List of words for the "Senior" category (A2 to B2+)						
No.	**Word**	**Phonetic**	**Labels**	**MCER**	**Definition**	**Example**
1	Student	/ˈstjuːdənt/	(noun)	A2	a person who is learning at a college or university	The students were busy preparing for their exams.
2	Teacher	/ˈtiːtʃər/	(noun)	A2	someone whose job is to teach in a school or college	The teacher explained the concept clearly to the class.
3	Science	/ˈsaɪəns/	(noun)	A2	the careful study of the structure and behaviour of the physical world, especially by watching, measuring, and doing experiments, and the development of theories to describe the results of these activities	Science has helped us understand the universe better.
4	Energy	/ˈɛnərdʒi/	(noun)	A2	the power and ability to be physically and mentally active	Solar energy is a renewable resource that is widely used today.
5	Water	/ˈwɔːtər/	(noun)	A2	a clear liquid, without colour or taste, that falls from the sky as rain and is necessary for animal and plant life	Clean water is essential for human survival.
6	Bridge	/brɪdʒ/	(noun)	A2	a structure that is built over a river, road, or railway to allow people and vehicles to cross from one side to the other	The Golden Gate Bridge is a famous landmark in San Francisco.
7	Plant	/plænt/	(noun)	A2	a living thing that grows in earth, in water, or on other plants, usually has a stem, leaves, roots, and flowers, and produces seeds	The factory is a large plant producing electronic goods. (Note: Could also mean a living plant.)

8	Forest	/ˈfɔːrɪst/	(noun)	A2	a large area of land covered with trees and plants, usually larger than a wood, or the trees and plants themselves	Many animals live in the Amazon rainforest.
9	Animal	/ˈænɪməl/	(noun)	A2	something that lives and moves but is not a human, bird, fish, or insect	The lion is known as the king of the jungle.
10	Soil	/sɔɪl/	(noun)	A2	the material on the surface of the ground in which plants grow	Fertile soil is important for agriculture.
11	Stone	/stoʊn/	(noun)	B1	the hard, solid substance found in the ground that is often used for building, or a piece of this	The path was paved with smooth, flat stones.
12	Safety	/ˈseɪfti/	(noun)	A2	a state in which or a place where you are safe and not in danger or at risk	Wearing a seatbelt is essential for your safety.
13	Worker	/ˈwɜːrkər/	(noun)	A2	someone who works in a particular job or in a particular way	The workers went on strike for better pay.
14	Paper	/ˈpeɪpər/	(noun)	A1	thin, flat material made from crushed wood or cloth, used for writing, printing, or drawing on	He wrote his notes on a piece of paper.
15	Pencil	/ˈpɛnsəl/	(noun)	A2	a long, thin object, usually made of wood, for writing or drawing, with a sharp black or coloured point at one end	You need a pencil to draw the sketch.
16	River	/ˈrɪvər/	(noun)	A2	a natural wide flow of fresh water across the land into the sea, a lake, or another river	The Amazon is the longest river in South America.
17	Office	/ˈɔːfɪs/	(noun)	A2	a room or part of a building in which people work, especially sitting at tables with computers, phones, etc., usually as a part of a business or other organization	She works in an office downtown.

18	Helmet	/ˈhɛlmɪt/	(noun)	A2	a strong, hard hat that covers and protects the head	You must wear a helmet when riding a motorcycle.
19	Gloves	/glʌvz/	(noun)	A2	a piece of clothing that is worn on the hand and wrist for warmth or protection, with separate parts for each finger	The surgeon put on sterile gloves before the operation.
20	Engine	/ˈɛnʤɪn/	(noun)	A2	a machine that uses the energy from liquid fuel or steam to produce movement	The engine of the car stopped working suddenly.
21	Tunnel	/ˈtʌnəl/	(noun)	A2	a long passage under or through the ground, especially one made by people	The train went through a long tunnel under the mountain.
22	Study	/ˈstʌdi/	(verb/(noun	A2	to learn about a subject, especially in an educational course or by reading books	She decided to study law at university.
23	Nature	/ˈneɪtʃər/	(noun)	A2	all the animals, plants, rocks, etc. in the world and all the features, forces, and processes that happen or exist independently of people, such as the weather, the sea, mountains, the production of young animals or plants, and growth	Nature offers beauty and resources for all living beings.
24	Climate	/ˈklaɪmət/	(noun)	A2	the general weather conditions usually found in a particular place	The climate in the desert is very hot and dry.
25	Oil	/ɔɪl/	(noun)	A2	petroleum (= the black oil obtained from under the earth's surface from which petrol comes)	Olive oil is used for cooking and salads.
26	Light	/laɪt/	(noun)/(adj	A2	the brightness that comes from the sun, fire, etc. and from electrical devices, and that allows things to be seen	Turn off the light when you leave the room.

27	Tools	/tuːlz/	(noun)	A2	a piece of equipment that you use with your hands to make or repair something	He keeps all his tools in the garage.
28	Field	/fiːld/	(noun)	A2	an area of land, used for growing crops or keeping animals, usually surrounded by a fence	The farmers were working in the field all day.
29	Rain	/reɪn/	(noun)/verb	A2	drops of water from clouds	The rain helped the plants grow after a long drought.
30	Power	/ˈpaʊər/	(noun)/verb	A2	ability to control people and events	The wind farm generates power for thousands of homes.
31	Work	/wɜːrk/	(noun)/verb	A2	an activity, such as a job, that a person uses physical or mental effort to do, usually for money	He went to work early to finish the project.
32	Design	/dɪˈzaɪn/	(noun)/verb	A2	to make or draw plans for something, for example clothes or buildings	The architect showed us the design for the new building.
33	Build	/bɪld/	(verb)	A2	to make something by putting bricks or other materials together	They plan to build a new hospital in the city.
34	Truck	/trʌk/	(noun)	A2	a large road vehicle that is used for transporting large amounts of goods	The truck delivered goods to the warehouse.
35	Clean	/kliːn/	(verb/(adje	A2	free from any dirty marks, pollution, bacteria, etc.	We need to clean the room before the guests arrive.
36	Farm	/fɑːrm/	(noun)/verb	A2	an area of land, together with a house and buildings, used for growing crops and/or keeping animals as a business	They grew vegetables and raised animals on their farm.
37	Food	/fuːd/	(noun)	A2	something that people and animals eat, or plants absorb, to keep them alive	We need to buy food for the party.

38	Map	/mæp/	(noun)/verb	A2	a drawing of the earth's surface, or part of that surface, showing the shape and position of different countries, political borders, natural features such as rivers and mountains, and artificial features such as roads and buildings	He used a map to find the quickest route.
39	Goal	/ɡoʊl/	(noun)	A2	an area on a playing field, that usually has two posts with a net fixed behind them, where players try to send the ball in order to score in sports such as football and hockey	Her goal is to become a doctor.
40	Book	/bʊk/	(noun)/verb	A2	a written text that can be published in printed or electronic form	She borrowed a book from the library.
41	Plants	/plænts/	(noun)/verb	A2	a living thing that grows in earth, in water, or on other plants, usually has a stem, leaves, roots, and flowers, and produces seeds	The garden was full of beautiful plants.
42	Family	/ˈfæməli/	(noun)	A2	a group of people who are related to each other, such as a mother, a father, and their children	He spent the weekend with his family.
43	Campus	/ˈkæm.pəs/	Noun	A2	The grounds and buildings of a university or college.	The library is on the west side of the campus.
44	Team	/tiːm/	(noun)	A2	a group of people who work together to achieve something.	The football team practiced every day for the championship
45	Nurse	/nɜːrs/	(noun)/verb	A2	a person whose job is to care for people who are ill or injured, especially in a hospital.	The nurse took care of the injured patient.

46	Chair	/ʧɛər/	(noun)/verb	A2	a seat for one person that has a back, usually four legs, and sometimes two arms.	She sat down on the wooden chair.
47	Table	/ˈteɪbəl/	(noun)/verb	A2	a flat surface, usually supported by four legs, used for putting things on.	The table was set for dinner.
48	Help	/hɛlp/	(verb/(noun	A2	to make it easier or possible for someone to do something by doing part of the work yourself.	Can you help me move this box?
49	Earth	/ɜːrθ/	(noun)	A2	the planet on which we live; the world.	The Earth is the third planet from the sun.
50	Idea	/aɪˈdiːə/	(noun)	A2	a suggestion or plan for doing something.	She had a great idea for the project.
51	Environment	/ɪnˈvaɪrənmənt/	(noun)	B1	the air, water, and land in or on which people, animals, and plants live.	Protecting the environment is everyone's responsibility.
52	Petroleum	/pəˈtroʊliəm/	(noun)	B1	a dark thick oil obtained from under the ground and made into fuels such as petrol and paraffin.	Petroleum is refined to produce gasoline.
53	Resources	/ˈriːsɔːrsɪz/	(noun)	B1	a useful or valuable possession or quality of a country, organization, or person.	Natural resources must be used sustainably.
54	Geology	/dʒiˈɑːlədʒi/	(noun)	B1	the study of the rocks and similar substances that make up the Earth’s surface.	He studied geology to understand rock formations.
55	Pollution	/pəˈluːʃən/	(noun)	B1	damage caused to water, air, etc. by harmful substances or waste.	Air pollution is a serious problem in many cities.
56	Biodiversity	/ˌbaɪoʊdaɪˈvɜːrsɪti/	(noun)	B1	the number and types of plants and animals that exist in a particular area or in the world generally.	The rainforest is home to incredible biodiversity.

57	Community	/kəˈmjuːnəti/	(noun)	B1	the people living in one particular area or people who are considered as a unit because of their common interests, social group, or nationality.	The community organized a cleanup of the local park.
58	Hydraulics	/haɪˈdrɔːlɪks/	(noun)	B1	the study of the movement of water and other liquids.	Hydraulics is used to operate heavy machinery.
59	Laboratory	/ˈlæbrətəːri/	(noun)	B1	a room or building with scientific equipment for doing scientific tests or for teaching science.	The experiment was conducted in a laboratory.
60	Agriculture	/ˈægrɪˌkʌltʃər/	(noun)	B1	the science, art, or practice of cultivating the soil, growing crops, and raising animals, including the preparation and marketing of the resulting products.	Agriculture is vital for providing food to the world.
61	Renewable	/rɪˈnuːəbl/	(adjective)	B1	(of energy and natural resources) able to be replaced naturally.	Wind and solar energy are renewable sources of power.
62	Statistics	/stəˈtɪstɪks/	(noun)	B1	a collection of numerical facts or measurements, as about people, business conditions, or weather.	Statistics show an increase in employment rates this year.
63	Leadership	/ˈliːdərˌʃɪp/	(noun)	B1	the ability to lead a group of people or an organization.	Effective leadership is key to the success of any team.
64	Communication	/kəˌmjuːnɪˈkeɪʃən/	(noun)	B1	the process by which messages or information is sent from one place or person to another, or the message itself.	Good communication skills are essential for the job.
65	Engineering	/ˌɛnʤɪˈnɪərɪŋ/	(noun)	B1	the work of an engineer, or the study of this work.	Engineering requires both creativity and technical skills.

66	Chemistry	/ˈkɛmɪstri/	(noun)	B1	the scientific study of the basic characteristics of substances and the ways in which they react or combine.	She has a strong interest in organic chemistry.
67	Biology	/baɪˈɑːlədʒi/	(noun)	B1	the scientific study of the natural processes of living things.	Biology helps us understand the living world around us.
68	Innovation	/ˌɪnəˈveɪʃən/	(noun)	B1	a new idea or method, or the use of new ideas and methods.	The company's success is built on continuous innovation.
69	Sustainability	/səˌsteɪnəˈbɪləti/	(noun)	B1	the quality of being able to continue over a period of time, especially in a way that causes little or no damage to the environment.	Sustainability is crucial for protecting the planet for future generations.
70	Ecosystem	/ˈiːkoʊˌsɪstəm/	(noun)	B1	all the living things in an area and the way they affect each other and the environment.	A coral reef is an example of a marine ecosystem.
71	Experiment	/ɪkˈspɛrɪmənt/	(noun)/verb	B1	a test done in order to learn something or to discover if something works or is true.	The experiment proved their hypothesis was correct.
72	Machinery	/məˈʃiːnəri/	(noun)	B1	a group of large machines or the parts of a machine that make it work.	The factory uses advanced machinery for production.
73	Transport	/ˈtrænspɔːrt/	(noun)/verb	B1	the movement of people or goods from one place to another.	The goods were transported by truck to the port.
74	Workshop	/ˈwɜːrkˌʃɒp/	(noun)	B1	a meeting in which people learn about a subject by discussing it or doing practical activities.	The workshop taught participants how to write better resumes.
75	Microbiology	/ˌmaɪkroʊbaɪˈɑːlədʒi/	(noun)	B1	the study of very small living things, such as bacteria.	Microbiology is the study of microscopic organisms.
76	Preservation	/ˌprɛzərˈveɪʃən/	(noun)	B1	the act of keeping something the same or of preventing it from being damaged.	The preservation of historical sites is important for culture.

77	Mechanics	/məˈkænɪks/	(noun)	B1	the study of the effect of physical forces on objects and their movement.	He is studying the mechanics of how engines work.
78	Dynamics	/daɪˈnæm.ɪks/	Noun	B2	The forces or properties that stimulate growth, development, or change.	We studied the dynamics of fluid movement.
79	Structure	/ˈstrʌktʃər/	(noun)	B1	the way in which the parts of a system or object are arranged or organized, or a system arranged in this way.	The Eiffel Tower is an iconic structure in Paris
80	Investigation	/ɪnˌvɛstəˈgeɪʃən/	(noun)	B1	the act or process of examining a crime, problem, statement, etc. carefully, especially to discover the truth.	The police started an investigation into the theft.
81	Development	/dɪˈvɛləpmənt/	(noun)	B1	the process in which someone or something grows or changes and becomes more advanced.	The development of new technology is essential for progress.
82	Research	/rɪˈsɜːrtʃ/	Noun	B1	The detailed study of a subject to discover new information.	She is doing research on renewable energy.
83	Construction	/kənˈstrʌkʃən/	(noun)	B1	the work of building or making something, especially buildings, bridges, etc..	The construction of the building will be completed next year.
84	Software	/ˈsɔːftwɛr/	(noun)	B1	the instructions that control what a computer does; computer programs.	The company develops software for educational purposes.
85	Hardware	/ˈhɑːrdwɛr/	(noun)	B1	the physical and electronic parts of a computer, rather than the programs it uses.	The computer's hardware was upgraded to improve its speed.
86	Simulation	/ˌsɪmjʊˈleɪʃən/	(noun)	B1	a model of a set of problems or events that can be used to teach someone how to do something, or the process of making such a model.	The flight simulation helped train new pilots.

87	Algorithm	/ˈælgəˌrɪðəm/	(noun)	B1	a set of mathematical instructions or rules that, especially if given to a computer, will help to calculate an answer to a problem.	The search engine uses an algorithm to rank results.
88	Database	/ˈdeɪtəˌbeɪs/	(noun)	B1	a large amount of information stored in a computer system in such a way that it can be easily looked at or changed.	The library's database contains thousands of books.
89	Logistics	/ləˈdʒɪstɪks/	(noun)	B1	the detailed organization and implementation of a complex operation.	Logistics involves planning the transport of goods efficiently.
90	Management	/ˈmænɪdʒmənt/	(noun)	B1	the control and organization of something.	She specializes in project management.
91	Production	/prəˈdʌkʃən/	(noun)	B1	the process of making or growing goods to be sold.	The production of the film took over a year.
92	Hydrocarbons	/ˌhaɪdroʊˈkɑːrbənz/	(noun)	B1	a chemical combination of hydrogen and carbon, such as in oil or natural gas.	Hydrocarbons are compounds primarily composed of hydrogen and carbon.
93	Extraction	/ɪkˈstrækˌʃən/	Noun	B2	The process of removing something, often using effort or force.	Petroleum extraction is crucial for energy production.
94	Drilling	/ˈdrɪlɪŋ/	(noun)	B1	the act of making a hole in something with a drill.	The company is drilling for oil in the Gulf of Mexico.
95	Refinery	/rɪˈfaɪnəri/	(noun)	B1	a factory where substances in their natural state, such as oil or sugar, are made pure.	The refinery processes crude oil into usable products.
96	Networking	/ˈnɛtwɜːrkɪŋ/	(noun)	B1	the process of meeting and talking to a lot of people, especially in order to get information that can help you.	Networking events are a great way to meet industry professionals.
97	Systems	/ˈsɪstəmz/	(noun)	B1	a set of connected things or devices that operate together.	Complex systems require detailed analysis to function correctly.

98	Programming	/ˈproʊˌgræmɪŋ/	(noun)	B1	the activity or job of writing computer programs.	She enjoys programming apps in Python.
99	Electricity	/ɪˌlɛkˈtrɪsɪti/	(noun)	B1	a form of energy, produced in several ways, that provides power to devices.	Electricity powers most of our modern devices.
100	Civil	/ˈsɪvəl/	(adjective)	B1	relating to ordinary citizens and their concerns, rather than military or religious matters.	Civil engineers design and construct infrastructure like roads and bridges.
101	Environmentally	/ɪnˌvaɪrənˈmɛntəli/	(adverb)	B1+	in a way that relates to the environment or the protection of the environment.	The project aims to be environmentally sustainable.
102	Thermodynamics	/ˌθɜːrmoʊdaɪˈnæmɪks/	(noun)	B1+	the scientific study of the effects of heat, energy, and work on physical systems.	Thermodynamics is a branch of physics dealing with heat and energy.
103	Infrastructure	/ˈɪnfrəˌstrʌktʃər/	(noun)	B1+	the basic systems and services, such as transport and power supplies, that a country or organization uses to work effectively.	The city's infrastructure includes roads, bridges, and water systems.
104	Biodegradable	/ˌbaɪoʊdɪˈgreɪdəbəl/	(adjective)	B1+	able to decay naturally and in a way that is not harmful.	Biodegradable packaging helps reduce waste.
105	Computational	/ˌkɒmpjuˈteɪʃənəl/	(adjective)	B1+	involving the use of computers to study or solve problems.	He works on computational models to simulate weather patterns.
106	Electromagnetic	/ɪˌlɛktroʊmægˈnɛtɪk/	(adjective)	B1+	relating to the electricity and magnetism or to electromagnetic fields.	Electromagnetic waves are used in communication technologies.
107	Petrochemical	/ˌpɛtroʊˈkɛmɪkəl/	(adjective)	B1+	a chemical obtained from petroleum or natural gas.	Petrochemical industries produce plastics and other materials from oil.
108	Cartography	/kɑːrˈtɒgrəfi/	(noun)	B1+	the science or art of making or drawing maps.	Cartography is the art and science of map-making.

109	Ecosystemic	/ˌiːkoʊsɪˈstɛmɪk/	(adjective)	B1+	relating to or considering the ecological system.	Ecosystemic balance is critical for biodiversity.
110	Recycling	/riˈsaɪklɪŋ/	(noun)/verb	B1+	the process of collecting and changing old paper, glass, plastic, etc. so that it can be used again.	Recycling helps reduce waste and conserve resources.
111	Microorganisms	/ˌmaɪkroʊˈɔːrgənɪzəmz/	(noun)	B1+	a living thing that on its own is too small to be seen without a microscope.	Microorganisms play a vital role in decomposing organic matter.
112	Nanotechnology	/ˌnænəʊtɛkˈnɒlədʒi/	(noun)	B1+	the science of making extremely small devices, often by working with individual molecules.	Nanotechnology is being used to develop new medical treatments.
113	Archaeological	/ˌɑːrkiəˈlɒdʒɪkəl/	(adjective)	B1+	relating to the study of ancient cultures through examination of their buildings, tools, and other objects.	The site has great archaeological significance.
114	Environmentalism	/ɪnˌvaɪrənˈmɛntəlɪzəm/	(noun)	B1+	the study of the environment and the belief in the need to protect it.	Environmentalism promotes the protection of natural resources.
115	Urbanization	/ˌɜːrbənəˈzeɪʃən/	(noun)	B1+	the process by which more and more people leave the countryside to live in cities.	Rapid urbanization can lead to overcrowding and pollution.
116	Climate-resilient	/ˈklaɪmət rɪˈzɪliənt/	(adjective)	B1+	able to withstand or recover from significant climate-related stresses.	The city is implementing climate-resilient infrastructure.
117	Hydrogeology	/ˌhaɪdroʊdʒiˈɒlədʒi/	(noun)	B1+	the area of geology that deals with the distribution and movement of groundwater.	Hydrogeology focuses on groundwater systems.
118	Topography	/təˈpɒgrəfi/	(noun)	B1+	the physical appearance of the natural features of an area of land, especially the shape of its surface.	The topography of the area includes hills and valleys.
119	Drilling rigs	rigs /ˈdrɪlɪŋ rɪgz/	(noun)	B1+	a large structure with equipment for drilling an oil well.	Drilling rigs are used to extract oil and gas from underground.

120	Renewable energy	energy /rɪˈnjuːəbl ˈɛnərdʒi/	(noun)	B1+	energy that is produced using the sun, wind, etc., or from crops, rather than using fuels such as oil or coal.	Renewable energy sources like solar and wind are sustainable.
121	Analytical skills	skills /ˌænəˈlɪtɪkəl ˈskɪlz/	(noun)	B1+	the ability to collect and analyze information, problem-solve, and make decisions.	Analytical skills are essential for solving complex problems.
122	Biochemistry	/ˌbaɪoʊˈkɛmɪstri/	(noun)	B1+	the scientific study of the chemistry of living things.	Biochemistry explores chemical processes in living organisms.
123	Technological	/ˌtɛknəˈlɒdʒɪkəl/	(adjective)	B1+	relating to, or involving technology.	The company focuses on technological advancements in AI.
124	Artificial intelligence	intelligence /ˌɑːrtɪˈfɪʃəl ɪnˈtɛlɪdʒəns/	(noun)	B1+	the study of how to produce machines that have some of the qualities that the human mind has, such as the ability to understand language, recognize pictures, and learn from experience.	Artificial intelligence is transforming many industries.
125	Cybersecurity	/ˌsaɪbərsɪˈkjʊrɪti/	(noun)	B1+	things that are done to protect a person or computer against crime or attack on the internet.	Cybersecurity protects systems from digital threats.
126	Circuitry	/ˈsɜːrkɪtri/	(noun)	B1+	the circuits that an electrical or electronic device contains, considered as a single system.	The device's circuitry needs to be repaired.
127	Geotechnical	/ˌdʒiːoʊˈtɛknɪkəl/	(adjective)	B1+	relating to the use of scientific methods and engineering principles to study and improve earth materials.	Geotechnical engineers study soil and rock for construction projects.
128	Marine biology	biology /məˈriːn baɪˈɒlədʒi/	(noun)	B1+	the scientific study of organisms living in or dependent on the ocean.	Marine biology studies life in oceans and seas.

129	Erosion control	control /ɪˈroʊʒən kənˈtroʊl/	(noun)	B1+	measures taken to prevent soil erosion, especially on sloped surfaces.	Erosion control prevents soil loss in agricultural areas.
130	Civil projects	projects /ˈsɪvəl ˈprɒdʒɛkts/	(noun)	B1+	large-scale infrastructure projects such as roads, bridges, and public buildings.	Civil projects include highways, bridges, and dams.
131	Structural analysis	analysis /ˈstrʌktʃərəl əˈnæləsɪs/	(noun)	B1+	the examination of how a structure will react to forces placed upon it.	Structural analysis ensures buildings are safe and sound.
132	Urban planning	planning /ˈɜːrbən ˈplænɪŋ/	(noun)	B1+	the job of organizing the building of houses, roads, etc., in a city.	Urban planning helps create sustainable cities.
133	Agricultural development	development /ˌægrɪˈkʌltʃərəl dɪˈvɛləpmənt/	(noun)	B1+	the process of improving the production and management of farming practices.	Agricultural development improves food production.
134	Habitat restoration	restoration /ˈhæbɪtœt ˌrɛstəˈreɪʃən/	(noun)	B1+	the process of returning a natural environment to its original condition.	Habitat restoration helps rebuild ecosystems.
135	Conservationist	/ˌkɒnsərˈveɪʃənɪst/	(noun)	B1+	someone who works to protect the environment from the damaging effects of human activity.	The conservationist works to protect endangered species.
136	Petroleum extraction	extraction /pəˈtroʊliəm ɪkˈstrækʃən/	(noun)	B1+	the process of removing crude oil from the earth.	Petroleum extraction requires advanced technology.
137	Process engineering	engineering /ˈprəʊsɛs ˌɛnʤɪˈnɪərɪŋ/	(noun)	B1+	the design, operation, control, and optimization of industrial processes.	Process engineering optimizes industrial production.
138	Computational modeling	modeling /ˌkɒmpjuˈteɪʃənəl ˈmɒdəlɪŋ/	(noun)	B1+	the use of computers to simulate and study complex systems using mathematics, physics, and computer science.	Computational modeling simulates real-world scenarios.

139	Sustainable practices	practices /səˈsteɪnəbl ˈpræktɪsɪz/	(noun)	B1+	methods of using resources in a way that they can continue to be used in the future.	Sustainable practices ensure long-term environmental health.
140	Data analysis	analysis /ˈdeɪtə əˈnælɪsɪs/	(noun)	B1+	the process of examining information in detail in order to discover important facts.	Data analysis reveals trends and patterns in information.
141	Research methodology	methodology /ˈriːsɜːrtʃ ˌmɛθəˈdɒlədʒi/	(noun)	B1+	the methods and principles used to analyze and conduct research.	Research methodology guides how studies are conducted.
142	Geological formations	formations /ˌdʒiːəˈlɒdʒɪkəl fɔːrˈmeɪʃənz/	(noun)	B1+	the natural arrangement and structure of rock layers.	Geological formations like mountains tell Earth's history.
143	Marine ecosystems	ecosystems /məˈriːn ˈiːkəʊˌsɪstəmz/	(noun)	B1+	complex habitats found in oceans that include living organisms and their environment.	Marine ecosystems are essential for global biodiversity.
144	Aquatic environments	environments /əˈkwætɪk ɪnˈvaɪrənmənts/	(noun)	B1+	areas of water where organisms live, such as oceans, rivers, and lakes.	Aquatic environments include rivers, lakes, and oceans.
145	Urban infrastructure	infrastructure /ˈɜːrbən ˈɪnfrəstrʌktʃər/	(noun)	B1+	the basic physical systems of a city, including transportation, communication, and water systems.	Urban infrastructure supports city life, from transit to utilities.
146	Industrial safety	safety /ɪnˈdʌstrɪəl ˈseɪfti/	(noun)	B1+	measures designed to prevent accidents and injuries in factories and other industrial environments.	Industrial safety prevents accidents in the workplace.
147	Quality assurance	assurance /ˈkwɒləti əˈʃʊərəns/	(noun)	B1+	the process of checking that a product or service being developed meets specified standards.	Quality assurance ensures products meet standards.
148	Environmental ethics	ethics /ɪnˌvaɪrənˈmɛntəl ˈɛθɪks/	(noun)	B1+	the moral principles guiding human interaction with the environment.	Environmental ethics address our responsibility to nature.

149	Seismic activity	/ˈsaɪz.mɪk ækˈtɪv.ɪ.ti/	(noun)	B1+	the types, frequency, and size of earthquakes experienced over a period of time in a certain area.	Seismic activity is monitored to predict earthquakes.
150	Biotechnological	/ˌbaɪ.oʊˌtɛk.nəˈlɒdʒ.ɪ.kəl/	(adjective)	B1+	relating to biotechnology, which involves the use of living organisms, cells, and biological systems to develop products and technologies for specific purposes, such as medicine, agriculture, and industry.	Biotechnological advancements improve healthcare and agriculture.
151	Hydrological cycles	/ˌhaɪ.drəˈlɒdʒ.ɪ.kəl ˈsaɪ.kəlz/	(noun)	B1+	Refers to the frequency, type, and size of earthquakes and the geological processes that cause them.	In geography class, we learned how the hydrological cycle brings rain to rivers and lakes.
152	Pollution control	/pəˈluː.ʃən kənˈtroʊl/	(noun)	B1+	Relating to the use of living organisms or biological systems in the development of new technologies and products.	Pollution control measures improve air and water quality.
153	Sanitation systems	/ˌsæn.ɪˈteɪ.ʃən ˈsɪs.təmz/	(noun)	B1+	The continuous movement of water within the atmosphere, surface, and underground through processes like evaporation, condensation, and precipitation.	Sanitation systems in the city ensure that clean water is available to all residents.
154	Materials science	/məˈtɪə.ri.əlz ˈsaɪ.ənts/	(noun)	B1+	Efforts and measures implemented to reduce the introduction of harmful substances into the environment.	Advances in materials science have led to stronger, lighter airplane parts.
155	Waste management	/weɪst ˈmæn.ɪdʒ.mənt/	(noun)	B1+	Infrastructure and processes designed to manage waste, including sewage and garbage, to maintain public health.	Effective waste management reduces landfill overflow.

156	Reservoir engineering	/ˈrɛz.ə.vwɑː ˌɛn.dʒɪˈnɪə.rɪŋ/	(noun)	B1+	The study of materials, including their properties, performance, and applications, especially in engineering and manufacturing.	Reservoir engineering ensures optimal extraction of oil from underground reserves.
157	Remote sensing	/rɪˈmoʊt ˈsɛn.sɪŋ/	(noun)	B1+	The collection, transport, processing, recycling, or disposal of waste materials to minimize environmental impact.	Satellite images captured through remote sensing help track deforestation.
158	Aerospace engineering	/ˈeə.rəʊ.speɪs ˌɛn.dʒɪˈnɪə.rɪŋ/	(noun)	B1+	The science and practice of designing and managing reservoirs for water storage or oil extraction, focusing on their capacity, efficiency, and safety.	Aerospace engineering teams are developing quieter jet engines.
159	Disaster management	/dɪˈzɑː.stər ˈmæn.ɪdʒ.mən t/	(noun)	B1+	The use of satellite or aerial technology to gather data and monitor changes in the environment, often used in geographic and environmental studies.	Effective disaster management minimized the impact of the hurricane.
160	Occupational health	/ˌɒk.jʊˈpeɪ.ʃən.əl ˈhɛlθ/	(noun)	B1+	The branch of engineering focused on the design, development, and testing of aircraft and spacecraft.	The company prioritizes occupational health by providing regular safety training.
161	Clean technologies	/kliːn tɛkˈnɒl.ə.dʒiz/	(noun)	B1+	The planning and implementation of strategies for responding to and recovering from natural or man-made disasters.	Clean technologies like solar panels are transforming energy production.
162	Environmental justice	/ɪnˌvaɪ.rənˈmɛn .təl ˈdʒʌs.tɪs/	(noun)	B1+	The field of medicine that focuses on the physical, mental, and emotional well-being of workers in their work environments.	Activists demanded environmental justice for communities affected by pollution.

163	Renewable materials	/rɪˈnjuː.ə.bəl məˈtɪə.ri.əlz/	(noun)	B1+	Innovations and processes that reduce environmental harm or consumption of resources, such as renewable energy systems.	Renewable materials can be recycled and reused.
164	Energy efficiency	/ˈɛn.ər.dʒi ɪˈfɪʃ.ən.si/	(noun)	B1+	The concept that all people should have equal access to a healthy environment, regardless of their background or socio-economic status.	Energy efficiency reduces costs and environmental harm.
165	Water filtration	/ˈwɔː.tər fɪlˈtreɪ.ʃən/	(noun)	B1+	Materials that can be produced and replenished sustainably, such as bioplastics or sustainably sourced wood.	The new water filtration system improved access to clean drinking water for the village.
166	Land rehabilitation	/lænd ˌriː.həˌbɪl.ɪˈteɪ.ʃən/	(noun)	B1+	The use of less energy to provide the same level of service, often achieved through technology or improved practices.	Land rehabilitation efforts restored the damaged farmland to its original state.
167	Habitat conservation	/ˈhæb.ɪ.tæt ˌkɒn.səˈveɪ.ʃən/	(noun)	B1+	The process of removing impurities or contaminants from water to make it safe for drinking or other uses.	Local organizations are raising funds for habitat conservation to protect endangered species.
168	Environmental monitoring	/ɪnˌvaɪ.rənˈmɛn.təl ˈmɒn.ɪ.tər.ɪŋ/	(noun)	B1+	The process of restoring land that has been degraded by human activity, such as mining or deforestation, back to a healthy and productive state.	Environmental monitoring revealed increased pollution levels in the lake over the past year.
169	Geological research	/ˌdʒiː.əˈlɒdʒ.ɪ.kəl rɪˈsɜːtʃ/	(noun)	B1+	Efforts to protect and preserve natural environments to ensure the survival of wildlife and biodiversity	Geological research identified rich deposits of iron ore in the mountain range.
170	Oil drilling	/ɔɪl ˈdrɪl.ɪŋ/	(noun)	B1+	The continuous measurement and analysis of environmental factors, such as air quality, water quality, and biodiversity, to track changes and inform policy.	Oil drilling in the Arctic has raised concerns among environmentalists.

171	Water desalination	/ˈwɔː.tər ˌdiːˌsæl.ɪˈneɪ.ʃən/	(noun)	B1+	the process of removing salt from seawater to make it drinkable.	A water desalination plant was built to address the freshwater shortage in coastal areas.
172	Sustainable architecture	/səˈsteɪ.nə.bəl ˈɑː.kɪ.tek.tʃər/	(noun)	B1+	designing buildings that minimize environmental impact by using energy-efficient and eco-friendly practices.	The city hall's sustainable architecture includes green roofs and rainwater harvesting systems.
173	Scientific methodology	/ˌsaɪənˈtɪf.ɪk ˌmɛθ.əˈdɒl.ə.dʒi/	(noun)	B1+	the systematic method of investigation involving observation, experimentation, and hypothesis testing.	The research paper detailed the scientific methodology used to analyze soil samples.
174	Biodiversity assessment	/ˌbaɪ.oʊ.daɪˈvɜː.sɪ.ti əˈsɛs.mənt/	(noun)	B1+	the process of measuring the variety and variability of life forms in an ecosystem.	The biodiversity assessment revealed a significant loss of amphibian species in the region.
175	Forestry management	/ˈfɒr.ɪ.stri ˈmæn.ɪdʒ.mənt/	(noun)	B1+	the process of controlling and maintaining forests for conservation and commercial purposes.	Forestry management practices aim to balance logging with conservation.
176	Alternative fuels	/ɔːlˈtɜː.nə.tɪv fjʊəlz/	(noun)	B1+	fuels other than traditional ones like coal and petroleum, often used to reduce environmental impact.	The airline is investing in alternative fuels to reduce carbon emissions.
177	Energy storage	/ˈɛn.ər.dʒi ˈstɔː.rɪdʒ/	(noun)	B1+	the capture of energy produced for use at a later time.	Advanced energy storage systems make renewable energy more reliable.
178	Geographic information	/ˌdʒiː.əˈgræf.ɪk ˌɪn.fəˈmeɪ.ʃən/	(noun)	B1+	Data related to the location and characteristics of geographical features on Earth, often used in mapping and analysis.	Geographic information systems (GIS) are used to map urban growth."
179	Drilling equipment	/ˈdrɪl.ɪŋ ɪˈkwɪp.mənt/	(noun)	B1+	Tools and machinery used for drilling holes in the ground, typically for extracting oil, gas, or minerals.	Modern drilling equipment is more efficient and safer for operators.

180	Soil remediation	/sɔɪl rɪˌmiː.diˈeɪ.ʃən/	(noun)	B1+	The process of cleaning or removing contaminants from the soil, often through various techniques to restore it to a healthier state.	Soil remediation techniques removed toxic chemicals from the site.
181	Environmental policy	/ɪnˌvaɪ.rənˈmɛn.təl ˈpɒl.ɪ.si/	(noun)	B1+	A set of regulations and practices aimed at managing human impact on the environment and promoting sustainable practices.	The new environmental policy encourages businesses to adopt sustainable practices.
182	Industrial processes	/ɪnˈdʌs.tri.əl ˈprəʊ.sɛs.ɪz/	(noun)	B1+	The various operations involved in transforming raw materials into finished products in industries such as manufacturing, chemical production, and food processing.	Efficient industrial processes reduce energy consumption in manufacturing.
183	Urban resilience	/ˈɜː.bən rɪˈzɪl.i.əns/	(noun)	B1+	The ability of urban areas to absorb and recover from environmental, economic, and social stresses, ensuring long-term sustainability.	Urban resilience plans help cities recover quickly from natural disasters.
184	Hydrodynamic modeling	/ˌhaɪ.drəʊ.daɪˈnæm.ɪk ˈmɒd.lɪŋ/	(noun)	B1+	The simulation and analysis of water movement and behavior in natural or engineered environments, such as rivers, oceans, and reservoirs.	Hydrodynamic modeling predicts the flow of water in rivers and reservoirs.
185	Ecosystem restoration	/ˈiː.kəʊˌsɪs.təmˌrɛs.təˈreɪ.ʃən/	(noun)	B1+	The process of rehabilitating and returning damaged or degraded ecosystems to their natural state or a functional condition.	Ecosystem restoration projects brought back native plants and animals.
186	Advanced robotics	/ədˈvɑːnst rəʊˈbɒt.ɪks/	(noun)	B1+	The field of robotics involving the development of highly sophisticated, autonomous, and intelligent robotic systems.	Advanced robotics are used in factories to streamline production lines

187	Petroleum refining	/pəˈtrəʊ.li.əm rɪˈfaɪ.nɪŋ/	(noun)	B1+	The process of converting crude oil into usable products like gasoline, diesel, and other petrochemicals through physical and chemical treatments.	Petroleum refining processes convert crude oil into usable products like gasoline.
188	Wastewater treatment	/ˈweɪstˌwɔː.tər ˈtriːt.mənt/	(noun)	B1+	The process of removing contaminants from wastewater to make it safe for reuse or discharge back into the environment.	Wastewater treatment plants remove contaminants before releasing water back into rivers.
189	Thermochemical processes	/ˌθɜː.moʊˈkɛm.ɪ.kəl ˈprəʊ.sɛs.ɪz/	(noun)	B1+	Chemical reactions that involve heat or energy transfer, often used in the production of fuels or chemicals.	Thermochemical processes are used to produce biofuels from agricultural waste.
190	Carbon sequestration	/ˈkɑː.bən ˌsiː.kwəˈstreɪ.ʃən/	(noun)	B1+	The process of capturing and storing carbon dioxide (CO2) from the atmosphere to mitigate climate change.	Carbon sequestration helps offset greenhouse gas emissions from power plants.
191	Advanced analytics	/ədˈvɑːnst ˌæn.əˈlɪt.ɪks/	(noun)	B1+	The use of sophisticated techniques and tools, such as machine learning or predictive modeling, to analyze large datasets and extract valuable insights.	Advanced analytics allow companies to identify trends and improve operations.
192	Civil hydraulics	/ˈsɪv.əl haɪˈdrɒl.ɪks/	(noun)	B1+	The study of water flow and its interaction with structures in civil engineering, often related to managing water systems and infrastructure.	Civil hydraulics studies how to control water flow in urban drainage systems.
193	Pipeline engineering	/ˈpaɪp.laɪn ˌɛn.dʒɪˈnɪə.rɪŋ/	(noun)	B1+	The design, construction, and maintenance of pipelines used to transport oil, gas, or water across long distances.	Pipeline engineering ensures the safe transport of oil and gas over long distances.

194	Soil conservation	/sɔɪl ˌkɒn.səˈveɪ.ʃən/	(noun)	B1+	The practice of preventing soil erosion and degradation, often through methods like crop rotation, terracing, and afforestation.	Farmers practice soil conservation to maintain fertile land for future crops.
195	Renewable technologies	/rɪˈnjuː.ə.bəl tɛkˈnɒl.ə.dʒiz/	(noun)	B1+	Technologies that produce energy from renewable resources such as solar, wind, and hydropower, which are sustainable and have a lower environmental impact.	Renewable technologies like wind turbines are key to reducing reliance on fossil fuels.
196	Engineering ethics	/ˌɛn.dʒɪˈnɪə.rɪŋ ˈɛθ.ɪks/	(noun)	B1+	The study of ethical issues and responsibilities in engineering practices, ensuring the safety, sustainability, and integrity of engineering projects.	Engineering ethics require professionals to prioritize safety and sustainability.
197	Groundwater resources	/ˈgraʊndˌwɔː.tə r rɪˈzɔː.sɪz/	(noun)	B1+	Water stored beneath the Earth's surface in aquifers, which can be used for drinking, irrigation, and industrial purposes.	Groundwater resources provide a vital source of drinking water in rural areas.
198	Environmental innovation	/ɪnˌvaɪ.rənˈmɛn .təl ˌɪn.əˈveɪ.ʃən/	(noun)	B1+	The creation or improvement of products, processes, or services aimed at reducing environmental harm and promoting sustainability. It includes technologies or practices that help conserve resources, lower emissions, and improve efficiency	Environmental innovation drives the development of eco-friendly packaging materials.
199	Marketing	/ˈmɑː.kɪ.tɪŋ/	(noun)	B2	The action or business of promoting and selling products or services, including market research and advertising.	The company's marketing strategy focuses on digital platforms to reach younger audiences.

200	Augmented reality	/ɔːgˈmɛn.tɪd rɪˈæl.ɪ.ti/	(noun)	C1	A technology that superimposes a computer-generated image or information onto the real world, enhancing the user's perception of reality.	Augmented reality is increasingly being used in education to create interactive learning environments.