledge is productive (also called achieve or active) or receptive (also called receive or passive); even within those opposing categories, there is often no clear distinction. Words that are generally understood when heard or read or seen constitute a person's receptive vocabulary. These words may range from well known to barely known (see degree of knowledge below). A person's receptive vocabulary is usually the larger of the two. For example, although a young child may not yet be able to speak, write, or sign, they may be able to follow simple commands and appear to understand a good portion of the language to which they are exposed. In this case, the child's receptive vocabulary is likely tens, if not hundreds of words, but their active vocabulary is zero. When that child learns to speak or sign, however, the child's active vocabulary begins to increase. It is also possible for the productive vocabulary to be larger than the receptive vocabulary, for example in a second-language learner who has learned words through study rather than exposure, and can produce them, but has difficulty recognizing them in conversation. Productive vocabulary, therefore, generally refers to words that can be produced within an appropriate context and match the intended meaning of the speaker or signer. As with receptive vocabulary, however, there are many degrees at which a particular word may be considered part of an active vocabulary. Knowing how to pronounce, sign, or write a word does not necessarily mean that the word that has been used correctly or accurately reflects the intended message; but it does reflect a minimal amount of productive knowledge. Within the receptive–productive distinction lies a range of abilities that are often referred to as degree of knowledge. This simply indicates that a word gradually enters a person's vocabulary over a period of time as more aspects of word knowledge are learnt. Roughly, these stages could be described as: Never encountered the word. Heard the word, but cannot define it. Recognizes the word due to context or tone of voice. Able to use the word and understand the general and/or intended meaning, but cannot clearly explain it. Fluent with the word – its use and definition. The differing degrees of word knowledge imply a greater depth of knowledge, but the process is more complex than that. There are many facets to knowing a word, some of which are not hierarchical so their acquisition does not necessarily follow a linear progression suggested by degree of knowledge. Several frameworks of word knowledge have been proposed to better operationalise this concept. One such framework includes nine facets: orthography – written form phonology – spoken form reference – concept and reference semantics – meaning register – appropriacy of use or register collocation – lexical neighbours word associations syntax – grammatical function morphology – word parts Listed in order of most ample to most limited:[7][8] A person's reading vocabulary is all the words recognized when reading. This class of vocabulary is generally the most ample, as new words are more commonly encountered when reading than when listening. A person's listening vocabulary comprises the words recognized when listening to speech. Cues such as the speaker's tone and gestures, the topic of discussion, and the conversation's social context may convey the meaning of an unfamiliar word. A person's speaking vocabulary comprises the words used in speech and is generally a subset of the listening vocabulary. Due to the spontaneous nature of speech, words are often misused slightly and unintentionally, but facial expressions and tone of voice can compensate for this misuse. The written word appears in registers as different as formal essays and social media feeds. While many written words rarely appear in speech, a person's written vocabulary is generally limited by preference and context: a writer may prefer one synonym over another, and they will be unlikely to use technical vocabulary relating to a subject in which they have no interest or knowledge. The American philosopher Richard Rorty characterized a person's "final vocabulary" as follows: All human beings carry about a set of words which they employ to justify their actions, their beliefs, and their lives. These are the words in which we formulate praise of our friends and contempt for our enemies, our long-term projects, our deepest self-doubts and our highest hopes... I shall call these words a person's "final vocabulary". Those words are as far as he can go with language; beyond them is only helpless passivity or a resort to force. (Contingency, Irony, and Solidarity p. 73)[9] Main article: Vocabulary development During its infancy, a child instinctively builds a vocabulary. Infants imitate words that they hear and then associate those words with objects and actions. This is the listening vocabulary. The speaking vocabulary follows, as a child's thoughts become more reliant on their ability to self-express without relying on gestures or babbling. Once the reading and writing vocabularies start to develop, through questions and education, the child starts to discover the anomalies and irregularities of language. In first grade, a child who can read learns about twice as many words as one who cannot. Generally, this gap does not narrow later. This results in a wide range of vocabulary by age five or six, when an English-speaking child will have learned about 1500 words.[10] Vocabulary grows throughout one's life. Between the ages of 20 and 60, people learn about 6,000 more lemmas, or one every other day.[11] An average 20-year-old knows 42,000 lemmas coming from 11,100 word families.[11] People expand their vocabularies by e.g. reading, playing word games, and participating in vocabulary-related programs. Exposure to traditional print media teaches correct spelling and vocabulary, while exposure to text messaging leads to more relaxed word acceptability constraints.[12] An extensive vocabulary aids expression and communication. Vocabulary size has been directly linked to reading comprehension.[13] Linguistic vocabulary is synonymous with thinking vocabulary.[13] A person may be judged by others based on their vocabulary. Wilkins (1972) said, "Without grammar, very little can be conveyed; without vocabulary, nothing can be conveyed." [14] Estimating average vocabulary size poses various difficulties and limitations due to the different definitions and methods employed such as what is the word, what is to know a word, what sample dictionaries were used, how tests were conducted, and so on.[11][15][16][17] Native speakers' vocabularies also vary widely within a language, and are dependent on the level of the speaker's education. As a result, estimates vary from 10,000 to 17,000 word families[15][18] or 17,000-42,000 dictionary words for young adult native speakers of English.[11][16] A 2016 study shows that 20-year-old English native speakers recognize on average 42,000 lemmas, ranging from 27,100 for the lowest 5% of the population to 51,700 lemmas for the highest 5%. These lemmas come from 6,100 word families in the lowest 5% of the population and 14,900 word families in the highest 5%. 60-year-olds know on average 6,000 lemmas more. [11] According to another, earlier 1995 study junior-high students would be able to recognize the meanings of about 10,000–12,000 words, whereas for college students this number grows up to about 12,000–17,000 and for elderly adults up to about 17,000 or more.[19] For native speakers of German, average absolute vocabulary sizes range from 5,900 lemmas in first grade to 73,000 for adults.[20] The knowledge of the 3000 most frequent English word families or the 5000 most frequent words provides 95% vocabulary coverage of spoken discourse.[21] For minimal reading comprehension a threshold of 3,000 word families (5,000 lexical items) was suggested[22][23] and for reading for pleasure 5,000 word families (8,000 lexical items) are required.[24] An "optimal" threshold of 8,000 word families yields the coverage of 98% (including proper nouns).[23] Learning vocabulary is one of the first steps in learning a second language, but a learner never finishes vocabulary acquisition. Whether in one's native language or a second language, the acquisition of new vocabulary is an ongoing process. There are many techniques that help one acquire new vocabulary. Although memorization can be seen as tedious or boring, associating one word in the native language with the corresponding word in the second language until memorized is considered one of the best methods of vocabulary acquisition. By the time students reach adulthood, they generally have gathered a number of personalized memorization methods. Although many argue that memorization does not typically require the complex cognitive processing that increases retention (Sagarra and Alba, 2006),[25] it does typically require a large amount of repetition, and spaced repetition with flashcards is an established method for memorization, particularly used for vocabulary acquisition in computer-assisted language learning. Other methods typically require more time and longer to recall. Some words cannot be easily linked through association or other methods. When a word in the second language is phonologically or visually similar to a word in the native language, one often assumes they also share similar meanings. Though this is frequently the case, it is not always true. When faced with a false friend, memorization and repetition are the keys to mastery. If a second language learner relies solely on word associations to learn new vocabulary, that person will have a very difficult time mastering false friends. When large amounts of vocabulary must be acquired in a limited amount of time, when the learner needs to recall information quickly, when words represent abstract concepts or are difficult to picture in a mental image, or when discriminating between false friends, rote memorization is the method to use. A neural network model of novel word learning across orthographies, accounting for L1-specific memorization abilities of L2-learners has recently been introduced (Hadzibeganovic and Cannas, 2009).[26] One way of learning vocabulary is to use mnemonic devices or to create associations between words, this is known as the "keyword method" (Sagarra and Alba, 2006).[25] It also takes a long time to implement – and takes a long time to recollect – but because it makes a few new strange ideas connect, it may help in learning.[25] Also it presumably does not conflict with Paivio's dual coding system[27] because it uses visual and verbal mental faculties. However, this is still best used for words that represent concrete things, as abstract concepts are more difficult to remember.[25] Several word lists have been developed to provide people with a limited vocabulary for rapid language proficiency or for effective communication. These include Basic English (850 words), Special English (1,500 words), General Service List (2,000 words), and Academic Word List. Some learner's dictionaries have developed defining vocabularies which contain only most common and basic words. As a result, word definitions in such dictionaries can be understood even by learners with a limited vocabulary.[28][29][30] Some publishers produce dictionaries based on word frequency[31] or thematic groups.[32][33][34] The Swadesh list was made for investigation in linguistics. Focal vocabulary is a specialized set of terms and distinctions that is particularly important to a certain group: those with a particular focus of experience or activity. A lexicon, or vocabulary, is a language's dictionary: its set of names for things, events, and ideas. Some linguists believe that lexicon influences people's perception of things, the Sapir–Whorf hypothesis. For example, the Nuer of Sudan have an elaborate vocabulary to describe cattle. The Nuer have dozens of names for cattle because of the cattle's particular histories, economies, and environments[clarification needed]. This kind of comparison has elicited some linguistic controversy, as with the number of "Eskimo words for snow". English speakers with relevant specialised knowledge can also display elaborate and precise vocabularies for snow and cattle when the need arises.[35][36] Bilingual lexical access Differences between American and British English (vocabulary) Language proficiency: The ability of an individual to speak or perform in an acquired language Lexicon Longest word in English: Many of the longest words in the English language Mental lexicon ^ "Vocabulary". Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. ^ Matthews, Peter (2014). "Vocabulary". The concise Oxford dictionary of linguistics (3rd ed.). Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-199-67512-8. ^ Danesi, Marcel (2000). Encyclopedic dictionary of semiotics, media, and communications. 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