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1500 VOCABULARY WORDS

**FOR SPEAKING
ENGLISH FLUENTLY**

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ES SANJAY AGRAWAL

1500 Vocabulary Words For Spoken English

Most Used Vocab For Speaking English Fluently

This E-book is a handbook of the list of Most Used Vocab words with their meanings for Beginners and Advanced English learners as well.

Es Sanjay Agrawal & Team

By Es Sanjay Agrawal

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

#BEYOURSELF

- Es Sanjay Agrawal is Motivational Speaker, Corporate Trainer, Life Coach Author, Mentor, and Success Guide. Passionate about his speaking in public.
- He is graduated With a Bachelor Of Commerce, completed MBA in HR. along with this,
- He gives Motivational talks in Hindi, English, and Odia Languages as Well. He is the author of the "Ultimate Exam Blueprint" book which Is Available On Amazon.
- His dynamic personality empowers students to be true themselves. He is known as "Es" among people.
- He conducts sessions in various schools, colleges, and institutions. Es is a person of stories.
- He runs "Es Sanjay Agrawal Show" where he invites guests from all over the world for interviews.
- His life is full of Inspirational Stories itself. He started earning at the age of 12, struggled from childhood, learned to learn and unlearn certain things, and became a self-made person as Es.



ES GLOBAL SOLUTIONS

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Preface

This E-book is a Vocabulary Handbook for you to Speak English Fluently. This E-book will enable you to be good English Speaker and use right word for right situations. Keep this book with you every time as a user manual.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Holiday	1-2
2. Relationship	3-4
3. Technology	5-7
4. Sports	8-14
5. Education	15-17
6. Work	18-20
7. Health	21-22
8. Books and films	23-25
9. Accommodation	26-28
10. Clothing and accessories	29-35
11. Fashion	36-38
12. Beauty Salon Services	39-40
13. People: Personality and Character	41-45
14. Business	46-48
15. People: Physical Appearance	49-51
16. Towns and Cities	52-54
17. Weather	54-57
18. Shopping	58-60
19. Environment	61-63
20. Advertising	64-66
21. Types of Food	67-73
22. Music	74-92
23. Movies	93-94
24. Family Relatives	95-96
25. The In-Laws.....	97-98
26. Free Time	99-101
27. Body Part	102-103
28. Personal Information	104-110
29. Places in a City	111-113
30. Temperature	114

31. Food	115-117
32. Cooking Instructions	118-121
33. Eatables	122-124
34. Types of Feedback	125-127
35. Bedroom	128-130
36. Babies and Baby Room	131-133
37. Living Room	134-135
38. Construction	136-139
39. List of Countries, Nationalities and their Languages.....	140-143

1. HOLIDAY

- All-in package/package holiday: a holiday where you purchase the travel and accommodation together
- Breathtaking view: an extremely beautiful view
- Charter-flight: a cheaper form of flying than a scheduled flight
- Check-in desk: the place at the airport where you register for your flight and deposit your luggage
- Departure lounge: where you wait for your flight to be called
- Far-off destination: somewhere a long way away
- Hordes of tourists: crowds of tourists
- Local crafts: objects produced locally
- Long weekend: an extended weekend holiday including Friday or Monday
- Out of season: outside of the main holiday period
- Picturesque village: very pretty village

- Passport control: the place where your passport is checked
- Places of interest: sites of interest to tourists
- Wildlife safari: a holiday, often in Africa, to observe wild animals
- Self-catering: a holiday where you supply your own food
- Short break: a short holiday
- To go sightseeing: to look around the tourist sites
- Stunning landscape: extremely beautiful countryside
- Travel agent: a shop that specialises in booking holidays
- Tourist trap: somewhere where too many tourists go
- Youth hostel: a cheap form of accommodation

2.RELATIONSHIP

- To break up: to end a romantic relationship
- To drift apart: to become less close to someone
- To enjoy someone's company: to like spending time with someone
- To fall for: to fall in love
- To fall head over heels in love: to start to love someone a lot
- To fall out with: to have a disagreement and stop being friends
- To get on like a house on fire: to like someone's company very much indeed
- To get on well with: to understand someone and enjoy similar interests
- To get to know: to begin to know someone
- To go back years: to have known someone for a long time
- To have a lot in common: to share similar interests
- To work at a relationship: to try to maintain a positive relationship with someone

- To have ups and downs: to have good and bad times
- A healthy relationship: a good, positive relationship
- To hit it off: to quickly become good friends with
- To be in a relationship: to be romantically involved with someone
- To be just good friends: to not be romantically involved
- To keep in touch with: to keep in contact with
- To lose touch with: to not see or hear from someone any longer
- Love at first sight: to fall in love immediately you meet someone
- To pop the question: to ask someone to marry you
- To see eye to eye: to agree on a subject
- To settle down: to give up the single life and start a family
- To strike up a relationship: to begin a friendship
- To tie the knot: to get married
- To be well matched: to be similar to

3. TECHNOLOGY

- To access websites/email: to locate
- To back up files: to make a copy of files in case of a computer problem
- To boot up: to start a computer
- To bookmark a webpage: to mark a webpage for future reference
- To browse websites: to look at websites
- A computer buff: an expert computer user
- To crash: to suddenly stop working
- To cut and paste: to move text or images from one place in a document to another place
- A desktop PC: a computer that isn't portable and remains in situ on a desk
- Digital editing: to edit digital materials like audio or video files
- Download (podcasts): to save a copy of a file from the internet to your own device

- To enter a web address: to type the address of a website into the address bar of your browser
- A gadget: a technological tool like a mobile phone or camera
- To go online: to start using the Internet
- High-spec (laptop): powerful computer with top quality components
- Internet security: Internet safety
- Intranet: a network of connected computers within an organisation that is not accessible by unauthorised visitors
- To navigate a website: to find your way around a website
- Operating system: the software that tells the computer how to work
- Send an attachment: send an email with an accompanying file
- Social media: media used to interact with other people such as Facebook or Twitter
- To surf the web: to look at a series of websites one after the other
- A techie: somebody who has an interest in technology

- To upgrade: to obtain a more powerful or feature-rich computer or piece of software
- Video conferencing: to see and hear people from different locations using the Internet
- Wireless hotspot: a public place where you can access the Internet
- Wireless network: a network where users can access the Internet without the use of fixed cables
- Word processing: producing written texts on a computer

4. SPORTS

- **Arena:** (N) Another word for arena that you're probably more familiar with is stadium. It's a flat area that hosts (holds) sporting events like the Olympic Games, soccer and rugby games. It is circular (like a circle) in shape and surrounded by seats for fans to sit.
- **Amateur:** (N/Adj) An amateur is a person who is not a professional or does not get paid for what they do.
- **Athlete:** (N) A person who practices and competes in any sport.
- **Athletic:** (Adj) A person who is athletic and is good at sports.
- **Athletics:** (N) Athletics is the category for any track and field events, such as running (long and short distance), throwing the javelin, long jump etc.
- **Award:** (V, N) Any kind of prize, like a certificate, medal or a trophy. To be awarded something means to be given a prize.
- **Beat:** (V) To win against or defeat another player or team.
- **Captain:** (N) The captain is the team leader.

- Cheer on: (Phrasal V) To shout words of encouragement to your favourite team or player.
- Coach: (N) A person who is responsible for teaching and training the athletes to improve their skills.
- Compete: (V) To take part in a competition.
- Court: (N) The rectangle area where games like tennis, basketball and badminton are played.
- Course: (N) An area of land that is used for long running events like marathons, car racing and golf.
- Defend: (V) Defense: (N) To try and stop the other team from scoring points or goals.
- Draw: (N) When two teams finish a game with the same number of points/goals. (also called a tie)
- Fan: (N) A supporter of a player, team or sport.
- Field: (N) An area of grass that is used to play sports such as field hockey, rugby or soccer.
- Gym: (N) The place where you can go and exercise on machines or the inside area where sports lessons are done at school.
- Half-time: (N) The short break between the first and second half of the game.

- **League:** (N) A group of sports clubs from one area that play against each other for the season to try and win the championship.
- **Medal:** (N) A small circle piece of metal that can be gold for 1st place, silver for 2nd place and bronze for 3rd place.
- **Opponent:** (N) The person that you compete or play against in a competition.
- **Pass:** (V, N) To kick or throw the ball to another player in your team.
- **Physique:** (N) The strength or shape of a person's body.
- **Pitch:** (V) To throw the ball to the person batting in softball or baseball.
- **Pitcher:** (N) In baseball, the player who throws the ball from the pitcher's mound to the batter.
- **Practice:** (N, V) To continue training to improve the skill.
- **Professional:** (N, Adj) To be paid money for the sport you do. Your sport is your job.
- **Record:** (N) The best performance of goals, medals, speed etc. that has ever been measured in a country or the world.

- Referee (Ref): (N) The person who makes the decisions during a game. A referee runs up and down the field/court (soccer) with the players, but an umpire makes the decisions from one position (e.g. tennis).
- Rules: (N) The laws of the game.
- Score: (N) The points that each team has during the game.
- Serve: (V) To throw the ball up and hit it at the start of play (e.g. tennis and volleyball).
- Shoot: (V) Shot (N) To hit, throw or kick the ball to try and score a goal or point (e.g. rugby and basketball).
- Skill: (N) Skilled (Adj) To be able to do something well, to have talent.
- Spectator: (N) The viewer or person who watches a sporting event.
- Sportsmanship: (N) To have good or bad sportsmanship is your attitude and your respect for the other team or player when you win or lose a game.
- Tackle: (V) To try and take the ball of the other team.
- Teammate: (N) A member of your team.
- Teamwork: (N) Working with your teammates to try and win.

- Tournament (N): A number of games and competitions between a certain number of teams or players to win the championship.
- Trainer: (N) Another word for a coach.
- Train: (V) To practice.
- Victory: (N) Winning a competition.
- Whistle: (N) To blow the whistle (Phrase) The small tool that makes a sound that the referee or umpire blows during a game.
- To run the marathon: to run a distance of 42.195 Kilometres
- A season ticket: a ticket that gives you entry to most of a team's home games during the sporting year.
- To set a record: to achieve the best result in a sport
- A sports centre: a public building where people can do various sports
- Sports facilities: the equipment and services needed to do a sport
- A squash/tennis/badminton court: the surface where you play these sports

- An athletics meeting: an event where various athletics sports are held
- An athletics track: a running track
- An away game: a football match played in the opposing teams stadium
- A brisk walk: a fast walk
- To do judo: (not go or play)
- A football fan: someone who likes football
- A fitness programme: a schedule of activities to keep fit
- A football match: a game of football
- A football pitch: the surface on which you play football (as opposed to a stadium, which is the building)
- A football season: a period in the year when football is played
- To get into shape: to become fit
- To go jogging: to run around the streets

- A home game: a football match played in the teams own stadium
- To keep fit: to stay in good physically condition
- To be out of condition: to not be physically fit
- A personal best: to achieve the best personal result so far in a sport
- A personal trainer: a sports coach that helps you on a one-to-one basis
- To play tennis/football: (not do or go)
- Strenuous exercise: exercise that needs a lot of physical effort
- A strong swimmer: a good swimmer
- A swimming pool: the place where you swim
- To take up exercise: to start doing exercise
- To train hard: to train with a lot of effort

5. EDUCATION

- To attend classes: to go to classes
- Bachelors degree: an undergraduate course which usually lasts 3-4 years
- Boarding school: a school where pupils live during term time
- Distance learning: a way of studying where tuition is carried out over the Internet or by post
- Face-to-face classes: as opposed to distance learning the traditional way of studying in a classroom with colleagues and a teacher
- To fall behind with your studies: to progress less quickly than others
- To give feedback: to offer guidance on a student's work
- A graduation ceremony: an event where a successful student receives his or her academic degree
- Higher education: education, usually in a college or university, that is followed after high school or secondary school

- An intensive course: a course that offers lots of training in order to reach a goal in as short a time as possible
- To keep up with your studies: to not fall behind
- To learn something by heart: to memorize it
- A mature student: a student who is older than average and who has usually returned to education after a period at work
- Masters degree: a period of study which often follows the completion of a bachelors' degree or is undertaken by someone regarded as capable of a higher-level academic course
- To meet a deadline: to finish a job or task in the time allowed or agreed
- To play truant: to stay away from classes without permission
- Private language school: an independent school run as a business concern
- Public schools: exclusive independent schools in the UK
- A single-sex school: a school where only boys or girls attend (as opposed to a mixed-sex school)

- To sit an exam: to take an exam
- State school: a school paid for by public funds and available to the general public
- Subject specialist: a teacher who has a great deal of knowledge about the subject they teach.
- To take a year out: to spend a year working or travelling before starting university
- Tuition fees: the money paid for a course of study
- To work your way through university: to have a paid job whilst studying to support yourself financially

6. WORK

- To be called for an interview: to be invited to attend an interview
- To be your own boss: to have your own business
- A dead-end job: a job with no promotional opportunities
- To do a job-share: to share the weekly hours of work with another person
- A good team player: somebody who can work well with other people
- Full-time: the number of hours that people usually work in a complete week
- A heavy workload: to have a lot of work to do
- A high-powered job: an important or powerful job
- Holiday entitlement: the number of days holiday allowed
- Job satisfaction: the feeling of enjoying a job
- Manual work: work that requires physical activity

- Maternity leave: time off work given to a woman about to have a baby
- To meet a deadline: to finish a job by an agreed time
- A nine-to-five job: a normal job that consists of an 8 hour day (approximately)
- One of the perks of the job: an extra benefit you get from a job
- Part-time: working less than full-time
- To run your own business: see 'to be your own boss'
- To be self-employed: see 'to be your own boss'
- Sick leave: time allowed off work when sick
- To be stuck behind a desk: to be unhappy in an office job
- To be/get stuck in a rut: to be in a boring job that is hard to leave
- To take early retirement: to retire early (retire: to reach an age when you are allowed to stop working for a living)
- Temporary work: work done for a limited time only
- Voluntary work: to work without pay

- To be well paid: to earn a good salary
- Working conditions: the hours, salary and other entitlements that comes with the job
- To work with your hands: to do manual work

7. HEALTH

- Aches and pains: minor pains that continue over a period of time
- To be a bit off colour: to feel a little ill
- To be at death's door: (informal) to be very ill indeed
- To be on the mend: to be recovering after an illness
- To be over the worst: to have got through the most serious or uncomfortable stage of an illness
- To be under the weather: (informal) to not feel well
- A blocked nose: when the nose has excess fluid due to a cold
- To catch a cold: to get a cold
- A check-up: a physical examination by a doctor
- A chesty cough: a cough caused by congestion around the lungs
- Cuts and bruises: minor injuries
- To feel poorly: to feel ill
- A sore throat: inflammation that causes pain when swallowing

- As fit as a fiddle: to be very healthy
- To go down with a cold: to become ill
- To go private: to choose to be treated by commercial healthcare rather than by services offered by the state
- GP: General Practitioner (family doctor)
- To have a filling: to have a tooth repaired
- To have a tooth out: to have a tooth removed
- A heavy cold: a bad cold
- To make an appointment: to arrange a time to see the doctor
- To make a speedy recovery: to recover quickly from an illness
- To phone in sick: to call work to explain you won't be attending work due to illness
- Prescription charges: money the patient pays for medicine authorised by a doctor
- To pull a muscle: to strain a muscle
- A runny nose: a nose that has liquid coming out of it

8. BOOKS AND FILMS

- An action movie: a film with fast moving scenes, often containing violence
- To be engrossed in: to be completely focused on one thing
- Bedtime reading: something to read in bed before you go to sleep
- To be a big reader: someone who reads a lot
- To be based on: to use as a model
- A box office hit: a financially successful film
- To be heavy-going: difficult to read
- A blockbuster: a film that is a big commercial success
- To catch the latest movie: to see a film that has just come out
- The central character: the main person in a film or book
- A classic: of the highest quality

- To come highly recommended: to be praised by another person
- Couldn't put it down: wasn't able to stop reading a book
- An e-book: a digital book
- An e-reader: a device for reading e-books
- To flick through: to look quickly through a book
- To get a good/bad review: to receive positive or negative feedback
- To go on general release: when a film can be seen by the general public
- Hardback: a book with a rigid cover (see 'paperback' below)
- A historical novel: a story set in the past
- A low budget film: a film made with a small amount of money
- On the big screen: at the cinema
- A page turner: a book that you want to keep reading
- Paperback: a book with a flexible cover (see 'hardback' above)

- Plot: the main events in a film or book
- To read something from cover to cover: to read a book from the first page to the last
- Sci-fi: science fiction
- To see a film: to see a film at the cinema (see 'watch a film' below)
- The setting: where the action takes place
- Showings: performances of a film
- Soundtrack: the music that accompanies a film
- Special effects: the visuals or sounds that are added to a film which are difficult to produce naturally
- To take out (a book from the library): to borrow a book from the library
- To tell the story of: to outline the details of someone's life or an event
- To watch a film: to watch a film on TV (see 'to see a film' above)

9. ACCOMMODATION

- (all the) mod cons: technology at home that makes jobs easier such as a washing machine, dishwasher etc.
- Apartment block: a large building made up of smaller units of apartments
- Back garden: a garden at the rear of the house
- Detached house: a house that is not physically connected to another property
- To do up a property: to repair an old building
- Dream home: a home you regard as perfect
- First-time buyer: someone buying a property for the first time, especially when taking out a loan (mortgage)
- Fully-furnished: a rented property with all furniture included
- To get on the property ladder: to buy a property with the aim of buying another bigger or more expensive one later in life
- Hall of residence: a college or university building where students live

- Home comforts: things that make a home feel comfortable to live in
- House-hunting: looking for a property to live in
- House-warming party: a party to celebrate moving into a new home
- Ideal home: a perfect home
- To live on campus: to live on the university or college grounds
- Mobile home: a home that can be moved by a vehicle or one that has its own engine
- To move into: to begin to live in a property
- To own your own home: to have bought the property you live in
- To pay rent in advance: weekly or monthly rent paid at the beginning of the week or month
- Permanent address: a fixed address
- Property market: the buying and selling of land or buildings
- To put down a deposit: to pay an amount of money as the first in a series of future payments

- Rented accommodation: property owned by someone else and for which a person pays a fixed amount to live in
- Single room: a room for one person
- Spacious room: a large room
- Student digs: student accommodation
- The suburbs: a residential area on the edge of towns or cities
- To take out a mortgage: to borrow a large amount of money, paid back over several years, in order to buy a house
- Terraced house: a house connected on both sides by other properties

10. CLOTHING AND ACCESSORIES

- Belt: a strip of leather or material worn around the waist to support clothes (hold them in place).
- Bikini: a bikini is typically worn by women when swimming or sunbathing. It consists of two separate parts, the top part and the bottom part.
- Blouse: a piece of clothing for women and girls that is worn on the upper part of the body.
- Boots: a sturdy item of footwear covering the foot, ankle, and sometimes the lower part of the leg.
- Boxers (boxer shorts): men's underwear that generally fits loosely and is similar in shape to shorts. They are made of a lighter fabric than those used for shorts.
- Bra: women's underwear that supports the breasts.
- Cardigan: a cardigan is usually made of wool and is similar to a jumper/sweater.
- Cap: a type of soft, light hat that has a curved part sticking out at the front of it. Sometimes it is called a baseball cap.

- Cargo pants: loose fitting pants (trousers) with large pockets on the outside of the legs. These are mainly used for outdoor activities.
- Coat: an outer piece of clothing that is worn over the top of other clothes for extra warmth
- Dress: a piece of clothing (typically for women or girls) that covers the top half of the body and hangs down over the legs.
- Evening gown / evening dress: a long flowing dress worn to a formal event or special occasion that usually takes place in the evening.
- Gloves: a piece of clothing worn on the hands (and wrists) for warmth or protection.
- G-string: a type of underwear that consists of a narrow strip of cloth between the person's legs that covers their private parts. It is attached to a waistband or string around the waist. Sometimes it is called a thong.
- Hat: a covering for the head which is worn for warmth, as a fashion item, or as part of a uniform. A hat is not joined to any other item of clothing.
- Hoodie: a sweatshirt with a hood for covering the head. Sometimes it is written as hoody.
- Jacket: a jacket is a short coat. It only extends to the waist or the hips. It has long sleeves and a fastening down the front.

- Jeans: trousers made of denim that are worn informally.
- Denim: is a strong cotton cloth.
- Leggings: leggings are skin-tight garments that cover the legs and hips/waist but not the feet.
- Tights: are similar but cover the feet and must be worn under another garment.
- Mittens: a type of glove with one section for the thumb and one section for the other four fingers.
- Overalls / dungarees: a piece of clothing that covers both the upper and lower parts of the body and is usually worn over other clothes in order to protect them from dirt, paint, etc. They have straps going over the shoulders to hold them in place.
- Pajamas / pyjamas: soft loose clothing that is worn in bed. They consist of trousers (pants) and a type of shirt
- Panties / knickers: panties are short underpants worn by women and girls. They cover the area from the waist to the tops of the legs.
- Pants / trousers: an outer piece of clothing that covers the lower part of the body from the waist to the ankles. They consist of separate sections for each leg that are joined at the top.

- Pantyhose: thin translucent legwear that women use to cover the body from the waist to the toes. They are often worn under short dresses to hide visible veins, scars, and blemishes. They are often made of nylon or sometimes silk.
- Polo shirt: a casual shirt with short sleeves, a collar, and buttons at the front near the neck.
- Pullover: see sweater / jumper.
- Raincoat: a long coat made from waterproof / water-resistant fabric to protect the wearer from getting wet in the rain.
- Scarf: a length of fabric (usually wool) worn around the neck (or head / shoulders) to keep the person warm.
- Shawl: a large piece of cloth / fabric worn by women over the shoulders, upper body or head.
- Shirt: an item of clothing that covers the upper part of the body. A shirt has a collar, buttons down the front of it and can have long sleeves or short sleeves.
- Shoes: coverings for the feet. They are typically made of leather and have a sturdy thick sole (sole = base of the shoe). Most shoes have shoelaces to make the shoe fit tighter to the foot.
- Boots: when the shoes cover the ankle or lower leg, they are called boots.

- **Shorts:** a type of trousers that are short with the leg sections only reaching above the knees.
- **Skirt:** a woman's outer garment that hangs from the waist and does not have individual sections for the legs. It normally hangs to around the knees though can be longer or shorter. A short skirt is called a mini-skirt.
- **Slacks:** a pair of casual pants / trousers.
- **Socks:** an item of clothing made from soft material (wool, cotton, etc.) That covers your foot and sometimes the lower part of the leg.
- **Suit:** a suit is generally used on formal occasions or when doing business. A suit contains a formal pair of trousers (pants) and a jacket of the same material. People usually wear a long-sleeved shirt and a tie with a suit.
- **Sweater / jumper:** a sweater / jumper is usually made of wool and you wear it over a shirt to keep you warm in winter. They have long sleeves.
- **Sweatpants:** soft casual pants typically worn in a gym or for relaxing at home. It has an elastic waist with drawstrings. They are usually loose and keep you warm. Sometimes they are called tracksuit bottoms.
- **Sweatshirt:** an informal piece of clothing for the upper part of the body. It is made of thick cotton and has long sleeves. It is generally used for sport or as leisurewear.

- Swimming trunks: shorts worn by men for swimming.
- Swimsuit: a single garment typically worn by women when swimming. A swimsuit can also be called a swimming suit.
- Tank top: a piece of clothing that covers the upper part of the body. It has no arms and no collar with a u-shaped opening at the neck. It doesn't have any buttons.
- Tie: a long, thin piece of material that is worn under a shirt collar and tied in a knot at the front with the rest of it hanging down in front of the shirt.
- Tracksuit: a tracksuit is a pair of sweatpants and a sweatshirt that are usually worn when playing sport or training for a sport.
- Trench coat: a loose long coat with a belt. Usually one side of the front of the coat goes over the other side to create a double layer.
- T-shirt: an informal cotton shirt with short sleeves and no collar. It is typically used in summer.
- Tuxedo: a man's black (or white) dinner jacket worn at formal social events, usually in the evening. It is worn with matching trousers / pants and a box tie.

- Underpants: a piece of underwear (a garment that is used under clothes) covering the area between the waist and the tops of the legs. Sometimes they are called briefs. They are mainly worn by men. Women wear panties or knickers.
- Wedding dress: a dress worn by the bride at her wedding. It is traditionally long and white.
- Windbreaker: a wind-resistant jacket. The cuffs usually have elastic that fit closely to wrists to stop the wind from going up the sleeves. A windbreaker helps protect the wearer from feeling the wind.
- Vest / waistcoat: a piece of clothing that covers the upper body but has no arms or collar. It is worn over a shirt and usually has buttons or a zipper down the front.

11. FASHION

- To be on trend: to be very fashionable
- Casual clothes: not formal
- Classic style: a simple, traditional style that is always fashionable
- Designer label: a well-known company that makes (often expensive) clothing
- Dressed to kill: wearing clothes that attract admirers
- To dress for the occasion: to wear clothes suitable for a particular event
- Fashionable: in fashion
- Fashion house: a company that sells (usually expensive) new styles in clothes
- Fashion icon: a person who is famous for their sense of fashion
- Fashion show: an event where models show off the latest in fashion designs

- To get dressed up: to put on nice clothes, often to go out somewhere special
- To go out of fashion: to not be in fashion any more
- Hand-me-downs: clothes that are passed down from older brothers or sisters to their younger siblings
- To have an eye for (fashion): to be a good judge of
- To have a sense of style: the ability to wear clothes that look stylish
- The height of fashion: very fashionable
- To keep up with the latest fashion: to wear the latest fashions
- To look good in: to wear something that suits you
- To mix and match: to wear different styles or items of clothing that aren't part of a set outfit
- Must-have: something that is highly fashionable and therefore in demand
- Off the peg: clothing that is ready made
- Old fashioned: not in fashion any more
- On the catwalk: the stage that models walk along to show off the latest fashions

- A slave to fashion: someone who always feel the need to wear the latest fashions
- Smart clothes: the kind of clothes worn for a formal event
- To suit someone: to look good on someone
- To take pride in one's appearance: to pay attention to how one looks
- Timeless: something that doesn't go out of fashion
- Vintage clothes: clothes from an earlier period
- Well-dressed: to be dressed attractively

12. BEAUTY SALON SERVICES

- Facial (noun): a beauty treatment to make the skin of the face soft, smooth and bright with creams, lotions or face masks.
- Manicure (noun): a beauty treatment to make hands and fingernails healthy, soft and good-looking
- Pedicure (noun): a beauty treatment to make feet and toenails healthy, soft and good-looking
- Blow-dry (noun): a beauty treatment that involves drying and shaping hair
- Dye (verb): to give your hair a new colour by using a substance
- Curl (verb): to give hair a curved shape by using hair rollers or curling iron
- Perm (verb): to give your hair curl for a long time using chemicals. It is also known as 'permanent wave'
- Perm (noun): a chemical treatment to give your hair curl for a long time
- Shampoo (verb): to wash your hair with shampoo [liquid for cleaning hair]

- Straighten (verb): to make hair straight by using a flat iron (also called straightener)
- Trim (verb): to make hair tidy by cutting it
- Rinse (verb): to use clean water in order to remove soap or dirt
- Wax (verb) : to remove hair by using hot wax or wax strip

13. PEOPLE:

PERSONALITY AND CHARACTER

- To be the life and soul of the party: a fun person, someone who is the centre of activity
- To bend over backwards: to try very hard to help someone
- Broad-minded: prepared to accept other views or behaviours
- Easy-going: relaxed and not easily worried about anything
- Extrovert: an energetic person who likes the company of others
- Fair-minded: to treat people equally
- Fun-loving: to enjoy having fun
- To hide one's light under a bushel: to hide one's talents and skills
- Good company: enjoyable to socialise with

- Good sense of humour: the ability to understand what is funny
- Introvert: someone who is shy
- Laid-back: see 'easy-going'
- To lose one's temper: to suddenly become angry
- Narrow minded: opposite of 'broad-minded' (see above)
- Painfully shy: very shy
- To put others first: to think of others before yourself
- Quick-tempered: to become angry quickly
- Reserved: shy
- Self-assured: confident
- Self-centred: thinks only of oneself
- Self-confident: believes in one's own ability or knowledge
- Self-effacing: to not try to get the attention of others (especially in terms of hiding one's skills or abilities)
- To take after: to be like (often another member of the family)

- Thick-skinned: not easily affected by criticism
- Trustworthy: can be trusted
- Two-faced: not honest or sincere. Will say one thing to someone to their face and another when they are not present.
- To balance the books: to not spend more money than you are earning
- To be self-employed: to work for yourself/to not work for an employer
- To cold call: to make a sales call to someone without asking them for permission first
- Cut throat competition: when one company lowers its prices, forcing other companies to do the same, sometimes to a point where business becomes unprofitable
- To do market research: to do research into what potential customers would or wouldn't buy
- To draw up a business plan: to write a plan for a new business
- To drum up business: to try to get customers
- To earn a living: to earn money

- To go bust: when a business is forced to close because it is unsuccessful
- Cash flow: the money coming in and going out of a business
- To go into business with: to join another person to start or expand a business
- To go it alone: to start your own business
- To go under: (see 'to go bust')
- To have a web presence: to have a website or social media profile that showcases your business
- To launch a product: to start selling and promoting a new product
- To lay someone off: when a company ends an employee's contract of employment
- Lifestyle business: a business that is set up to bring in a sufficient income and no more
- To make a profit: to earn more money than it costs to run the business
- Niche business: a business that serves a small, particular market

- To raise a company profile: to make more people aware of a business
- To run your own business: to have a business of your own
- Sales figures: a report of the income a company generates through sales of products or services
- To set up a business: to start a business
- Stiff competition: strong competition from other companies in the same area of work
- To take on employees: to employ people
- To take out a loan: to borrow money
- To win a contract: when a business gets legally-binding work with an individual or company
- To work for yourself: (see 'to be self-employed')

14. BUSINESS

- To balance the books: to not spend more money than you are earning
- To be self-employed: to work for yourself/to not work for an employer
- To cold call: to make a sales call to someone without asking them for permission first
- Cut throat competition: when one company lowers its prices, forcing other companies to do the same, sometimes to a point where business becomes unprofitable
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- To work for yourself: (see 'to be self-employed')

15. PEOPLE: PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

- To bear a striking resemblance: to look very similar to
- Cropped hair: very short hair
- Dishevelled hair: untidy hair
- To dress up to the nines: to dress very smartly or glamorously
- Fair hair: light-coloured hair
- To be fair-skinned: light skinned
- To get done up: to dress smartly
- To be getting on a bit: to be getting old
- To go grey: to have hair that is turning grey
- To be good looking: to be attractive
- To grow old gracefully: to act in a way that embraces the fact you are getting older
- To be hard of hearing: to find it difficult to hear
- In his/her 30s/40s: to be 20/30 something

- Scruffy: dressed untidily
- To look young for your age: to look younger than you are
- To lose one's figure: to have a figure that has lost its toned shape
- Complexion: natural skin colour and texture
- Make up: cosmetics
- Medium height: average height
- Middle-aged: approximately between 45-65
- To never have a hair out of place: perfectly styled hair
- To be overweight: to weigh more than is regarded as healthy
- Pointed face: the opposite of a round face
- Shoulder-length hair: hair that comes down to the shoulders and no further
- Slender figure: a figure that is tall and slim
- Slim figure: attractively thin
- Thick hair: a lot of hair

- To wear glasses: to use spectacles
- To be well-built: to be muscular
- To be well-turned out: to look smart
- Youthful appearance: to look young

16. TOWNS AND CITIES

- Boarded up shops: shops that are no longer doing business
- Chain stores: well-known brands with shops in multiple cities
- To close down: to stop doing business
- Fashionable boutiques: fashionable clothes shops
- To get around: to travel around
- High-rise flats: multi-story apartments
- Inner-city: the central part of a city where people live and where conditions are often poor
- In the suburbs: the outer area of large towns and cities where people live
- Lively bars/restaurants: bars or restaurants with a good atmosphere
- Local facilities: local buildings or services serving the public
- Multi-story car parks: car parks on several floors

- Office block: a large building that contains offices
- Out of town shopping centre/retail park: large shopping centres outside of the town or city
- Pavement cafe: cafes with tables outside on the pavement
- Places of interest: buildings that have a particular interest for visitors
-
- Poor housing: housing that is not in good condition
- Public spaces: areas in a town or city that are open to the public
- Public transport system: public vehicles such as buses and trains that operate at regular times on fixed routes
-
- Residential area: an area where people live
- Run down: old and of a poor standard
- Shopping centre: an area consisting of multiple shops
- Shopping malls: large indoor shopping centres
- Sprawling city: a city that has grown over time and which covers a wide area
- Tourist attraction: a place of interest to tourists

- Traffic congestion: heavy traffic making it difficult to move around a town or city
- Upmarket shops: expensive fashionable shops

17. WEATHER

- To be below freezing: below zero degrees Celsius
- Bitterly cold: very cold and unpleasant
- A blanket of snow: a complete covering of snow
- Boiling hot: very hot (informal)
- Changeable: weather that often changes
- A change in the weather: when weather conditions change
- Clear blue skies: a sky without clouds
- To clear up: when clouds or rain disappear
- To come out (the sun): when the sun appears out of a cloudy sky
- A cold spell: a short period of cold weather
- To dress up warm: to wear warm clothes to protect yourself against wintry conditions
- A drop of rain: a little bit of rain
- A flash flood: a sudden and severe flood

- Freezing cold: very cold (informal)
- To get caught in the rain: to be outside when it rains unexpectedly
- To get drenched: to get very wet
- Heatstroke: a serious condition caused by being too long in hot weather
- A heatwave: a period of very hot weather
- Heavy rain: intense rainfall
- Long-range forecast: the weather forecast for several days or weeks ahead
- Mild climate: a climate without extreme weather conditions
- Mild winter: a winter that isn't particularly cold
- Not a cloud in the sky: see 'clear blue skies' above
- To pour down: to rain heavily
- To be rained off: to be cancelled or postponed due to poor weather
- Sunny spells: short periods of sunny weather

- Thick fog: a dense fog that makes visibility very poor
- Torrential rain: see 'heavy rain' above
- Tropical storm: a storm typical of ones that you find in tropical climates
- Weather forecast: a TV/radio programme or section in a newspaper/magazine which predicts weather conditions

18. SHOPPING

- Advertising campaign: a series of advertisements to persuade people to buy something
- Big brand names: large well-known companies or product names
- To be careful with money: to not over-spend
- Carrier bag: bags (usually plastic) supplied by shops
- Customer service: the degree to which customers are treated well
- To get into debt: to owe money
- To give someone the hard sell: to put pressure on someone to buy something
- High street names: well-known shops
- Independent stores: small shops independent of large companies
- Local shops: community shops
- Loyalty card: a card issued by a shop to allow customers to save money on the basis of what they spend

- Must-have product: a product that is very popular that a lot of people want to have
- To be on a tight budget: to have a limited amount of money to spend
- To be on commission: to pay someone in relation to the amount they sell
- A pay in cash: to pay for something using coins or paper money
- To pay the full price: to pay the full amount for something
- To pick up a bargain: to buy something much cheaper than the normal price
- To run up a credit card bill: to owe money on a credit card
- To shop around: to try different shops to find the best deal
- Shop assistant: the person who serves customers
- To shop until you drop: to do a lot of shopping
- To slash prices: to reduce prices a great deal
- To snap up a bargain: to buy something quickly that is being sold cheaply

- Summer sales: a period in the year when things are sold cheaply
- To try something on: to see if an item of clothing fits or is suitable
- To be value for money: to be worth the cost
- Window shopping: to visit a store to look at items without the intention of buying anything

19. ENVIRONMENT

- Air quality: the cleanliness of the air we breathe
- To become extinct: to no longer exist
- To be under threat: to be in danger of becoming extinct
- Climate change: the change in worldwide weather patterns
- To die out: see 'to become extinct'
- Endangered species: categories of animals or plants that are in danger of becoming extinct
- Energy conservation: the careful management of energy resources to ensure they last as long as possible
- Environmentally friendly: behaviour and products that do not harm the environment
- Exhaust fumes: the toxic gases given off by vehicles powered by petrol
- Flash floods: floods that happen quickly
- Fossil fuels: energy resources like gas and oil that are produced deep below the ground over millions of years

- To get back to nature: to live a life that is closer to nature
- Global warming: the increasing temperature of the world brought about by gases such as carbon dioxide
- Heavy industry: the manufacture of heavy articles and materials in large numbers
- Humanitarian aid: the act of showing support to people struggling to survive
- Impact on: the effect on
- Loss of habitat: the decline in areas of land where animals and plants would normally exist
- Man-made disaster: widespread damage or loss of life brought about by the action of humans
- Natural disaster: an event such as an earthquake, flood or hurricane which causes widespread damage or loss of life
- Natural environment: the place where animals and plants would normally be found in nature
- The natural world: the world of nature
- Oil spill: waste usually deposited in the seas and oceans after an accident at sea
- Poaching: to hunt and kill wild animals illegally

- Pollution levels: the amount of toxic waste
- Pressure group: a group of people who try to raise awareness of issues and try to affect the views and actions of people and organisations
- Toxic waste: poisonous, unwanted rubbish often produced by industrial processes
- Future generations: the people who live after us

20. ADVERTISING

- Advertising agency: a company that creates adverts for other companies
- Advertising budget: the amount of money a company decides to spend on advertising
- Brand awareness: how well people know a particular brand
- Brand loyalty: the degree to which people continue to buy from the same brand or company
- Buy and sell: often used to refer to the buying and selling of items between individuals
- Call to action: something that encourages someone to take a particular action, such as making a purchase or clicking a link on a website
- Celebrity endorsement: to have a well-known person promote a product
- Classified ads: small advertisements often put in a newspaper or magazine by individuals
- To cold call: to call someone with the aim of selling something without them asking you to do so

- Commercial break: the short period during TV programmes when advertisements are shown
- Commercial channel: TV channels that make money from showing advertisements
- To go viral: to quickly become extremely popular on the internet through social media
- Junk mail: unwanted promotional leaflets and letters
- To launch a product: to introduce a new product
- Mailing list: a list of names and contact details used by a company to send information and advertisements
- Mass media: large media outlets like TV, newspapers and magazines
- Niche product: a product that is aimed at a distinct group of people
- To place an advert: to put an advert somewhere
- Press release: something written by a company for newspapers and magazines and websites to share and publish
- Prime time: the time during the viewing schedule when most people watch TV or listen to a broadcast

- Product placement: to advertise a product by using it as a prop in a TV show or film
- Sales page: a page specifically used to promote a product or service
- To show adverts: to display adverts on TV
- Social media: websites that enable users to create and share content or to participate in social networking.
- Spam email: unwanted, promotional email
- Target audience: the people a company want to sell their product or service to
- Word of mouth: recommendations made by individuals to other individuals about a product of service

21. TYPES OF FOOD

VEGETABLES:

- Bulb (noun): a round underground part of certain plants like onion and garlic plants
- Greens (noun): green vegetables
- Leaf vegetable (noun): a leaf or leafy plant that's eaten as a vegetable, like spinach.
- Legume (noun): a seed that grows in a pod, like a pea or bean.
- Raw (adjective): not cooked.
- Root vegetable (noun): a vegetable that grows under the ground, like potato and carrot.
- Salad vegetable (noun): a vegetable that's often used in salads.
- Vegetable (noun): part of a plant that can be cooked and eaten with a main course.

FRUITS

- Berry (noun): any small juicy fruit with many tiny seeds like a strawberry.

- Citrus fruit (noun): a fruit with lots of Vitamin C like an orange or lemon.
- Dried fruit (noun): fruit that's had water removed from it, like raisins.
- Fruit (noun): part of a plant that has seeds or a stone and is eaten raw when ripe.
- Melon (noun): a large round fruit with a hard skin and soft flesh inside.
- Stone fruit (also drupe) (noun): a fruit with soft flesh around a large stone, like a plum or peach.
- Ripe (adjective): (of fruit only) ready to eat after growing to full size.
- Temperate fruit (noun): any fruit that only grows in a cool or cold climate.
- Tropical fruit (noun): any fruit that grows in a warm, tropical climate.

GRAINS, NUTS AND BEANS

- Bean (noun): an edible seed, often kidney-shaped, that grows in a seedpod.
- Breakfast cereal (or cereal) (noun): breakfast food made from roasted grain, esp. Wheat, corn or oats.

- Cereal (noun): 1. A plant that produces edible grain, like rice and wheat 2. Breakfast cereal.
- Edible (adjective): safe and tasting good enough to eat.
- Flour (noun): a powder made by grinding grain.
- Grain (noun): seeds used as food, like wheat, rice and millet.
- Grind (verb): to crush something into tiny pieces.
- Legume (noun): a plant with a seedpod containing beans or peas.
- Nut (noun): a hard, dry fruit with seeds inside a hard, woody shell.
- Nutcracker (noun): a tool for breaking open the hard shells of nuts.
- Seedpod (also pod) (noun): the long structure of legumes in which several peas or beans grow.

MEAT AND POULTRY

- Bacon (noun): meat from the back or sides of a pig that's cured and sliced.
- Beef (noun): meat from a cow, bull or ox.

- Breast (noun): meat from the front of a bird.
- Chop (noun): a small cut of meat, usually lamb or pork, from near the ribs.
- Cure (verb): to preserve meat by smoking, salting or drying.
- Cut (noun): a piece of meat cut from a certain part of an animal.
- Dice (verb): to cut food into small cubes or square-shaped pieces.
- Drumstick (noun): a cooked chicken leg.
- Free-range (adjective): (of poultry) free to live naturally outside instead of being kept inside a farm building.
- Game (noun): 1. Wild animals and birds hunted by people 2. Meat from hunted animals and birds.
- Ham (noun): cured meat from a pig's upper leg, usually sliced.
- Lamb (noun): 1. A young sheep 2. Meat from a young sheep.
- Meat (noun): animal or bird flesh eaten as food.
- Mince (verb): to cut meat into tiny pieces, often with a machine called a mincer.

- Mutton (noun): meat from an adult sheep.
- Offal (noun): organs from an animal or bird eaten as food, like liver, heart and kidney.
- Pork (noun): meat from a pig.
- Poultry (noun): 1. Birds kept for their meat or eggs 2. Meat from these birds.
- Sausage (noun): minced meat in a long tube of skin, usually fried.
- Slaughter (verb): to kill an animal for its meat.
- Spare ribs (noun): a cut of pork or beef that contains rib bones.
- Steak (noun): a thick slice of high-quality beef.
- Tripe (noun): the stomach of a sheep or cow eaten as food.
- Veal (noun): meat from a calf or young cow.
- DAIRY ITEMS
- Blue cheese (noun): cheese containing blue mould, such as Stilton and Danish Blue.
- Butter (noun): a solid, pale yellow dairy food made by churning cream.

- Cheese (noun): a soft or hard food made from milk curds that's used in cooking or eaten on crackers, bread, etc.
- Cooking cheese (noun): any cheese that's mostly used in cooking.
- Cottage cheese (noun): soft, lumpy white cheese made from skimmed milk curds.
- Cream (noun): thick, high-fat liquid from milk that's used in cooking and with desserts.
- Cream cheese (noun): a soft smooth white cheese with a very mild taste.
- Dairy foods (noun): milk and all the foods made from milk.
- Feta (noun): a soft white goat's milk cheese from Greece.
- Gelato (noun): Italian-style ice cream.
- Infant formula or baby formula (noun): a processed baby food made with powdered milk.
- Margarine (noun): a butter-like substance made from vegetable oils or animal fats.
- Milk¹ (noun): 1. A natural liquid food that female mammals produce for their young 2. Cow's milk.

- Milk² (verb): to get milk from a cow or other animal, either by hand or with a milking machine.
- Mould¹ (also "mold" US spelling) (noun): a container that gives a solidifying liquid its final shape.
- Mould² (noun): tiny green, blue, or white fungi that can grow on or in certain foods.
- Powdered milk (noun): a powder made from dried milk.
- Processed cheese (noun): cheese made in a factory with many added chemicals.
- Skimmed milk (also US "skim milk") (noun): milk that's had the cream taken out of it.
- Swiss cheese (noun): any semi-hard cheese with holes in it.
- Table cheese (noun): any cheese that's meant to be served at table rather than used in cooking.
- Yoghurt or yogurt (noun): a soft dairy food made by fermenting milk.

22. MUSIC

- Artist (noun): a professional singer, musician or songwriter.
- Art music (noun): music written and performed by professional musicians mostly for the upper classes, like classical Indian music and European opera.
- Beat (noun): the regular pulse in music that dancers move to and audiences clap to.
- Classical music (noun): European orchestral and keyboard music that's written by composers.
- Country music (noun): a genre of American music with origins in the rural folk music of Europe.
- Folk music (noun): traditional music from a particular region or country.
- Genre (noun): a kind or style of music, movie, TV show, painting, etc.
- Harmony (noun): the combining of musical notes that sound good when played or sung together.
- Hip hop (also "rap") (noun): a musical genre in which artists rap over beats and sampled sounds.
- Jazz (noun): a genre in which artists improvise within a rhythmic and harmonic framework.

- Latin music (noun): a genre of popular music in Latin America and Spain that has complex rhythms.
- Live (adjective): played at a concert in front of an audience.
- Lyrics (noun): the words of a song.
- Melody (noun): a tune, or the notes of a song.
- Pop music (noun): a popular music genre with short, melodic songs that are easy to remember.
- Popular music (noun): music that many people like and buy, like rock music and heavy metal, hip hop and rap, pop songs, etc.
- Recording (noun): a piece of music that's recorded in a studio or at a concert.
- Rhythm (noun): a pattern of beats and sounds that musicians play in time to and dancers move to.
- Rock music (noun): rhythmic blues-based music played on guitar, bass, drums, etc.
- Traditional music (noun): music that developed over a very long time, like traditional African drumming and Chinese folk songs.
- Acoustic (adjective): without inbuilt electrical equipment to amplify the sound.

- Album (noun): a collection of songs released as a digital download or a 12-inch LP record.
- Alternative hip hop (noun): any style that isn't mainstream commercial hip hop.
- Alternative rock (noun): non-mainstream rock music inspired by punk and post-punk.
- Ambient music (noun): calming, atmospheric background music.
- Amplify (verb): to make sounds louder, esp. By using electrical equipment.
- Artist (noun): a professional singer, musician or songwriter.
- Art music (noun): music written and performed by professional musicians mostly for the upper classes, like classical Indian music and European opera.
- Audio editing software (noun): software used to produce music, movie soundtracks, etc.
- Authentic (adjective): real or genuine.
- Autoharp (noun): a small harp with buttons to press for playing chords.
- Avant-garde (adjective): new, unusual and experimental.

- Backbeat (noun): a beat counted as "two" or "four" in 4/4 rhythm.
- Backing singer (also "backing vocalist") (noun): a singer who gives vocal support to a lead singer.
- Ballad (noun): a slow song usually about love.
- Banjo (noun): an African American stringed instrument based on the African kora.
- Bar (noun): one of many small sections in a piece of music that contains a fixed number of beats.
- Bass (guitar) (noun): an electric guitar with thick strings for playing low "bass" notes.
- Beat (noun): the regular pulse in music that dancers move to and audiences clap to.
- Beats (noun): the breakbeat rhythms that mcs rap to in hip hop music.
- Bebop (noun): a complex style of up-tempo jazz from the 1950s.
- Big band (noun): a large jazz band, esp. One that plays big band jazz.
- Big beat (noun): an EDM genre with breakbeats, heavy bass, vocals and samples.

- Block party (noun): a free party on the streets of a city block.
- Bluegrass (noun): a style of country music based on old-time Appalachian music.
- (the) Blues (noun): African American guitar-based folk music that led to R&B and rock.
- Bpm (noun): beats per minute.
- Boy band (noun): a group of three or more boys or young men who sing and dance.
- Brass (noun): instruments made of brass, like the trumpet, trombone and tuba.
- Break (noun): a moment in which most instruments stop, but one or two continue, esp. Drums.
- Breakbeat (noun): a syncopated jazz or funk rhythm of the sort sampled in hip hop.
- Breakdancing (noun): a style of street-dancing in hip hop culture.
- Breakdown (noun): section of a dance track with less singing and more percussion.
- Call and response (noun): two musical phrases, one of which answers the other.

- Catchy (adjective): enjoyable when first heard, and difficult to forget.
- (the) charts (noun): lists of the best-selling songs of the previous week.
- Chord (noun): three or more notes played together.
- Chorus (noun): the part of a song with the same melody and words each time it's heard.
- Classic (adjective): very good and highly-regarded for a long time.
- Classical music (noun): European orchestral and keyboard music that's written by composers.
- Collaborate (verb): to work together with someone to produce something.
- Commercial (adjective): made in order to be popular and make money.
- Contemporary R&B (noun): recent R&B that mixes soul, pop and hip hop sounds.
- Crossover hit (noun): a country, dance or hip hop song that's on the pop-music charts.
- Country music (noun): a genre of American music with origins in the rural folk music of Europe.

- Country pop (noun): a style that mixes pop and country music.
- Country rock (noun): a style that mixes rock and country music.
- Dance-pop (noun): up-tempo pop music with a dance rhythm.
- Deejay (verb): to perform the skills of a club or hip hop DJ.
- Disco (also "discotheque") (noun): a 70s nightclub in which djs played dance records.
- Disco music (also "disco") (noun): 70s dance music with a steady four-on-the-floor beat.
- DJ (or "disc jockey") (noun): someone who plays records at dance clubs or on radio.
- DJ mixer (noun): a small mixer made for djs.
- Double bass (noun): a large stringed instrument for playing low notes.
- Drop (noun): a point in EDM when the rhythm and sounds suddenly change.
- Drum and bass (or "dnb") (noun): an EDM genre with breakbeats, heavy bass and a fast tempo.

- Drum kit (noun): a set of drums with a bass drum, snare drum, tom-toms, hit-hat and cymbals.
- Drum machine (noun): an electronic instrument that makes sequenced drum sounds.
- Dubstep (noun): an EDM genre with breakbeat rhythms, very heavy bass and a slow tempo.
- Duo (noun): two people who make music or perform together.
- Dynamic (adjective): lively and having a lot of energy.
- EDM (noun): electronic dance music.
- Explicit (adjective): offensive, obscene or "rude" language.
- Fan (noun): someone who likes a particular artist or band very much.
- Feedback (noun): a high-pitched noise made when a microphone is close to a loudspeaker.
- Fiddle (noun): another word for "violin", esp. In country and folk music.
- Flow (noun): the ability to rap rhythmically and stylishly.
- Folk rock (noun): a style that mixes folk and rock music.

- Formula (noun): a method or plan that's believed to succeed.
- Four-on-the-floor (noun): a 4/4 rhythm with bass drum on the beat and hi-hat on the offbeats.
- Funk (or "funk music") (noun): rhythmic groove-based music that developed from soul in the 60s.
- Funky (adjective): having the feel of funk music, esp. Rhythmically.
- Gangsta rap (noun): hardcore-style rap from Los Angeles.
- Genre (noun): a kind or style of music, movie, TV show, painting, etc.
- G-Funk (noun): funk-based subgenre of gangsta rap.
- Glam rock (noun): a rock style in which male artists wore make-up and glamorous clothes.
- Gospel music (noun): rhythmic church music of African American Christians.
- Graffiti art (noun): street art that's drawn, painted or sprayed in public places.
- Groove (noun): a highly-rhythmic pattern repeated for a long time, esp. In funk music.

- Grunge (noun): punk-based alternative rock that developed in the USA in the 90s.
- Hardcore rap (noun): a tough style of New York hip hop music.
- Harmony (noun): the combining of musical notes that sound good when played or sung together.
- Heavy metal (noun): hard rock with heavy bass, complex drumming and singers who scream.
- Hi-hat (noun): a pair of foot-operated cymbals that's part of a drum kit.
- Hillbilly (noun): an impolite word meaning a poor mountain farmer in the U.S.A.
- Hip hop (also "hip hop") (noun): a musical genre in which artists rap over beats and sampled sounds.
- Hit (noun): a best-selling song on the pop-music charts.
- Honky tonk (noun): a country music style known for its powerful, emotional songs.
- Hook (noun): part of a song that's easily remembered, often a chorus.
- Horn section (noun): a group of musicians playing brass instruments and saxophones.

- House (or "house music") (noun): 80s dance music similar to disco but with more electronic sounds.
- House band (noun): a group of session musicians who work for a music company.
- House producer (noun): one of a record company's full-time music producers.
- Hymn (noun): a religious song that's sung in church.
- Improvise (verb): to invent music spontaneously while playing.
- Instrumental (adjective): played on instruments, without vocals.
- Jazz (noun): a genre in which artists improvise within a rhythmic and harmonic framework.
- Jazz rap (noun): rap music made with jazz samples or instruments - Molly doesn't like jazz rap much.
- Latin music (noun): a genre of popular music in Latin America and Spain that has complex rhythms - Latin music makes me want to dance.
- Lead guitar (noun): a guitar on which melodic lines and solos are played - Who's playing lead guitar in your new band?

- Live (adjective): played at a concert in front of an audience.
- Lyrics (noun): the words of a song.
- Mainstream (adjective): normal and preferred by most people.
- Mandolin (noun): a stringed instrument like a guitar with a curved back.
- MC (or "Master of Ceremonies") (noun): a DJ's onstage announcer, esp. One who raps.
- Melody (noun): a tune, or the notes of a song.
- Mixtape (noun): a collection of free tracks, usually downloadable or on cassette tape.
- Modal jazz (noun): jazz that uses Arabic or Indian modes instead of European scales.
- Neo soul (noun): a style that mixes contemporary R&B and 60s or 70s soul.
- Offbeat (noun): a beat between the main beats, often counted as "and" by musicians.
- Old-time music (also "hillbilly music") (noun): country music originating in the Appalachian Mountains of the USA.

- Outlaw country (noun): a style of country music popular in the 1960s.
- Pedal steel guitar (noun): an electric steel guitar on a stand with foot pedals for changing the sound.
- Pop music (noun): a popular music genre with catchy songs that are easy to remember.
- Pop song (noun): any song that follows the pop music formula.
- Pop soul (noun): a style of soul music with a pop-music sound.
- Popular music (noun): music that many people like and buy, like rock music and heavy metal, hip hop and rap, pop songs, etc.
- Post-punk (adjective): of a style of experimental rock that developed after punk.
- Pounding (adjective): having a very strong, loud and steady beat.
- Power chord (noun): a basic chord that can add power to music.
- Producer (noun): someone who oversees the recording of music.

- Progressive EDM (noun): EDM made for listening to as well as dancing to.
- Protest song (noun): a song with lyrics that protest against war, injustice, etc.
- Psychedelic (adjective): related to powerful drugs like LSD.
- Punk (rock) (noun): 70s and 80s rock music with short, fast, noisy songs.
- Rap (1) (noun): a set of lyrics rapped to a hip hop beat.
- Rap (2) (verb): to speak rhythmically in rhymes over a hip hop beat.
- Rapper (noun): an artist who performs raps over a hip hop beat.
- Rave (noun): a large dance party held outdoors or in an empty building.
- Record (noun): a thin disc of black plastic on which recorded music is imprinted and sold.
- Recording (noun): a piece of music that's recorded in a studio or at a concert.
- Recording session (noun): time spent recording in a music studio.

- Reggae music (noun): a genre of music that developed in Jamaica in the 1960s.
- Remix (verb): to change a track's sound-level mix and add effects.
- Reverb (noun): an electronic sound effects similar to an echo.
- Revival (noun): the return to popularity of an old style or form.
- Rhyme (noun): a word that ends with the same sound as another word.
- Rhythm (noun): a pattern of beats and sounds that musicians play in time to and dancers move to.
- Riff (noun): a repeated series of chords or notes, esp. On electric guitar.
- Rockabilly (noun): a style that mixes Western swing and R&B.
- Rock music (noun): rhythmic blues-based music played on guitar, bass, drums, etc.
- Sample (verb): to copy a sound or section of music from a record or audio file.
- Sample-heavy (adjective): having many sampled sounds.

- Scale (noun): a series of notes in a fixed order from lowest to highest.
- Scratching (noun): moving a record quickly on a turntable to create a rhythmic scratching sound.
- Secular (adjective): not religious, or with no connection to religion.
- Session musician (noun): a musician who can be hired to play on a recording.
- Set (noun): a group of songs performed one after the other.
- Singer-songwriter (noun): a musician who writes and performs his or her own songs.
- Single (noun): a song released as a digital download, or as one of two songs on a 7-inch record.
- Standard (noun): a song that is often recorded and performed.
- Stand-up bass (or "string bass") (noun): another word for "double bass", esp. In country music.
- Soul (or "soul music") (noun): a genre that combines elements of gospel music, R&B and pop.

- Soundtrack album (noun): an album containing music made for a film.
- Strings (noun): an orchestral string section with violins, violas, cellos and double bass.
- Swing (noun): up-tempo jazz for dancing played by big bands or jazz orchestras.
- Synthesizer (noun): an instrument that makes and combines electronic sounds.
- Tambourine (noun): an instrument with metal discs that rattles when hit or shaken.
- Techno (noun): an EDM genre from Detroit that led to many subgenres.
- Texture (noun): the musical pattern created when sounds are combined.
- The South (noun): the southeastern part of the USA.
- Tour (verb): to perform concerts in a series of cities or countries.
- Track (noun): a recording of a song or piece of music.
- Traditional music (noun): music that developed over a very long time, like traditional African drumming and Chinese folk songs

- Trance (noun): a subgenre of techno with electronic beats and dreamy textures.
- Tune (noun): a song or melody.
- Turntable (noun): a rotating plate that records sit on while being played.
- Twelve-inch single (noun): a special single that's longer than usual.
- Underground rap (noun): rap music by artists outside the music industry.
- Up-tempo (or "uptempo") (adjective): having a fast beat.
- Verse (noun): the part of a song with the same melody but different words each time it's heard.
- Wah-wah pedal (noun): a pedal pushed with the foot to electronically change a guitar sound.
- Western (country) music (noun): a style of country music that developed in the western states of the USA.
- Western swing (noun): a style that mixes Western music and big-band swing jazz.
- Woodwind (noun): instruments played by blowing across a hole (e.g. Flute) or through a reed (e.g. Saxophone).

- Yearn (verb): to want something very much.
- Yodel (verb): to sing in a way that quickly changes from a very high voice to a normal voice.

23. MOVIES

- Action movie (noun): a movie with many exciting and violent scenes.
- Cast (noun): all the actors and actresses in a movie or TV show.
- Character (noun): one of the people in a story.
- Cinema (noun): a place where movies are shown on a big screen.
- Comedy (noun): a film with lots of funny scenes.
- Director (noun): the person in charge of making a movie.
- Documentary (noun): a film that's about real people, events or issues.
- Drama (noun): a movie about realistic characters in dramatic situations.
- Entertainment (noun): enjoyment from movies, concerts, TV shows, etc.
- Family movie (noun): a movie that both children and adults can enjoy
- Film (noun): another word for "movie" (also "motion picture").

- Genre (noun): a kind or style of music, movie, TV show, painting, etc.
- Horror movie (noun): a movie that frightens and shocks people.
- Movie star (noun): a very popular movie actor or actress.
- Plot (noun): the series of events that form the main story.
- Scene (noun): a small part of a film.
- Sci-fi (or "science fiction") (noun): a genre with stories set in the future or in outer space.
- Screen (noun): the flat surface that a movie is projected onto.

24. FAMILY RELATIVES

- When you have children, you are a **parent**.
- If you are a male parent, you are a **father**.
- If you are female parent, you are a **mother**.
- If one of your children is a boy, he is your **son**.
- If one of your children is a girl, she is your **daughter**.
- When a couple gets married, the man is the **husband**, and the woman is his **wife**.
- A **brother** and **sister** both have the same parents.
- Siblings: Collective word for brother and sister.
- Grandparents: the parents of your parents.
- Grandfather: the father of your father/mother.
- Grandmother: the mother of your father/mother.
- Grandchildren: the children of your children.
- Grandson: the son of one of your children.

- Granddaughter: the daughter of one of your children.
- Great grandfather: the father of your grandfather/grandmother
- Great grandmother: the mother of your grandfather/grandmother
- Uncle: the brother (or brother-in-law) of your mother/father
- Aunt: the sister (or sister-in-law) of your mother/father
- Cousin: the child of your aunt/uncle
- Nephew: the male child of your brother/sister
- Niece: the female child of your brother/sister

25. THE IN-LAWS

- Father-in-law: the father of your spouse
- Mother-in-law: the mother of your spouse
- Son-in-law: the husband of your daughter
- Daughter-in-law: the wife of your son
- Brother-in-law: the husband of your sister
- Sister-in-law: the wife of your brother
- Stepfather: the (new) husband of your mother but not your biological father
- Stepmother: the (new) wife of your father but not your biological mother
- Stepson: the son of your (new) husband / wife (he is not your biological son)
- Stepdaughter: the daughter of your (new) husband / wife (she is not your biological daughter)
- Stepsister: the daughter of your stepmother or stepfather
- Stepbrother: the son of your stepmother or stepfather

- Half-brother: the brother you have only one parent in common with .
- Half-sister: the sister you only have one parent in common with.

26. FREE TIME

- Free time = The time when you are not working, when you can choose what you do.
- Free time = leisure time
- Go to the cinema - to see movies, Bollywood movies (from India), art films, animated films. You can also say go to the movies.
- Watch TV - Different types of television programs are: The News, Soap Operas, Criminal Investigation Dramas, Medical Dramas, Reality TV, Situation Comedies (Sit-Coms), Talk Shows, Documentaries, Cartoons, Game Shows, Sports programs, Movies, Political programs, Religious programs.
- Spend time with family – Doing anything with all family members sitting together.
- Hang out with friends – Going out with friends.
- Surf the internet – to do anything on internet either watching movies, scrolling social media etc.
- Play video games - You can play games on your computer or on a game consoles, like PlayStation, X-Box, Wii, PSP, Gameboy, etc. Either with your friends or family.

- Play a musical instrument – to learn or play any musical instruments like piano, Casio etc.
- Listen to music - Turn up the volume and listen to your favourite type of music.
- Read – to go through any written content, either stories or articles etc.
- Write – to write anything like diary, story or poetry.
- Go to the park - go to the park with your friends or family.
- Go to cultural locations and events - You can go to the museum, to an art gallery or to the zoo to see animals from around the world. You can go to concerts, plays, musicals, dance recitals and opera performances.
- Go shopping - go to shopping malls and areas of the city that are known for shopping to buy clothes or other items.
- Cook – to make any dish in the kitchen.
- Study something – go through any written material either online or offline.
- Art and crafts – to make anything using paper and scissors.

- Gardening – plant any seed or sapling, watering the plants etc.
- Exercise and play a sport – spend time for being healthy, doing exercises or play any sport.

27. BODY PART

- Mouth - you use your mouth to talk, to eat and to breathe.
- Nose - You can smell things with your nose. You can also breathe through your nose.
- Nostrils - these are the two holes in your nose
- Ankle - the joint between your leg and your foot.
- Heart - your heart pumps your blood around your body.
- Lungs - when you breathe, the air goes into your lungs.
- Veins - these transport blood through your body. They are like little tubes.
- Brain - this is your 'thinking machine' inside your head.
- Throat - food goes down this to get to your stomach.
- Liver - the organ that cleans your blood.
- Stomach - your food goes here when you swallow it.

- Kidneys - the organs that process all your body waste.
- Skeleton - all of the bones in your body.
- Ribs - these are the bones that protect the organs in your chest.
- Bones - your skeleton consists of many bones. There are about 206 in your body.
- Skin - it covers almost the entire body and helps keep all the organs and muscles in place.
- Neck - this connects your head with your shoulders and the rest of your body.
- Tongue - the muscle at the bottom of your mouth that tastes things and helps you pronounce words
- Wrinkles - the lines in your skin caused by age. Old people have a lot of wrinkles.

28. PERSONAL INFORMATION

NAMES

- What is your name?
My name is _____.
- What is your surname / last name?
My surname / last name is _____.
- Do you have a nickname?
Yes, my nickname is _____ or No, I don't.

WORK & OCCUPATION

- What do you do?
I am a _____.
- Where do you work?
I work at _____.
- Do you like your job?
Yes, I do. Or No, I don't.
- Why do you like your job?
I like my job because _____.

MARITAL STATUS

- Are you married / single?
Yes, I am. Or No I'm not.
- Do you have a boyfriend / girlfriend?
Yes, I do. Or No, I don't.
- What is your partner's name?
My partner's name is _____.

FAMILY

- Do you have any children?
Yes, I have _____ children. Or No, I don't
- What are their names?
Their names are _____.
- How many brothers and sister do you have?
I have _____ brothers and _____ sisters.

AGE

- How old are you?
I am _____ years old.
- When is your birthday?
My birthday is on the _____ of _____.
- Where were you born?
I was born in _____.

CONTACT INFORMATION

- Where are you from?
I am from _____.
- What is your address?
My address is _____.
- What is your phone number?
My phone number is _____.
- What is your cell phone number?
My cell phone number is _____.
- Do you live with your parents?
Yes, I do. Or No, I don't.
- Do you live alone?
Yes, I do. Or No, I don't.
- Who do you live with?
I live with my _____.
- Do you live in a house or an apartment?
I live in a/an _____.
- What is your e-mail address?
My e-mail address is _____.

FREE TIME ACTIVITIES

- What do you do in your free time?
In my free time I _____.
- What are your hobbies?
My hobbies are _____.
- What type of music do you like?
I like _____ music.
- Do you have a favourite singer or group?
My favourite singer / group is _____.
- What types of movies do you like?
I like _____ movies.
- Do you like to read?
Yes, I do. Or No, I don't.
- What do you like to read?
I like to read _____.

HABITS

- Do you have any bad habits?
Yes, one of my bad habits is _____.
- Do you snore?
Yes, I do. Or No, I don't.
- Do you smoke?
Yes, I do. Or No, I don't.

- How many cigarettes do you smoke a day?
I smoke _____ cigarettes a day.

OTHER PERSONAL INFORMATION

- What is your favourite food?
My favourite food is _____.
- Is there any food that you do not like?
Yes, I don't like _____. Or I like all food.
- What is your favourite colour?
My favourite colour is _____.
- Why do you want to learn English?
I want to learn English because _____.
- What languages do you speak?
I speak _____.
- Do you have any pets?
Yes, I do. Or No, I don't.
- What pets do you have?
I have _____.
- What are their names?
Their names are _____.
- Which sports do you like?
The sport I like is _____.

- Do you have a favourite team?
My favourite team is _____.
- What is something you do well?
I am good at _____.
- What is something you do not do well?
I am bad at _____.
- Are you romantic?
_____ romantic.
- Do you have any tattoos?
Yes, I do. Or No, I don't.
- Describe yourself using only two words.
I am _____ and _____.
- What makes you happy?
I am happy when _____.
- Are you a good cook/singer/driver?
Yes, I am. Or No, I'm not.

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Height

- Short - Medium height - Tall

Weight

- Skinny - Thin - Slim - Medium weight - chubby - fat - overweight - obese

Skin Colour

- Fair-skinned - Tanned - Dark-skinned

Hair (Length)

- Short - Medium length - Long

Hair (Style)

- Straight - Wavy - Curly

Facial Features

- Beard - Black Eye - Moustache - Pimples

Other Features

- Mole - Scar - Wart - Wrinkles

29. PLACES IN A CITY

- Airport - the place you go when you want to travel by plane to another city.
- Bakery - you can buy fresh bread and cakes here.
- Bank - you deposit or withdraw/take out your money here. You can cash a cheque.
- Bookstore - a place where you can buy books and magazines.
- Bus station - the place you go when you want to travel by bus to another city.
- Butcher's - they sell fresh meat.
- Café - you can buy a cup of coffee and cakes or sandwiches.
- Church - a religious place of worship.
- Court - the place where they have trials
- Craft market - a place that sells typical products (normally hand-made) of a region/country.

- Department store - a large store that sells clothes, household appliances etc. In sections.
- Cinema/movies - you can see the latest movies here. Many people eat popcorn while they're here.
- Fire station - the building where firefighters keep their equipment including the fire engine.
- Gas / petrol station - the place you go to put petrol (gas) in your car.
- Gym - you can do exercises, weight training and keep fit here.
- Hairdresser's - you go here when you want to cut your hair.
- Hospital - you go here when you need an operation or someone is going to have a baby.
- Hotel - where you sleep when you visit another city.
- Gallery - you can see paintings and other works of art.
- Jail / prison - criminals are sent here by a judge for a number of days or years.
- Laundromat / launderette - a place where you can wash your clothes in coin-operated machines.

- Library - a place where you can read and borrow books.
- Museum - you can see many old objects (and sometimes paintings)
- Pharmacy/drugstore - you can buy medicine here.
- Police station - you are taken here when you break the law and are arrested
- Pub - a place where you can buy a beer or other types alcoholic drinks
- Park - An area of public land in a city that contains an area of grass where you can rest, play or walk your dog. Sometimes children can play on swings, a slide or a climbing frame here.
- Restaurant - you go here when you don't want to cook at home. They prepare meals for you.
- School - a place where children learn. You normally start school at the age of 5.
- Square - an open area within a city in the shape of a square. It is usually the heart of the city.
- Supermarket - a large store that sells food, drinks and household items
- Zoo - a place where you can see many types of animals in cages.

30. TEMPERATURE

- Boiling: very hot, often used in negative contexts
- Humid: hot and damp. It makes you sweat a lot
- Muggy: warm and damp in an unpleasant way
- Scorching: very hot, often used in positive contexts
- Stifling: hot and you can hardly breath
- Sweltering: hot and uncomfortable

31. FOOD

- To be full up: to eat to the point that you can no longer eat any more
- To be starving hungry: an exaggerated way of saying you are very hungry
- To bolt something down: to eat something very quickly
- To be dying of hunger: an exaggerated way of saying you are hungry
- To eat a balanced diet: to eat the correct types and amounts of food
- To eat like a horse: to eat a lot
- To follow a recipe: to cook a meal using instructions
- To foot the bill: to pay the bill
- A fussy eater: somebody who has their own very high standards about what to eat
- To grab a bite to eat: to eat something quickly (when you're in a rush)
- To have a sweet tooth: to enjoy sugary food

- Home-cooked food: food cooked at home from individual ingredients
- The main meal: the most important meal of the day, usually eaten in the evening
- To make your mouth water: to make you feel very hungry for something
- To play with your food: to push food around the plate to avoid eating it
- Processed food: commercially prepared food bought for convenience
- A quick snack: to eat a small amount of food between meals
- A ready meal: see 'processed food'
- A slap up meal: a large meal
- To spoil your appetite: to eat something that will stop you feeling hungry when it's meal-time.
- A take away: a cooked meal prepared in a restaurant and eaten at home
- To tuck into: to eat something with pleasure
- To wine and dine: to entertain someone by treating them to food and drink

- To work up an appetite: to do physical work that leads to you becoming hungry

32. COOKING

INSTRUCTIONS

- Add: to put ingredients together; to put one ingredient with the others.
- Bake: to cook in an oven using heat and without extra fat, oil or liquid.
- Barbecue: to cook food (usually meat) by using fire or hot coals on a grill outside.
- Beat: to stir (usually eggs, cream, butter) quickly and continually to make a smooth or frothy mixture.
- Blend: to mix two or more substances so they combine together. Often done in an appliance called a blender which has quickly rotating blades.
- Boil: to heat water or another liquid until little bubbles form.
- Break: to separate into smaller parts by force.
- Broil: to cook meat or vegetables on a rack with an extremely high temperature.
- Carve: to cut meat into slices

- Chop: to cut into small pieces, generally used with vegetables.
- Combine: to put two or more things together.
- Cook: to prepare food by heating it so that it is not raw and can be eaten.
- Crush: to cause to separate or flatten by extreme force, often used with garlic.
- Cut: to separate or divide a solid by using a knife.
- Drain: to remove excess liquid from food after washing or cooking it.
- Fry: to cook by putting the food into extremely hot oil.
- Grate: to divide into small parts by rubbing on a serrated surface, usually used with cheese.
- Grease: to coat with oil or butter.
- Grill: to cook by putting the food on a grill; similar to barbecue. Also refers to heating the food under a grill in a cooker which radiates heat downwards.
- Knead: to press and stretch dough with your hands. Usually used when making bread.

- Measure: to obtain an exact quantity or amount of an ingredient.
- Melt: to make something become liquid through heating.
- Microwave: to heat up food with a microwave oven.
- Mince: to grind food, normally meat, into small pieces. A machine is often used to do this.
- Mix: to combine two or more things using a spoon, spatula, or electric mixer.
- Open: to remove the top from a can or jar.
- Peel: to remove the skin or outer layer from fruit or vegetables.
- Pour: to transfer liquid from one container to another.
- Roast: to cook (usually meat and vegetables) in the oven or over a fire.
- Sauté: to quickly fry food by placing it in hot oil in a frying pan.
- Scramble: to mix the white and yellow parts of eggs together while cooking them in a pan.

- Sift: to put a fine substance through a sieve so as to remove lumps or large particles.
- Slice: to cut into thin or wide portions that are of similar size.
- Sprinkle: to cover an object or surface with small drops or particles of a substance.
- Squeeze: to extract a liquid or soft substance from something by compressing it firmly.
- Steam: to cook by placing the food above boiling water. Steam is the vapour that comes from hot water.
- Stir: to mix liquid ingredients by moving a spoon around in a circular motion.
- Stir-fry: to cook small pieces of food by moving it quickly in a wok or pan with hot oil.
- Tenderize: to make meat softer and easier to eat by beating it or adding marinade before cooking it.
- Wash: to immerse food in water to make sure it becomes clean.
- Weigh: to measure the weight (grams, ounces or pounds) of something.
- Whisk: to mix liquids, eggs, etc. into a stiff light mass, using a fork or a special tool (such as a whisk).

33. EATABLES

- Bitter = a strong, sharp taste that is not sweet.
- Land = it is unseasoned or has an uninteresting taste. It seems to be without any flavour.
- Chewy = food that you have to chew a lot before swallowing.
- Creamy = thick and smooth like cream or with the same consistency. Contains a lot of cream.
- Crispy = has a firm, dry, and brittle surface or texture.
- Crumbly = breaks into little pieces easily.
- Crunchy = hard and makes a sharp sound when you bite it.
- Delicious = has a very pleasant taste. It is appetizing.
- Dry = has no juice or very little juice inside of it.
- Fresh = recently produced or picked. It is not frozen or preserved (for example in tins/cans).
- Greasy = food that has been fried a lot and still has a lot of / too much oil or grease.

- Healthy = gives the nutrients you need to maintain your health, feel good, or give you energy.
- Hot = 1. Food that has just finished cooking and hasn't cooled down. 2. Usually contains chillies or curry that leave a burning sensation in your mouth.
- Juicy = it contains a lot of (natural) juice.
- Mashed = reduced to a soft pulpy state by crushing or squashing.
- Mild = not spicy. It does not have a strong taste or smell. It is easy to digest.
- Nutty = tasting of or containing nuts such as peanuts, walnuts, almonds, etc.
- Raw = food that has not been cooked. It is in its original state.
- Rich = contains a lot of fat, dairy products, or eggs, etc. And it makes you feel full quickly.
- Ripe = fruit or crops that have matured enough to eat.
- Roast(ed) = cooked in an oven (or over a fire) for a long time.
- Rotten = has decayed and cannot be eaten because you will become sick.

- Salty = tasting of salt or that has been preserved in salt.
- Seasoned = has seasonings added to it (salt, pepper, etc.) To improve the flavor.
- Savory / savoury = tasting of salt and/or spices. Category of food that is not sweet.
- Sour = has an acidic taste like lemon or fruit that is not ready to eat.
- Spicy = has a strong taste because spices (such as ginger, cumin, etc.) Have been added to it.
- Stale = not fresh and is unpleasant to eat. Typically used to describe old bread or cake.
- Sweet = a pleasant taste that is characteristic of sugar or honey.
- Syrupy = thick, sticky and sometimes sweet like syrup.
- Tasteless = it does not have any taste or noticeable flavour.
- Tender = easy to chew or cut through, typically of meat.

34. TYPES OF FEEDBACK

GIVING POSITIVE FEEDBACK

- I like it!
- I love it!
- Good job!
- Great stuff!
- That's correct!
- That's it!
- That's nice!
- That's right!
- Very good!
- Well done!
- You did a great job!

GIVING VERY POSITIVE FEEDBACK

- Awesome!
- Brilliant!
- Excellent!
- Fantastic!
- Magnificent!
- Marvelous!
- Outstanding!
- Terrific!

GIVING NEGATIVE FEEDBACK

- Not exactly.
- Good try but...
- That is almost it.
- Unfortunately, not.
- Let's try that again.
- You were almost right.
- That's not quite correct.
- I'm afraid that's not quite right.

GIVING ENCOURAGING FEEDBACK

- I'm impressed!
- That's more like it.
- That's much better.
- You are doing well.
- You're getting there.
- I'm very proud of you.
- You've improved a lot.
- You've just about got it.
- Keep up the good work!
- That's coming along nicely.
- Nothing can stop you now.
- You're on the right track now.
- You're getting better every day.
- One more time and you'll have it.

KEEP TRYING FEEDBACK

- Have another try.
- Have another go.
- Give it another shot.
- Give it another go.
- There's no hurry.
- We have plenty of time.

35. BEDROOM

- Bedside table, night table, and nightstand - are all different names for a small table that is next to a bed.
- Alarm clock - the clock makes a loud sound in the morning to wake you up. It is also called a clock radio.
- Daybed- is a bed at night, but becomes a sofa during the day with large pillows. The name for Cushion – The large pillows which are kept on the sofa.
- Convertible sofa - It has a mattress underneath that can be pulled out at night to sleep on.
- Cot - is small bed where babies sleep and is also used to describe a small temporary bed,
- Mattress - is the large soft part of the bed where you sleep.
- Box spring – It is found below the mattress, that holds the mattress up and makes the bed comfortable.
- Pillow- is where you put your head when you sleep.
- Pillowcase – The cover of the pillow.
- Fitted sheet – Sheets that covers the mattress and has a piece of elastic around the edge.

- Flat sheet- it doesn't have any elastic.
- Blankets - that are thicker sheets which keep you warm.
- Bedspread - It is a blanket that is made special for the size of the bed.
- Dust ruffle – It is also known as bed skirt, is a piece of fabric that hangs off the side of the bed, so that you cannot see what is underneath the mattress and box spring.

SIZE OF BED

- Twin bed - It is the smallest size of bed, it is a bed only for one person, also called a single bed.
- Queen size bed- where two people can sleep.
- Canopy bed - is a fancy bed with four large posts (one at each corner of the bed) holding a piece of fabric high above the bed.
- Bunk beds - There are two beds in a bunk bed, one on top of the other.
- Waterbed- is when the mattress is filled with water instead of fabric. The bed moves with the person as he sleeps.

- Quilt – It is a special type of blanket, made by sewing many small pieces of cloth together.
- Duvet - is a set of two thick sheets sewn together on the ends.
- Electric blanket - keep you extra warm by running electricity through it to create heat.
- Headboard - is a large piece of wood or other material that goes above the bed against the wall.
- Bureau - is a large piece of furniture where people place their clothes that do not go in the closet or wardrobe.
- Chest of drawers - where people place their clean folded clothes and other small things like socks. Another name for the chest of drawers is a dresser
- Coat hangers Clothes that are not folded go on the coat hangers in the closet or wardrobe.

36. BABIES AND BABY ROOM

- Baby lotion - Is a lotion which is rubbed on the baby's skin to keep it soft.
- Baby powder- Is a white powder that is rubbed on the baby's skin to keep the baby dry and smell nice.
- Ointment – It is a type of medicine put on a baby's bottom to avoid rashes.
- Baby wipes– Baby wipes are like toilet paper for adults, but are thicker and wet so that they clean the baby better.
- Cotton swabs - are small pieces of cotton on both ends of a type of small stick. They are used to help clean the baby.
- Tissues - are thin sheets of cotton that you use when you sneeze and wipe your nose.
- Bib – A bib is what a baby wears when it eats so that the baby doesn't get his/her clothes dirty.
- Baby food – Baby food is normal food mashed to become soft and easy for the baby to eat.

- Baby bottle the milk that does not come directly from the mother is put in a baby bottle for the baby to suck on.
- Nipple it is also the name of the rubber part of the bottle where the baby drinks. It is sometimes also called the teat.
- Crib - is the special small bed for a baby.
- Cradle- Is a small bed for a newly born baby, it is also sometimes called a cot.
- Bouncer- Is a great toy for a baby. It has a seat for the baby to sit in and hangs from the ceiling so that the baby can bounce up and down.
- Walker- Is a toy on wheels that a baby can hold on to while it is learning how to walk.
- Pacifier- Is a piece of plastic that is placed in the baby's mouth to keep the baby busy sucking on the object. Another name for pacifier is dummy.
- Booster seat or baby seat - Is a special chair for a baby that is placed on top of a normal chair. It helps them to be taller so that they can reach the table when they eat.
- Car seat - Is a special chair that is placed in a car on top of the normal seat that is made special so that the baby is always safe while riding in the car.

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37. LIVING ROOM

- Lounge – sometimes a living room is also called a lounge.
- Bookcase - a place to put your books, photos or pictures.
- Coffee table - a large low table in front of the sofa.
- Side table - is normally much higher so that people sitting on the sofa (for two or more people) or armchair (for one person) can easily place a glass or other object on the table.
- Lampshade - helps direct the light downward to help you see well.
- Drapes - curtains are also known as drapes.
- Writing table - which is similar to a desk, but are often smaller.
- Couch is another name for sofa.
- Settee - is normally an antique sofa.
- Loveseat - is a piece of furniture that is smaller than a couch and larger than a chair, just big enough for two people to sit on.

- Armchair is the name for a type of chair that is large and comfortable. It normally has large padded cushions.
- Pillows are smaller than cushions, which are the largest soft object on a chair or sofa where a person sits.
- Fireplace - is the area in the room where the fire is placed so that it keeps the room warm.
- Chimney is used to give smoke the way to go out from the house.
- Fireguard is placed in front of the fire place, so that the warm air still comes through but that children stay safe.
- Mantelpiece - which is normally a long piece of wood that provides a shelf on which to display things.
- Stereo system is kept with television, on the shelves of the wall unit holding all of the electronics used for entertainment.
- Recliner - a recliner is a special chair that has the ability to lean backwards so the person sitting in the chair is in a very relaxed position.
- Ceiling fan – fan which are hanged on the ceiling of the room which keeps you cool in summer.

38. CONSTRUCTION

- **Build:** To construct or create something from nothing.
- **Reconstruct:** To build again, often after a structure has been damaged.
- **Remodel:** To change the inner structure of a building (or part of a building) in order to change its appearance.
- **Renovate:** This term refers to updating or repairing a building (or part of a building) so that it looks new again.
- **Demolition:** The act of destroying something or taking it down.

SITES AND SPACES

- **Property:** someone's belongings.
- **Commercial property:** A commercial property is a property that's intended for non-residential buildings. In other words, it should be used for a business, not for living.
- **Construction site/Building site:** The place where a structure is being built.
- **Scaffolding:** This is a temporary structure next to a building that workers can stand on to work on a building. It's usually made out of wood planks and metal poles.

- Hazardous: This word describes something that's dangerous.

DESCRIBING BUILDINGS AND BUILDING MATERIAL

- Blueprint: The design or drawing that shows the plan for a building or other structure, such as a house.
- Brick: A hard block, usually made out of clay, that's used to build structures.
- Concrete: This is the hard, grey material used to create floors and walls, among other things. It's poured out in liquid form and then hardens.
- Drywall: This is a board usually made from plaster that's used to create the interior walls of a structure.
- Beam: A piece of wood, steel or other material that runs across the structure of a building to hold weight.
- Joist: A supportive beam of wood or metal in a building. Usually, it runs parallel to the ceiling or floor.
- Vertical: The up-to-down or top-to-bottom direction.
- Horizontal: left-to-right or side-to-side direction.

CONSTRUCTION TOOLS

- Crane: The tall machine that helps to lift heavy objects and materials to the upper floors of a building.

- **Bulldozer:** A machine with a large shovel attached that helps to dig holes and remove rocks from the ground.
- **Dump truck:** This is a large truck that has an open back, which can be filled with trash and debris.
- **Ladder:** A ladder has steps or bars to allow people to climb up and down.
- **Wheelbarrow:** A device used to move material such as rocks or soil from one place to another. It has one wheel on the front, so people can easily push it around.

CONSTRUCTION JOB TITLES AND POSITIONS

- **Architect:** The person who creates or draws the design for the building, house or structure.
- **Surveyor:** A person who investigates land to see if it's possible to build there.
- **Contractor:** A contractor is a person or company who provides services for a specific job.
- **General contractor:** The person or company responsible for everyday work of all members on a construction site.
- **Subcontractor:** A person or company that does work for a contractor or larger project.

- Shovel: This is a tool used to pick up dirt, sand, gravel and snow.
- Workman: A person who does manual labour and often reports to a contractor or other manager at a construction site.
- Bricklayer: A person who builds walls, structures and pathways with bricks.
- Electrician: A person who installs the electric wires of a building or structure.
- Plumber: A person who installs the pipes and plumbing fixtures in a building or structure.
- Roofer: This person is responsible for building the roof of a building or structure.
- Steeplejack: A person who climbs tall structures and buildings to clean them and make repairs.
- Stonemason: A person who builds and works with stone.
- Carpenter: A person who builds and repairs buildings, structures and other items out of wood.

39. LIST OF COUNTRIES, NATIONALITIES AND THEIR LANGUAGES

Country	Nationality (Adjective)	Nationality (Noun)	Language
Afghanistan	Afghan	an Afghan	Dari (Persian) – Pashto
Albania	Albanian	an Albanian	Albanian
Algeria	Algerian	an Algerian	Arabic
Argentina	Argentine Argentinian	an Argentine an Argentinian	Spanish
Australia	Australian	an Australian	English
Austria	Austrian	an Austrian	German
Bangladesh	Bangladeshi	a Bangladeshi	Bengali
Belgium	Belgian	a Belgian	French / Flemish
Bolivia	Bolivian	a Bolivian	Spanish
Botswana	Batswana	a Botswanan	English, Setswana
Brazil	Brazilian	a Brazilian	Portuguese
Botswana	Batswana	a Botswanan	English, Setswana
Brazil	Brazilian	a Brazilian	Portuguese
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	a Bulgarian	Bulgarian
Cambodia	Cambodian	a Cambodian	Cambodian
Cameroon	Cameroonian	a Cameroonian	French / English
Canada	Canadian	a Canadian	English / French
Chile	Chilean	a Chilean	Spanish
China	Chinese	a Chinese person	Chinese
Colombia *	Colombian	a Colombian	Spanish
Costa Rica	Costa Rican	a Costa Rican	Spanish
Croatia	Croatian	a Croat	Croatian
Cuba	Cuban	a Cuban	Spanish
Czech Republic	Czech	a Czech person	Czech
Denmark	Danish	a Dane	Danish
Dominican Republic	Dominican	a Dominican	Spanish
Ecuador	Ecuadorian	an Ecuadorian	Spanish

Egypt	Egyptian	an Egyptian	Arabic
El Salvador	Salvadorian	a Salvadoran	Spanish
England	English	an Englishman an Englishwoman	English
Estonia	Estonian	an Estonian	Estonian
Ethiopia	Ethiopian	an Ethiopian	Amharic
Fiji	Fijian	a Fijian	English, Fijian
Finland	Finnish	a Finn	Finnish
France	French	a Frenchman a Frenchwoman	French
Germany	German	a German	German
Ghana	Ghanaian	a Ghanaian	English
Greece	Greek	a Greek	Greek
Guatemala	Guatemalan	a Guatemalan	Spanish
Haiti	Haitian	a Haitian	French / Creole
Honduras	Honduran	a Honduran	Spanish
Hungary	Hungarian	a Hungarian	Hungarian
Iceland	Icelandic	an Icelandic	Icelandic
India	Indian	an Indian	Hindi / English
Indonesia	Indonesian	an Indonesian	Indonesian
Iran	Iranian	an Iranian	Persian
Iraq	Iraqi	an Iraqi	Arabic, Kurdish
Ireland	Irish	an Irishman an Irishwoman	Irish / English
Israel	Israeli	an Israeli	Hebrew
Italy	Italian	an Italian	Italian
Jamaica	Jamaican	a Jamaican	English
Japan	Japanese	a Japanese person	Japanese
Jordan	Jordanian	a Jordanian	Arabic
Kenya	Kenyan	a Kenyan	Swahili
Kuwait	Kuwaiti	a Kuwaiti	Arabic
Laos	Lao	a Laotian	Laotian
Laos	Lao	a Laotian	Laotian
Latvia	Latvian	a Latvian	Latvian
Lebanon	Lebanese	a Lebanese	Arabic
Libya	Libyan	a Libyan	Arabic
Lithuania	Lithuanian	a Lithuanian	Lithuanian
Madagascar	Malagasy	a Malagasy	Malagasy / French
Malaysia	Malaysian	a Malaysian	Malay / Malaysian
Mali	Malian	a Malian	French
Malta	Maltese	a Maltese	English, Maltese
Mexico	Mexican	a Mexican	Spanish
Mongolia	Mongolian	a Mongolian	Mongolian
Morocco	Moroccan	a Moroccan	Arabic / French

Laos	Lao	a Laotian	Laotian
Latvia	Latvian	a Latvian	Latvian
Lebanon	Lebanese	a Lebanese	Arabic
Libya	Libyan	a Libyan	Arabic
Lithuania	Lithuanian	a Lithuanian	Lithuanian
Madagascar	Malagasy	a Malagasy	Malagasy / French
Malaysia	Malaysian	a Malaysian	Malay / Malaysian
Mali	Malian	a Malian	French
Malta	Maltese	a Maltese	English, Maltese
Mexico	Mexican	a Mexican	Spanish
Mongolia	Mongolian	a Mongolian	Mongolian
Morocco	Moroccan	a Moroccan	Arabic / French
Mozambique	Mozambican	a Mozambican	Portuguese
Namibia	Namibian	a Namibian	English
Nepal	Nepalese	a Nepalese	Nepali, English
Netherlands	Dutch	a Dutchman	Dutch
		a Dutchwoman	
New Zealand	New Zealand	a New Zealander	English / Maori
Nicaragua	Nicaraguan	a Nicaraguan	Spanish
Nigeria	Nigerian	a Nigerian	English
Norway	Norwegian	a Norwegian	Norwegian
Pakistan	Pakistani	a Pakistani	Urdu, English
Panama	Panamanian	a Panamanian	Spanish
Paraguay	Paraguayan	a Paraguayan	Spanish
Peru	Peruvian	a Peruvian	Spanish
Philippines	Philippine	a Filipino	Tagalog / Filipino
Poland	Polish	a Pole	Polish
Portugal	Portuguese	a Portuguese person	Portuguese
Romania	Romanian	a Romanian	Romanian
Russia	Russian	a Russian	Russian
Saudi Arabia	Saudi	a Saudi (Arabian)	Arabic
Scotland	Scottish	a Scot	English
Senegal	Senegalese	a Senegalese person	French
Serbia	Serbian	a Serbian	Serbian
Singapore	Singaporean	a Singaporean	English, Malay, Mandarin, Tamil
Slovakia	Slovak	a Slovak	Slovak
South Africa	South African	a South African	Afrikaans, English, + 9 more

South Korea	Korean	a Korean	Korean
Spain	Spanish	a Spaniard	Spanish
Sri Lanka	Sri Lankan	a Sri Lankan	Sinhala, Tamil
Sudan	Sudanese	a Sudanese person	Arabic, English
Sweden	Swedish	a Swede	Swedish
Switzerland	Swiss	a Swiss person	German, French, Italian, Romansh
Syria	Syrian	a Syrian	Arabic
Taiwan	Taiwanese	a Taiwanese person	Chinese
Tajikistan	Tajikistani	a Tajikistani	Tajik (Persian)
Thailand	Thai	a Thai person	Thai
Tonga	Tongan	a Tongan	English, Tongan
Tunisia	Tunisian	a Tunisian	Arabic
Turkey	Turkish	a Turk	Turkish
Ukraine	Ukrainian	a <u>Ukrainian</u>	Ukrainian
United Arab Emirates	Emirati	an Emirati	Arabic
(The) United Kingdom	British	a Brit	English
(The) United States	American **	an American	English
Uruguay	Uruguayan	a Uruguayan	Spanish
Venezuela	Venezuelan	a Venezuelan	Spanish
Vietnam	Vietnamese	a Vietnamese person	Vietnamese
Wales	Welsh	a Welshman a Welshwoman	Welsh / English
Zambia	Zambian	a Zambian	English
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwean	a Zimbabwean	16 languages