

THE MOST AWESOME WORD LIST YOU HAVE EVER SEEN



by

GABRIEL WYNER

fluent-forever.com

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First Edition by

Gabriel Wyner

The Most **AWESOME WORDLIST**

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Your first 625 words

Welcome to the Most Awesome Word List You Have Ever Seen! These words will form the foundation of your next new language. They're some of the most frequent words you'll encounter in any language, and they're all relatively easy to learn using pictures. In addition, because these words are grouped together into stories, they will be much easier to memorize when compared with the typical word lists that you find in language textbooks and classrooms, where you learn colors one day, types of vegetables the next day, members of the family the following day, etc.

What's the story behind these lists?

The research on this topic revolves around the concept of interference.¹ Here's the idea: Suppose you're living in Paris, taking a beginning French class. One day, you learn a bunch of fruit names: une pomme (apple), une poire (pear), une pêche (peach). A few days later, you see an apple at a fruit stand and try to recall the word in French. Your brain jumps into action, looking for your word through several possible routes. It's a fruit! It's a French word I learned a few days ago! It starts with a P!

And because you happened to learn three French fruits that start with the letter P (and all on the same day), you're kind of screwed. Memories compete. When you try to recall your word, your three French fruits get into a kind of mental tug-of-war, while you try to figure out which one

seems the most apple-like. As a result, you'll have a harder time remembering pomme, and even if you do remember, you'll take much longer to find it.

And unfortunately, that's not even the end of the story. While you're having this mental fight, you've probably just made the situation a little worse for next time. Every time you think of two things at once, they interconnect. So if you're busy thinking about pommes, poires and pêches, and you're not particularly sure which one's which, then you're jumbling those three fruits together into a messy jam of "Fairly confusing French fruits that start with the letter P." You'll be more likely to remember all three fruits the next time you try to retrieve the word for pear or peach.

I've run into this problem quite a bit on my own, especially in French, where I learned a lot of similar words at the same time. I still have problems remembering whether sept is 6 or 7, or whether jaune is yellow or green.

Looking at the numbers

The concept of interference has been researched in a lot of different contexts, and I've linked five related studies at the end of this article, if you'd like to read more.

One of the first studies (Waring, 1997) gave test subjects a group of three to six words and their "translations" into a fake foreign language (apple = tisahl, pear = nugaw), and recorded how

¹ For more on interference, check out this Wikipedia article: [En.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interference_theory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interference_theory)

long it took each subject to memorize the translations. Half of the subjects got a group of closely related words (jacket, shirt, sweater), and half got unrelated words (frog, car, rain). The researchers would quiz subjects (what's the word for "jacket"?) until they could remember every new translation within three seconds ('jacket' is...ummm...iddek!), and recorded the number of times they needed to repeat the tests until a subject successfully memorized a word. These are their results:

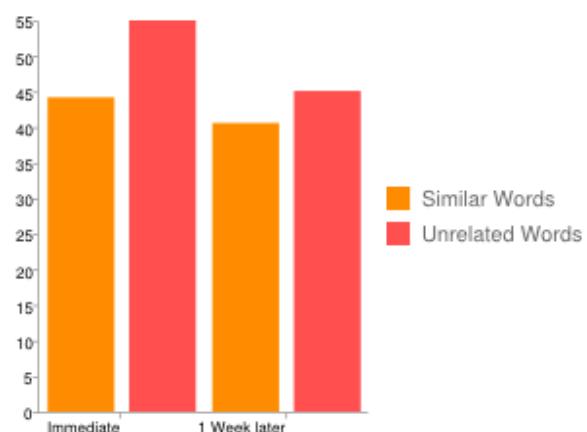


Similar words took more than 35% longer to learn, at 11.3 repetitions for a group of similar words, compared to 7.2 repetitions for a group of unrelated words. This isn't particularly efficient.

Still, time isn't everything. What about retention? Once you memorize a group of similar or unrelated words, how well do they stick?

In a 2008 study, researchers tested these ideas in a school, teaching Turkish kids 40 unrelated English words (peg, key, rat, sun) and 40 related words (20 foods and 20 animals) in a classroom setting, and testing them afterwards on how well they could match English words and pictures. They tested them immediately after each lesson

and again one week later. In both cases, the kids had a harder time remembering similar words:



And they took longer to finish every similar-word quiz, taking an average of 5.8 minutes to finish, compared to 4.9 minutes for unrelated-word quizzes.

So What Are Our Options, Then?

When you go by the numbers, learning similar words at the same time is a terrible idea. Granted, it feels a lot more comfortable; you can feel like you've accomplished something whenever you learn new words (I learned all the colors today!), but given the detrimental effects it has on learning, we need some other options. So what are our alternatives?

In most studies, the alternative to word groups involved learning a jumble of totally unrelated words, and that works quite well. If you've browsed through my website or Appendix 5 of my book, you've probably run across my list of 625 words to learn in every language.

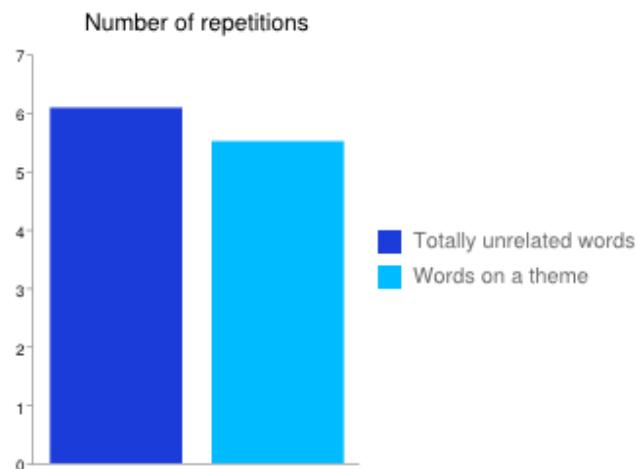
The first version of that list was presented in typical groups (animals, professions, etc.), but based upon the research, I started playing around with the idea of an alphabetical list. Normally, an alphabetical list would solve the similar word problem at the expense of adding a new problem: the words would all sound similar. But if you start with an alphabetical list in English and then translate it into your target language, you basically create a randomly ordered list anyway. So I put my English word list in alphabetical order, translated it into Hungarian, and learned that list. In practice, I found that memorizing words was much easier. I stopped getting my greens confused with my yellows (although I still get six confused with seven; I didn't follow my own advice when it came to numbers, and Hungarian's six and seven – hat and hét – are extremely similar looking).

Alphabetical lists are also a lot easier to use; I could just skim through a Lonely Planet Phrasebook, circle my A-words, then circle my B-words, and after 30 minutes, I had good translations for every word in my list. As such, I decided to supply an alphabetical list in my book and added an alphabetical list to my website.

But alphabetical and random orders aren't an especially satisfying way to learn ("I learned 10 random words today" is not as rewarding as "I learned all the fruits today!"), and fortunately, they're not our only options. In one of the earliest studies, researchers tried out groups of words that shared the same theme. These are words that tell a story – sweater, wool, navy blue, striped, changing

room, try on, cash register – rather than words that fit in the same category, like sweater, shirt, jacket, and coat. They're related words, rather than similar words, and there's a huge difference between them.

Learning related words – words that form stories – worked even better than totally random words. Subjects needed approximately 10% fewer repetitions to learn a group of words like "frog, hop, slimy, pond, croak, and green," when compared with "cloud, erase, social, office, lose, and risky":



Why? When you learn related words, they form close associations with each other – frog connects with green and pond. These associations will help you remember the cluster of words later.

This happened with your three French fruits – pomme, poire and pêche – too, but in that case, the words were so similar that they interfered with each other; you couldn't remember which was which.

In our frog story, however, the words are all different enough that you won't have trouble confusing them, and so the net result is a set of words that's easier to remember. These sets of words can also provide you with the sense of accomplishment that's missing from random or alphabetical lists ("I learned the slimy-green-frog story today!"). This makes the learning process more fun, which makes you more likely to stick with it.

What's this list and how do I use it?

This is the exact same list of 625 words that I provide in Appendix 5 of the book and on my website. The primary difference is that I've grouped those words into 89 little stories that will help build associations between those words and make them faster to memorize, easier to retain long term, and more fun to study. I've also commissioned illustrations of each of those stories to further reinforce the associations between the words (and to make the word lists much more pleasant to use).

To save you some time, I've also commissioned professional translators to go through the 625 word lists and give you good, common translations for each word, accurate phonetic transcriptions, gender and/or counter words (when appropriate to the language) and added commentary when there are a few different translations that could be used for a given English word.

Use this list in the exact same way you'd use a random or alphabetical list, as I describe on my

2 If you're using Anki, you'll find a guide to the flashcards you'll be using here: <http://fluent-forever.com/gallery/simple-word-flashcards>

3 Remember, you'll be playing Spot-The-Differences and finding your own illustrations for each word in this list. The illustrations you'll find throughout this list are only here to help reinforce the associations between your words and make them easier to remember.

4 I'll try to keep updated, non-pay walled links to these articles on this page: <http://fluent-forever.com/efficient-way-to-learn-vocabulary>

website and in Chapter 4 of the book.² Learn each of your words individually, on its own terms. Play Spot-the-Differences with Google Images and discover what makes French grenouilles different from English frogs. Find personal connections for vert (green) and use mnemonics to remember the genders of your étangs (ponds). This process will build up memorable associations within each word, and make those words much easier to recall long term. By virtue of the fact that you're learning words like woman at the same time as you're learning to wear and skirt, you'll find that those words stick even better, because they'll naturally form associations with each other. Those associations will be further reinforced by the illustrations on top of each page.³ All in all, this word list will help you learn your first 625 words faster, and make that process substantially more fun. Enjoy!

Sources for further reading⁴

- Effects on vocabulary acquisition of presenting new words in semantic sets versus semantically unrelated sets (Erten, 2008)
- Semantic category effects in second language word learning (Finkbeiner, 2003)
- The negative effects of learning words in semantic sets: A replication (Waring 1997)
- The effects of semantic and thematic clustering on the learning of second language vocabulary (Tinkham, 1997)

Your First 625 Words

earth – sky – up – moon – 1 – white – dot – star



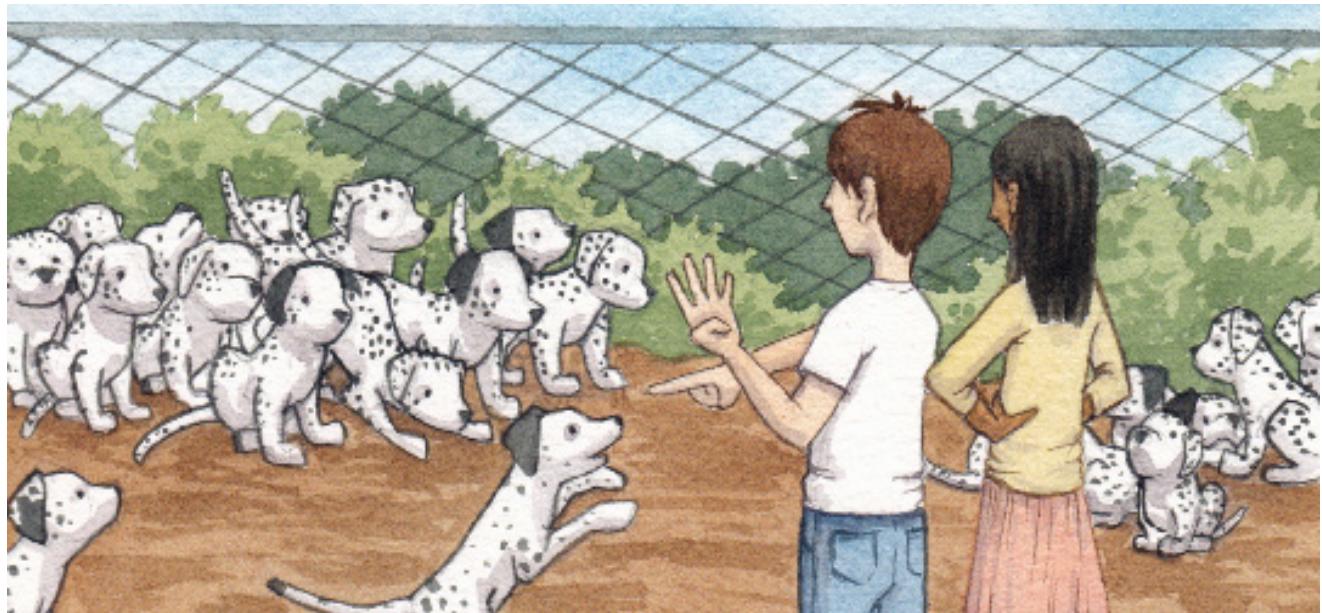
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Friday – waiter – to stand – back (body) – pain



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to count – 101 – young – dog – park – to jump



©2014 Sandra Salsbury

**spring – September – 20 – shallow – river
ice – to melt**



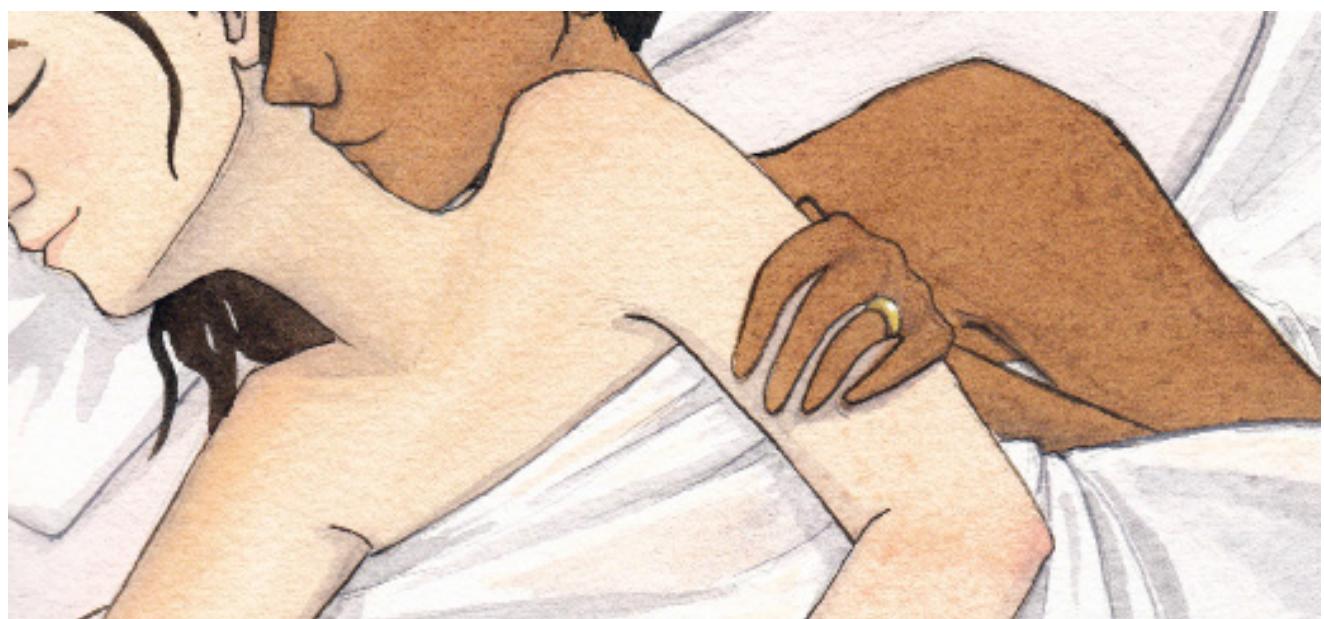
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verb



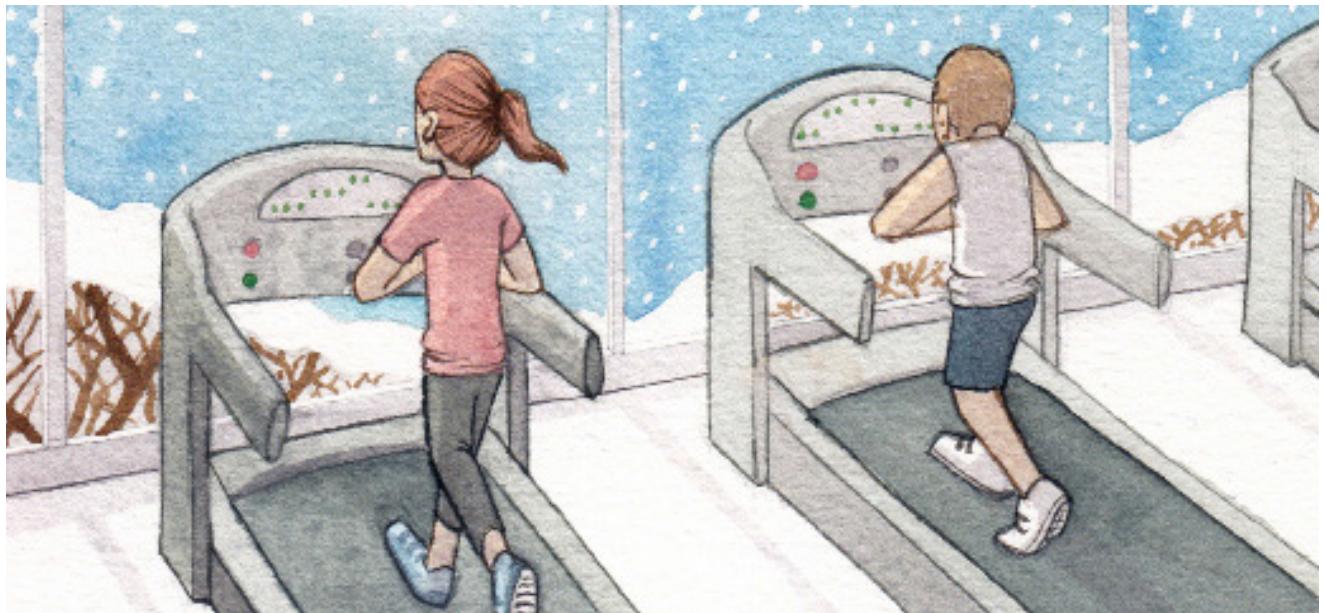
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**to kiss – neck – to touch – body – sex (the act)
marriage**



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January – 1st – new – sport – exercise – healthy



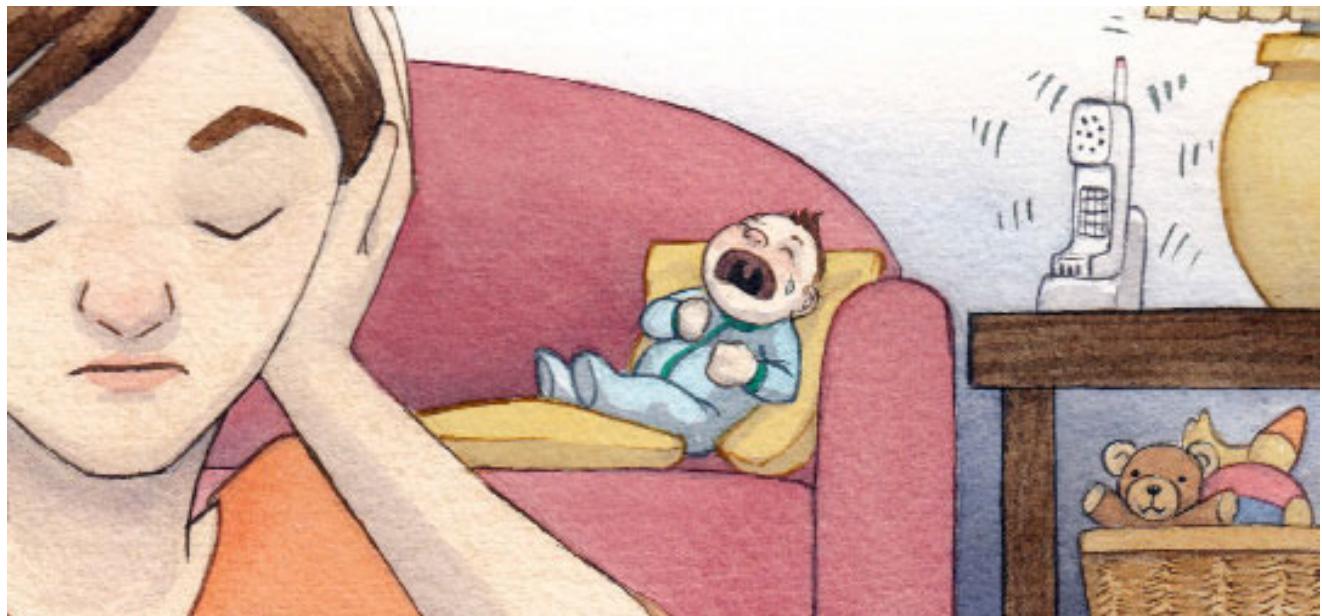
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**5 – foot – short (vs tall) – woman – to wear
ear – ring – tight – skirt**



©2014 Sandra Salsbury

**deaf – parent (= mother/father) – loud
telephone – baby – to cry – tear (drop)**



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dark – theater – king – to love – 1001 – night



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noun



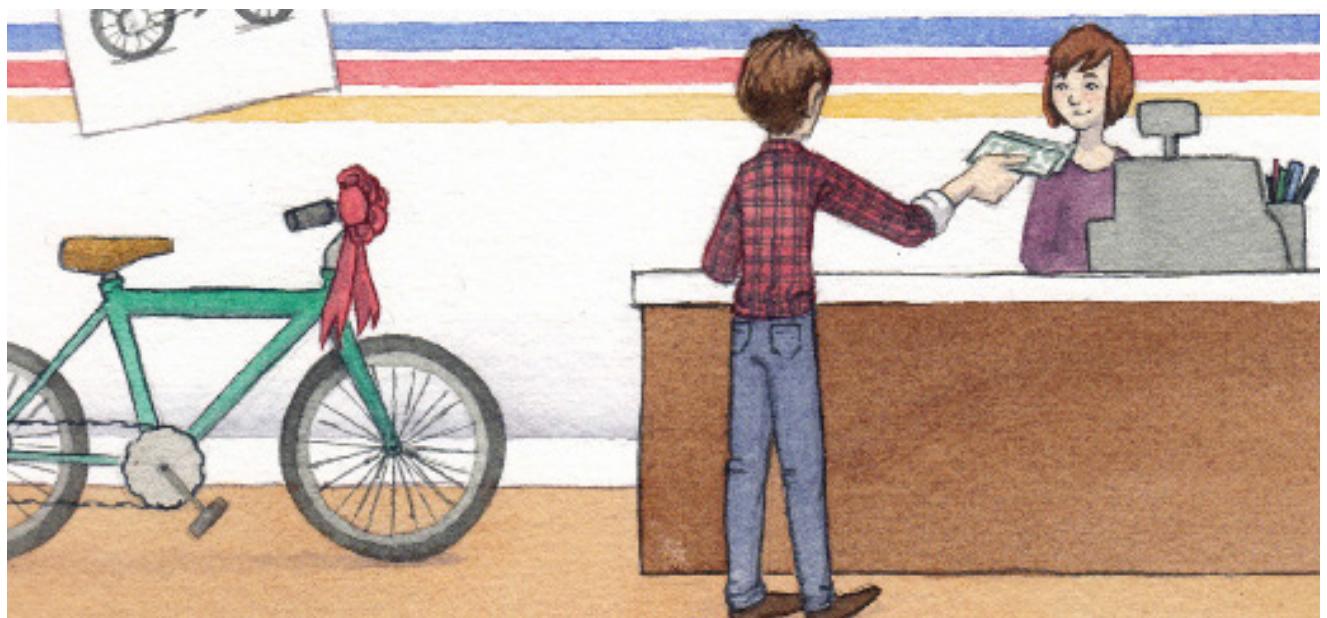
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**Winter – 2nd – August – to walk – cold – north
town – rain – wet – gray**



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to buy – gift – bicycle – it – money



©2014 Sandra Salsbury

**clothing – store/shop – sign – to sell
long – loose – pants – pocket – price – 80**



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**70 – million – year – old (vs new) – hard – stone
mountain – to fall – dead**



©2014 Katie Tiedrich

adjective



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truck – tire – ground – to carry – weight



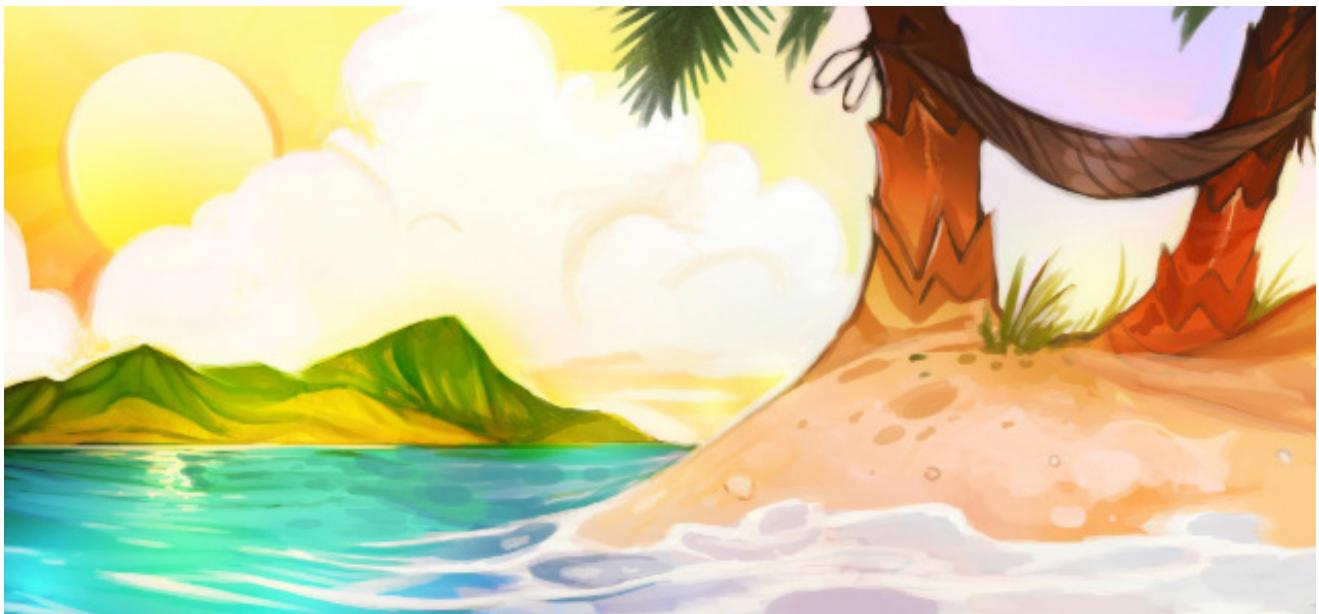
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0 – curved – circle – number



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December – warm – beach – sand – island – heaven



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**pig – 4 – leg – dirty – to dig – soil/earth
to eat – corn – plant**



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**family – to sit – down – glass – bottom – boat
camera – photograph – sea**



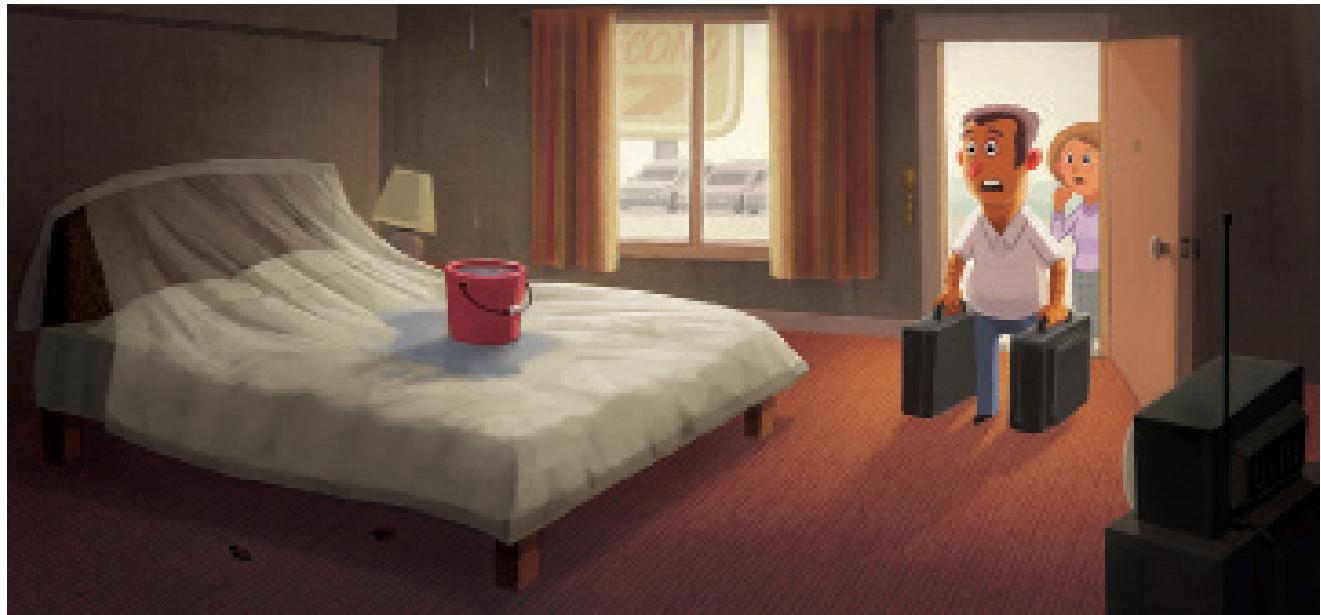
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**artist – copper – tool – beautiful – clay – lamp – 30
centimeter – tall**



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cheap – hotel – 7 – day – plastic – bed



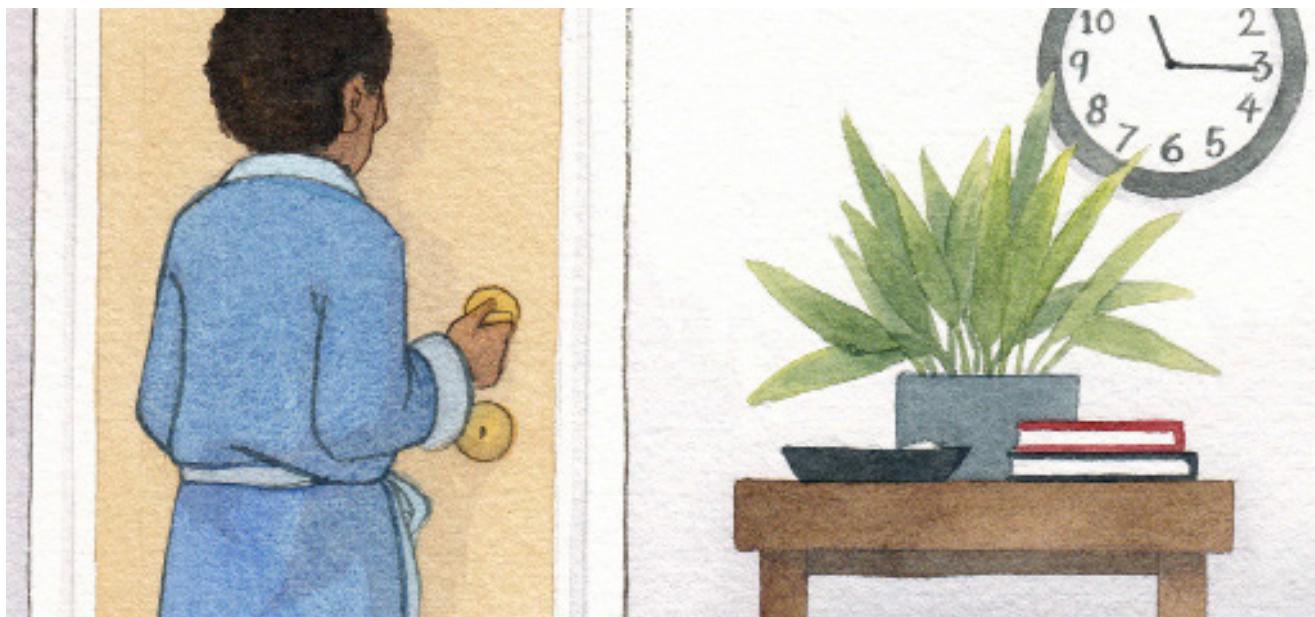
©2014 Chris Jones

**court – lawyer – quiet – voice – billion
dollar – contract – to sign**



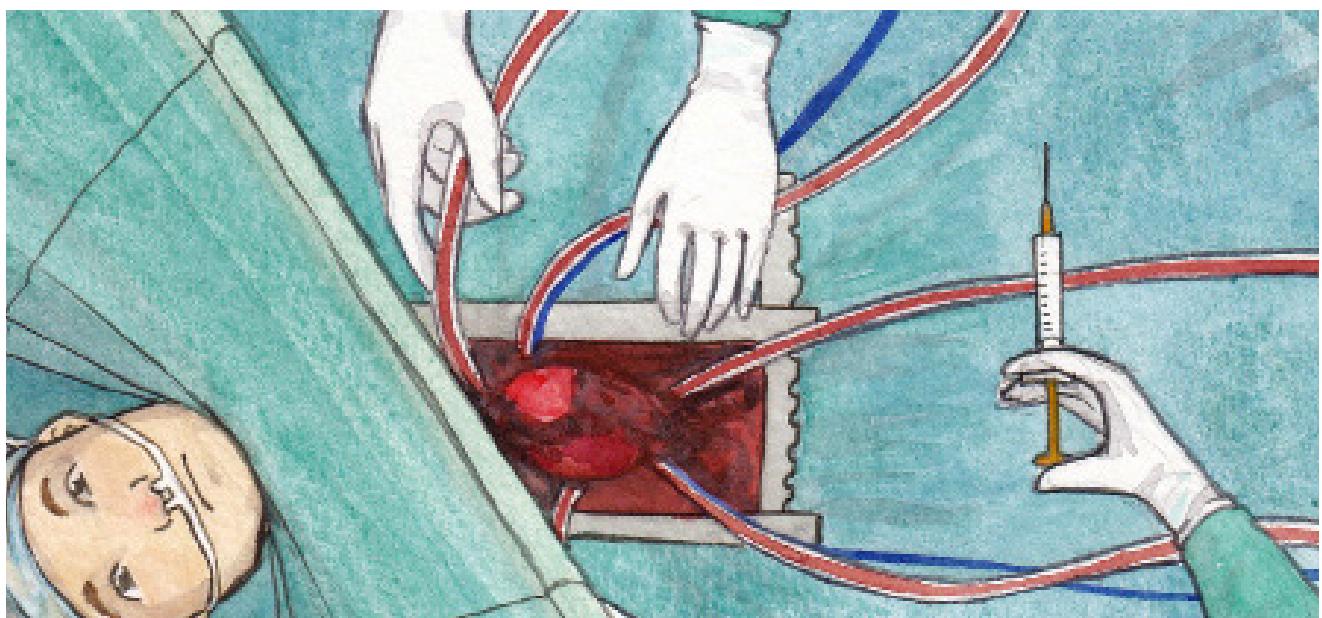
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evening – 11 – 15 – home – lock – to sleep



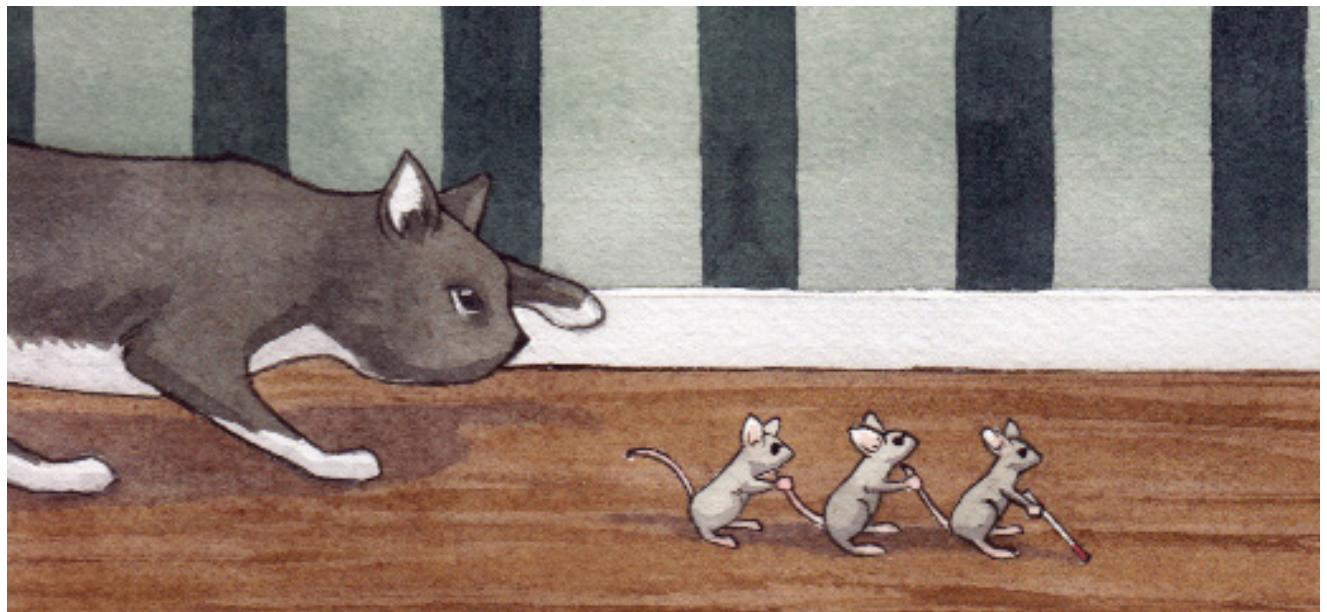
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**heart – disease – doctor – to push – needle
medicine – alive**



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cat – to follow – 3 – blind – mouse



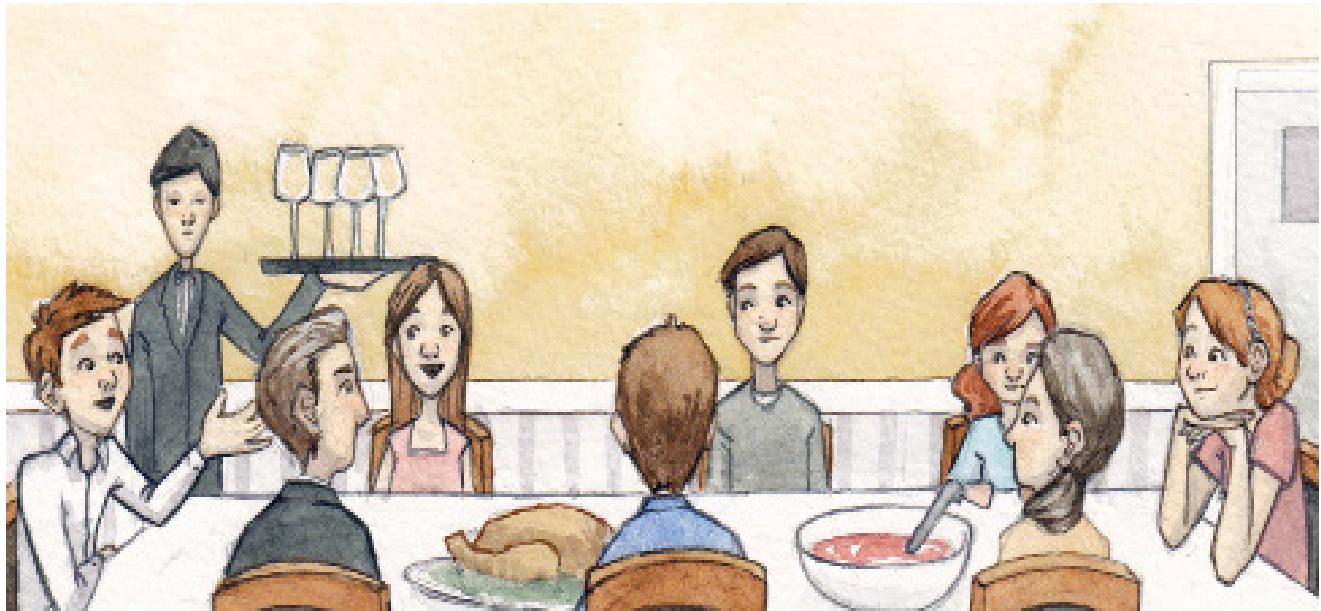
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**paper – letter – bank – manager – job – yes
happy – man**



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**you (plural) – 8 – chair – restaurant – narrow
table – dinner – wine – chicken – soup – spoon**



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**31 – date – May – snow – shoes – to go – forest
wind – to shake – thin – leaf**



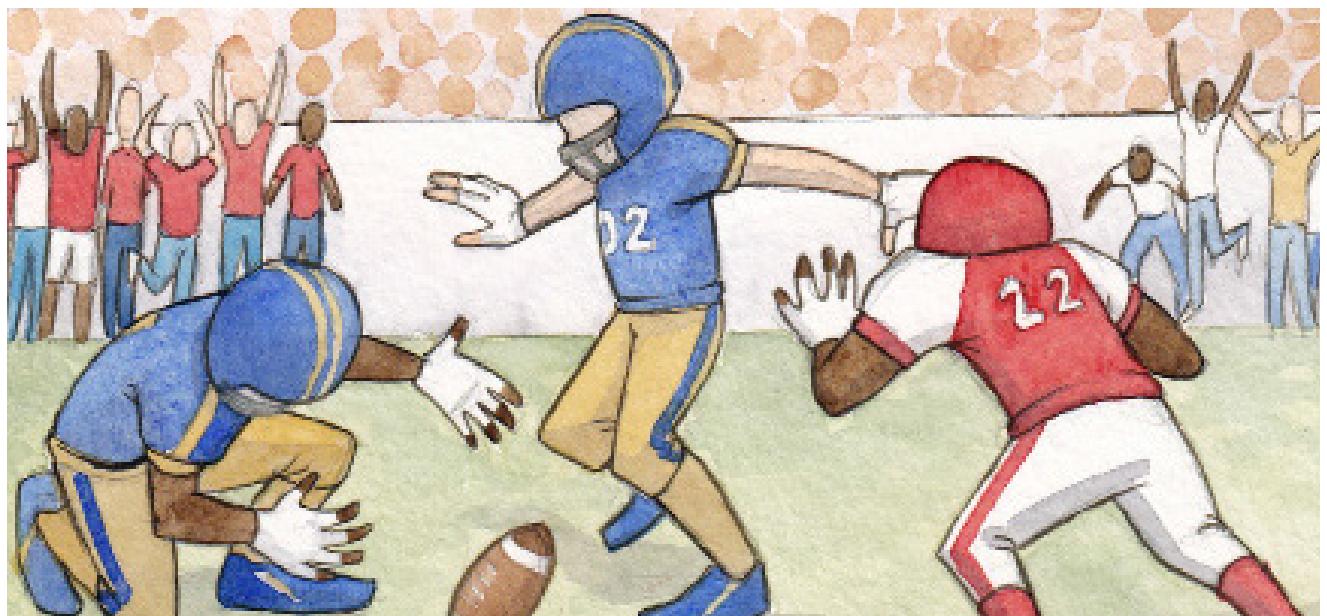
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**wife – small/little – diamond – wedding – dress
Sunday – to throw – rice**



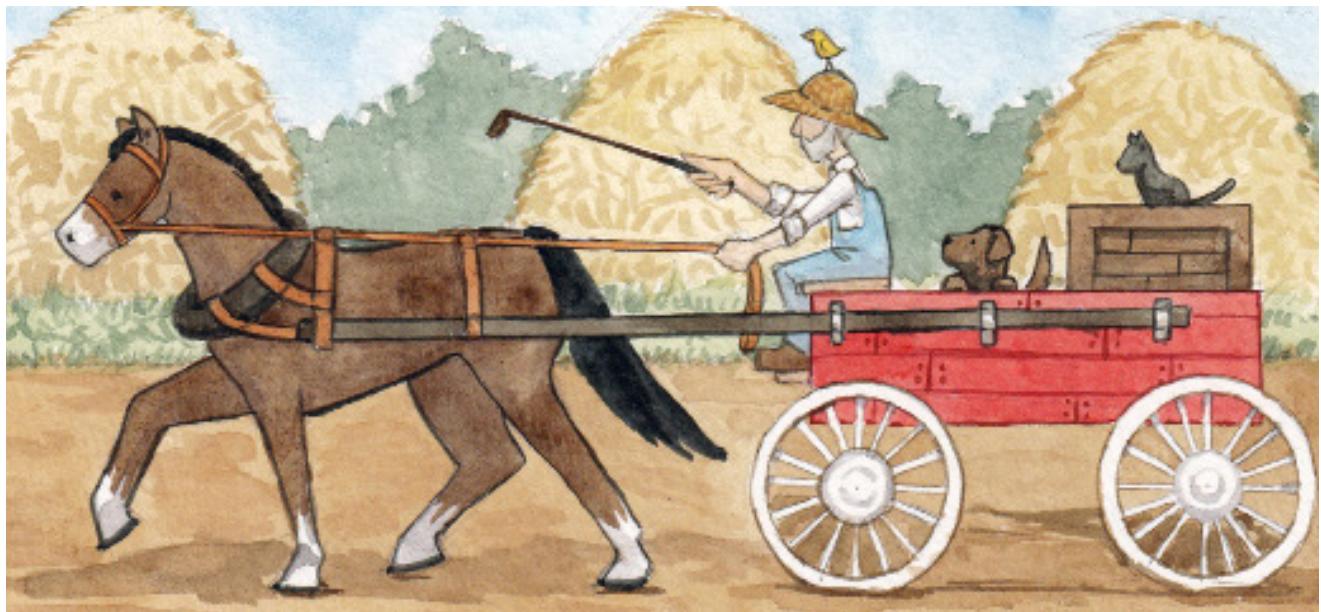
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**June – Thursday – 2 – team – 22 – player – foot
ball – fan**



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**to beat – horse – strong – animal – to pull
heavy – box**



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**clock – 9 – 40 – morning – sun – light – coffee
nose – to smell**



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**front – bathroom – window
to see – eye – garden**



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to catch – 6 – kilogram – ugly – flat – fish



©2014 Der-shing Helmer

**you (singular) – to learn – 10 – finger – computer
program (computer) – technology**



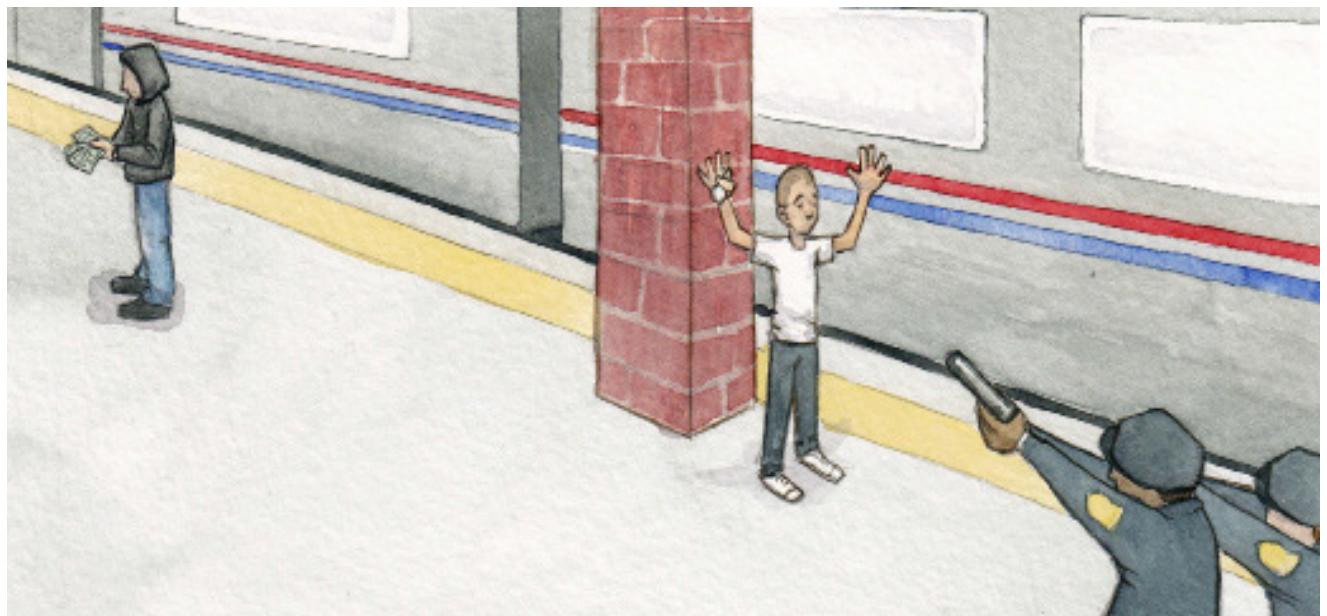
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**I – to cook – egg – breakfast – kitchen – good
cup – orange – juice**



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**train station – drug – to pay – prison
adult – 12 – month**



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**102 – temperature – hot – dry – Summer
sweat – February – pool**



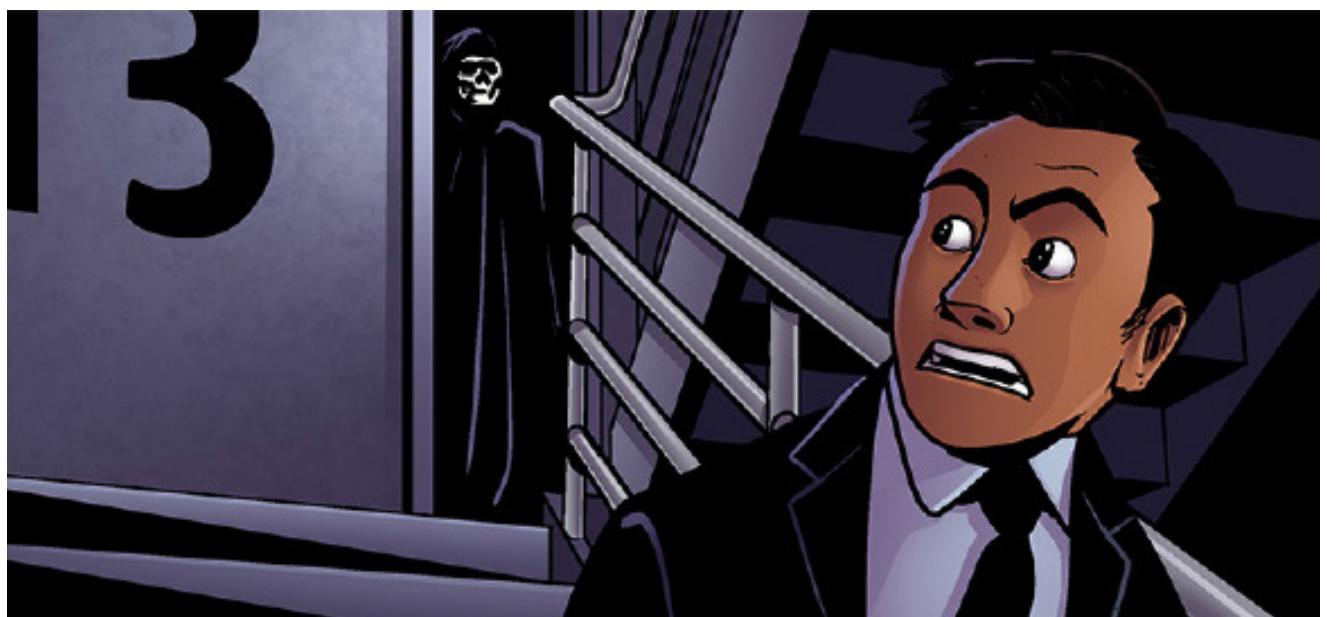
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**nature – to sing – yellow – bird – wing – tree
wood – thick – root**



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13 – floor – building – to pass by – death



©2014 Christopher Hastings

to draw – pen – image – to hang – wall – art



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18 – hole – game – to play – green – yard – to lose



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big/large – hand – male – movie – actor



©2014 Zach Weiner

**boy – piece – lemon – sugar – cake
fork – plate – 17 – April**



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**Wednesday – market – food – lunch
bread – beef – banana**



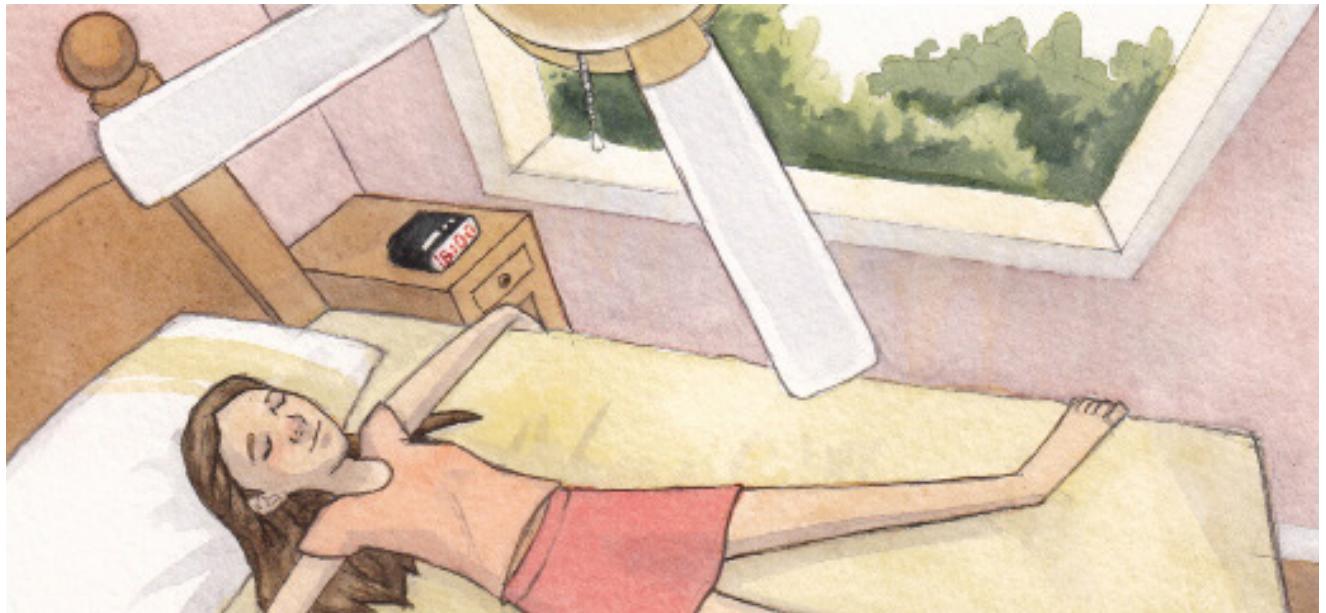
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shoulder – bag – left – side – to lift



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**she – to lie down – bedroom – ceiling – fan – air
time – 16 – afternoon**



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**plane – (train) ticket – inside – airport
straight – back (direction)**



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**cell phone – network – 90 – minute
to call – friend – to laugh**



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sister – to swim – lake – water



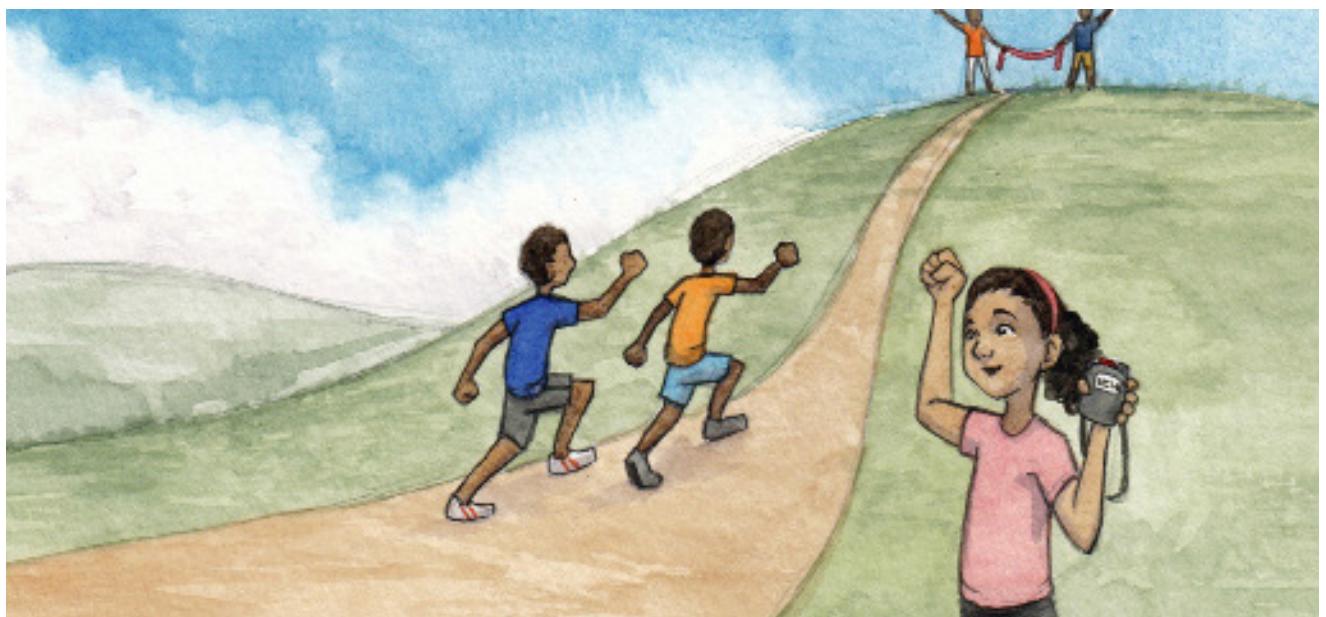
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**neighbor – to build – 81 – square – meter
house – orange – paint**



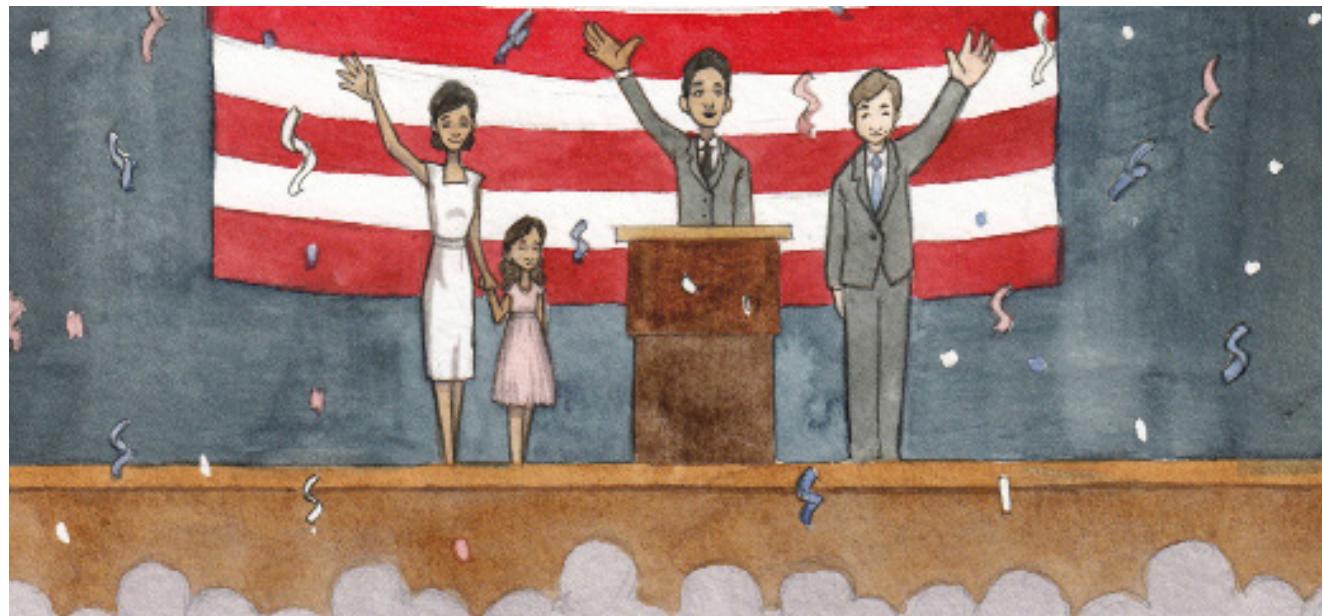
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**brother – 60 – second – high – hill
race (sport) – to run – fast**



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**president – to win – election – Tuesday
November – 3rd**



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**Saturday – bar – 21 – beer – bottle – bad
student – university**



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**race (ethnicity) – skin – color
human – (≠ animal) – to fight – sad**



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**nice – secretary – outside – office
bus – 62 – library – card**



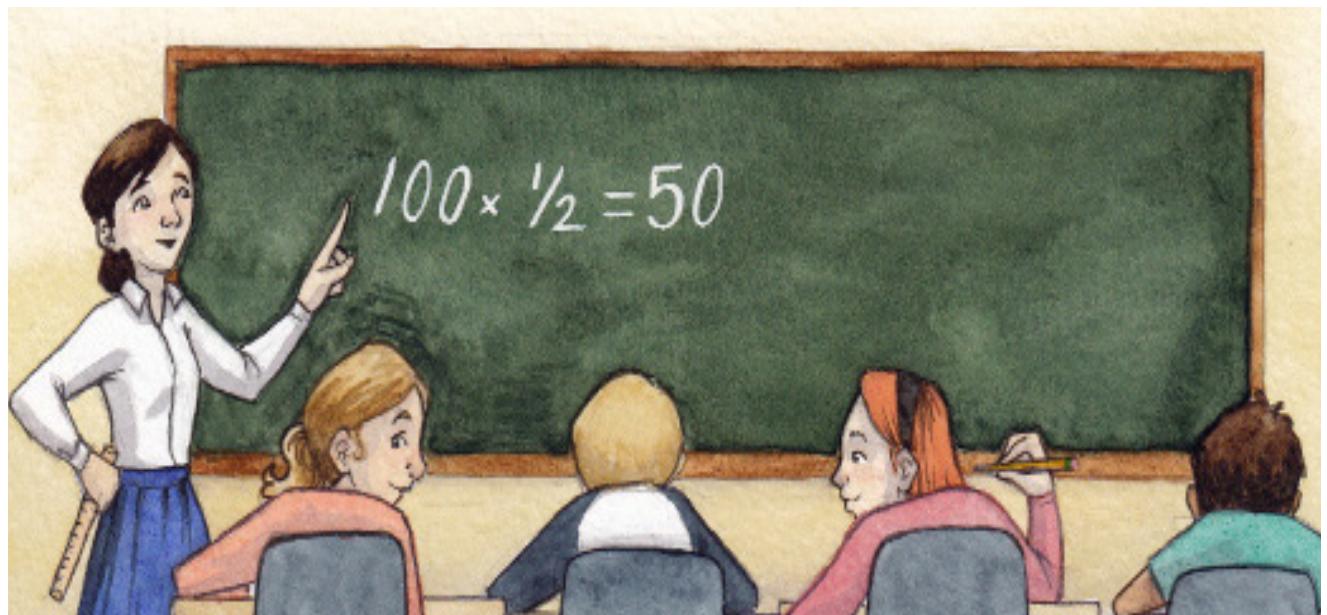
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**light (vs dark) – blue – shirt – police – gun
to shoot – murder**



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**Teacher – school – 50 – half – 100 – to teach
child (= boy/girl) – pencil – note**



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**girl – dream – to smile – queen – sex (gender)
female – gold – head – rich**



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**author – 52 – week – to write – 1000
page – book**



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**club – slow – music – to listen (music)
instrument (musical)**



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**south – west – location – 51 – space
(outer space) – to fly**



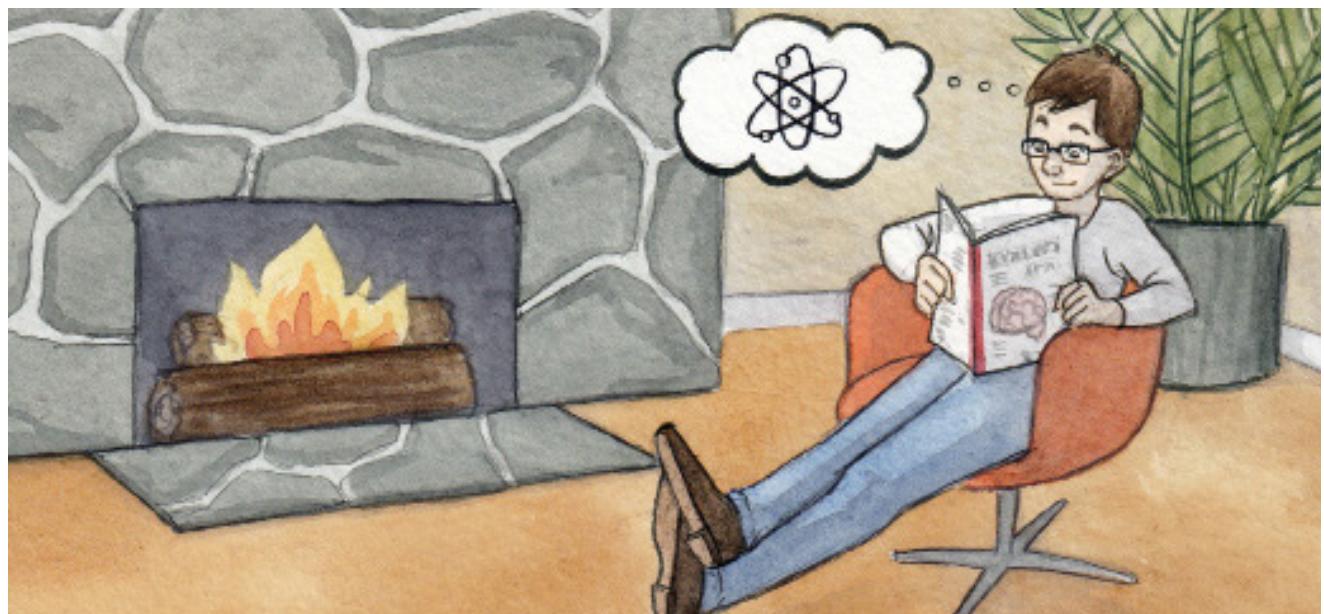
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**Monday – train – 82 – east – direction – poor
mother – to work – city**



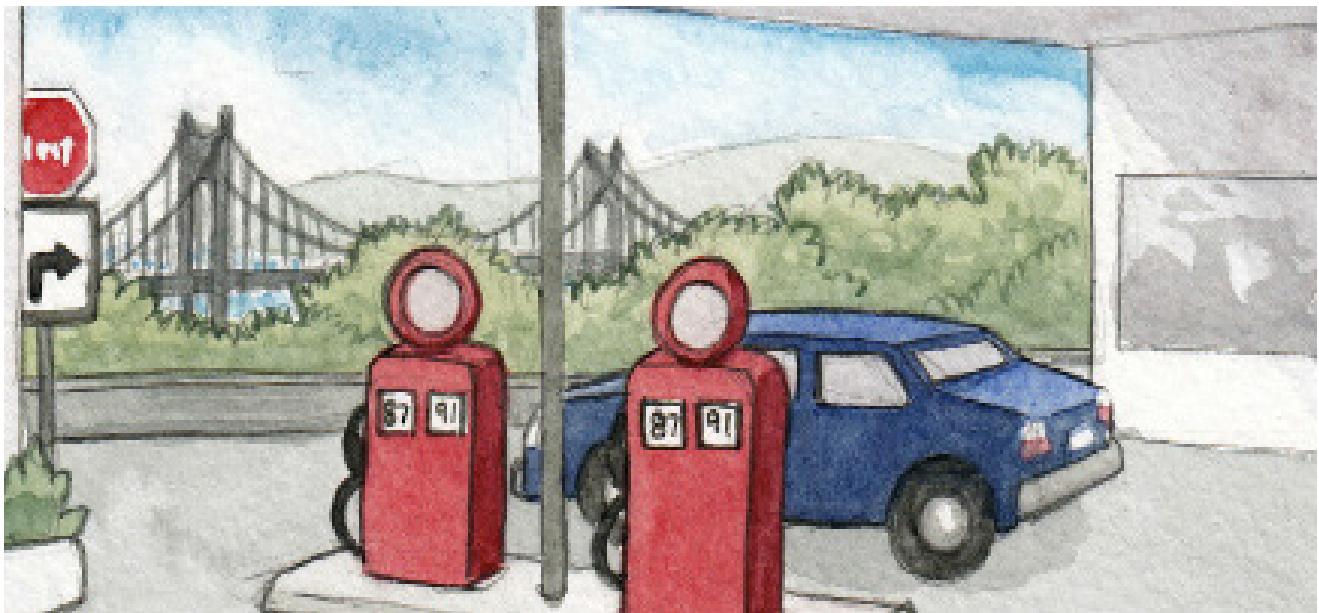
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**science – magazine – brain – to think
nuclear – heat – energy**



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**91 – gasoline – engine – car – transportation
to drive – bridge – to turn – right – to stop**



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**72 – hour – to clean – coat – blood – stain
expensive – bill**



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**low – valley – farm – to feed – cow – milk
to mix/stir – cheese**



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**we – 4th – July – to hear (a sound)
to explode – red**



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**husband – face – beard – 10000
short (vs long) – black – hair**



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**lip – tooth – to speak/say
consonant – sound**



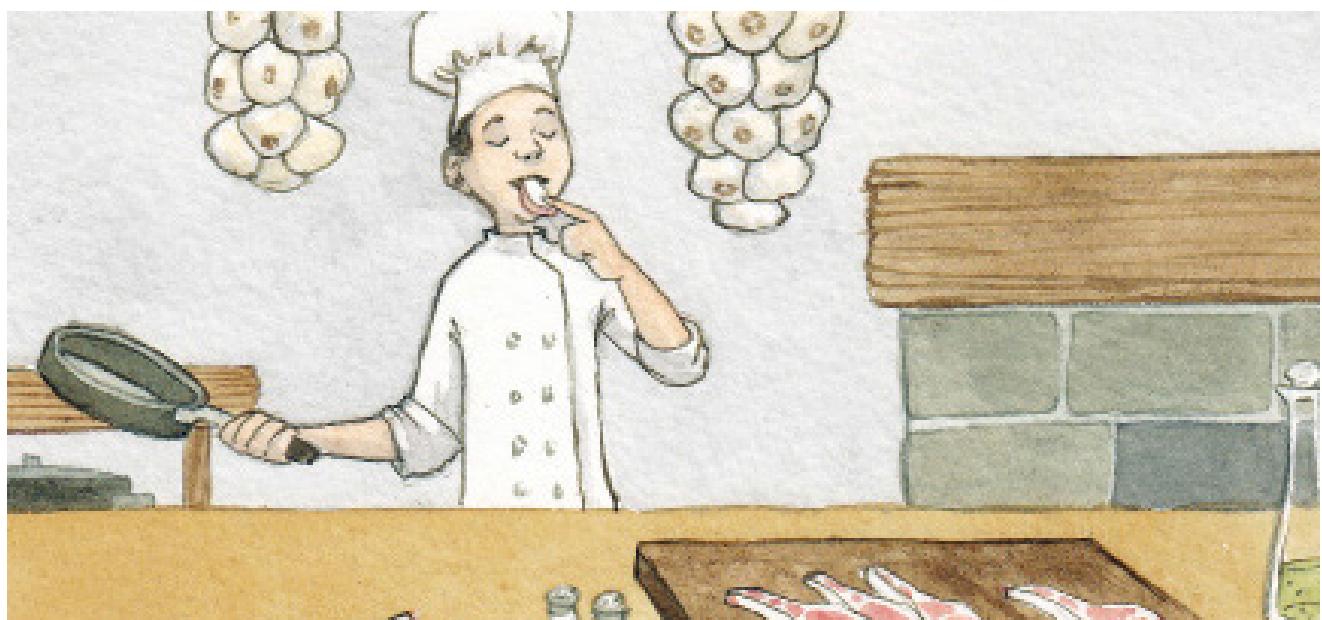
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**14 – 92 – to find – country – deep – ocean
wave – no – map – edge – world**



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to taste – salt – oil – pork – apple



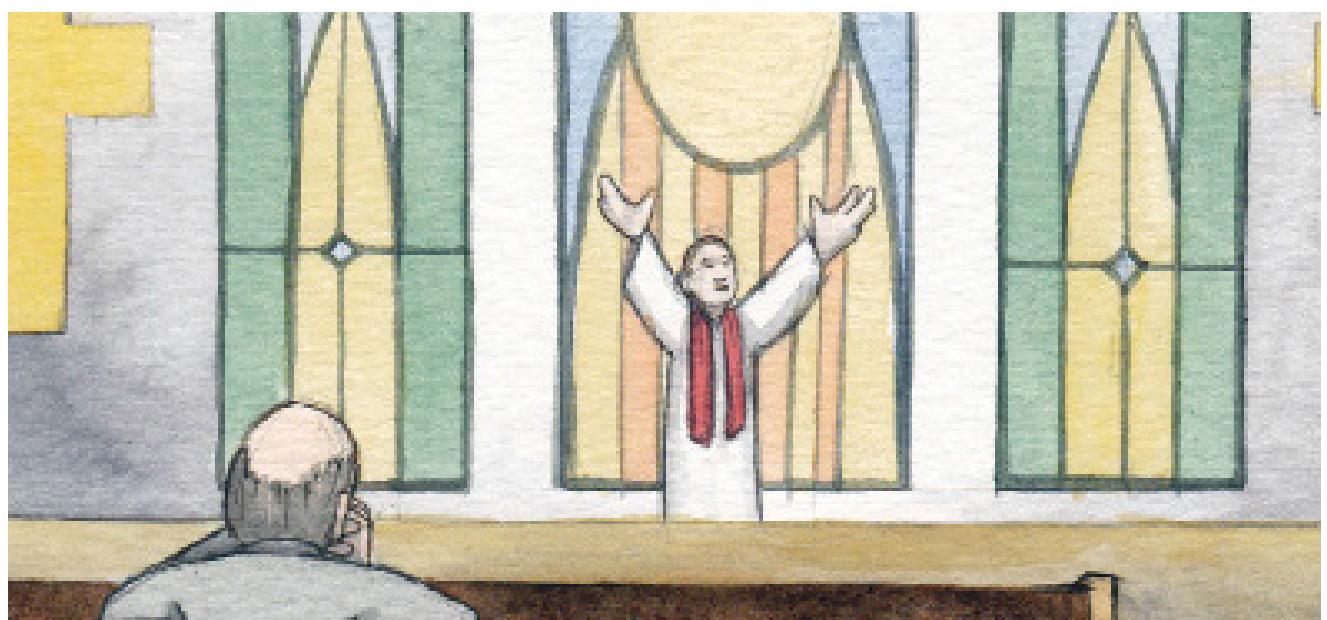
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61 – street/road – corner – church – priest – to marry



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**grandfather – hat – suit – weak – knee
to pray – God – peace**



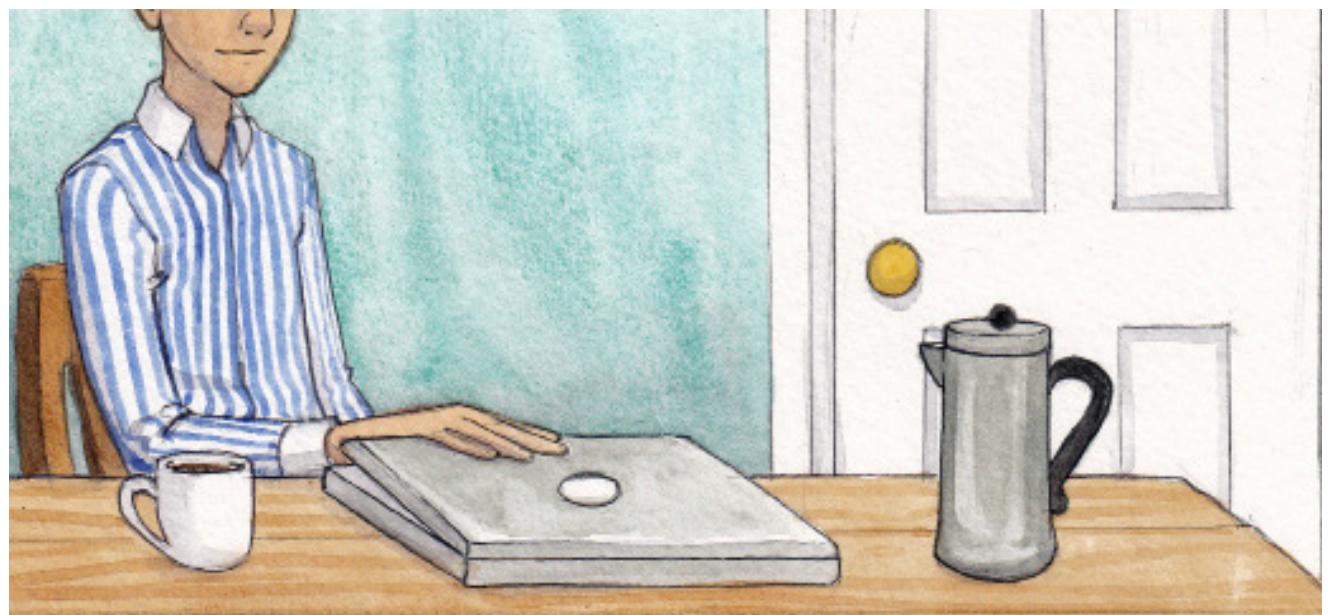
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**newspaper – reporter – attack – army
metal – ship – to burn – 19 – 41 – war**



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silver – material – laptop – to close



©2014 Sandra Salsbury

**October – 5th – seed – to grow – pink
flower – to cut**



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**Fall – season – March – camp – daughter
to wake up – soft – grass – toe**



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key – apartment – door – 111 – they – to live



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**roof – old (vs young) – sick – grandmother
to wash – soap – clean**



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**famous – band – top – radio – song
100000 – person – crowd – to dance**



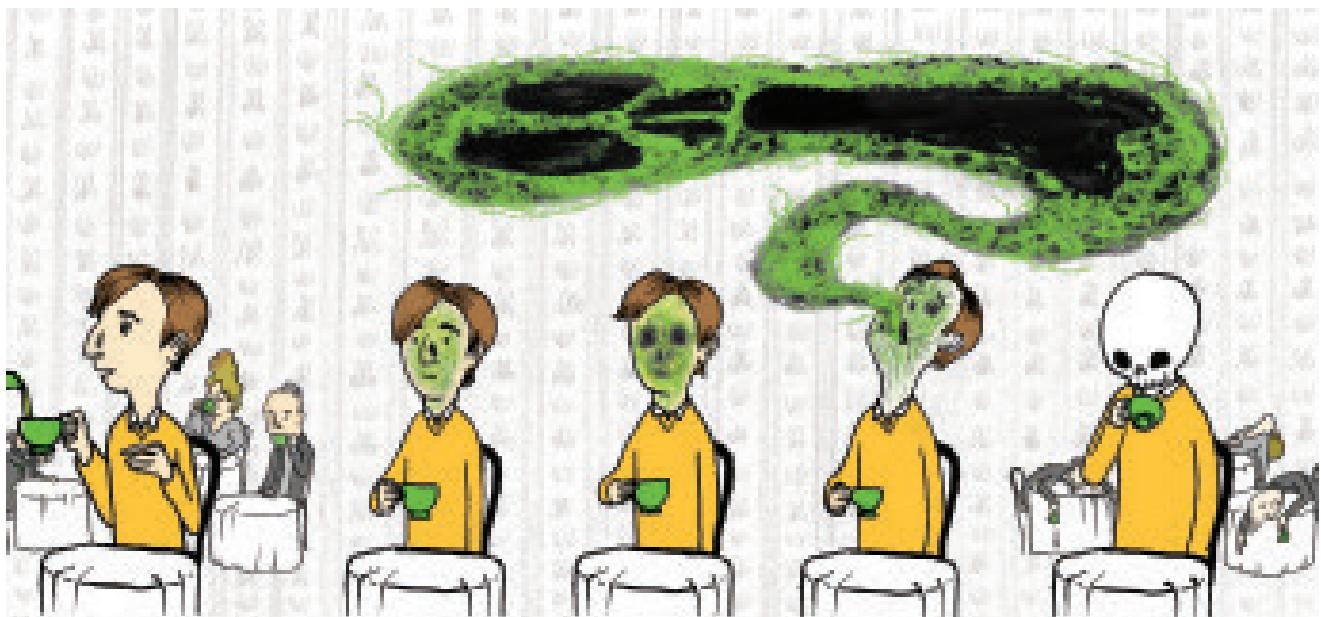
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**he – mean – to kill – son – knife
hell – fire – religion**



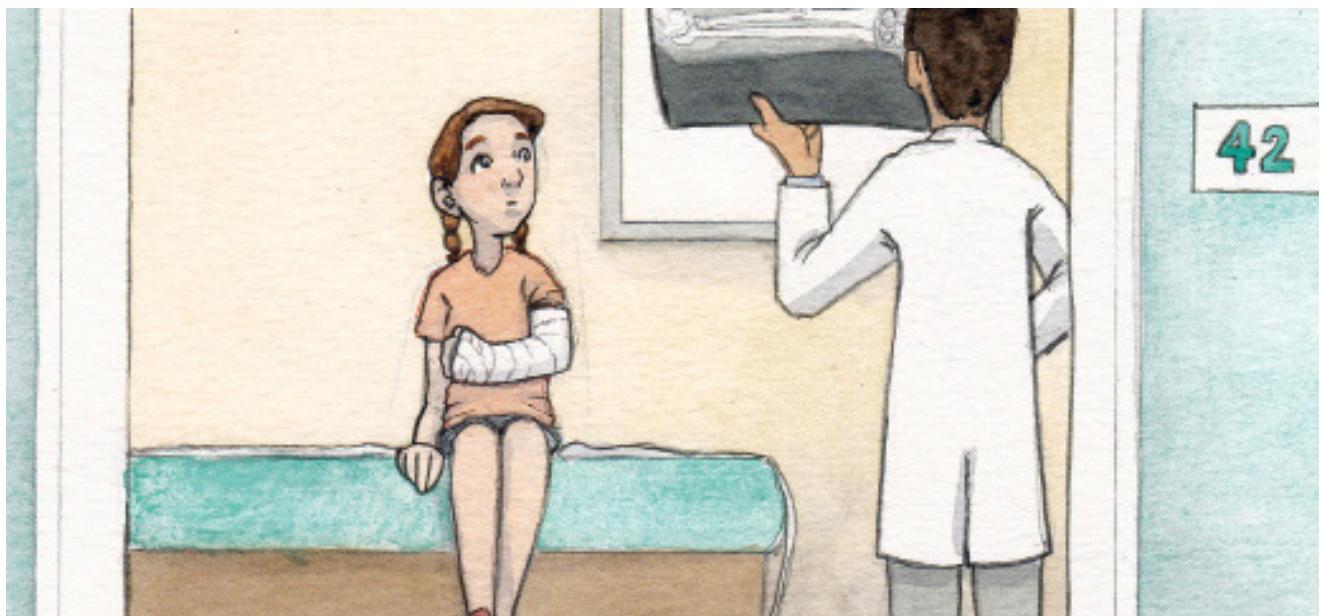
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**71 – victim – poison
tea – to die**



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**patient – injury – to break – arm – bone
hospital – room – 42**



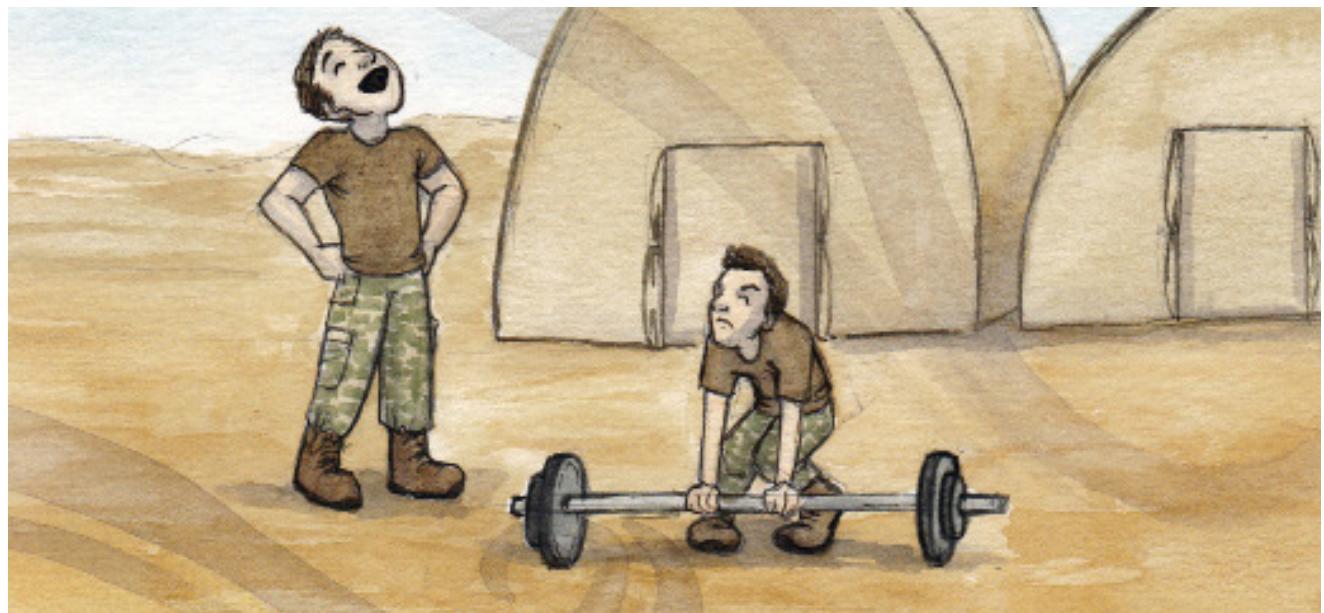
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**to bend – tongue – to open
mouth – vowel**



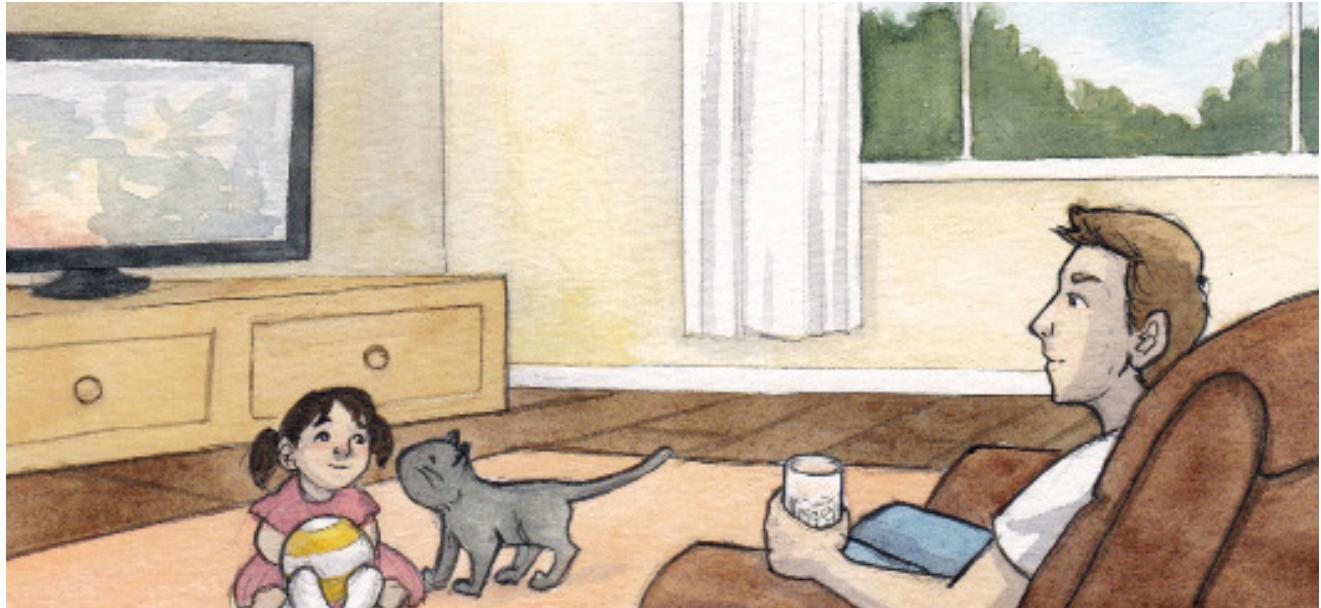
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**110 – pound – light (vs heavy) – soldier
brown – dust – pattern – T-shirt**



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**father – to watch (TV) – 32 – inch – television
wide – screen – to drink – cool – beverage**



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The Most **AWESOME WORDLIST** You Have Ever Seen

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The Most Awesome Wordlist You Have Ever Seen is available pre-translated into 15 languages, and we're adding more every couple of months.

If you'd like more information, check out

<http://fluent-forever.com/bundles/>

The 625: In Alphabetical Order

Your first 625 (In Alphabetical Order)

The first entries for each letter are in bold.

actor	black	clay	disease
adjective	blind (adjective)	clean (adjective)	doctor
adult	blood	clean (verb)	dog
afternoon	blue	clock	dollar
air	boat	close (verb)	door
airport	body	clothing	dot
alive	bone	club (the location)	down
animal	book	coat (noun)	draw (verb)
apartment	bottle	coffee	dream (noun)
apple	bottom	cold	dress (noun)
April	box (noun)	color (noun)	drink (verb)
arm	boy	computer	drive (verb)
army	brain	consonant	drug (noun)
art	bread	contract (noun)	dry
artist	break (verb)	cook (verb)	dust (noun)
attack (noun)	breakfast	cool (adjective)	ear
August	bridge (noun)	copper	Earth
author (noun)	brother	corn	east
baby	brown	corner (noun)	eat (verb)
back (body)	build (verb)	count (verb)	edge
back (direction)	building	country (USA, Spain)	egg
bad	burn (verb)	court	eight
bag (noun)	bus	cow	eighteen
ball	buy (verb)	crowd (noun)	eighty
banana	cake	cry (verb)	election
band (music)	call (verb)	cup	electronics
bank	camera	curved	eleven
bar (location)	camp (noun)	cut (verb)	energy
bathroom	car	dance (verb)	engine
beach	card	dark	evening
beard	carry (verb)	date (May 7)	exercise (noun)
beat (verb)	cat	daughter	expensive
beautiful	catch (verb)	day	explode (verb)
bed	ceiling	dead	eye (noun)
bedroom	cell phone	deaf	face (noun)
beef	centimeter	death	fall (season)
beer	chair (noun)	December	fall (verb)
bend (verb)	cheap	deep	family
beverage	cheese	diamond	famous
bicycle	chicken	die (verb)	fan (electric)
big/large	child	dig (verb)	fan (sport)
bill (noun)	church	dinner	farm (noun)
billion	circle (noun)	direction	fast
bird	city	dirty	father

February	hair	kitchen	million
feed (verb)	half	knee	minute
female	hand	knife	mix/stir (verb)
fifteen	hang (verb)	lake	Monday
fifth (5th)	happy	lamp	money
fifty	hard	laptop	month
fight (verb)	hat	laugh (verb)	moon
find (verb)	he	lawyer	morning
finger	head	leaf	mother
fire (noun)	healthy	learn (verb)	mountain
first (1st)	hear (a sound)	left (direction)	mouse
fish (noun)	heart	leg	mouth
five	heat (noun)	lemon	movie
flat (adjective)	heaven	letter	murder (noun)
floor	heavy	library	music
flower	hell	lie down (verb)	narrow
fly (verb)	high	lift (verb)	nature
follow (verb)	hill	light (/dark)	neck
food	hole	light (/heavy)	needle
foot (body part)	horse	light (noun)	neighbor
foot (measurement)	hospital	lip	network
forest	hot	listen (music) (verb)	new
fork	hotel	location	newspaper
forty	hour	lock (noun)	nice
four	house	long	night
fourteen	human	loose	nine
fourth (4th)	hundred	lose (verb)	nineteen
Friday	husband	loud	ninety
friend	I	love (verb)	no
front	ice	low	north
game	image	lunch	nose
garden	inch	magazine	note (on paper)
gasoline	injury	male	November
gift	inside	man	nuclear
girl	instrument (musical)	manager	number
glass	island	map	ocean
go (verb)	it	March	October
God	January	market	office
gold	job	marriage	oil
good	juice	marry (verb)	old (/new)
grandfather	July	material	old (/young)
grandmother	jump (verb)	May	one
grass	June	mean (/nice)	open (verb)
gray	key	medicine	orange (color)
green	kill (verb)	melt (verb)	orange (food)
ground	kilogram	metal	outside
grow (verb)	king	meter	page
gun	kiss (verb)	milk	pain

paint	rice	six	tea
pants	rich	sixteen	teach (verb)
paper	right (direction)	sixty	teacher
parent	ring	skin	team
park (location)	river	skirt	tear (drop)
pass (verb)	roof	sky	technology
patient (noun)	room (in a house)	sleep (verb)	telephone
pattern	root	slow	television
pay (verb)	run (verb)	small/little	temperature
peace	sad	smell (verb)	ten
pen	salt	smile (verb)	theater
pencil	sand	snow (noun)	they
person	Saturday	soap	thick
photograph	school	soft	thin
piece	science	soil/earth	think (verb)
pig	screen	soldier	third (3rd)
pink	sea	son	thirteen
plane	season	song	thirty
plant (noun)	second (2nd)	sound	thousand
plastic	second (time)	soup	three
plate	secretary	south	throw (verb)
play (verb)	see (a bird)	space (outer space)	Thursday
player	seed	speak/say (verb)	ticket (train)
pocket	sell (verb)	spoon	tight
poison (noun)	September	sport	time (noun)
police	seven	spring (season)	tire (of a car)
pool	seventeen	square	toe
poor	seventy	stain	tongue
pork	sex (gender)	stand (verb)	tool
pound (weight)	sex (the act)	star	tooth
pray (verb)	shake (verb)	stone	top
president	shallow	stop (verb)	touch (verb)
price	she	store/shop	town
priest	ship	straight	train (noun)
prison	shirt	street/road	train station
program (computer)	shoes	strong	transportation
pull (verb)	shoot (a gun)	student	tree
push (verb)	short (long)	sugar	truck
queen	short (vs. tall)	suit (noun)	Tuesday
quiet	shoulder	summer	turn (verb)
race (ethnicity)	sick	sun	twelve
race (sport)	side	Sunday	twenty
radio	sign (noun)	sweat (noun)	twenty – one (etc.)
rain (noun)	sign (verb)	swim (verb)	two
red	silver	T-shirt	ugly
religion	sing (verb)	table	university
reporter	sister	tall	up
restaurant	sit (verb)	taste (verb)	valley

verb	watch (TV) (verb)	wet (adj.)	wood
victim	water (noun)	white	work (verb)
voice (noun)	wave (ocean)	wide	world
vowel	we	wife	write (verb)
waiter	weak	win (verb)	yard
wake up (verb)	wear (verb)	wind (noun)	year
walk (verb)	wedding	window	yellow
wall	Wednesday	wine	yes
war	week	wing	you (singular/plural)
warm (adjective)	weight	winter	young
wash (verb)	west	woman	zero

The 625: In Thematic Order

Your First 625 (in Thematic Order, with notes):

Key:

Category words (i.e. 'animal') are designated with a little superscript C (Like this). Learn these words word by word by using 2-3 other pictures/words on your flashcards (i.e. 'animal = dog, cat, fish...'). Check out the "Special Scenarios" section of the 2nd Gallery in the book to see an example, or watch the second half of the Kickstarter webinar recordings.

Easily Confounded Images (i.e., 'girl' looks like 'daughter') are designated with an asterisk (Like this*). These are groups of words that will use very similar images (girl/daughter, marriage/wedding). Learn these words by adding a personal touch (i.e., the name of a 'daughter' you might know) or an additional word or two in your target language (i.e., *daughter* might go with *mother/father*). Again, see the "Special Scenarios" section of the 2nd Gallery for examples, or watch the Kickstarter webinar.

Animal: dog, cat, fish, bird, cow, pig, mouse, horse, wing, animal^c

Transportation: train, plane, car, truck, bicycle, bus, boat, ship, tire, gasoline, engine, (train) ticket, transportation^c

Location: city, house, apartment, street/road, airport, train station, bridge, hotel, restaurant, farm, court, school, office, room, town, university, club, bar, park, camp, store/shop, theater, library, hospital, church, market, country (USA, France, etc.), building, ground, space (outer space), bank, location^c

Clothing: hat, dress, suit, skirt, shirt, T-shirt, pants, shoes, pocket, coat, stain, clothing^c

Color: red, green, blue (light/dark), yellow, brown, pink, orange, black, white, gray, color^c

People: son*, daughter*, mother, father, parent (= mother/father), baby, man, woman, brother*, sister*, family, grandfather, grandmother, husband*, wife*, king, queen, president, neighbor, boy, girl, child (= boy/girl), adult (= man/woman), human (\neq animal), friend (Add a friend's name), victim, player, fan, crowd, person^c

Job: Teacher, student, lawyer, doctor, patient, waiter, secretary, priest, police, army, soldier, artist, author, manager, reporter, actor, job^c

Society: religion, heaven, hell, death, medicine, money, dollar, bill, marriage*, wedding*, team, relationship, race (ethnicity), sex (the act), sex (gender), murder, prison, technology, energy, war, peace, attack, election, magazine, newspaper, poison, gun, sport, race (sport), exercise, ball, game, price, contract, drug, sign, science, God

Art: band, song, instrument (musical), music, movie, art

Beverages: coffee, tea, wine, beer, juice, water, milk, beverage^c

Food: egg, cheese, bread, soup, cake, chicken, pork, beef, apple, banana, orange, lemon, corn, rice, oil, seed, knife, spoon, fork, plate, cup, breakfast, lunch, dinner, sugar, salt, bottle, food^c

Home: table, chair, bed, dream, window, door, bedroom, kitchen, bathroom, pencil, pen, photograph, soap, book, page, key, paint, letter, note, wall, paper, floor, ceiling, roof, pool, lock, telephone, garden, yard, needle, bag, box, gift, card, ring, tool

Electronics: clock, lamp, fan, cell phone, network, computer, program (computer), laptop, screen, camera, television, radio

Body: head, neck, face, beard, hair, eye, mouth*, lip*, nose, tooth, ear, tear (drop), tongue, back, toe, finger, foot, hand, leg, arm, shoulder, heart, blood, brain, knee, sweat, disease, bone, voice, skin, body

Nature: sea*, ocean*, river, mountain, rain, snow, tree, sun, moon, world, Earth, forest, sky, plant, wind, soil/earth, flower, valley, root, lake, star, grass, leaf, air, sand, beach, wave, fire, ice, island, hill, heat, nature^c

Materials: glass, metal, plastic, wood, stone, diamond, clay, dust, gold, copper, silver, material^c

Math/Measurements: meter, centimeter, kilogram, inch, foot, pound, half, circle, square, temperature, date, weight, edge, corner

Misc Nouns: map, dot, consonant, vowel, light, sound, yes, no, piece, pain, injury, hole, image, pattern, noun^c, verb^c, adjective^c

Note: Use these last three (*noun, verb, adjective*) as labels to help distinguish between very similar-looking words (i.e., *to die (verb)*, *death (noun)*, *dead (adjective)*)

Directions: top, bottom, side, front, back, outside, inside, up, down, left, right, straight, north, south, east, west, direction^c

Note: You may not find all of these in your glossary, and you may have trouble finding pictures even if you do. That's fine. Skip them for now, or use my collection of images for directions and prepositions at Fluent-Forever.com/Appendix5

Seasons: Summer, Spring, Winter, Fall, season^c

Numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 30, 31, 32, 40, 41, 42, 50, 51, 52, 60, 61, 62, 70, 71, 72, 80, 81, 82, 90, 91, 92, 100, 101, 102, 110, 111, 1000, 1001, 10000, 100000, million, billion, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, number^c

Note: If you search for a number (*uno (one), dos (two), tres (three)*), you'll find pictures of objects (1 apple, 2 monkeys, etc.). This usually works until 10. Then search for the digits (10, 11, 12). You'll find colorful numerals, address signs, etc. Use these images (picture of hotel room #33) instead of text (#33); these pictures easier to remember and they don't get mixed up as easily.

Months: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December

Note: You'll usually find pictures of holidays and weather. Add in the number of each month (#1-12) to get more specific.

Days of the week: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday

Note: You'll usually find pictures of people going to work on Mondays and partying on Fridays/Saturdays, etc. To get more specific, use an image of a weekly calendar with weekends greyed out and indicate which day you want. I have an English-free one at Fluent-Forever.com/Appendix5.

Time: year, month, week, day, hour, minute, second, morning, afternoon, evening, night, time^c

Note: You'll find pictures of clocks and calendars. If needed, define each time division in terms of another time division, i.e. $60 \times \text{minuto} = 1 \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (*ora*), $1 \text{ ora} = 60 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (*minuto*). Don't worry about plural forms (you don't need the word for "minutes" yet)

Verbs: work, play, walk, run, drive, fly, swim, go^c, stop, follow, think, speak/say, eat, drink, kill, die, smile, laugh, cry, buy*, pay*, sell*, shoot(a gun), learn, jump, smell, hear* (a sound), listen* (music), taste, touch, see (a bird), watch (TV), kiss, burn, melt, dig, explode, sit, stand, love, pass

by, cut, fight, lie down, dance, sleep, wake up, sing, count, marry, pray, win, lose, mix/stir, bend, wash, cook, open, close, write, call, turn, build, teach, grow, draw, feed, catch, throw, clean, find, fall, push, pull, carry, break, wear, hang, shake, sign, beat, lift

Note: For verbs, you'll probably need to learn your language's word for "verb" and add it to any verb that could masquerade as a noun (*to kiss* vs *a kiss*). I give you guidelines for this in the "Special Scenarios" section of the book's Gallery, or in the discussion of flashcards at the end of the Kickstarter webinar recording.

Adjectives: long, short (vs long), tall, short (vs tall), wide, narrow, big/large, small/little, slow, fast, hot, cold, warm, cool, new, old (new), young, old (young), good, bad, wet, dry, sick, healthy, loud, quiet, happy, sad, beautiful, ugly, deaf, blind, nice, mean, rich, poor, thick, thin, expensive, cheap, flat, curved, male, female, tight, loose, high, low, soft, hard, deep, shallow, clean, dirty, strong, weak, dead, alive, heavy, light (heavy), dark, light (dark), nuclear, famous

Note: For a few of these adjectives, you may need to learn your language's word for "adjective" and add it in cases of ambiguity (i.e., *to clean* vs *a clean* room).

Pronouns: I, you (singular), he, she, it, we, you (plural, as in "y'all"), they.

Note: Make sure you read about these in your grammar book before adding them. Languages divide their pronouns into many categories. Hungarian, for instance, has *six* words for "you" (singular informal, singular formal (for acquaintances), singular official (for teachers, policemen, bureaucrats), plural informal, etc.), and depending upon how you count, Japanese either has *no* pronouns or *tons* of pronouns. We'll need to have some pronouns *now* in order to deal with grammar *later*, so you'll want to find at least a few words to refer to yourself or someone else. You'll find a good explanation of pronouns (and a list of them) in the beginning of your grammar book. Note that you don't yet need *him, her, his, their, etc.* We'll get them later, when we discuss grammar.

How do you learn these without translations? Use pictures of people pointing at themselves/each other. I have a collection of these at Fluent-Forever.com/Appendix5 if your Google Image searches don't turn up anything good. Use these images, and if your language, like Hungarian, has different sorts of pronouns for different sorts of relationships (i.e., friends vs acquaintances), then take a few minutes to think of some people you'd use these pronouns with. Use their names on your flashcards.

.....

SAMPLE PAGES

.....

FROM THE TRANSLATED WORD LISTS

.....

habillement – magasin – panneau – vendre long – ample – pantalon – poche – prix – quatre-vingts



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French Word	Part of Speech (and gender)	Pronunciation in IPA	English Translation	Notes
habillement	m. noun	abijmã	clothing	1
magasin	m. noun	ma.ga.zã	store/shop	2
panneau	m. noun	pa.no	sign	3
vendre	verb	vãdã	to sell	
long	adjective	lõ	long	
ample	adjective	ãpl	loose	4
pantalon	m. noun	pã.ta.lõ	pants	
poche	f. noun	põʃ	pocket	
prix	m. noun	pri	price	
quatre-vingts	card. number	ka.trø.vã	80	

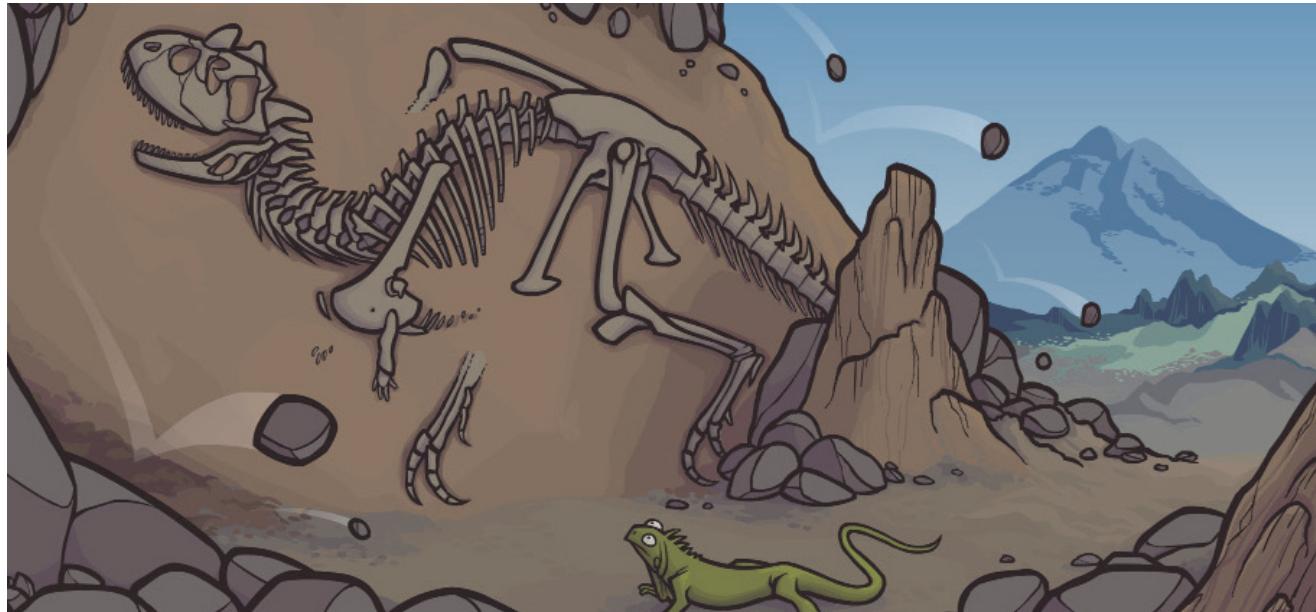
1 [habillement] – The generic term is “habillement”/abijmã/, which describes everything that can be worn. “Un habit” is a very common word that is synonymous with “un vêtement.” Another very common term is “vêtement,” which literally means “ready to wear” and is often used for items found in stores and fashion magazines.

2 [magasin] – “Une boutique” [butik] is also a very common word for a shop as is “un commerce.”

3 [panneau] – “Un signe” is used for hints and hand gestures. Other possible options are “signalisation” and “un panneau (pl. des panneaux) de signalisation” for signs on the road or billboards.

4 [ample] – “Loose” can generally be translated as “ample” when talking about clothing. “Les femmes enceintes portent souvent des robes amples.” = “Pregnant women often wear loose dresses.” If, instead, you’d like to talk about a loose screw or a loose wheel, use “desserré.”

soixante-dix – million – année – ancien dur – pierre – montagne – tomber – mort



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French Word	Part of Speech (and gender)	Pronunciation in IPA	English Translation	Notes
soixante-dix	card number	swa.săt dis	70	
million	card number	mi.ljõ	million	
année	f. noun	a.ne	year	1
ancien	adjective	ã.sjẽ	old (new)	2
dur	adjective	dyʁ	hard	
pierre	f. noun	pjεʁ	stone	
montagne	f. noun	mõ.taj	mountain	
tomber	verb	tõ.be	to fall	
mort	adjective	mɔʁ	dead	3

1 [Année] – You can also use ‘an’, depending on the context. This is explained on this website: http://www.french-linguistics.co.uk/grammar/when_to_use_an_annee.shtml

2 [ancien] – “Ancien” is also a translation for the word “former” when talking about something like the former president.

3 [mort] – “Décédé” = “deceased.” “Mort” can also be used as a feminine noun, which you can see on p.46

Familie – sitzen – hinunter – Glas

Boden – Boot – Kamera – Foto – Meer



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German Word	Part of Speech (and gender/plural form)	Pronunciation in IPA	English Translation	Notes
Familie	f. noun (pl. Familien)	fa'mi.ljə	family	
sitzen	verb	'zɪtsn	to sit	
hinunter	adverb	hɪn'unte	down	1
Glas	n. noun (pl. Gläser)	gla:s	glass	
Boden	m. noun	bo:dn	bottom	2
Boot	n. noun (pl. Boote)	bo:t	boat	
Kamera	f. noun (pl. Kameras)	'kamərə	camera	
Foto	n. noun (pl. Fotos)	fo:to	photograph	3
Meer	n. noun (pl. Meere)	me:r̩	sea	

1 [hinunter] – Also “nach unten,” as opposite to “up,” which is “hinauf” or “nach oben.”

2 [Boden] – or “Grund.”

3 [foto] – You could also use “Bild.”

du – lernen – zehn – Finger – Computer – Programm – Technologie



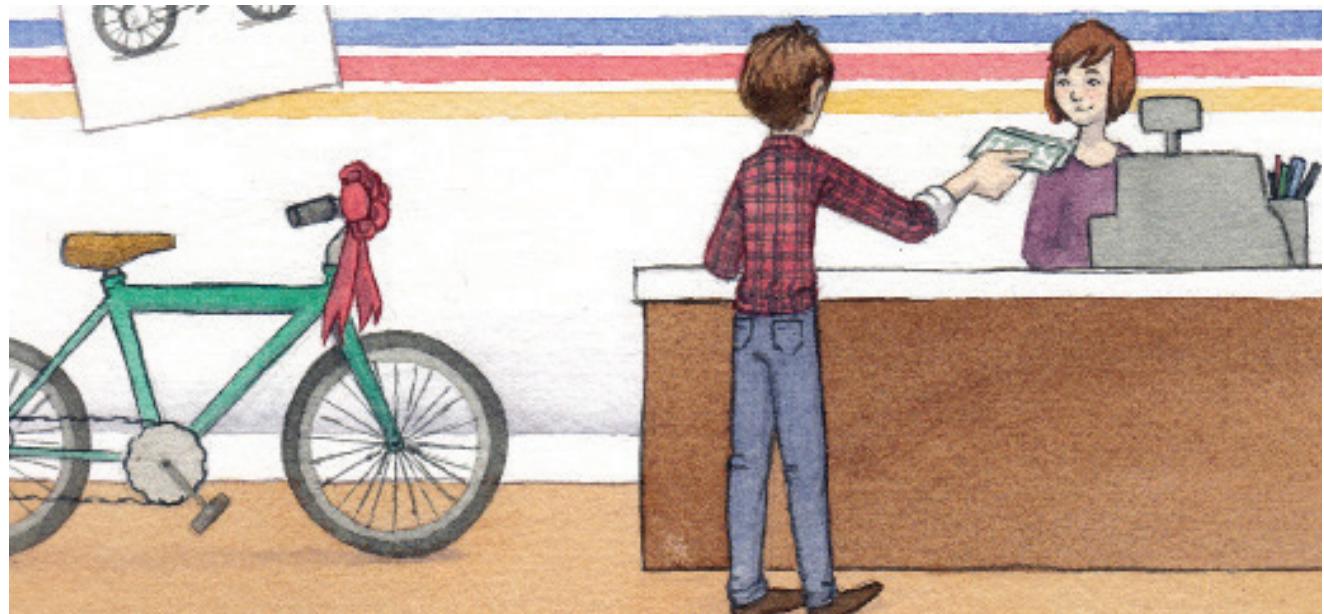
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German Word	Part of Speech (and gender/plural form)	Pronunciation in IPA	English Translation	Notes
du	pronoun	du:	you (singular)	1
lernen	verb	'lərnən	to learn	
zehn	card. number	tse:n	10	
Finger	m. noun	'fiŋə	finger	
Computer	m. noun	kəm'pjy:te	computer	
Programm	n. noun (pl. Programme)	prə,græm	program (computer)	2
Technologie	f. noun (pl. Technologien)	,tɛçnolo'gi:	technology	

1 [du] – German has both informal (“du”) and formal (“Sie”) words for “you.” The use of the informal form is considered very intimate in German, and traditionally there is even a special ceremony by which two people become “Du-brothers”—people who are allowed to use “du” with one another.

2 [Programm] – Also “Computerprogramm.”

買う • 贈り物 • 自転車
それ • お金



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Japanese Word	Part of Speech (/Counter)	Hiragana	Pronunciation in IPA	English Word	Reference Link	Notes
買う	u-verb	かう	kau̯	to buy	Jisho	
贈り物	noun (つ「つ」)	おくりもの	okurimono	gift	Jisho	
自転車	noun (つ「つ」)	じてんしゃ	dʒitēnsha	bicycle	Jisho	
それ	demonstrative	それ	sore	it	Jisho	1
お金	noun	おかね	oka↓ne	money	Jisho	

1 [それ] – Strictly speaking, Japanese does not have a pronoun system. Nouns, titles, proper names, and occasionally adjectives are generally used as pronoun substitutes. The gender of the speaker and the person spoken to, the degree of formality required, and the regional dialect are all factors that influence which word should be used in a given situation. The meaning of "sore," given here as an approximate translation for "it," is something like "that thing."

服 • 店 • サイン • 売る • 長い • 緩い • ズボン
 • ポケット • 値段 • 八十



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Japanese Word	Part of Speech (/Counter)	Hiragana	Pronunciation in IPA	English Word	Reference Link	Notes
服	noun	ふく	ɸukɯ	clothing	Jisho	
店	noun (つ「つ」)	みせ	m̩ise	store/ shop	Jisho	1
サイン	noun (つ「つ」)	さいん	sa ⁺ ɪn	sign	Jisho	2
売る	u-verb	うる	uɾɯ	to sell	Jisho	
長い	i-adjective	ながい	naga ⁺ i	long	Jisho	
緩い	i-adjective	ゆるい	jyʊɾɯ ⁺ i	loose	Jisho	
ズボン	noun (つ「つ」)	ズボン	zubõ ⁺ N	pants	Jisho	3
ポケット	noun (つ「つ」)	ぽけっと	poke ⁺ tto	pocket	Jisho	4
値段	noun	ねだん	nedan	price	Jisho	
八十	number	はちじゅう	jatɕi↓dʐɯ:	80	Jisho	

1 [店] – You could also use the more formal counter "ken" ("軒"). Mise is a general term for shop or shop worker. If you know what kind of shop it is, then you add 屋 ya to the end of the word. For example, a book shop is 本屋. 店 can also be used for a restaurant, so it's slightly wider than the English "shop, store".

2 [サイン] – This can also mean a signature or autograph.

3 [ズボン] – "Hon" changes into "bon" or "pon," depending on the number of pants referred to.

4 [ポケット] – You could also use the counter "ko" ("個").

глухой – родитель – громкий – телефон ребенок – плакать – слеза



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Russian Word	Part of Speech (and gender)	Romanization	Pronunciation in IPA	English Translation	Notes
глухой	adj.	gluxoj	glu'xoj	deaf	
родитель	m. noun	roditel'	re'dit'il'	parent (= mother/father)	1
громкий	adj.	gromkij	'gromkij	loud	
телефон	m. noun	telefon	t̪il'f'on	telephone	
ребенок	m. noun	rebenok	r̪i'b̪onək	baby	
плакать	verb	plakat'	'plakət̪j	to cry	
слеза	f. noun	sleza	sl̪i'za	tear (drop)	

1 The male and female forms of parent are “родитель” and “родительница.” However, the singular “parent” is rarely used in Russian. The word for the plural “parents,” “родители” (Romanization: “roditeli”) is far more common.

**светлый – голубой – рубашка – полиция
пистолет – стрелять – убийство**



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Russian Word	Part of Speech (and gender)	Romanization	Pronunciation in IPA	English Translation	Notes
светлый	adj.	svetlyj	'svjetlij	light (vs dark)	
голубой	adj.	goluboj	gəlu'boj	blue	1
рубашка	f. noun	rubaška	ru'baskə	shirt	
полиция	f. noun	policija	pə'ljitsijə	police	2
пистолет	m. noun	pistolét	p̥jistə'l̥et	gun	3
стрелять	verb	streljat'	str̥j'l̥at̥	to shoot	
убийство	n. noun	ubijstvo	u'bijstvə	murder	

1 The word “голубой” means “light blue.” “Dark blue” is “синий” (Romanization: “sinij”).

2 Until very recently, the word for “police” was “милиция” (Romanization: “milicija”).

3 Another word for a gun, particularly a rifle is “ружье”.

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