Unit 1 – The Whale Hunt

1. adverse (adj) – harmful, unfavorable.  
They had to cancel the picnic because of the adverse weather.

2. alternate (v/adj) – to take turns; happening every other.  
She alternates between working at home and in the office.

3. biodegradable (adj) – able to break down naturally.  
We should use biodegradable bags to protect the environment.

4. boxed (adj) – contained in a box.  
She gave him a boxed set of novels.

5. choke (v) – to be unable to breathe because something is blocking the throat.  
The child choked on a piece of candy.

6. convenient (adj) – easy to use, suitable.  
Online shopping is very convenient for busy people.

7. discard (v) – to throw away.  
He discarded his old shoes.

8. dolphin (n) – a smart sea animal related to whales.  
We saw dolphins swimming near the boat.

9. ecologically (adv) – related to the environment.  
The factory tries to operate ecologically by reducing waste.

10. fatal (adj) – causing death.  
The driver suffered fatal injuries in the crash.

11. incidence (n) – the rate or occurrence of something.  
The incidence of flu rises in winter.

12. municipal (adj) – related to a town or city government.  
The municipal council approved the new park.

13. overuse (v/n) – to use too much.  
Overuse of antibiotics can be dangerous.

14. pond (n) – a small body of still water.  
The ducks were swimming in the pond.

15. recycle (v) – to reuse waste materials.  
We recycle plastic bottles to reduce trash.

16. reusable (adj) – able to be used again.  
He carries a reusable water bottle.

17. stuffed (adj) – filled with something.  
The teddy bear is stuffed with cotton.

18. tragic (adj) – very sad, causing sorrow.  
The movie tells a tragic love story.

19. utilize (v) – to make use of something.  
We must utilize our resources wisely.

20. whale (n) – the largest sea animal.  
The blue whale is the biggest animal on Earth.

Unit 2 – The Parade

1. amateur (n) – a person who does something for enjoyment, not professionally.  
He is an amateur photographer.

2. ambiguous (adj) – unclear, having more than one meaning.  
His ambiguous answer confused everyone.

3. anonymous (adj) – with no name given.  
The letter was written by an anonymous sender.

4. attain (v) – to reach or achieve.  
She attained her goal of becoming a doctor.

5. autonomy (n) – independence, self-government.  
The region was granted autonomy from the central government.

6. concession (n) – something given up in an agreement.  
The union made concessions to reach a deal.

7. decay (v/n) – to rot or break down.  
The fruit began to decay after a week.

8. dwell (v) – to live in a place.  
They dwell in a small mountain village.

9. enlighten (v) – to give knowledge or understanding.  
The book enlightened me about history.

10. enrich (v) – to improve or make richer.  
Travel can enrich your life.

11. flourish (v) – to grow well, succeed.  
Flowers flourish in warm climates.

12. geometry (n) – the study of shapes and space.  
He is studying geometry in school.

13. gleam (v/n) – to shine softly; a small bright light.  
Her eyes gleamed with excitement.

14. greed (n) – a strong desire for more.  
His greed for money caused his downfall.

15. harmony (n) – agreement, peace.  
They live in harmony with nature.

16. indigenous (adj) – native to a place.  
The kangaroo is indigenous to Australia.

17. jurisdiction (n) – the legal power or authority.  
The case falls under federal jurisdiction.

18. parade (n) – a public procession or celebration.  
We watched the parade on Independence Day.

19. statue (n) – a carved or cast figure.  
The city has a statue of its founder.

20. virgin (adj) – untouched, pure.  
The hikers explored the virgin forest.

Unit 3 – The Robot

1. abnormal (adj) – not normal, unusual.  
The doctor found an abnormal growth on the patient’s skin.

2. absent (adj) – not present.  
She was absent from class yesterday.

3. adjacent (adj) – next to something.  
The park is adjacent to the school.

4. aluminum (n) – a light, silver-colored metal.  
The cans are made of aluminum.

5. applicable (adj) – relevant, suitable.  
The rule is not applicable to this case.

6. artificial (adj) – made by people, not natural.  
They decorated the room with artificial flowers.

7. bicycle (n) – a vehicle with two wheels.  
He rides his bicycle to school.

8. broker (n) – a person who arranges deals.  
She works as a stockbroker in the city.

9. bureaucracy (n) – a system of many officials.  
The project was delayed by bureaucracy.

10. configure (v) – to arrange or set up.  
The software is configured for beginners.

11. consolidate (v) – to combine or strengthen.  
The two companies consolidated to save money.

12. convenience (n) – ease of use.  
The store is open 24 hours for customers’ convenience.

13. deduct (v) – to take away from a total.  
The bank deducts fees every month.

14. deem (v) – to consider or judge.  
The teacher deemed his answer correct.

15. entrepreneur (n) – a person who starts a business.  
The young entrepreneur opened a new café.

16. evenly (adv) – in equal amounts.  
The cake was cut evenly among the children.

17. fiscal (adj) – related to money or finance.  
The government announced new fiscal policies.

18. franchise (n) – a business right given by a company.  
He owns a fast-food franchise.

19. ideological (adj) – based on ideas or beliefs.  
The debate was driven by ideological differences.

20. robot (n) – a machine that can do work.  
The factory uses robots to build cars.

Unit 4 – The Prairie

1. abbey (n) – a religious building where monks or nuns live.  
Tourists visited the old abbey on the hill.

2. abundant (adj) – existing in large amounts.  
The forest is abundant with wildlife.

3. adjoin (v) – to be next to.  
Their land adjoins the river.

4. ample (adj) – more than enough.  
We had ample food for everyone.

5. arid (adj) – very dry.  
Few plants grow in this arid climate.

6. cathedral (n) – a large important church.  
The cathedral is famous for its stained glass windows.

7. crisis (n) – a time of great difficulty.  
The country faced an economic crisis.

8. deprive (v) – to take something away.  
The war deprived them of their homes.

9. drought (n) – a long period without rain.  
The drought ruined the harvest.

10. eligible (adj) – qualified, allowed.  
He is eligible to vote at 18.

11. fast (n) – a period of not eating.  
Muslims observe a fast during Ramadan.

12. grumble (v) – to complain quietly.  
The workers grumbled about low pay.

13. inland (adj) – away from the sea.  
They traveled inland to avoid the storm.

14. moisture (n) – small amounts of water.  
Plants need moisture to grow.

15. nonetheless (adv) – in spite of that.  
It was raining; nonetheless, we went hiking.

16. oath (n) – a serious promise.  
The president swore an oath of office.

17. prairie (n) – flat grassland.  
Buffalo once roamed the prairie.

18. rugged (adj) – rough, uneven.  
They climbed the rugged mountains.

19. scarce (adj) – rare, not enough.  
Water is scarce in deserts.

20. speculate (v) – to guess or think about.  
Scientists speculate about life on other planets.

Unit 5 – The Parasite

1. aquatic (adj) – living in water.  
Fish are aquatic animals.

2. biosphere (n) – the regions of Earth where life exists.  
Pollution harms the biosphere.

3. bizarre (adj) – very strange.  
He wore a bizarre costume to the party.

4. Celsius (adj/n) – a temperature scale.  
The temperature was 20 degrees Celsius.

5. coarse (adj) – rough in texture.  
The cloth felt coarse to the touch.

6. companion (n) – a friend.  
The dog is her constant companion.

7. digest (v) – to break down food in the stomach.  
It takes time to digest a big meal.

8. duration (n) – the length of time something lasts.  
He stayed for the duration of the movie.

9. ecology (n) – the study of the environment.  
She studies ecology at university.

10. feat (n) – an amazing achievement.  
Climbing Everest is a great feat.

11. infinite (adj) – without end.  
The universe seems infinite.

12. nucleus (n) – the center part of a cell or atom.  
The cell’s nucleus controls its activity.

13. parasite (n) – an organism that lives off another.  
The parasite feeds on the host animal.

14. prominent (adj) – important, well-known.  
She is a prominent scientist.

15. repetitive (adj) – happening again and again.  
The job is boring and repetitive.

16. reproductive (adj) – related to producing offspring.  
The reproductive system is essential for life.

17. temperate (adj) – mild, not extreme.  
They enjoy the temperate climate of the region.

18. tolerance (n) – the ability to accept differences.  
We should show tolerance toward others.

19. undergo (v) – to experience or go through.  
He will undergo surgery tomorrow.

20. vulnerable (adj) – easily hurt or harmed.  
Children are vulnerable to illness.

Unit 6 – The Peninsula

1. archaic (adj) – very old, no longer in use.  
That archaic law is no longer enforced.

2. brass (n) – a bright yellow metal made of copper and zinc.  
The door handles were made of brass.

3. capitalism (n) – an economic system where businesses are privately owned.  
Capitalism encourages competition in the market.

4. component (n) – a part of something.  
The engine has many small components.

5. dependence (n) – reliance on something.  
His dependence on coffee is worrying.

6. diminish (v) – to become smaller.  
The pain diminished after taking medicine.

7. drawback (n) – a disadvantage.  
The only drawback of the car is its high cost.

8. impose (v) – to force something on others.  
The government imposed new taxes.

9. industry (n) – business or trade.  
Tourism is a major industry in Italy.

10. managerial (adj) – relating to managers.  
She was promoted to a managerial position.

11. medieval (adj) – from the Middle Ages.  
The castle is a medieval building.

12. obsolete (adj) – no longer in use.  
CD players are becoming obsolete.

13. oriented (adj) – directed toward something.  
The course is job-oriented.

14. peninsula (n) – land almost surrounded by water.  
Italy is a peninsula in southern Europe.

15. prestige (n) – respect or admiration.  
The award gave her prestige in her field.

16. proportion (n) – a part compared to the whole.  
A large proportion of the class passed.

17. radical (adj) – extreme or revolutionary.  
He proposed a radical change in policy.

18. refute (v) – to prove wrong.  
The lawyer refuted the witness’s story.

19. spectacular (adj) – very impressive.  
We enjoyed a spectacular fireworks display.

20. weave (v) – to make cloth by crossing threads.  
She weaved a basket from reeds.

Unit 7 – The Tomato Farm

1. accountant (n) – a person who manages financial records.  
The accountant prepared the company’s tax returns.

2. capitalist (n) – a supporter of capitalism.  
The capitalist invested in new businesses.

3. contempt (n) – a strong dislike or lack of respect.  
He looked at the liar with contempt.

4. crop (n) – plants grown for food.  
Wheat is an important crop.

5. dedicate (v) – to devote effort or time.  
She dedicated her life to helping the poor.

6. ditch (n) – a narrow hole dug in the ground.  
The farmer dug a ditch for irrigation.

7. enterprise (n) – a business or project.  
The new enterprise created many jobs.

8. finance (n/v) – the management of money.  
She works in the finance department.

9. indifferent (adj) – not caring.  
He was indifferent to the outcome.

10. irrigate (v) – to supply water to land.  
The farmer irrigated the dry fields.

11. maximize (v) – to increase to the most.  
We need to maximize efficiency at work.

12. monetary (adj) – related to money.  
The central bank sets monetary policy.

13. precaution (n) – something done to prevent harm.  
He wore a mask as a precaution.

14. preliminary (adj) – happening before the main event.  
They held a preliminary meeting.

15. saturate (v) – to soak completely.  
The rain saturated the ground.

16. simplicity (n) – the state of being simple.  
The simplicity of the design impressed us.

17. sow (v) – to plant seeds.  
Farmers sow wheat in the spring.

18. spade (n) – a tool for digging.  
He dug the soil with a spade.

19. tomato (n) – a red fruit often eaten as a vegetable.  
She made a salad with fresh tomatoes.

20. upcoming (adj) – happening soon.  
They are excited for the upcoming holiday.

Unit 8 – The Tattoo

1. anthropology (n) – the study of human societies and cultures.  
She is taking a class in anthropology.

2. applaud (v) – to clap hands in approval.  
The audience applauded after the performance.

3. appoint (v) – to officially choose someone.  
They appointed her as the new manager.

4. compatible (adj) – able to work or exist together.  
This software is not compatible with my computer.

5. competence (n) – the ability to do something well.  
Her competence as a teacher impressed everyone.

6. confer (v) – to discuss and exchange ideas.  
The scientists conferred about the discovery.

7. consecutive (adj) – following one after another.  
He won the award for three consecutive years.

8. crude (adj) – simple, not well made.  
They lived in a crude wooden hut.

9. cube (n) – a solid shape with six equal square sides.  
The box was shaped like a cube.

10. feedback (n) – opinions about performance.  
The teacher gave the students feedback on their essays.

11. ignorance (n) – lack of knowledge.  
His ignorance of the law caused him problems.

12. masculine (adj) – having qualities of a man.  
The shirt has a masculine style.

13. monument (n) – a structure built to honor something.  
The monument was built to honor the soldiers.

14. muscular (adj) – having strong muscles.  
The athlete is very muscular.

15. posture (n) – the way one holds the body.  
Good posture is important for health.

16. situate (v) – to place in a position.  
The school is situated near the park.

17. supervise (v) – to watch and guide others.  
The teacher supervised the exam.

18. symmetry (n) – balance between two sides.  
The butterfly’s wings show perfect symmetry.

19. tattoo (n) – a design marked on the skin.  
He has a dragon tattoo on his arm.

20. undergraduate (n) – a university student before graduation.  
She is an undergraduate studying biology.

Unit 9 – The Spectator

1. cater (v) – to provide food or service.  
The restaurant catered the wedding.

2. considerate (adj) – thoughtful, caring about others.  
He is considerate of his neighbors.

3. consumption (n) – the act of using something.  
Water consumption is high during summer.

4. criteria (n) – standards used for judging.  
The applicants must meet certain criteria.

5. crust (n) – the hard outer part.  
The bread’s crust was golden brown.

6. entitle (v) – to give a right to.  
The ticket entitles you to a free drink.

7. escort (v/n) – to go with someone for protection.  
The guard escorted the president.

8. external (adj) – outer, on the outside.  
The building’s external walls need painting.

9. facility (n) – a place built for a purpose.  
The city has good sports facilities.

10. faculty (n) – teachers at a university.  
The faculty voted to change the curriculum.

11. heap (n) – a pile of things.  
There was a heap of clothes on the floor.

12. hemisphere (n) – half of the earth.  
Australia is in the southern hemisphere.

13. hound (n) – a type of dog for hunting.  
The hound chased the rabbit.

14. impersonal (adj) – not showing feelings.  
The letter was impersonal and formal.

15. lick (v) – to pass the tongue over something.  
The dog licked my hand.

16. ornament (n) – a decorative object.  
The Christmas tree had many ornaments.

17. pedestrian (n) – a person walking.  
The car almost hit a pedestrian.

18. sanctuary (n) – a safe place.  
The temple is a sanctuary for worshippers.

19. spectator (n) – someone who watches an event.  
Thousands of spectators attended the match.

20. yell (v) – to shout loudly.  
The coach yelled instructions to the players.

Unit 10 – The Accessory

1. accessory (n) – something added for decoration or usefulness.  
She bought a new accessory for her phone.

2. acquisition (n) – the act of getting something.  
Language acquisition happens in childhood.

3. cardboard (n) – thick, stiff paper.  
The box was made of cardboard.

4. dilemma (n) – a difficult choice.  
He faced the dilemma of whether to stay or leave.

5. elaborate (adj) – detailed and complicated.  
She made an elaborate plan for the trip.

6. exact (adj)\* – precise, correct.  
He gave the exact number of students.

7. facilitate (v) – to make easier.  
The new system facilitates communication.

8. fleet (n) – a group of ships or vehicles.  
The navy has a large fleet.

9. grid (n) – a pattern of squares.  
The city streets form a grid.

10. import (v) – to bring goods from another country.  
The country imports oil from abroad.

11. infer (v) – to reach a conclusion from evidence.  
From her tone, I inferred she was upset.

12. inflate (v) – to fill with air.  
He inflated the balloon.

13. innate (adj) – natural, existing from birth.  
She has an innate talent for music.

14. marble (n) – a type of hard stone.  
The statue was made of marble.

15. mast (n) – a tall pole on a ship.  
The sails were tied to the mast.

16. nausea (n) – a sick feeling in the stomach.  
The boat ride gave him nausea.

17. naval (adj) – related to ships or navy.  
The country has strong naval forces.

18. pouch (n) – a small bag.  
She carried coins in a leather pouch.

19. saturated (adj) – completely full of liquid.  
The ground was saturated with rain.

20. update (v/n) – to make current.  
They updated the software last night.

Unit 11 – The Guardian

1. attorney (n) – a lawyer.  
She hired an attorney to handle the case.

2. chronic (adj) – lasting for a long time.  
He suffers from chronic pain.

3. discipline (n) – training to follow rules.  
Good discipline is important in school.

4. donor (n) – a person who gives something.  
The hospital thanked the blood donor.

5. fellow (n) – a person in the same group.  
He’s a fellow student at my school.

6. gossip (n/v) – talk about others’ private lives.  
They enjoy gossiping about celebrities.

7. graduate (v/n) – to finish school; a person who finished school.  
She graduated from college last year.

8. graffiti (n) – writings or drawings on walls.  
The wall was covered in graffiti.

9. guardian (n) – someone who protects or cares for another.  
The child’s guardian signed the form.

10. implicate (v) – to show someone is involved.  
The evidence implicated him in the crime.

11. kin (n) – family, relatives.  
She is visiting her kin in the country.

12. referee (n) – a sports official.  
The referee blew the whistle.

13. sever (v) – to cut off.  
The storm severed the power lines.

14. shaft (n) – a long narrow part.  
Light came through a shaft in the ceiling.

15. stab (v)\* – to push a knife into.  
He stabbed the meat with a fork.

16. stimulus (n) – something causing a reaction.  
Light is a stimulus for plants to grow.

17. suspicion (n) – a feeling that something is wrong.  
She had a suspicion he was lying.

18. terminate (v) – to end.  
The contract was terminated early.

19. theme (n) – the main subject.  
The theme of the story is friendship.

20. tuition (n) – money paid for instruction.  
Tuition at the university is expensive.

Unit 12 – The Combat

1. aggressive (adj) – ready to attack.  
The dog is aggressive toward strangers.

2. amnesty (n) – forgiveness for crimes.  
The government gave amnesty to the rebels.

3. arena (n) – a place for sports or shows.  
The concert was held in the arena.

4. auditorium (n) – a large hall for events.  
The school assembly met in the auditorium.

5. captive (n) – a person kept prisoner.  
The soldiers kept the enemy captive.

6. combat (n/v) – fighting or battle.  
The soldiers prepared for combat.

7. commonplace (adj)\* – very common.  
Smartphones are commonplace today.

8. compound (n)\* – a group of buildings.  
The workers lived in a compound near the factory.

9. corps (n) – a group of people working together.  
She joined the medical corps during the war.

10. distract (v) – to take attention away.  
Noise distracted the students.

11. dumb (adj) – unable to speak; foolish.  
The boy was born dumb.

12. foe (n) – an enemy.  
They fought bravely against their foes.

13. hack (v)\* – to cut roughly.  
He hacked the branch with an ax.

14. meditate (v) – to think deeply or pray.  
She meditates every morning.

15. nick (n/v) – a small cut.  
He got a nick on his finger while cooking.

16. provoke (v) – to make someone angry.  
The insult provoked him.

17. realm (n)\* – a kingdom or area.  
The king ruled his realm for 40 years.

18. reign (n/v) – the rule of a king or queen.  
The queen’s reign lasted 50 years.

19. rust (n/v) – reddish coating on metal.  
The bike chain is covered in rust.

20. sacred (adj) – holy.  
The temple is a sacred place.

Unit 13 – The Canyon

1. aesthetic (adj) – concerned with beauty.  
The painting has aesthetic value.

2. arrogant (adj) – too proud, thinking highly of oneself.  
The arrogant man ignored everyone.

3. bias (n)\* – unfair preference.  
The judge showed bias in the trial.

4. canyon (n)\* – a deep valley with steep sides.  
The Grand Canyon is in the USA.

5. creek (n)\* – a small stream.  
They played near the creek.

6. drill (n/v) – a tool for making holes; to practice.  
He used a drill to fix the chair.

7. executive (n)\* – a person in business management.  
She is an executive at a bank.

8. fatigue (n)\* – extreme tiredness.  
After the long run, he felt fatigue.

9. incline (n/v)\* – a slope; to lean.  
The car struggled up the incline.

10. nasty (adj)\* – unpleasant, mean.  
He said some nasty things.

11. perceive (v)\* – to notice or understand.  
I perceived a change in his mood.

12. primate (n)\* – a type of mammal (monkeys, apes).  
Humans are primates.

13. primitive (adj)\* – very simple, early.  
The tribe used primitive tools.

14. stereotype (n)\* – a fixed idea of a group.  
The movie shows stereotypes about women.

15. sticky (adj)\* – covered with glue-like substance.  
His hands were sticky from candy.

16. termite (n)\* – an insect that eats wood.  
The house was damaged by termites.

17. thereby (adv)\* – as a result.  
He studied hard, thereby passing the test.

18. trail (n/v)\* – a path; to follow.  
We walked on the mountain trail.

19. twig (n)\* – a small branch.  
The bird carried a twig to build a nest.

20. welfare (n)\* – health, happiness, or money aid.  
The government provides welfare to the poor.

Unit 14 – The Glacier

1. behalf (n) – representing someone.  
He spoke on behalf of the students.

2. flap (v/n)\* – to move up and down; a flat piece.  
The bird flapped its wings.

3. glacier (n)\* – a large mass of moving ice.  
The glacier slowly moved down the mountain.

4. globe (n)\* – the Earth or a model of it.  
They studied the globe in class.

5. horizontal (adj)\* – flat, level.  
Draw a horizontal line across the page.

6. hum (v/n)\* – to make a steady sound; a low noise.  
She hummed her favorite tune.

7. inventory (n)\* – a list of goods.  
The shop keeps an inventory of supplies.

8. inward (adj/adv) – toward the inside.  
She turned her gaze inward in thought.

9. loaf (n) – a shaped mass of bread.  
She baked a loaf of bread.

10. oracle (n)\* – someone who gives wise advice.  
The oracle predicted the future.

11. orbit (n/v)\* – the path of a planet; to circle around.  
The Earth orbits the sun.

12. overview (n)\* – a general summary.  
The teacher gave an overview of the topic.

13. preview (n/v)\* – an advance showing.  
They watched a preview of the film.

14. previous (adj)\* – earlier, before.  
I met her on a previous visit.

15. provide (v)\* – to give.  
Parents provide food for their children.

16. recur (v)\* – to happen again.  
The problem may recur if not fixed.

17. relevant (adj)\* – related, important.  
Her question was relevant to the topic.

18. rite (n)\* – a religious or formal ceremony.  
The rite of marriage was beautiful.

19. stall (n/v)\* – a small shop; to delay.  
We bought food at a market stall.

20. supernatural (adj)\* – beyond natural laws.  
The story was about supernatural powers.

Unit 15 – The Aquarium

1. aquarium (n) – a glass container for fish.  
They keep tropical fish in a large aquarium.

2. arbitrary (adj) – based on chance or personal choice, not reason.  
The decision seemed arbitrary and unfair.

3. autobiography (n) – a person’s life story written by themselves.  
She published her autobiography at 60.

4. convention (n) – a formal meeting.  
Thousands attended the business convention.

5. gracious (adj) – kind, polite.  
The hostess was gracious to her guests.

6. improve (v) – to make better.  
He improved his English by reading daily.

7. insulate (v) – to cover to keep heat or cold in.  
They insulated the house to save energy.

8. intrigue (v/n) – to interest greatly; secret plot.  
The story intrigued me with its mystery.

9. longevity (n) – a long life.  
Healthy habits lead to longevity.

10. misplace (v) – to lose temporarily.  
I misplaced my keys this morning.

11. naughty (adj) – badly behaved.  
The naughty child refused to listen.

12. norm (n)\* – a standard or usual way.  
It’s the norm to shake hands when meeting.

13. orangutan (n) – a large ape with red hair.  
An orangutan swung from tree to tree.

14. overload (v/n) – to put too much on.  
The truck was overloaded with goods.

15. philanthropy (n) – giving money or help to others.  
The millionaire was known for his philanthropy.

16. probe (v/n) – to investigate; a tool for exploration.  
The police probed the mystery.

17. recipient (n) – a person who receives something.  
She was the recipient of the award.

18. reptile (n) – a cold-blooded animal (snake, lizard).  
Crocodiles are reptiles.

19. thrive (v) – to grow well, succeed.  
Children thrive in a loving home.

20. ultimate (adj) – final, best.  
Winning the championship was the ultimate goal.

Unit 16 – The Artifact

1. antique (adj/n) – very old; an old object.  
She collects antique furniture.

2. applicant (n) – someone who applies for something.  
The job had many applicants.

3. artifact (n) – an object made in the past.  
The museum displayed ancient artifacts.

4. authentic (adj) – real, genuine.  
The signature was authentic.

5. chronology (n) – the order of events.  
The historian studied the chronology of wars.

6. diplomat (n) – a person who represents their country abroad.  
The diplomat attended the peace talks.

7. epic (n/adj) – a long heroic story; grand.  
The Iliad is an epic poem.

8. excerpt (n) – a small part taken from a text.  
He read an excerpt from the book.

9. fossil (n) – remains of ancient plants/animals in rock.  
They found a dinosaur fossil.

10. humiliate (v) – to make someone feel ashamed.  
He was humiliated in front of his friends.

11. lyric (n/adj) – the words of a song; poetic.  
She wrote the lyrics for the song.

12. majesty (n) – greatness, royal power.  
They admired the majesty of the mountains.

13. monarch (n) – a king or queen.  
The monarch ruled the country.

14. precede (v) – to come before.  
The introduction precedes the first chapter.

15. punctual (adj) – on time.  
She is always punctual to meetings.

16. recruit (v/n) – to enlist new members; a new member.  
The army recruits soldiers every year.

17. refund (n/v) – money returned; to return money.  
They gave him a refund for the broken item.

18. register (v/n) – to record information; an official list.  
You must register before voting.

19. renown (n) – fame, honor.  
The scientist gained renown for her research.

20. tusk (n) – a long, pointed tooth of an elephant, etc.  
The elephant has long tusks.

Unit 17 – The Fossil Hunters

1. coexist (v) – to live together peacefully.  
Different groups must learn to coexist.

2. conceive (v) – to imagine or create an idea.  
She conceived a plan for the trip.

3. dubious (adj) – doubtful.  
His story sounds dubious.

4. ego (n) – one’s self-esteem.  
His ego was hurt when he lost.

5. elastic (adj)\* – stretchy.  
The band is elastic and fits any size.

6. endeavor (n) – an effort or attempt.  
Her writing endeavor paid off.

7. engrave (v) – to carve into a surface.  
They engraved their initials on the tree.

8. excavate (v) – to dig for something.  
The team excavated ancient ruins.

9. jagged (adj) – uneven, sharp-edged.  
He cut his hand on the jagged rock.

10. locale (n) – a place or setting.  
The beach was a perfect locale for the film.

11. magnitude (n) – size or importance.  
The magnitude of the problem was clear.

12. mold (n/v) – a fungus; to shape.  
The old bread was covered in mold.

13. outright (adj)\* – complete, total.  
It was an outright victory.

14. periphery (n) – outer edge.  
They built houses at the city’s periphery.

15. plaster (n/v) – material for walls; to cover with it.  
They used plaster to repair the wall.

16. shovel (n) – a tool for digging.  
He dug with a shovel.

17. skeletal (adj)\* – relating to bones.  
They found skeletal remains in the cave.

18. stumble (v)\* – to trip or fall.  
She stumbled on the uneven ground.

19. thigh (n) – the part of the leg above the knee.  
He injured his thigh while running.

20. vicious (adj)\* – cruel, violent.  
The vicious dog scared the children.

Unit 18 – The Gourmet

1. attic (n) – the space under a roof.  
Old toys were found in the attic.

2. chunk (n) – a large piece.  
He ate a chunk of bread.

3. civic (adj) – relating to a city.  
The mayor spoke about civic duties.

4. descent (n) – downward movement.  
The plane began its descent.

5. din (n) – loud noise.  
The din of traffic was constant.

6. dissatisfy (v) – to make unhappy.  
The service dissatisfied the customer.

7. fuss (n) – unnecessary concern.  
She made a fuss about the small mistake.

8. glamorous (adj) – attractive, stylish.  
The actress wore a glamorous dress.

9. gourmet (adj/n) – fancy, high-quality food.  
They enjoyed a gourmet meal.

10. hence (adv) – therefore, for that reason.  
It rained, hence the game was canceled.

11. intrinsic (adj) – essential, natural.  
Curiosity is intrinsic to learning.

12. kettle (n) – a pot for boiling water.  
She boiled tea in the kettle.

13. ministry (n) – a government department.  
He works for the Ministry of Health.

14. ordeal (n) – a difficult experience.  
Losing her job was an ordeal.

15. outspoken (adj)\* – direct, frank.  
She is outspoken about politics.

16. overwork (v/n) – to work too much.  
He became ill from overwork.

17. particular (adj)\* – specific.  
She paid attention to every particular detail.

18. snore (v)\* – to breathe noisily in sleep.  
He snores loudly at night.

19. soundly (adv) – deeply, firmly.  
The baby slept soundly.

20. superintendent (n) – a building manager.  
The superintendent repaired the heater.

Unit 19 – The Courier

1. congested (adj) – overcrowded.  
The streets were congested with cars.

2. courier (n) – a delivery person.  
The courier delivered the package.

3. deform (v) – to change shape badly.  
Heat deformed the plastic toy.

4. etiquette (n) – polite behavior.  
Good etiquette is important at formal dinners.

5. exclusive (adj) – limited, special.  
They stayed at an exclusive hotel.

6. freight (n) – goods carried by train, ship, etc.  
The train carried freight across the country.

7. garment (n) – a piece of clothing.  
The shop sells garments of fine quality.

8. insomnia (n) – inability to sleep.  
She suffered from insomnia for months.

9. intuitive (adj) – understood naturally.  
He has an intuitive sense of design.

10. liable (adj)\* – legally responsible.  
He is liable for the damages.

11. obsess (v)\* – to think about too much.  
She obsesses over her grades.

12. overboard (adv)\* – over the side of a ship.  
He fell overboard during the storm.

13. premium (n) – an extra payment.  
They paid a premium for early delivery.

14. privilege (n) – a special right.  
Education is a privilege, not a burden.

15. propel (v) – to push forward.  
The motor propels the boat.

16. socialize (v) – to spend time with others.  
He loves to socialize at parties.

17. suppress (v)\* – to hold back.  
The army suppressed the uprising.

18. tram (n) – a streetcar.  
They rode the tram through the city.

19. unsettle (v)\* – to disturb.  
The strange noise unsettled her.

20. warp (v)\* – to bend or twist out of shape.  
Moisture warped the wooden floor.

Unit 20 – The Avalanche

1. accumulate (v) – to collect or gather.  
He accumulated wealth over many years.

2. aerial (adj) – related to the air.  
They took aerial photos from the plane.

3. apparatus (n) – equipment.  
The lab has scientific apparatus.

4. avalanche (n) – a mass of snow falling down.  
The avalanche buried the cabin.

5. consistency (n) – steadiness, regularity.  
She paints with consistency.

6. discharge (v) – to release.  
The factory discharged waste into the river.

7. episode (n) – an incident, event.  
The book tells about a tragic episode in history.

8. intact (adj) – whole, not broken.  
The vase survived intact.

9. mortal (adj)\* – certain to die.  
All humans are mortal.

10. omen (n) – a sign of the future.  
The black cat was a bad omen.

11. overcast (adj) – cloudy.  
The sky was overcast with clouds.

12. poignant (adj)\* – touching, emotional.  
It was a poignant farewell scene.

13. ranger (n) – a forest guard.  
The ranger showed us the trail.

14. rubble (n) – broken stone, debris.  
The house collapsed into rubble.

15. seclude (v)\* – to keep away from others.  
He secluded himself in a small cabin.

16. sideways (adv)\* – to the side.  
The car slid sideways on the ice.

17. sob (v)\* – to cry noisily.  
She sobbed when she heard the news.

18. sober (adj) – serious, not drunk.  
He looked sober after the meeting.

19. speck (n) – a small spot.  
There was a speck of dust on the lens.

20. upbringing (n) – the way someone is raised.  
She had a strict upbringing.

Unit 21 – The Butler

1. bliss (n) – great happiness.  
They lived in marital bliss.

2. butler (n) – the main male servant in a house.  
The butler opened the door for the guests.

3. cramp (n) – a sudden, painful tightening of muscle.  
He got a cramp in his leg while swimming.

4. decorate (v) – to make attractive.  
They decorated the room for the party.

5. dilapidated (adj) – in poor condition.  
They lived in a dilapidated old house.

6. evoke (v) – to bring to mind.  
The song evoked memories of childhood.

7. farewell (n)\* – a goodbye.  
They had a farewell party for him.

8. faucet (n) – a device that controls water flow.  
Turn off the faucet to save water.

9. filth (n) – dirt, foul matter.  
The room was full of filth.

10. flaw (n) – an imperfection.  
There is a flaw in your reasoning.

11. grin (v/n) – to smile broadly; a big smile.  
He grinned with excitement.

12. housekeeping (n) – the management of a house.  
She does all the housekeeping.

13. mound (n) – a small hill or pile.  
He stood on a mound of earth.

14. numb (adj) – without feeling.  
My fingers were numb from the cold.

15. reckless (adj) – careless, dangerous.  
He drove at reckless speed.

16. slate (n) – a type of dark rock used for writing.  
The old school used slate boards.

17. stool (n) – a seat without a back.  
He sat on a wooden stool.

18. testament (n) – proof of something.  
Her success is a testament to hard work.

19. timber (n) – wood for building.  
The cabin was built with timber.

20. valve (n) – a device to control flow of liquid or gas.  
The plumber replaced the valve.

Unit 22 – The Guerrilla Fighters

1. camouflage (n/v) – disguise that makes things blend in.  
The soldiers wore camouflage uniforms.

2. confront (v) – to face boldly.  
She confronted him about the lie.

3. contemplate (v) – to think deeply.  
He contemplated moving abroad.

4. contend (v) – to compete or argue.  
Three teams will contend for the prize.

5. cot (n) – a small, light bed.  
The baby slept in a cot.

6. enlist (v) – to join the army.  
He enlisted in the navy at 18.

7. frontier (n) – border or edge.  
They crossed the frontier into France.

8. guerilla (n) – a fighter using irregular tactics.  
The guerilla fighters attacked at night.

9. handbook (n) – a guidebook with instructions.  
She carried a student handbook.

10. hesitant (adj) – unsure, not confident.  
He was hesitant to speak in class.

11. lush (adj) – richly green, full.  
The garden was lush with flowers.

12. outfit (n)\* – a set of clothes.  
She bought a new outfit for the party.

13. paw (n)\* – an animal’s foot.  
The dog injured its paw.

14. splendid (adj) – very impressive.  
We enjoyed a splendid view from the mountain.

15. stray (v/adj)\* – to wander away; lost.  
A stray dog followed us home.

16. substantial (adj) – large, important.  
She made a substantial donation.

17. torch (n)\* – a light carried in the hand.  
The cave was lit by torches.

18. tract (n)\* – an area of land.  
They bought a tract of farmland.

19. vigil (n)\* – a period of watch.  
They kept vigil by the sick child’s bed.

20. weary (adj) – very tired.  
She felt weary after the long trip.

Unit 23 – The Mob

1. amid (prep) – in the middle of.  
He stood amid the crowd.

2. backstage (adv/n) – behind the stage.  
The actors waited backstage.

3. billionaire (n) – a very rich person.  
The billionaire donated millions to charity.

4. brute (n/adj) – a cruel, rough person; rough.  
He acted like a brute.

5. clumsy (adj) – awkward, ungraceful.  
The clumsy boy dropped the vase.

6. collide (v) – to crash together.  
The cars collided on the highway.

7. culprit (n) – the guilty person.  
The police caught the culprit.

8. evacuate (v) – to leave a dangerous place.  
They evacuated the building after the fire alarm.

9. flammable (adj) – able to catch fire easily.  
Keep flammable liquids away from heat.

10. mob (n)\* – a large, noisy crowd.  
The mob filled the streets during the protest.

11. premature (adj) – happening too early.  
The baby was born premature.

12. resent (v) – to feel anger about.  
He resented being treated unfairly.

13. satire (n) – humorous criticism.  
The play was a satire on politics.

14. scrutiny (n) – close examination.  
The plan is under public scrutiny.

15. segregate (v) – to separate.  
Schools were once segregated by race.

16. subject (v)\* – to force someone to undergo.  
Prisoners were subjected to harsh conditions.

17. testify (v)\* – to speak as a witness.  
She testified in court.

18. tumult (n) – loud disorder.  
The crowd caused a tumult outside.

19. underestimate (v)\* – to think too little of.  
Don’t underestimate her abilities.

20. uproar (n) – loud noise, confusion.  
The joke caused an uproar of laughter.

Unit 24 – The Launch

1. accelerate (v) – to speed up.  
The car accelerated quickly.

2. anew (adv) – again, in a new way.  
She started her life anew in another city.

3. defect (n)\* – a flaw or fault.  
The phone had a manufacturing defect.

4. dreary (adj) – boring, dull.  
It was a dreary, rainy day.

5. duplicate (v/n) – to copy; a copy.  
He duplicated the report for everyone.

6. electromagnetic (adj) – related to electricity and magnetism.  
Radio waves are electromagnetic.

7. electron (n)\* – a tiny particle of an atom.  
Electrons orbit the nucleus.

8. glide (v) – to move smoothly.  
The bird glided across the sky.

9. ingenious (adj) – very clever.  
She found an ingenious solution.

10. innovation (n)\* – a new invention.  
The company is known for innovation.

11. innovative (adj) – creative, new.  
They designed an innovative product.

12. launch (v/n) – to start, set into motion.  
They launched the new rocket.

13. meteorological (adj) – related to weather study.  
Meteorological data showed a storm.

14. meteorology (n) – the study of weather.  
She studied meteorology at university.

15. penetrate (v) – to enter or go through.  
The bullet penetrated the wall.

16. persistent (adj) – continuing without giving up.  
Her persistent efforts led to success.

17. propulsion (n) – force to move forward.  
The engine provides propulsion for the plane.

18. simulate (v) – to imitate.  
The pilot trained on a flight simulator.

19. spur (v/n) – to encourage; a motivation.  
His words spurred her to action.

20. stimulate (v) – to excite, to activate.  
The teacher stimulated discussion.

Unit 25 – The Manor

1. beforehand (adv) – earlier, in advance.  
We prepared beforehand for the trip.

2. blurred (adj) – unclear.  
Her vision was blurred after the accident.

3. centigrade (adj/n) – Celsius scale of temperature.  
It was 30 degrees centigrade.

4. chatter (v/n) – to talk quickly; fast talk.  
The kids chattered happily.

5. concerto (n) – a musical piece for solo and orchestra.  
The pianist performed a concerto.

6. condense (v)\* – to make shorter or thicker.  
The writer condensed the story into a few pages.

7. deteriorate (v) – to get worse.  
The building deteriorated over time.

8. degree (n)\* – a level; unit of temperature.  
He earned a degree in physics.

9. exterior (n/adj)\* – the outside.  
The house’s exterior was painted white.

10. hearty (adj)\* – full of energy; warm.  
They enjoyed a hearty meal.

11. hospitable (adj)\* – welcoming to guests.  
The villagers were hospitable to strangers.

12. humor (n)\* – ability to amuse.  
She has a great sense of humor.

13. manor (n)\* – a large country house.  
They visited the old manor.

14. monastery (n)\* – a place where monks live.  
The monastery was quiet and peaceful.

15. nursery (n)\* – a room for babies or plants.  
The baby slept in the nursery.

16. outstretched (adj)\* – stretched out.  
He greeted her with outstretched arms.

17. parcel (n)\* – a package.  
The parcel arrived in the mail.

18. profile (n)\* – an outline or description.  
She updated her online profile.

19. winding (adj)\* – not straight, curvy.  
We drove along winding mountain roads.

20. zip (v/n) – to fasten with a zipper; speed.  
She zipped her jacket.

Unit 26 – The Charter

1. abolish (v) – to officially end.  
They abolished the unfair law.

2. amend (v) – to change for the better.  
They amended the constitution.

3. aspire (v) – to hope for, aim.  
She aspires to be a doctor.

4. censor (v)\* – to remove offensive parts.  
The book was censored by the government.

5. charter (n)\* – an official document.  
The charter established the town’s rights.

6. constitution (n)\* – the system of laws of a country.  
The U.S. Constitution was signed in 1787.

7. cosmopolitan (adj)\* – worldly, international.  
New York is a cosmopolitan city.

8. disseminate (v)\* – to spread widely.  
The internet disseminates information quickly.

9. flatter (v)\* – to praise insincerely.  
He flattered her to gain favor.

10. infamous (adj)\* – famous for being bad.  
The infamous criminal was caught.

11. lame (adj)\* – unable to walk well; weak.  
The horse was lame.

12. limp (v/n)\* – to walk unevenly; an uneven walk.  
He limped after the injury.

13. outburst (n)\* – sudden expression of emotion.  
Her angry outburst surprised everyone.

14. pathological (adj)\* – extreme, relating to disease.  
He is a pathological liar.

15. phenomenal (adj)\* – very great, extraordinary.  
She had phenomenal success in business.

16. poll (n/v) – a survey; to ask opinions.  
The poll showed rising support.

17. remorse (n)\* – deep regret.  
He felt remorse after lying.

18. secrecy (n)\* – the state of being hidden.  
The plan was kept in secrecy.

19. tackle (v/n)\* – to deal with; to grab in sports.  
She tackled the problem immediately.

20. trance (n)\* – a dazed or dreamy state.  
He listened in a trance.

Unit 27 – The Patriot

1. coward (n) – a person who lacks courage.  
The coward ran away from the fight.

2. delete (v) – to remove.  
She deleted the old files.

3. earnest (adj)\* – serious, sincere.  
He made an earnest attempt to help.

4. ethnic (adj)\* – relating to a cultural group.  
The city has many ethnic communities.

5. exclude (v) – to leave out.  
They excluded him from the meeting.

6. firsthand (adj)\* – direct, from personal experience.  
She gave a firsthand account of the event.

7. fluent (adj)\* – able to speak easily.  
He is fluent in French.

8. imperial (adj)\* – relating to an empire.  
The imperial palace is magnificent.

9. inclusive (adj)\* – including everything.  
The price is inclusive of tax.

10. legislature (n)\* – a group of lawmakers.  
The legislature passed a new law.

11. linguistic (adj)\* – related to language.  
He studied linguistic patterns.

12. monolingual (adj)\* – speaking only one language.  
She is monolingual in Japanese.

13. nationality (n)\* – belonging to a nation.  
His nationality is Canadian.

14. patriot (n) – someone loyal to their country.  
The patriots fought for independence.

15. prosecute (v) – to bring legal action against.  
The company was prosecuted for fraud.

16. racial (adj)\* – relating to race.  
They discussed racial equality.

17. solemn (adj)\* – very serious.  
He gave a solemn speech.

18. solidarity (n)\* – unity, support.  
Workers showed solidarity in the strike.

19. tact (n)\* – skill in handling people politely.  
She handled the criticism with tact.

20. undermine (v) – to weaken.  
His lies undermined their trust

Unit 28 – The Vampire

1. constrain (v) – to limit or restrict.  
His illness constrained his activities.

2. depot (n) – a storage place or transport station.  
The bus depot is near the city center.

3. emulate (v) – to imitate or follow.  
Children often emulate their parents.

4. forefinger (n) – the index finger.  
He pointed with his forefinger.

5. guts (n) – bravery, courage.  
She had the guts to speak out.

6. inherent (adj) – naturally part of something.  
Freedom is an inherent right.

7. intimidate (v) – to scare or threaten.  
The bully intimidated the younger kids.

8. janitor (n) – a caretaker of a building.  
The janitor cleaned the school hallways.

9. moist (adj) – slightly wet.  
The soil was moist after the rain.

10. nope (interj) – informal “no.”  
“Did you finish it?” — “Nope.”

11. prod (v)\* – to poke or encourage.  
She prodded him to answer quickly.

12. ransom (n) – money paid for release.  
The kidnappers demanded a ransom.

13. restrain (v) – to hold back.  
Police restrained the suspect.

14. saliva (n) – liquid in the mouth.  
The sight of food made his mouth fill with saliva.

15. spit (v)\* – to force liquid from the mouth.  
He spat out the bitter medicine.

16. sprint (v/n) – to run quickly; a short fast run.  
She sprinted to catch the bus.

17. stunt (n/v) – a dangerous trick; to prevent growth.  
The movie had amazing stunts.

18. tolerant (adj) – accepting of others.  
We should be tolerant of different cultures.

19. vampire (n) – a mythical creature that drinks blood.  
The movie was about a vampire.

20. yawn (v/n) – to open mouth when tired; the act itself.  
He yawned during the lecture.

Unit 29 – The Petition

1. adjoining (adj) – next to or connected.  
Our rooms are adjoining.

2. allege (v) – to claim without proof.  
They alleged he was guilty.

3. arch (n/v) – a curved structure; to form a curve.  
The bridge had a stone arch.

4. assemble (v) – to gather or put together.  
The students assembled in the hall.

5. casualty (n) – a person hurt or killed.  
There were many casualties in the accident.

6. erect (v)\* – to build or set upright.  
They erected a statue in the park.

7. foul (adj)\* – unpleasant, dirty.  
The foul smell came from the trash.

8. hectare (n) – a unit of land area (10,000 m²).  
The farm covers 20 hectares.

9. heighten (v) – to increase.  
The news heightened fears of war.

10. hospitality (n) – warm, friendly treatment of guests.  
We enjoyed their hospitality.

11. mansion (n) – a very large house.  
The actor lives in a mansion.

12. outnumber (v) – to be more numerous.  
The soldiers were outnumbered 2 to 1.

13. overjoyed (adj) – very happy.  
She was overjoyed at the news.

14. pasture (n) – land for animals to graze.  
Cows were eating grass in the pasture.

15. petition (n/v) – a formal request; to request formally.  
They signed a petition for cleaner air.

16. renovate (v) – to repair or improve.  
They renovated the old house.

17. revise (v) – to change or update.  
She revised her essay before submitting.

18. slab (n) – a large, flat piece.  
The sidewalk was made of concrete slabs.

19. terrace (n) – a flat outdoor area.  
They had lunch on the terrace.

20. turf (n) – grass-covered ground.  
The soccer players ran on the turf.

Unit 30 – The Thermometer

1. analogous (adj) – similar, comparable.  
The human brain is analogous to a computer.

2. binoculars (n) – an optical device for both eyes.  
He used binoculars to watch birds.

3. bulk (n)\* – the main or largest part.  
The bulk of the work was finished.

4. comprise (v) – to consist of.  
The class comprises 20 students.

5. depict (v) – to represent in art.  
The painting depicts a countryside scene.

6. dual (adj) – having two parts.  
She has dual citizenship.

7. Fahrenheit (n/adj) – a temperature scale.  
It was 90 degrees Fahrenheit today.

8. fulfill (v)\* – to carry out, achieve.  
She fulfilled her dream of becoming a doctor.

9. grove (n) – a small group of trees.  
They walked through an olive grove.

10. ore (n) – rock containing metal.  
The miners extracted iron ore.

11. outback (n)\* – remote countryside (Australia).  
They traveled across the Australian outback.

12. outweigh (v)\* – to be greater in importance.  
The benefits outweigh the risks.

13. paradox (n) – a statement that seems contradictory.  
It’s a paradox that silence can be loud.

14. pier (n) – a structure extending into water.  
We walked to the end of the pier.

15. shortcut (n)\* – a quicker way.  
He found a shortcut through the park.

16. tariff (n)\* – a tax on imports.  
The government raised tariffs on goods.

17. thermometer (n) – a device for measuring temperature.  
The thermometer shows it’s 10 degrees.

18. tilt (v/n) – to lean to one side; a slant.  
The picture tilted to the left.

19. vice versa (adv)\* – the other way around.  
I help her, and vice versa.

20. whereabouts (n/adv)\* – location.  
His whereabouts are unknown.