

FREE TOEFL 2026 PRACTICE MATERIAL

TOEFL Vocabulary List PDF and Printable Flashcards (2026)

The same decks the app schedules for spaced review, exported to paper in two shapes: a reference list to read and a cut-out card grid to test yourself with. Every list says how it was built, above the words.

What is inside

- Every published Reach120 vocabulary deck, exported whole — the section corpora, the band separators, the phrasing decks and the topic lists.
- The derivation printed above each list: what the deck was built from and on what basis, rather than a label claiming it is "the essential" anything.
- Two shapes of the same material — a reference list you read and a card grid you cut up — so one download covers both ways of working.
- Definitions, part of speech and, where the deck records them, the example sentence and the weak-to-strong phrasing pair.

What it does not cover

- A frequency ranking of English, or a claim that these are the words that appear on the test. They are the words that appear in Reach120's own 2026-format material and in answers Reach120 has scored, which is a different and checkable thing.
- Spaced review. Paper does not schedule; the app does, and the schedule is what makes a list stick.
- Audio. These decks are written material.
- Words captured privately by individual learners. Only published decks are exported.

DO IT SCORED, FOR FREE

Reading answers is not the same skill as producing them under time pressure. The same material runs scored, in the browser, with no card:

[Browse every list and schedule a spaced review — https://www.reach120.com/flashcards](https://www.reach120.com/flashcards)

Every question in this file is also on the page it came from:

<https://www.reach120.com/downloads/toefl-vocabulary-lists>

WHERE THIS MATERIAL COMES FROM

Every list in this file is exported from a published Reach120 deck, and each deck prints the derivation it was built from above its words. The deck slugs and sizes are recorded in a manifest beside the file, so the export is checkable rather than a sentence you have to take on trust.

Reading — words in our 2026-format passages

120 words · reading section

These 120 words turn up across the widest range of Reach120's own Reading material. We mined 814 reading passages and question stems, kept every word used at least 3 times across at least 2 separate documents — 1583 words cleared both — and ranked the survivors by how many documents contain them. The last word on this list appears in 26. Reach120 wrote this practice material for the 2026 format — it is not ETS content, and any band figure beside it is a Reach120-scored estimate, not an ETS score.

1. learn (verb) · B1

gain knowledge or skill through study or experience

2. online (adjective) · B1

connected to or available through the internet

3. time (noun) · B1

a period during which something happens or continues

4. work (noun) · B1

activity involving effort to achieve a purpose

5. person (noun) · B1

a single human being

6. provide (verb) · B1

give something needed or useful to someone

7. want (verb) · B1

have a desire to possess or do something

8. traditional (adjective) · B1

following customs or beliefs passed down over generations

9. move (verb) · B1

change position or location from one place to another

10. new (adjective) · B1

recently made, created, or discovered

11. infer (verb) · C1

reach a conclusion based on evidence and reasoning

12. open (adjective) · B1

not closed, allowing access or entry

13. think (verb) · B1

use one's mind to form ideas or judgments

14. leave (verb) · B1

go away from a place or person

15. long (adjective) · B1

having great length or duration

16. day (noun) · B1

a period of twenty-four hours

17. effective (adjective) · B2

producing the intended result successfully

18. change (verb) · B1
make or become different in some way
19. study (verb) · B1
devote time and attention to gaining knowledge on a subject
20. bring (verb) · B1
carry or take something to a place or person
21. closest (adjective) · B1
nearest in distance, time, or relationship
22. offer (verb) · B1
present something for someone to accept or refuse
23. week (noun) · B1
a period of seven consecutive days
24. help (verb) · B1
give assistance or support to someone
25. stay (verb) · B1
remain in one place or condition without leaving.
26. allow (verb) · B1
let something happen or give permission for it.
27. meaning (noun) · B1
what something is intended to express or represent.
28. water (noun) · B1
clear liquid needed for drinking and life.
29. access (noun) · B1
ability or right to enter, use, or obtain something.
30. early (adjective) · B1
happening before the usual or expected time.
31. today (adverb) · B1
on this present day.
32. year (noun) · B1
period of twelve months.
33. main (adjective) · B1
most important or largest part of something.
34. live (verb) · B1
be alive or have one's home somewhere.
35. come (verb) · B1
move toward a place or person.
36. class (noun) · B1
group of students taught together, or a category.
37. believe (verb) · B1
accept something as true without full proof.
38. understand (verb) · B1
grasp the meaning or nature of something.

39. single (adjective) · B1
only one, not accompanied by others.
40. hour (noun) · B1
period of sixty minutes.
41. material (noun) · B1
physical substance from which something is made.
42. experience (noun) · B1
knowledge or skill gained from doing or observing something.
43. room (noun) · B1
enclosed space within a building, or available space.
44. add (verb) · B1
combine one thing with another to increase total.
45. interaction (noun) · B2
communication or activity between two or more parties.
46. return (verb) · B1
come or go back to an earlier place or state.
47. good (adjective) · B1
having positive or desirable qualities.
48. free (adjective) · B1
not costing money, or not restricted.
49. start (verb) · B1
Begin doing something or come into existence.
50. form (noun) · B1
Shape or structure of something, or to create it.
51. show (verb) · B1
Make something visible or demonstrate a fact.
52. please (adverb) · B1
Word used to make a request polite.
53. pace (noun) · B2
Speed at which something moves or happens.
54. place (noun) · B1
Particular location or position.
55. find (verb) · B1
Discover something after searching or by chance.
56. ask (verb) · B1
Put a question to someone or request something.
57. close (verb) · B1
Shut something, or being near in distance or relationship.
58. environment (noun) · B1
Natural world or surrounding conditions in which something exists.
59. look (verb) · B1
Direct one's eyes toward something to see it.

60. carry (verb) · B1

Support and move something from one place to another.

61. see (verb) · B1

Perceive something with the eyes.

62. grow (verb) · B1

Increase in size or develop over time.

63. call (verb) · B1

Contact someone by phone or shout a name.

64. run (verb) · B1

Move quickly on foot, or operate a system.

65. staff (noun) · B1

Group of people employed by an organization.

66. building (noun) · B1

Structure with walls and a roof, like a house.

67. education (noun) · B1

Process of teaching and learning, usually in school.

68. food (noun) · B1

Substance eaten to keep living things alive.

69. campus (noun) · B1

Grounds and buildings of a university or college.

70. record (noun) · B1

Written or stored account of facts kept for future reference.

71. slow (adjective) · B1

Taking a long time; not fast.

72. small (adjective) · B1

Limited in size or amount.

73. community (noun) · B1

A group of people living in the same area or sharing interests.

74. turn (verb) · B1

To change direction or rotate.

75. animal (noun) · B1

A living creature that is not a plant or human.

76. group (noun) · B1

A number of people or things gathered together.

77. light (noun) · B1

The natural energy that makes things visible.

78. right (adjective) · B1

Correct or morally acceptable.

79. know (verb) · B1

To have information or understanding about something.

80. skill (noun) · B1

An ability gained through practice or training.

81. plant (noun) · B1

A living organism that grows in soil, typically with leaves.

82. shift (noun) · B2

A change in position, direction, or condition.

83. hold (verb) · B1

grasp or keep something in place using hands or force.

84. build (verb) · B1

construct something by putting parts together.

85. plan (noun) · B1

a detailed proposal for achieving something in future.

86. part (noun) · B1

a piece or portion of a larger whole.

87. happen (verb) · B1

occur or take place, especially without being planned.

88. notice (verb) · B1

become aware of something through observation.

89. require (verb) · B1

need something as necessary or essential.

90. lead (verb) · B1

guide or direct a group of people or activity.

91. book (verb) · B1

reserve a place, seat, or service in advance.

92. lose (verb) · B1

fail to keep or maintain possession of something.

93. flexibility (noun) · B2

ability to adapt or change easily to new conditions.

94. whole (adjective) · B1

complete, with all parts included.

95. begin (verb) · B1

start doing or happening something.

96. different (adjective) · B1

not the same as another thing or person.

97. print (verb) · B1

produce text or images on paper using a machine.

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come together with someone at a particular place or time.

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give a portion of something to others.

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someone who studies a subject carefully to discover new facts.

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make or create something through effort or process.

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put something new in place of another.

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coming at the end of a series or process.

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relating to society or interaction among people.

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the state of being alive, or a period of existence.

106. point (noun) · B1

a specific idea, fact, or particular moment.

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a unit of time equal to sixty seconds.

108. set (noun) · B1

group of matching items or things placed together.

109. tool (noun) · B1

device or instrument used to perform a task.

110. cost (noun) · B1

amount of money needed to buy or do something.

111. sign (noun) · B1

symbol or notice giving information or instruction.

112. night (noun) · B1

dark period between evening and morning.

113. morning (noun) · B1

early part of day before noon.

114. schedule (noun) · B1

planned list of times for events or tasks.

115. direct (adjective) · B1

going straight to a place or point without detour.

116. note (noun) · B1

short written message or record of information.

117. end (noun) · B1

final point or last part of something.

118. quick (adjective) · B1

happening or moving fast, taking little time.

119. wide (adjective) · B1

measuring a large distance from side to side.

120. lab (noun) · B1

room equipped for scientific experiments or research.

Listening — words in our 2026-format talks

120 words · listening section

These 120 words turn up across the widest range of Reach120's own Listening material. We mined 150 listening transcripts, kept every word used at least 3 times across at least 2 separate documents — 1479 words cleared both — and ranked the survivors by how many documents contain them. The last word on this list appears in 26. Reach120 wrote this practice material for the 2026 format — it is not ETS content, and any band figure beside it is a Reach120-scored estimate, not an ETS score.

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having great length or duration

16. day (noun) · B1

a period of twenty-four hours

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producing the intended result successfully

18. change (verb) · B1
make or become different in some way
19. study (verb) · B1
devote time and attention to gaining knowledge on a subject
20. bring (verb) · B1
carry or take something to a place or person
21. classroom (noun) · B1
a room in a school where lessons take place
22. closest (adjective) · B1
nearest in distance, time, or relationship
23. offer (verb) · B1
present something for someone to accept or refuse
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Something useful that can be drawn on when needed.
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someone who studies a subject carefully to discover new facts.
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a unit of time equal to sixty seconds.
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group of matching items or things placed together.
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device or instrument used to perform a task.
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amount of money needed to buy or do something.
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symbol or notice giving information or instruction.
110. night (noun) · B1
dark period between evening and morning.
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early part of day before noon.
112. in-person (adjective) · B1
happening with people physically present together.
113. schedule (noun) · B1
planned list of times for events or tasks.
114. direct (adjective) · B1
going straight to a place or point without detour.
115. note (noun) · B1
short written message or record of information.
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final point or last part of something.
117. quick (adjective) · B1
happening or moving fast, taking little time.
118. wide (adjective) · B1
measuring a large distance from side to side.
119. lab (noun) · B1
room equipped for scientific experiments or research.
120. office (noun) · B1
room or building where people do administrative work.

Speaking — phrases that carry fluency

27 words · speaking section

These 27 phrasings cover the 8 things you have to do in this part of the test. Each card gives the job you are doing, the phrasing that does it well, and the weaker phrasing it replaces — a low-scoring answer usually says the same thing, in worse words. No phrasing here carries a rate, and none can yet. Reach120 measures register by comparing strong answers with weak ones, and it holds almost no recorded answers to compare — our Speaking material is prompts and sentences to repeat, not answers. These chunks are written to the register of a strong spoken answer: a judgement, not a measurement, and it is labelled as one. Reach120 wrote this practice material for the 2026 format — it is not ETS content, and any band figure beside it is a Reach120-scored estimate, not an ETS score.

1. i would definitely say · B1

Answering the question head-on — Answering with conviction rather than trailing off.

Instead of: i say

I would definitely say the second option suits most students better.

2. if i had to choose one · B1

Answering the question head-on — Picking a side when the question offers you two.

Instead of: maybe i choose

If I had to choose one, I would go with the morning session.

3. the short answer is · B1

Answering the question head-on — Committing to an answer in your first sentence, before the reasons.

Instead of: well, i think maybe

The short answer is that I would take the online course.

4. let me think about that for a second · B1

Giving yourself a moment — Asking for a moment out loud, so the pause is deliberate.

Instead of: uhh

Let me think about that for a second, because both options have a real cost.

5. that is an interesting question · B1

Giving yourself a moment — Filling the first seconds with English instead of silence.

Instead of: um

That is an interesting question, and my first thought is about the cost.

6. there are a couple of ways to look at this · B2

Giving yourself a moment — Opening with structure while you decide what to say.

Instead of: there are ways

There are a couple of ways to look at this, but I will start with the timetable.

7. back when i was at school · B1

Grounding it in your own experience — Placing an example in your past without losing the thread.

Instead of: before, i

Back when I was at school, we handed everything in on paper.

8. in my own experience · B1

Grounding it in your own experience — Grounding a claim in something you actually lived through.

Instead of: for me

In my own experience, group projects work far better with a hard deadline.

9. speaking for myself · B2

Grounding it in your own experience — Marking an answer as yours rather than a general truth.

Instead of: i personally

Speaking for myself, I learn much more from doing than from listening.

10. this happened to me when · B1

Grounding it in your own experience — Introducing a short story from your own life as evidence.

Instead of: one time i

This happened to me when I moved to a new city for university.

11. it really comes down to · B2

Explaining why, out loud — Reducing a messy answer to the one thing that decides it.

Instead of: it is about

It really comes down to how much time you can give it each week.

12. that is why i would · B1

Explaining why, out loud — Tying your reason back to the choice you made.

Instead of: so i want

That is why I would rather study in the library than at home.

13. the main reason for that is · B1

Explaining why, out loud — Naming your strongest reason instead of listing three weak ones.

Instead of: because

The main reason for that is that I can review the recording later.

14. which means that · B1

Explaining why, out loud — Drawing the consequence out of a fact you just stated.

Instead of: so

The lectures are recorded, which means that I can watch them again before the exam.

15. a good example of this is · B1

Bringing in a concrete case — Attaching an example to the claim it is supposed to support.

Instead of: example is

A good example of this is the way our library extended its opening hours.

16. say for instance that · B2

Bringing in a concrete case — Setting up a hypothetical case to test your own point.

Instead of: like if

Say for instance that a student works twenty hours a week alongside classes.

17. to give you a concrete example · B2

Bringing in a concrete case — Signalling that a real case is coming, not another general claim.

Instead of: for example

To give you a concrete example, our department cut its lab hours last term.

18. i can see why some people would · B2

Weighing the other side — Granting the other view before you argue against it.

Instead of: some people like

I can see why some people would prefer a fixed timetable every week.

19. on the other hand · B1

Weighing the other side — Turning to the side you did not choose.

Instead of: but

On the other hand, evening classes are much harder to attend after work.

20. that said · B2

Weighing the other side — Coming back to your own position after a concession.

Instead of: but anyway

That said, the cost is still the biggest problem for most students.

21. there is a trade-off here between · C1

Weighing the other side — Naming the tension instead of pretending one side is perfect.

Instead of: there is a problem

There is a trade-off here between what it costs and how convenient it is.

22. let me put that another way · B2

Repairing what you just said — Restarting a point cleanly instead of abandoning it.

Instead of: so, yeah, i mean

Let me put that another way: the schedule matters more to me than the price.

23. or rather · B2

Repairing what you just said — Replacing a word you have just said with a better one.

Instead of: i mean

The course lasts a year, or rather two semesters and a summer term.

24. what i mean by that is · B1

Repairing what you just said — Rescuing a sentence that came out less clearly than you wanted.

Instead of: i mean like

What I mean by that is that the deadline itself was never the problem.

25. so overall i would · B1

Landing the answer before time runs out — Closing with your answer while the clock is still running.

Instead of: so yeah

So overall I would choose the smaller class.

26. to sum up in one sentence · B2

Landing the answer before time runs out — Compressing the whole answer when you are almost out of time.

Instead of: so anyway

To sum up in one sentence, the cost is what decides it for me.

27. which is why my answer is · B2

Landing the answer before time runs out — Ending on the choice, not on the last reason you happened to give.

Instead of: so my answer

Which is why my answer is the evening programme rather than the weekend one.

Academic Discussion — stance, concession and qualification

28 words · writing section

These 28 phrasings cover the 7 things you have to do in this part of the test. Each card gives the job you are doing, the phrasing that does it well, and the weaker phrasing it replaces — a low-scoring answer usually says the same thing, in worse words. No phrasing here carries a rate. Reach120 has scored too few answers to this task to compare a strong group against a weak one, so these phrasings are written to the register of the answers our scorer marks highest — a judgement, not a measurement, and it is labelled as one. Reach120 wrote this practice material for the 2026 format — it is not ETS content, and any band figure beside it is a Reach120-scored estimate, not an ETS score.

1. find this argument persuasive because · C1

Agreeing with a view — Agreeing with a specific argument rather than with a person.

Instead of: i think this is right because

I find this argument persuasive because it accounts for the cost to students.

2. share the view that · B2

Agreeing with a view — Backing a classmate without simply repeating what they said.

Instead of: i agree that

I share the view that online courses widen access to higher education.

3. there is considerable merit in · C1

Agreeing with a view — Endorsing part of a view before you add your own.

Instead of: this is a good point

There is considerable merit in treating attendance as a separate question.

4. this position is well supported by · C1

Agreeing with a view — Agreeing and immediately naming the evidence for it.

Instead of: this idea is good because

This position is well supported by the drop-out figures for remote programmes.

5. not convinced that · B2

Disagreeing with a view — Rejecting a claim without calling the person wrong.

Instead of: i do not think

I am not convinced that longer terms would improve results.

6. question the assumption that · C1

Disagreeing with a view — Attacking what a view takes for granted rather than its conclusion.

Instead of: i do not believe

I would question the assumption that every student learns best alone.

7. the evidence points in the opposite direction · C1

Disagreeing with a view — Disagreeing on the strength of data rather than opinion.

Instead of: this is wrong

On graduate earnings, the evidence points in the opposite direction.

8. this argument overlooks · C1

Disagreeing with a view — Naming what a view leaves out instead of contradicting it.

Instead of: this forgets

This argument overlooks the students who work alongside their studies.

9. a fair point, although · B2

Conceding a point — Acknowledging a classmate and turning the argument in one move.

Instead of: that is ok but

That is a fair point, although it applies mainly to first-year students.

10. accept that · B1

Conceding a point — Granting a fact you cannot dispute before you qualify it.

Instead of: ok but

I accept that remote study suits some learners better than others.

11. granted, the objection has some force · C1

Conceding a point — Conceding a serious objection you intend to answer.

Instead of: maybe you are right but

Granted, the objection has some force where laboratory work is involved.

12. there is some truth in · B2

Conceding a point — Giving ground on one point so your own point lands harder.

Instead of: yes but

There is some truth in the claim that campus life builds friendships.

13. a case in point is · C1

Giving an example — Giving one example that carries the whole argument.

Instead of: for example

A case in point is the shift to recorded lectures during the pandemic.

14. consider the case of · B2

Giving an example — Asking the reader to examine a specific instance with you.

Instead of: look at

Consider the case of students who commute for two hours each day.

15. this is illustrated by · B2

Giving an example — Introducing evidence that shows rather than states your point.

Instead of: like when

This is illustrated by the rise in part-time enrolment since 2020.

16. to take one example · B2

Giving an example — Signalling that one instance stands for many.

Instead of: for example

To take one example, medical training cannot be delivered remotely.

17. in most cases, though not all · B2

Limiting a claim — Making a general claim without over-claiming.

Instead of: usually

In most cases, though not all, students prefer some contact hours.

18. this holds only where · C1

Limiting a claim — Naming the condition under which your claim survives.

Instead of: this is true if

This holds only where students have reliable internet at home.

19. to a limited extent · B2

Limiting a claim — Agreeing partially without appearing to sit on the fence.

Instead of: a bit

Group work develops these skills, but only to a limited extent.

20. with the important exception of · C1

Limiting a claim — Protecting a general claim by naming what escapes it.

Instead of: except

This applies across the sciences, with the important exception of fieldwork.

21. both approaches share · B2

Comparing two things — Establishing common ground before you separate two views.

Instead of: they are the same in

Both approaches share an assumption that motivation can be measured.

22. by comparison with · B2

Comparing two things — Setting two options against each other explicitly.

Instead of: compared to

By comparison with lectures, seminars demand far more preparation.

23. the latter is preferable because · C1

Comparing two things — Choosing between two options you have just laid out.

Instead of: the second one is better because

Of the two models, the latter is preferable because it scales cheaply.

24. the two differ chiefly in · C1

Comparing two things — Naming the one difference that actually matters.

Instead of: they are different because

The two differ chiefly in how much independent reading they require.

25. for these reasons i would argue that · B2

Closing an argument — Restating your position at the end with its support attached.

Instead of: so i think that

For these reasons I would argue that attendance should stay optional.

26. on balance, the stronger case is for · C1

Closing an argument — Closing after you have weighed both sides.

Instead of: so i think

On balance, the stronger case is for keeping some in-person teaching.

27. taken together, these points suggest · C1

Closing an argument — Drawing one conclusion from several separate arguments.

Instead of: so all this means

Taken together, these points suggest that flexibility matters more than format.

28. the weight of the argument favors · C1

Closing an argument — Declaring a winner without claiming certainty.

Instead of: this side is better

The weight of the argument favors a mixed timetable.

Words that separate bands — Write an Email

21 words · writing section

Reach120 compared every Write an Email answer it has scored 24 or above (254 of them) with every answer scored below 18 (239). A word earns a place only if it appears in at least 10% of the high-scoring answers, in at least 2.5 times the share of the low-scoring ones, and in at least 20 high-scoring answers outright. 21 words clear all three bars. No learner's sentence is stored anywhere in this deck — only counts across the two groups. Reach120 wrote this practice material for the 2026 format — it is not ETS content, and any band figure beside it is a Reach120-scored estimate, not an ETS score.

1. please (adverb) · B1

Word used to make a request polite.

2. receive (verb) · B1

get or accept something given or sent

3. request (verb) · B1

ask politely for something

4. service (noun) · B1

Help or work provided for someone by another party.

5. available (adjective) · B1

able to be obtained, used, or accessed

6. require (verb) · B1

need something as necessary or essential.

7. expect (verb) · B1

believe something will happen

8. return (verb) · B1

come or go back to an earlier place or state.

9. refund (noun) · B1

money given back after purchase.

10. purchase (verb) · B1

act of buying something

11. confirm (verb) · B1

Show or state that something is true or correct.

12. current (adjective) · B1

happening or existing right now

13. opportunity (noun) · B1

a favorable chance to do something

14. convenience (noun) · B2

quality of being easy or useful for someone

15. academic (adjective) · B2

Relating to schools, colleges, or scholarly study.

16. customer (noun) · B1

person who buys goods or services from a business

17. store (noun) · B1

place where goods are sold to customers.

18. status (noun) · B1

current condition or position of someone or something at a given time.

The committee reviewed the current status of the funding application before making a decision.

19. detail (noun) · B1

a small individual piece of information

20. earliest (adjective) · B1

happening before all others in time

21. laptop (noun) · B1

small portable computer

Write an Email — what to say and how to say it

28 words · writing section

These 28 phrasings cover the 7 things you have to do in this part of the test. Each card gives the job you are doing, the phrasing that does it well, and the weaker phrasing it replaces — a low-scoring answer usually says the same thing, in worse words. Reach120 compared the 254 Write an Email answers it has scored 24 or above with the 239 scored below 18, keeping words used in at least 15% of the high-scoring group and at least 2.5 times as often as in the low-scoring one. Not one phrasing here is built on a word that cleared all three bars. 3 rest on a word that is genuinely commoner in strong answers (inquire, please) but that our own prompts hand the writer, so it counts as what we asked about rather than how the answer was written. The card shows the rate and says where it came from. The other 25 carry no qualifying rate, because a phrasing assembled from ordinary words is invisible to word counting. That is exactly why this deck is built by function instead. Reach120 wrote this practice material for the 2026 format — it is not ETS content, and any band figure beside it is a Reach120-scored estimate, not an ETS score.

1. at your earliest convenience · C1

Asking someone to do something — Asking for a quick reply without ordering the reader to hurry.

Instead of: as soon as possible

Please let me know your decision at your earliest convenience.

2. could you possibly · B1

Asking someone to do something — Asking for a favour that costs the other person real effort.

Instead of: can you

Could you possibly send the reading list before the first seminar?

3. would appreciate it if you could · B2

Asking someone to do something — Making a request of someone senior to you without sounding demanding.

Instead of: i want you to

I would appreciate it if you could review my application before Friday.

4. would be grateful if you could · B2

Asking someone to do something — Asking a member of staff to do something you have no right to demand.

Instead of: please can you

I would be grateful if you could extend the deadline by one week.

5. draw your attention to · B2

Raising a problem — Pointing out a problem the reader may not know about.

Instead of: i want to tell you about

I would like to draw your attention to an error in the published timetable.

6. the issue remains unresolved · C1

Raising a problem — Saying that an earlier complaint was not acted on.

Instead of: the problem is still there

Despite two reminders, the issue remains unresolved.

7. this has caused considerable inconvenience · B2

Raising a problem — Explaining the cost of a problem without sounding angry.

Instead of: this was very annoying

This has caused considerable inconvenience to the whole research group.

8. writing to raise a concern about · B2

Raising a problem — Opening an email about something that has gone wrong.

Instead of: i want to complain about

I am writing to raise a concern about the condition of the lab equipment.

9. apologize for any inconvenience caused · B2

Apologising — Closing an apology for something that disrupted the reader.

Instead of: sorry for the trouble

I apologize for any inconvenience caused by my late submission.

10. please accept my apologies for · B2

Apologising — Apologising formally to someone you do not know well.

Instead of: sorry about

Please accept my apologies for missing the meeting on Tuesday.

11. regret that i was unable to · B2

Apologising — Explaining a failure to do something you had agreed to do.

Instead of: sorry i could not

I regret that I was unable to attend the briefing on Monday.

12. take full responsibility for · B2

Apologising — Accepting blame without excuses.

Instead of: it was my fault

I take full responsibility for the error in the submitted figures.

13. as previously agreed · B2

Confirming an arrangement — Referring back to something already settled between you.

Instead of: like we said

As previously agreed, I will cover the Thursday session.

14. can confirm my attendance on · B2

Confirming an arrangement — Replying to an invitation you intend to accept.

Instead of: i will be there on

I can confirm my attendance on the morning of the twelfth.

15. please confirm receipt of this message · B2

Confirming an arrangement — Asking the reader to acknowledge that something arrived.

Instead of: tell me you got this

Please confirm receipt of this message so I know the documents arrived.

16. writing to confirm that · B1

Confirming an arrangement — Putting an arrangement in writing so both sides have a record.

Instead of: i just want to say

I am writing to confirm that the interview will take place on 14 March.

17. afraid i will not be able to · B1

Turning something down — Refusing an invitation or a request politely.

Instead of: i cannot

I am afraid I will not be able to join the committee this term.

18. must respectfully decline · C1

Turning something down — Turning down a formal offer without giving offence.

Instead of: i do not want to

Having considered the offer carefully, I must respectfully decline.

19. this will not be possible · B1

Turning something down — Saying no to a proposed arrangement.

Instead of: i cannot do this

Unfortunately, this will not be possible before the end of the month.

20. unable to commit to · B2

Turning something down — Declining an ongoing obligation rather than a single event.

Instead of: i cannot do

I am unable to commit to a weekly slot alongside my laboratory work.

21. could you clarify whether · B2

Asking for information — Asking about one specific point you are unsure of.

Instead of: i do not understand if

Could you clarify whether the fee covers the laboratory materials?

22. grateful for any information regarding · B2

Asking for information — Asking an office for details when you do not know who handles it.

Instead of: please tell me about

I would be grateful for any information regarding the transfer procedure.

23. know what the procedure is for · B2

Asking for information — Asking how something official is done.

Instead of: how do i do

I would like to know what the procedure is for deferring an examination.

24. would like to inquire about · B2

Asking for information — Asking for information from someone you do not know.

Instead of: want to ask about

I would like to inquire about the deadline for scholarship applications.

25. appreciate your prompt response · B2

Thanking someone — Thanking someone who answered quickly, usually before a request.

Instead of: thanks for replying fast

I appreciate your prompt response to my earlier message.

26. grateful for your assistance with · B2

Thanking someone — Thanking a member of staff who solved a problem for you.

Instead of: thanks for helping

I am grateful for your assistance with the visa paperwork.

27. thank you for taking the time to · B1

Thanking someone — Thanking someone who spent effort on you rather than money.

Instead of: thanks for

Thank you for taking the time to read my draft so carefully.

28. your help has been invaluable · C1

Thanking someone — Closing a thank-you when the help genuinely mattered.

Instead of: you helped a lot

Your help has been invaluable in preparing this application.

Writing — academic vocabulary from our Discussion samples

120 words · writing section

This deck holds 120 words: 100 hand-written academic entries from Reach120's curated list, plus the 20 words used across the widest range of our 142 Academic Discussion sample responses. They are academic topic and reporting vocabulary — the words a discussion response is written ABOUT. They are not hedges, stance markers or connectives: those are function words the lexicon filters out by design, and the phrasal ones are multi-word items nothing mines yet, so no deck here teaches them. Reach120 wrote this practice material for the 2026 format — it is not ETS content, and any band figure beside it is a Reach120-scored estimate, not an ETS score.

1. acquisition (noun) · B2

The buying or obtaining of assets or objects; a company takeover
The acquisition of the startup expanded the company's market share.

2. advocacy (noun) · C1

Public support for or recommendation of a particular cause or policy
Her advocacy for human rights brought international attention to the issue.

3. aesthetic (adjective) · C1

Concerned with beauty or the appreciation of beauty
The building's aesthetic appeal has made it a popular tourist destination.

4. algorithm (noun) · B2

A process or set of rules to be followed in calculations or problem-solving
Search engines use complex algorithms to rank web pages.

5. allegory (noun) · C2

A story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning
George Orwell's *Animal Farm* is an allegory for political corruption.

6. allocate (verb) · B2

To distribute resources or duties for a particular purpose
The budget allocates significant funds to education and healthcare.

7. ambiguous (adjective) · C1

Open to more than one interpretation; not having one obvious meaning
The ambiguous wording of the contract led to a legal dispute.

8. analyze (verb) · B2

To examine something in detail in order to understand it or draw conclusions
Researchers analyze data to identify trends in consumer behavior.

9. anthropogenic (adjective) · C1

Originating in human activity
Anthropogenic factors are the primary cause of global warming.

10. assimilate (verb) · C1

To absorb and integrate people, ideas, or culture into a wider society
Immigrants often face challenges as they assimilate into a new culture.

11. autonomous (adjective) · B2

Having the freedom to act independently; self-governing
Autonomous vehicles are expected to transform urban transportation.

12. autonomy (noun) · C1

The right or condition of self-government; freedom from external control
The region gained greater autonomy after the constitutional reform.

13. bandwidth (noun) · C1

The maximum rate of data transfer across a given path

Increasing bandwidth is essential for supporting high-definition streaming.

14. biodiversity (noun) · B2

The variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat

Protecting biodiversity is crucial for maintaining healthy ecosystems.

15. bureaucracy (noun) · C1

A system of government where most decisions are made by officials rather than elected representatives

Excessive bureaucracy can slow down the implementation of new policies.

16. catalyst (noun) · C1

A substance that increases the rate of a chemical reaction; something that causes an important event

The enzyme acts as a catalyst in the digestive process.

17. chronic (adjective) · B2

Persisting for a long time or constantly recurring

Chronic stress has been linked to a variety of health problems.

18. cohesion (noun) · C1

The action or fact of forming a united whole

Social cohesion is vital for maintaining a stable community.

19. commodity (noun) · B2

A raw material or primary agricultural product that can be bought and sold

Oil remains one of the most traded commodities in the world.

20. comprehensive (adjective) · B2

Including all or nearly all elements or aspects of something

The professor provided a comprehensive review of the literature on climate change.

21. congenital (adjective) · C2

Present from birth, especially relating to a disease or physical abnormality

Congenital heart defects are the most common type of birth defect.

22. consensus (noun) · C1

A general agreement among a group of people

The committee reached a consensus on the new environmental policy.

23. conservation (noun) · B2

Prevention of wasteful use of a resource; preservation of natural environments

Wildlife conservation efforts have helped increase the panda population.

24. contemporary (adjective) · B2

Living or occurring at the same time; belonging to the present time

Contemporary art challenges traditional notions of beauty.

25. corroborate (verb) · C2

To confirm or give support to a statement, theory, or finding

Additional experiments corroborated the initial findings of the study.

26. deforestation (noun) · B2

The action of clearing a wide area of trees

Deforestation in the Amazon threatens countless species of wildlife.

27. degradation (noun) · C1

The condition or process of degrading or being degraded; deterioration

Soil degradation from intensive farming reduces crop yields over time.

28. demographic (adjective) · C1

Relating to the structure of populations

Demographic changes are reshaping the workforce in many countries.

29. depict (verb) · B2

To show or represent by a drawing, painting, or other art form

The mural depicts scenes from the country's revolutionary history.

30. depreciation (noun) · C1

A reduction in the value of an asset over time

Currency depreciation made imports significantly more expensive.

31. diagnosis (noun) · B2

The identification of the nature of an illness or other problem

Early diagnosis of cancer significantly increases survival rates.

32. disparity (noun) · C1

A great difference between things

Income disparity between urban and rural areas continues to grow.

33. diversify (verb) · C1

To make or become more varied or diverse

The company decided to diversify its product line to reduce risk.

34. ecosystem (noun) · B2

A biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment

Coral reefs are among the most diverse ecosystems on the planet.

35. egalitarian (adjective) · C2

Relating to or believing in the principle that all people are equal

Scandinavian countries are often cited as examples of egalitarian societies.

36. eloquent (adjective) · C1

Fluent or persuasive in speaking or writing

Martin Luther King Jr. was known for his eloquent speeches on civil rights.

37. emissions (noun) · B2

The production and discharge of something, especially gas or radiation

Reducing carbon emissions is critical to combating climate change.

38. empirical (adjective) · C1

Based on observation or experience rather than theory or pure logic

The study relied on empirical evidence gathered from field observations.

39. encryption (noun) · B2

The process of converting information into code to prevent unauthorized access

End-to-end encryption ensures that only the sender and receiver can read messages.

40. entrepreneur (noun) · B2

A person who organizes and operates a business, taking on financial risk

The young entrepreneur launched three successful startups before age thirty.

41. epidemic (noun) · B2

A widespread occurrence of an infectious disease in a community

The obesity epidemic affects millions of people worldwide.

42. equilibrium (noun) · C1

A state in which opposing forces or influences are balanced

The chemical reaction eventually reached a state of equilibrium.

43. erosion (noun) · B2

The gradual destruction or diminution of something

Coastal erosion has accelerated due to rising sea levels.

44. evocative (adjective) · C1

Bringing strong images, memories, or feelings to mind

The photographer captured evocative images of life in rural communities.

45. fiscal (adjective) · C1

Relating to government revenue, especially taxes

The government implemented strict fiscal policies to reduce the deficit.

46. fundamental (adjective) · B2

Forming a necessary base or core; of central importance

Understanding grammar is fundamental to learning a new language.

47. hypothesis (noun) · B2

A proposed explanation made on the basis of limited evidence as a starting point for investigation

The researcher formulated a hypothesis to explain the unexpected results.

48. ideology (noun) · C1

A system of ideas and ideals forming the basis of economic or political theory

Political ideology influences how people interpret social issues.

49. immunization (noun) · B2

The action of making a person immune to infection

Childhood immunization programs have dramatically reduced infectious diseases.

50. implication (noun) · C1

A conclusion that can be drawn from something although it is not explicitly stated

The implications of this research extend far beyond the academic community.

51. indigenous (adjective) · C1

Originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native

Many indigenous species are threatened by habitat destruction.

52. infrastructure (noun) · B2

The basic physical and organizational structures needed for society to operate

Investment in infrastructure is essential for economic growth.

53. innovative (adjective) · B2

Featuring new methods; advanced and original

The company is known for its innovative approach to product design.

54. interoperability (noun) · C2

The ability of different systems to work together

Interoperability between medical systems improves patient care.

55. leverage (verb) · C1

To use something to maximum advantage

Companies leverage technology to improve customer experience.

56. lucrative (adjective) · C1

Producing a great deal of profit

The technology sector offers many lucrative career opportunities.

57. marginalize (verb) · C1

To treat a person or group as insignificant or peripheral

Economic policies can inadvertently marginalize vulnerable communities.

58. methodology (noun) · C1

A system of methods used in a particular area of study or activity

The methodology section describes how the experiment was conducted.

59. mitigate (verb) · C1

To make less severe, serious, or painful

Planting trees can help mitigate the effects of urban heat islands.

60. monopoly (noun) · C1

The exclusive possession or control of the supply of a commodity or service

Antitrust laws aim to prevent monopolies that harm consumers.

61. mutation (noun) · B2

A change in the structure of a gene resulting in a variant form

A single genetic mutation can significantly alter an organism's characteristics.

62. narrative (noun) · B2

A spoken or written account of connected events; a story

The documentary presents a compelling narrative about migration.

63. nuance (noun) · C1

A subtle difference in or shade of meaning, expression, or sound

The nuances of the original text were lost in translation.

64. obsolete (adjective) · B2

No longer produced or used; out of date

Rapid technological change can make devices obsolete within a few years.

65. optimize (verb) · B2

To make the best or most effective use of a situation or resource

Engineers optimize software to run faster and use less memory.

66. outsource (verb) · C1

To obtain goods or services from an outside supplier

Many companies outsource customer support to reduce operational costs.

67. paradigm (noun) · C1

A typical example or pattern of something; a model

The discovery of DNA created a new paradigm in biological research.

68. pathogen (noun) · C1

A bacterium, virus, or other microorganism that can cause disease

Researchers identified the pathogen responsible for the outbreak.

69. phenomenon (noun) · B2

A fact or situation observed to exist or happen, especially one whose cause is in question

Scientists are still trying to explain this unusual natural phenomenon.

70. photosynthesis (noun) · B2

The process by which green plants use sunlight to synthesize foods from carbon dioxide and water

Photosynthesis is essential for producing the oxygen we breathe.

71. pollutant (noun) · B2

A substance that pollutes something, especially water or the atmosphere

Industrial pollutants are a major threat to freshwater ecosystems.

72. pragmatic (adjective) · C1

Dealing with things sensibly and realistically rather than ideologically

The government adopted a pragmatic approach to immigration reform.

73. prevalence (noun) · C1

The fact or condition of being prevalent; commonness

The prevalence of diabetes has increased significantly in recent decades.

74. prevalent (adjective) · C1

Widespread in a particular area or at a particular time

Misinformation is prevalent on social media platforms.

75. prognosis (noun) · C1

The likely course of a disease or ailment; a forecast

The doctor gave a favorable prognosis after reviewing the test results.

76. proliferate (verb) · C1

To increase rapidly in numbers; multiply

Bacteria can proliferate quickly in warm, moist environments.

77. proliferation (noun) · C1

Rapid increase in numbers or spread

The proliferation of social media platforms has changed how people communicate.

78. prototype (noun) · B2

A first or preliminary model of something from which other forms are developed

The engineering team built a prototype to test the new design concept.

79. rehabilitation (noun) · B2

The action of restoring someone to health through training and therapy

Physical rehabilitation helped the athlete recover from the knee injury.

80. renewable (adjective) · B2

Capable of being replaced by natural processes; not depleted when used

Renewable energy sources like solar and wind power are becoming more affordable.

81. replenish (verb) · B2

To fill something up again; to restore to a former level or condition

Rainfall helps replenish the groundwater supply during the wet season.

82. rhetoric (noun) · C1

The art of effective or persuasive speaking or writing

Political rhetoric often simplifies complex issues for public consumption.

83. satirical (adjective) · C1

Using humor, irony, or exaggeration to expose and criticize

The satirical cartoon mocked the government's response to the crisis.

84. scalable (adjective) · C1

Able to be changed in size or scale; capable of growing

Cloud computing provides a scalable solution for growing businesses.

85. sedentary (adjective) · C1

Tending to spend much time seated; somewhat inactive

A sedentary lifestyle increases the risk of cardiovascular disease.

86. sequestration (noun) · C2

The process of storing carbon dioxide to prevent it from entering the atmosphere

Carbon sequestration technologies are being developed to reduce greenhouse gases.

87. specimen (noun) · B2

An individual animal, plant, or piece of a mineral used as an example for study

The biologist collected several specimens for laboratory analysis.

88. stratification (noun) · C1

The arrangement of something into groups or layers

Social stratification affects access to education and healthcare.

89. subsequent (adjective) · C1

Coming after something in time; following

The initial experiment and subsequent trials confirmed the hypothesis.

90. subsidize (verb) · C1

To support an organization or activity financially

The government subsidizes renewable energy projects to promote clean power.

91. sustainable (adjective) · B2

Able to be maintained without depleting resources

Sustainable farming practices help preserve soil quality for future generations.

92. symbiosis (noun) · C1

Interaction between two organisms living in close association, typically to the advantage of both

The relationship between clownfish and sea anemones is an example of symbiosis.

93. symbolism (noun) · C1

The use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities

The use of color symbolism in the painting conveys deep emotional meaning.

94. symptomatic (adjective) · C1

Showing symptoms of a particular disease or condition

Some patients remain asymptomatic while others become symptomatic within days.

95. synthesize (verb) · C1

To combine different ideas, influences, or things to make a whole

Students must synthesize information from multiple sources in their essays.

96. terrestrial (adjective) · C1

Of, on, or relating to the earth; living on land rather than in water

Terrestrial ecosystems face different challenges than marine ones.

97. therapeutic (adjective) · C1

Relating to the healing of disease; having a good effect on the body or mind

Music therapy has proven therapeutic benefits for patients with dementia.

98. ubiquitous (adjective) · C1

Present, appearing, or found everywhere

Smartphones have become ubiquitous in modern society.

99. vernacular (noun) · C2

The language or dialect spoken by the ordinary people in a particular region

The novel is written in the vernacular of the American South.

100. volatile (adjective) · C1

Liable to change rapidly and unpredictably; easily evaporated at normal temperatures

Volatile compounds in the atmosphere contribute to air pollution.

101. learn (verb) · B1

gain knowledge or skill through study or experience

102. online (adjective) · B1

connected to or available through the internet

103. time (noun) · B1

a period during which something happens or continues

104. work (noun) · B1

activity involving effort to achieve a purpose

105. person (noun) · B1

a single human being

106. provide (verb) · B1

give something needed or useful to someone

107. want (verb) · B1

have a desire to possess or do something

108. traditional (adjective) · B1

following customs or beliefs passed down over generations

109. new (adjective) · B1

recently made, created, or discovered

110. infer (verb) · C1

reach a conclusion based on evidence and reasoning

111. think (verb) · B1

use one's mind to form ideas or judgments

112. leave (verb) · B1

go away from a place or person

113. long (adjective) · B1

having great length or duration

114. effective (adjective) · B2

producing the intended result successfully

115. change (verb) · B1

make or become different in some way

116. study (verb) · B1

devote time and attention to gaining knowledge on a subject

117. classroom (noun) · B1

a room in a school where lessons take place

118. offer (verb) · B1

present something for someone to accept or refuse

119. week (noun) · B1

a period of seven consecutive days

120. help (verb) · B1

give assistance or support to someone

Academic General — words every subject uses

120 words · all sections

These 120 words are the Academic General vocabulary in Reach120's bank, chosen from the 780 words tagged with this subject. 120 of them were mined from Reach120's own 2026-format passages, talks and question stems, and the least common of those still appears in 18 separate documents. Reach120 wrote this practice material for the 2026 format — it is not ETS content, and any band figure beside it is a Reach120-scored estimate, not an ETS score.

1. learn (verb) · B1

gain knowledge or skill through study or experience

2. time (noun) · B1

a period during which something happens or continues

3. work (noun) · B1

activity involving effort to achieve a purpose

4. person (noun) · B1

a single human being

5. provide (verb) · B1

give something needed or useful to someone

6. want (verb) · B1

have a desire to possess or do something

7. traditional (adjective) · B1

following customs or beliefs passed down over generations

8. move (verb) · B1

change position or location from one place to another

9. new (adjective) · B1

recently made, created, or discovered

10. infer (verb) · C1

reach a conclusion based on evidence and reasoning

11. open (adjective) · B1

not closed, allowing access or entry

12. think (verb) · B1

use one's mind to form ideas or judgments

13. leave (verb) · B1

go away from a place or person

14. day (noun) · B1

a period of twenty-four hours

15. effective (adjective) · B2

producing the intended result successfully

16. study (verb) · B1

devote time and attention to gaining knowledge on a subject

17. bring (verb) · B1

carry or take something to a place or person

18. **classroom (noun) · B1**
a room in a school where lessons take place
19. **closest (adjective) · B1**
nearest in distance, time, or relationship
20. **week (noun) · B1**
a period of seven consecutive days
21. **help (verb) · B1**
give assistance or support to someone
22. **stay (verb) · B1**
remain in one place or condition without leaving.
23. **allow (verb) · B1**
let something happen or give permission for it.
24. **access (noun) · B1**
ability or right to enter, use, or obtain something.
25. **early (adjective) · B1**
happening before the usual or expected time.
26. **today (adverb) · B1**
on this present day.
27. **year (noun) · B1**
period of twelve months.
28. **main (adjective) · B1**
most important or largest part of something.
29. **live (verb) · B1**
be alive or have one's home somewhere.
30. **come (verb) · B1**
move toward a place or person.
31. **class (noun) · B1**
group of students taught together, or a category.
32. **believe (verb) · B1**
accept something as true without full proof.
33. **understand (verb) · B1**
grasp the meaning or nature of something.
34. **single (adjective) · B1**
only one, not accompanied by others.
35. **hour (noun) · B1**
period of sixty minutes.
36. **experience (noun) · B1**
knowledge or skill gained from doing or observing something.
37. **room (noun) · B1**
enclosed space within a building, or available space.
38. **add (verb) · B1**
combine one thing with another to increase total.

39. return (verb) · B1

come or go back to an earlier place or state.

40. start (verb) · B1

Begin doing something or come into existence.

41. resource (noun) · B1

Something useful that can be drawn on when needed.

42. show (verb) · B1

Make something visible or demonstrate a fact.

43. please (adverb) · B1

Word used to make a request polite.

44. pace (noun) · B2

Speed at which something moves or happens.

45. place (noun) · B1

Particular location or position.

46. find (verb) · B1

Discover something after searching or by chance.

47. ask (verb) · B1

Put a question to someone or request something.

48. close (verb) · B1

Shut something, or being near in distance or relationship.

49. carry (verb) · B1

Support and move something from one place to another.

50. run (verb) · B1

Move quickly on foot, or operate a system.

51. staff (noun) · B1

Group of people employed by an organization.

52. food (noun) · B1

Substance eaten to keep living things alive.

53. campus (noun) · B1

Grounds and buildings of a university or college.

54. turn (verb) · B1

To change direction or rotate.

55. group (noun) · B1

A number of people or things gathered together.

56. skill (noun) · B1

An ability gained through practice or training.

57. shift (noun) · B2

A change in position, direction, or condition.

58. hold (verb) · B1

grasp or keep something in place using hands or force.

59. plan (noun) · B1

a detailed proposal for achieving something in future.

60. happen (verb) · B1
occur or take place, especially without being planned.
61. notice (verb) · B1
become aware of something through observation.
62. require (verb) · B1
need something as necessary or essential.
63. book (verb) · B1
reserve a place, seat, or service in advance.
64. whole (adjective) · B1
complete, with all parts included.
65. researcher (noun) · B2
someone who studies a subject carefully to discover new facts.
66. replace (verb) · B1
put something new in place of another.
67. minute (noun) · B1
a unit of time equal to sixty seconds.
68. additional (adjective) · B1
extra or added to what already exists.
69. morning (noun) · B1
early part of day before noon.
70. in-person (adjective) · B1
happening with people physically present together.
71. schedule (noun) · B1
planned list of times for events or tasks.
72. note (noun) · B1
short written message or record of information.
73. quick (adjective) · B1
happening or moving fast, taking little time.
74. wide (adjective) · B1
measuring a large distance from side to side.
75. cover (verb) · B1
put something over an object to protect or hide it.
76. idea (noun) · B1
thought or plan formed in the mind.
77. engage (verb) · B2
become involved with or attract attention of someone
78. clear (adjective) · B1
easy to see, hear, or understand
79. face-to-face (adjective) · B2
in person, directly meeting another person
80. purpose (noun) · B1
reason for which something exists or is done

81. course (noun) · B1
series of lessons or path taken over time
82. crucial (adjective) · B2
extremely important, necessary for success
83. park (noun) · B1
public area with grass and trees for leisure
84. simply (adverb) · B1
in an easy, plain, or uncomplicated way
85. available (adjective) · B1
able to be obtained, used, or accessed
86. library (noun) · B1
building holding collection of books for reading or borrowing
87. home (noun) · B1
place where someone lives
88. high (adjective) · B1
extending far upward or great in degree
89. month (noun) · B1
one of twelve divisions of a calendar year
90. reach (verb) · B1
arrive at or stretch out to touch something
91. actual (adjective) · B1
existing in fact, not imagined or planned
92. immediate (adjective) · B1
happening or done right away
93. lack (noun) · B1
state of not having enough of something
94. remain (verb) · B1
to continue existing or staying in same state
95. number (noun) · B1
mathematical value used for counting or calculating
96. pass (verb) · B1
to move by or beyond something
97. line (noun) · B1
long thin mark or row of people or things
98. supply (noun) · B1
amount of something available for use
99. enhance (verb) · B2
to improve quality, value, or attractiveness of something
100. method (noun) · B1
particular way of doing something
101. desk (noun) · B1
flat table for writing or working, often with drawers.

102. stop (verb) · B1

cease moving or doing something.

103. fill (verb) · B1

make something full by putting content into it.

104. session (noun) · B2

period of time devoted to particular activity.

105. create (verb) · B1

bring something new into existence.

106. problem (noun) · B1

difficult situation needing a solution.

107. information (noun) · B1

Facts or details told or discovered about something.

108. motivate (verb) · B1

To give someone a reason or desire to act.

109. range (noun) · B1

A set of different things of the same general type.

110. event (noun) · B1

Something that happens, especially one of importance.

111. full (adjective) · B1

Containing as much as possible; not empty.

112. ground (noun) · B1

The solid surface of the earth.

113. service (noun) · B1

Help or work provided for someone by another party.

114. distant (adjective) · B2

Far away in space or time.

115. front (noun) · B1

The part facing forward or first in position.

116. certain (adjective) · B1

Known for sure; without doubt.

117. real (adjective) · B1

actually existing, not imagined or false

118. common (adjective) · B1

Found or occurring often; shared by many.

119. feedback (noun) · B2

Comments or reactions given about someone's work or performance.

120. include (verb) · B1

To have something as a part of a whole.

Arts & Humanities — words for literature, art and criticism

120 words · all sections

These 120 words are the Arts & Humanities vocabulary in Reach120's bank, chosen from the 161 words tagged with this subject. 120 of them were mined from Reach120's own 2026-format passages, talks and question stems, and the least common of those still appears in 3 separate documents. Reach120 wrote this practice material for the 2026 format — it is not ETS content, and any band figure beside it is a Reach120-scored estimate, not an ETS score.

1. meaning (noun) · B1

what something is intended to express or represent.

2. look (verb) · B1

Direct one's eyes toward something to see it.

3. right (adjective) · B1

Correct or morally acceptable.

4. build (verb) · B1

construct something by putting parts together.

5. print (verb) · B1

produce text or images on paper using a machine.

6. point (noun) · B1

a specific idea, fact, or particular moment.

7. develop (verb) · B1

grow or change gradually into a more advanced state.

8. quiet (adjective) · B1

making little or no noise

9. fall (verb) · B1

drop down toward the ground unintentionally

10. century (noun) · B1

period of one hundred years

11. practice (noun) · B1

repeated activity done to improve a skill.

12. subject (noun) · B1

topic being discussed or studied.

13. reshape (verb) · C1

To change the form or nature of something.

14. standard (noun) · B1

a level of quality or a rule used to judge or measure things

15. style (noun) · B1

a particular way of doing, making, or expressing something

16. join (verb) · B1

to become a member of a group or connect with something

17. perfect (adjective) · B1

having no faults or flaws, exactly right

18. design (noun) · B1
a plan or drawing made to show how something will look or work
19. modern (adjective) · B1
relating to present or recent times
20. ancient (adjective) · B1
belonging to a time long past in history
21. gradually (adverb) · B1
happening slowly over a period of time
22. art (noun) · B1
creative work expressing ideas or beauty
23. music (noun) · B1
organized sound created for enjoyment
24. key (adjective) · B1
Most important or essential factor.
25. picture (noun) · B1
an image made by a camera, painting, or drawing
26. hand (noun) · B1
the part of the body at the end of the arm used for holding
27. rate (noun) · B1
a measure or amount of something compared to another
28. language (noun) · B1
system of words used for communication
29. wall (noun) · B1
upright structure enclosing or dividing space
30. draw (verb) · B1
to make a picture using pencil or pen
31. spot (noun) · B1
particular place or a small mark
32. figure (noun) · B1
a number or shape, or an important person
33. seat (noun) · B1
place for sitting, such as a chair
34. story (noun) · B1
account of events, real or imagined
35. trust (noun) · B1
firm belief in reliability of someone.
36. paint (noun) · B1
colored liquid applied to a surface for decoration
37. artist (noun) · B1
person who creates paintings, music, or other creative work
38. workshop (noun) · B1
session where people learn a skill through practice

39. flat (adjective) · B1
Having a smooth, level surface without bumps.
40. image (noun) · B1
visual representation or picture of something
41. scene (noun) · B1
place where an event happens, or part of a play
42. cut (verb) · B1
divide something using a sharp tool
43. earn (verb) · B1
receive money in return for work done
44. invention (noun) · B1
something new created or designed for the first time
45. credit (noun) · B1
recognition given for achievement, or borrowed money arrangement
46. direction (noun) · B1
the course or path something moves or points toward
47. middle (noun) · B1
the point equally distant from the edges of something
48. tall (adjective) · B1
having greater than average height
49. vanish (verb) · B2
disappear suddenly and completely
50. film (noun) · B1
Moving picture shown at a cinema or on screen.
51. designer (noun) · B1
Person who plans how something will look or function.
52. eye (noun) · B1
Body part used for seeing.
53. perspective (noun) · B2
particular way of viewing or thinking about something
54. powerful (adjective) · B1
having great strength, influence, or effect
55. stage (noun) · B1
particular period or step in a process
56. technique (noun) · B2
particular method used to perform a task skillfully
57. busy (adjective) · B1
occupied with lots of activity or tasks
58. explanation (noun) · B1
a statement that makes something clear
59. master (verb) · B2
to gain complete skill or control over something

60. cultural (adjective) · B2
relating to shared customs, arts, and beliefs of a society
61. historical (adjective) · B2
relating to events or people from the past
62. dismiss (verb) · B2
refuse to consider something seriously
63. electric (adjective) · B1
powered by or relating to electricity
64. scale (noun) · B2
size or extent of something compared to others
65. audience (noun) · B1
A group of people gathered to watch or listen to something.
66. medieval (adjective) · B2
Relating to the historical period between roughly the 5th and 15th centuries in Europe.
67. observation (noun) · B2
The act of carefully watching something to gather information.
68. rich (adjective) · B1
Having a large amount of money or valuable resources.
69. cue (noun) · B2
signal prompting someone to act or speak
70. song (noun) · B1
short piece of music with lyrics sung aloud
71. reward (noun) · B1
something given in return for good behavior or effort
72. craft (verb) · B2
make something skillfully, especially by hand.
73. judge (verb) · B2
form an opinion about someone or something after consideration.
74. label (noun) · B1
small tag attached to an item showing information about it.
75. moment (noun) · B1
very brief period of time.
76. convince (verb) · B1
cause someone to believe or agree with something
77. divide (verb) · B1
split something into separate parts
78. harbor (noun) · B2
sheltered area of water where ships dock
79. labor (noun) · B1
physical or mental work performed
80. minor (adjective) · B1
not very serious or important.

81. **movie (noun) · B1**
film shown for entertainment.
82. **painter (noun) · B1**
person who creates pictures or coats walls with color.
83. **panel (noun) · B2**
flat section of a surface, or group of experts.
84. **patient (adjective) · B1**
able to wait calmly without complaint; also person under medical care.
85. **smooth (adjective) · B1**
having an even surface without bumps
86. **plot (noun) · B1**
sequence of events in a story, or small piece of land
87. **rhythm (noun) · B2**
Regular repeated pattern of sound or movement, especially in music.
88. **shot (noun) · B1**
Act of firing a weapon or attempting to hit a target.
89. **bold (adjective) · B1**
confident and willing to take risks
90. **emotion (noun) · B1**
strong feeling such as joy, anger, or fear
91. **player (noun) · B1**
person who takes part in a game or sport
92. **tension (noun) · B2**
state of mental strain or unresolved conflict
93. **theater (noun) · B1**
building where plays or performances happen
94. **visual (adjective) · B1**
relating to seeing or sight
95. **admire (verb) · B1**
regard someone or something with great respect
96. **convey (verb) · C1**
communicate or make an idea known to others
97. **exaggerated (adjective) · B2**
Made to seem larger or more extreme than reality.
98. **historian (noun) · B2**
Person who studies past events professionally.
99. **loose (adjective) · B1**
Not firmly fixed or fitted; not tight.
100. **portrait (noun) · B1**
picture of a person, especially of their face.
101. **position (noun) · B1**
place where someone or something is located.

102. serious (adjective) · B1
requiring careful thought or causing concern
103. shimmering (adjective) · B2
shining with a soft, flickering light
104. wooden (adjective) · B1
made from the material of trees
105. thread (noun) · B1
thin strand of twisted fiber used for sewing
106. arch (noun) · B1
curved structure supporting weight above an opening
107. drama (noun) · B1
serious play performed on stage or screen
108. instrument (noun) · B1
tool used for precise work or making music
109. silent (adjective) · B1
Making no sound at all.
110. singer (noun) · B1
A person who performs songs with their voice.
111. melody (noun) · B1
sequence of musical notes that forms a tune
112. painting (noun) · B1
picture created using colored substances applied to a surface
113. sing (verb) · B1
produce musical sounds with one's voice
114. studio (noun) · B1
room or building used for creating art, music, or film
115. approved (adjective) · B1
officially accepted or agreed to as satisfactory
116. beauty (noun) · B1
quality of being pleasing to look at
117. black-and-white (adjective) · B2
having only two colors, no gray shades, or overly simple in judgment
118. character (noun) · B1
combination of qualities that form someone's nature, or a person in a story
119. choir (noun) · B2
organized group of singers performing together
120. depth (noun) · B1
distance from top surface downward

Business — words for markets, work and money

120 words · all sections

These 120 words are the Business vocabulary in Reach120's bank, chosen from the 231 words tagged with this subject. 120 of them were mined from Reach120's own 2026-format passages, talks and question stems, and the least common of those still appears in 5 separate documents. Reach120 wrote this practice material for the 2026 format — it is not ETS content, and any band figure beside it is a Reach120-scored estimate, not an ETS score.

1. offer (verb) · B1

present something for someone to accept or refuse

2. good (adjective) · B1

having positive or desirable qualities.

3. final (adjective) · B1

coming at the end of a series or process.

4. cost (noun) · B1

amount of money needed to buy or do something.

5. direct (adjective) · B1

going straight to a place or point without detour.

6. office (noun) · B1

room or building where people do administrative work.

7. job (noun) · B1

regular paid work someone does for a living.

8. limit (noun) · B1

greatest amount or extent allowed

9. shape (noun) · B1

outward form or outline of an object

10. matter (noun) · B1

physical substance that occupies space

11. card (noun) · B1

small stiff piece of paper or plastic used for various purposes

12. pay (verb) · B1

to give money for goods or services

13. check (verb) · B1

to examine something for accuracy or condition

14. extra (adjective) · B1

additional to what is usual or expected

15. price (noun) · B1

amount of money needed to buy something

16. member (noun) · B1

person who belongs to a group or organization

17. travel (verb) · B1

go from one place to another, often far away.

18. coordinator (noun) · B2
person who organizes different parts of an activity to work together.
19. reserve (verb) · B2
arrange to keep something for later use.
20. large (adjective) · B1
big in size or amount.
21. save (verb) · B1
keep something safe or store it for later.
22. fee (noun) · B1
Money paid for a service or privilege.
23. demand (noun) · B1
strong request or need for something
24. setting (noun) · B1
place and circumstances where something happens
25. charge (noun) · B1
amount of money asked for goods or service
26. item (noun) · B1
a single object or thing in a list or collection
27. trade (noun) · B1
the buying and selling of goods or services
28. business (noun) · B1
activity of buying and selling goods or services for profit.
29. company (noun) · B1
organization that sells goods or services to earn money.
30. review (noun) · B1
careful examination or assessment of something.
31. spring (noun) · B1
season between winter and summer when plants grow again.
32. worker (noun) · B1
person who does a job for pay
33. money (noun) · B1
coins or notes used to buy things
34. raise (verb) · B1
lift something up or increase amount
35. market (noun) · B1
place or system for buying and selling
36. season (noun) · B1
one of four yearly divisions with distinct weather
37. advantage (noun) · B2
favorable condition that helps success
38. higher (adjective) · B1
Greater in level, amount, or position.

39. team (noun) · B1

Group of people working together toward shared goal.

40. exchange (verb) · B1

Give something and receive something else in return.

41. cloth (noun) · B1

material made from woven fibers used for clothing or covering

42. apply (verb) · B1

to make a formal request for something, such as a job

43. fund (noun) · B2

an amount of money saved or collected for a specific purpose

44. increase (verb) · B1

become or make greater in size or amount

45. lower (verb) · B1

move or bring something down

46. receive (verb) · B1

get or accept something given or sent

47. worth (adjective) · B1

having value equal to a certain amount

48. buy (verb) · B1

to get something by paying money

49. application (noun) · B1

formal request for a job, place, or permission

50. tend (verb) · B1

to be likely to behave or happen in a certain way

51. neighbor (noun) · B1

person living next door or nearby

52. rough (adjective) · B1

having uneven or bumpy surface, not smooth

53. serve (verb) · B1

provide help, food, or a service to someone

54. handle (verb) · B1

deal with or manage a situation.

55. load (noun) · B1

amount carried or placed onto something.

56. prioritize (verb) · B2

arrange tasks by order of importance.

57. request (verb) · B1

ask politely for something

58. remote (adjective) · B1

far away in distance or location

59. cheap (adjective) · B1

costing little money

60. economy (noun) · B1

The system of trade, industry, and money in a place.

61. employee (noun) · B1

A person who is paid to work for a company or person.

62. interest (noun) · B1

A feeling of wanting to know or learn more about something.

63. manage (verb) · B1

To be in charge of or successfully handle something.

64. sell (verb) · B1

To give something to someone in exchange for money.

65. manager (noun) · B1

person who controls or organizes a business or team

66. customer (noun) · B1

person who buys goods or services from a business

67. board (noun) · B1

flat piece of material, or group managing an organization

68. original (adjective) · B1

existing from the beginning, not copied

69. accept (verb) · B1

agree to take or receive something offered

70. activity (noun) · B1

action done for enjoyment or a specific purpose

71. cafe (noun) · B1

small restaurant serving light meals and drinks

72. concern (noun) · B1

feeling of worry about something important

73. convenience (noun) · B2

quality of being easy or useful for someone

74. opportunity (noun) · B1

a favorable chance to do something

75. prefer (verb) · B1

to like one option more than another

76. tailor (verb) · B2

adjust something to fit specific needs

77. valuable (adjective) · B1

worth a lot of money or very useful

78. crop (noun) · B2

a plant grown in large amounts for food or use

79. deposit (noun) · B2

money placed into an account or given as partial payment

80. dollar (noun) · B1

Unit of currency used in the US and other countries.

81. **poor (adjective) · B1**
Having very little money or few resources.
82. **promise (noun) · B1**
firm statement that one will do something
83. **attach (verb) · B1**
fasten or connect one thing to another
84. **attract (verb) · B1**
cause someone or something to be drawn near
85. **career (noun) · B1**
occupation pursued for significant part of life
86. **collaborate (verb) · B2**
work jointly with others toward shared goal
87. **department (noun) · B1**
a division within an organization or store
88. **discount (noun) · B1**
a reduction in the usual price
89. **instant (adjective) · B1**
happening immediately without delay
90. **shopper (noun) · B1**
person who buys goods from stores
91. **spend (verb) · B1**
use money or time on something
92. **stand (verb) · B1**
be in upright position on one's feet
93. **upward (adverb) · B1**
moving or pointing toward higher position
94. **gold (noun) · B1**
valuable yellow metal used in jewelry and coins
95. **plus (adverb) · B1**
added to or combined with something else
96. **sale (noun) · B1**
act of exchanging goods for money
97. **deliver (verb) · B1**
bring goods or messages to a specified place
98. **economic (adjective) · B1**
relating to trade, industry, and money management
99. **budget (noun) · B1**
A plan for how money will be spent over a period of time.
100. **buyer (noun) · B1**
A person who purchases goods or services.
101. **cash (noun) · B1**
Money in the form of coins or banknotes.

102. commute (verb) · B2

To travel regularly between home and a place of work.

103. step (noun) · B1

one movement of foot when walking

104. total (noun) · B1

complete amount when everything added together

105. apprentice (noun) · C1

person learning a trade under a skilled worker

106. bank (noun) · B1

institution that holds and manages money

107. purchase (verb) · B1

act of buying something

108. abroad (adverb) · B1

in or to a foreign country

109. efficient (adjective) · B2

working well without wasting time or resources.

110. factory (noun) · B1

building where goods are manufactured in large quantities.

111. monthly (adjective) · B1

happening or done once every month.

112. product (noun) · B1

item made or grown to be sold.

113. production (noun) · B2

process of manufacturing or creating goods.

114. receipt (noun) · B2

printed slip confirming a purchase was made.

115. climb (verb) · B1

move upward, often using hands and feet

116. critic (noun) · B2

person who judges or evaluates artistic work

117. economics (noun) · B2

study of how goods and money are produced and used

118. encourage (verb) · B1

give someone confidence or support to do something

119. global (adjective) · B1

relating to whole world

120. grant (noun) · B2

sum of money given for specific purpose

Environment — words for climate, ecology and resources

120 words · all sections

These 120 words are the Environment vocabulary in Reach120's bank, chosen from the 171 words tagged with this subject. 120 of them were mined from Reach120's own 2026-format passages, talks and question stems, and the least common of those still appears in 3 separate documents. Reach120 wrote this practice material for the 2026 format — it is not ETS content, and any band figure beside it is a Reach120-scored estimate, not an ETS score.

1. change (verb) · B1

make or become different in some way

2. water (noun) · B1

clear liquid needed for drinking and life.

3. environment (noun) · B1

Natural world or surrounding conditions in which something exists.

4. grow (verb) · B1

Increase in size or develop over time.

5. building (noun) · B1

Structure with walls and a roof, like a house.

6. slow (adjective) · B1

Taking a long time; not fast.

7. plant (noun) · B1

A living organism that grows in soil, typically with leaves.

8. different (adjective) · B1

not the same as another thing or person.

9. meet (verb) · B1

come together with someone at a particular place or time.

10. tool (noun) · B1

device or instrument used to perform a task.

11. air (noun) · B1

mixture of gases surrounding earth that we breathe

12. arrive (verb) · B1

reach a place after traveling

13. field (noun) · B1

open area of land used for farming or sport.

14. release (verb) · B2

let something go free or make it available.

15. lock (noun) · B1

device that fastens something shut and needs key to open.

16. reduce (verb) · B1

make something smaller in size or amount.

17. difficult (adjective) · B1

Hard to do, understand, or deal with.

18. soil (noun) · B1
loose material on earth's surface where plants grow
19. benefit (noun) · B1
an advantage or helpful effect gained from something
20. region (noun) · B1
large area of land with particular boundaries or features.
21. support (verb) · B1
to give help, encouragement, or approval to someone.
22. warm (adjective) · B1
having a moderately high temperature
23. borrow (verb) · B1
to take something with intent to return it later
24. fully (adverb) · B1
to the greatest possible degree or extent
25. level (noun) · B1
a particular height, amount, or standard reached
26. land (noun) · B1
the solid part of earth's surface not covered by water
27. sea (noun) · B1
large body of salt water smaller than an ocean
28. rain (noun) · B1
water falling from clouds in drops
29. condition (noun) · B1
state something is in or a requirement that must be met
30. population (noun) · B1
total number of people living in an area
31. tight (adjective) · B1
fitting closely or held firmly
32. river (noun) · B1
large natural stream of flowing water
33. green (adjective) · B1
concerned with protecting natural environment.
34. tree (noun) · B1
tall plant with a trunk, branches, and leaves
35. protect (verb) · B1
keep someone or something safe from harm
36. reflect (verb) · B2
throw back light, heat, or an image from a surface
37. climate (noun) · B1
typical weather conditions of a region over time
38. low (adjective) · B1
Not high; close to the ground or a small amount.

39. waste (verb) · B1

To use something carelessly without a good purpose.

40. countless (adjective) · B2

Too many to be counted; very numerous.

41. thrive (verb) · B2

To grow, develop, or succeed very well.

42. root (noun) · B1

underground part of plant that absorbs water

43. drain (verb) · B2

cause liquid to flow away gradually

44. environmental (adjective) · B1

relating to the natural world and its conditions

45. fish (noun) · B1

cold-blooded animal that lives and breathes in water

46. slope (noun) · B2

surface that is higher at one end than other

47. hunt (verb) · B1

to search carefully for something

48. loss (noun) · B1

the state of no longer having something

49. ripple (noun) · C1

a small wave or spreading effect from a central point

50. wash (verb) · B1

clean something using water

51. bin (noun) · B1

a container used for holding waste or storing items

52. seed (noun) · B1

a small plant part from which a new plant grows

53. desert (noun) · B1

Large area of dry land with little rainfall or plant life.

54. dry (adjective) · B1

Having little or no moisture or liquid.

55. predator (noun) · B2

Animal that hunts and eats other animals for food.

56. bare (adjective) · B2

not covered or decorated in any way

57. broad (adjective) · B1

large in range, scope, or width

58. connection (noun) · B1

a link or relationship between two things

59. disappear (verb) · B1

stop being visible or cease to exist

60. habitat (noun) · B2
the natural environment where a species lives
61. harsh (adjective) · B2
unpleasantly severe or rough
62. introduce (verb) · B1
present someone or something for the first time
63. preserve (verb) · B2
keep something safe from harm or decay
64. respond (verb) · B1
give an answer or reaction to something
65. grass (noun) · B1
green plant covering ground in lawns and fields
66. flower (noun) · B1
colorful part of a plant that produces seeds
67. summer (noun) · B1
warmest season of the year between spring and autumn
68. lake (noun) · B1
large area of water surrounded by land
69. winter (noun) · B1
coldest season of the year
70. bury (verb) · B1
put something under the ground and cover it
71. farming (noun) · B1
practice of growing crops and raising animals
72. damage (noun) · B1
Physical harm that reduces the value or usefulness of something.
73. effort (noun) · B1
Physical or mental energy used to achieve something.
74. surrounding (adjective) · B2
existing on all sides of something
75. wave (noun) · B1
moving ridge of water on sea surface
76. wood (noun) · B1
hard material from trunk of a tree
77. plastic (noun) · B1
synthetic material that can be molded into shapes
78. sand (noun) · B1
loose grains found on beaches and deserts
79. defense (noun) · B1
act of protecting against attack or harm
80. garden (noun) · B1
piece of land used for growing plants

81. rural (adjective) · B2

relating to countryside rather than cities

82. sort (noun) · B1

type or category of something

83. recycle (verb) · B1

process used materials so they can be reused.

84. alternative (noun) · B2

another option that can be chosen instead of something else.

85. counter (verb) · B2

act or speak in opposition to something

86. ecosystem (noun) · B2

A biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment

Coral reefs are among the most diverse ecosystems on the planet.

87. expand (verb) · B1

become larger in size or amount

88. farmer (noun) · B1

person who grows crops or raises animals for a living

89. flood (noun) · B1

overflow of water covering normally dry land

90. priority (noun) · B1

thing treated as more important than others.

91. shrink (verb) · B2

become smaller in size or amount

92. coral (noun) · B1

hard colorful substance formed by tiny sea creatures

93. reef (noun) · B2

ridge of rock or coral near the ocean surface

94. tower (noun) · B1

tall narrow structure standing much higher than its base width

95. forest (noun) · B1

Large area covered mostly with trees.

96. salt (noun) · B1

White crystalline substance used to season or preserve food.

97. cleanup (noun) · B1

Process of removing dirt or clearing an area of mess.

98. weather (noun) · B1

Daily state of atmosphere including temperature, rain, and wind.

99. cleaner (noun) · B1

person whose job is to clean buildings

100. coast (noun) · B1

land area next to sea

101. coastal (adjective) · B2

located near or relating to shore of sea

102. coastline (noun) · B2
outline of land where it meets sea
103. erode (verb) · C1
Wear away gradually over time.
104. harvest (verb) · B1
Gather crops when ripe.
105. mountain (noun) · B1
Very tall natural landform rising high above surrounding area.
106. mud (noun) · B1
Soft wet earth or dirt.
107. patch (noun) · B1
small piece used to cover or repair a hole.
108. pest (noun) · B1
insect or animal that damages crops or is a nuisance.
109. refuse (verb) · B1
say no to something offered or requested.
110. shore (noun) · B1
the land along the edge of a sea or lake
111. storm (noun) · B1
a period of violent weather with strong wind and rain
112. unfamiliar (adjective) · B1
not previously known or experienced
113. unravel (verb) · C1
to undo something twisted or tangled, or solve a mystery
114. wetland (noun) · C1
area of land that is often flooded and covered with shallow water
115. glacier (noun) · B2
huge mass of ice that moves slowly over land
116. delta (noun) · B2
landform where a river splits and meets the sea
117. debris (noun) · B2
scattered broken pieces left after destruction
118. discarded (adjective) · B2
Thrown away because no longer needed.
119. expose (verb) · B2
uncover something hidden or reveal it to view or danger
120. herd (noun) · B1
large group of animals that live and feed together

Health & Medicine — words for medicine, the body and public health

72 words · all sections

These 72 words are the Health & Medicine vocabulary in Reach120's bank, chosen from the 72 words tagged with this subject. 52 of them were mined from Reach120's own 2026-format passages, talks and question stems, and the least common of those still appears in 2 separate documents. The other 20 are not in our content at all: they come from Reach120's curated academic list or were added to close a gap in the general academic core, and they carry no document count because there is nothing to count. Reach120 wrote this practice material for the 2026 format — it is not ETS content, and any band figure beside it is a Reach120-scored estimate, not an ETS score.

1. sign (noun) · B1

symbol or notice giving information or instruction.

2. night (noun) · B1

dark period between evening and morning.

3. spread (verb) · B2

extend or distribute over a wider area.

4. suggest (verb) · B1

put forward an idea for consideration

5. health (noun) · B1

the condition of a person's body or mind

6. drink (verb) · B1

consume liquid by swallowing

7. repair (verb) · B1

Restore something damaged to good condition.

8. play (verb) · B1

engage in activity for enjoyment

9. stress (noun) · B1

mental or emotional strain from pressure

10. brain (noun) · B1

organ inside skull controlling thought and body

11. appointment (noun) · B1

arranged meeting at fixed time

12. disease (noun) · B1

illness affecting body or mind

13. fragile (adjective) · B1

easily broken or damaged.

14. meal (noun) · B1

Food eaten at a particular time, such as breakfast or dinner.

15. mental (adjective) · B1

relating to the mind rather than the body

16. affect (verb) · B1

cause change in something or someone

17. rapid (adjective) · B2
happening in a short amount of time
18. head (noun) · B1
Top part of the body containing the brain and face.
19. healthcare (noun) · B2
Organized services and treatment provided to keep people well.
20. active (adjective) · B1
engaging in physical movement or constant action
21. cheaper (adjective) · B1
costing less money than an alternative
22. long-term (adjective) · B2
extending over or lasting a great deal of time
23. sleep (verb) · B1
natural state of rest with closed eyes and reduced awareness
24. dead (adjective) · B1
no longer alive or functioning
25. gym (noun) · B1
place equipped for physical exercise and training
26. diet (noun) · B1
food a person or animal usually eats
27. isolation (noun) · B2
state of being separated or alone
28. predictable (adjective) · B2
able to be known in advance based on patterns.
29. allergy (noun) · B1
bad bodily reaction to certain foods or substances
30. breathe (verb) · B1
take air into and let it out of lungs
31. clinic (noun) · B1
place where people get medical treatment
32. emergency (noun) · B1
Sudden serious situation needing quick action.
33. fitness (noun) · B1
Physical health and strength condition.
34. medical (adjective) · B1
Relating to treatment of illness or injury.
35. nut (noun) · B1
Hard-shelled fruit or seed with edible center.
36. prevent (verb) · B1
stop something from happening.
37. skin (noun) · B1
outer layer covering the body of a person or animal

38. aging (noun) · B2

process of growing older over time

39. dairy (adjective) · B1

relating to milk and products made from it

40. healthy (adjective) · B1

in good physical or mental condition

41. panic (noun) · B1

Sudden strong feeling of fear that stops clear thinking.

42. sick (adjective) · B1

suffering from illness

43. suffering (noun) · B2

state of experiencing pain or hardship

44. tooth (noun) · B1

hard white structure in the mouth used for chewing

45. well-being (noun) · B2

State of being healthy, happy, and comfortable.

46. drug (noun) · B1

A substance used to treat illness or affect the body.

47. telemedicine (noun) · C1

medical care given remotely using communication technology.

48. consultation (noun) · B2

meeting to discuss and get advice.

49. medication (noun) · B1

substance used to treat illness

50. outbreak (noun) · B2

sudden start of something harmful, like disease

51. prevention (noun) · B1

act of stopping something from happening

52. yoga (noun) · B1

system of exercises for physical and mental wellbeing

53. adequate (adjective) · B2

Enough in quantity or good enough in quality.

The hospital did not have adequate staff to handle the sudden rise in patients.

54. chronic (adjective) · B2

Persisting for a long time or constantly recurring

Chronic stress has been linked to a variety of health problems.

55. congenital (adjective) · C2

Present from birth, especially relating to a disease or physical abnormality

Congenital heart defects are the most common type of birth defect.

56. consent (noun) · B2

permission given for something to happen or be done

Researchers must obtain informed consent from every participant before beginning the study.

57. diagnosis (noun) · B2

The identification of the nature of an illness or other problem

Early diagnosis of cancer significantly increases survival rates.

58. distribute (verb) · B1

To give or spread something out among a group of people.

The government plans to distribute vaccines to rural clinics within the next month.

59. epidemic (noun) · B2

A widespread occurrence of an infectious disease in a community

The obesity epidemic affects millions of people worldwide.

60. evident (adjective) · B2

Clearly seen or understood without needing further explanation.

The benefits of regular exercise became evident after just a few weeks of practice.

61. identify (verb) · B1

To recognize or determine what something is.

Doctors must identify the underlying cause before prescribing an effective treatment plan.

62. immunization (noun) · B2

The action of making a person immune to infection

Childhood immunization programs have dramatically reduced infectious diseases.

63. injure (verb) · B1

cause physical harm or damage to a person or body part

The athlete injured her knee during the final match of the season.

64. pathogen (noun) · C1

A bacterium, virus, or other microorganism that can cause disease

Researchers identified the pathogen responsible for the outbreak.

65. prevalence (noun) · C1

The fact or condition of being prevalent; commonness

The prevalence of diabetes has increased significantly in recent decades.

66. prognosis (noun) · C1

The likely course of a disease or ailment; a forecast

The doctor gave a favorable prognosis after reviewing the test results.

67. promote (verb) · B1

to actively support or encourage the growth or success of something

The campaign aims to promote healthier eating habits among teenagers.

68. psychology (noun) · B1

scientific study of the human mind and behavior.

Her course in psychology examined how memory changes throughout human development.

69. rehabilitation (noun) · B2

The action of restoring someone to health through training and therapy

Physical rehabilitation helped the athlete recover from the knee injury.

70. sedentary (adjective) · C1

Tending to spend much time seated; somewhat inactive

A sedentary lifestyle increases the risk of cardiovascular disease.

71. symptomatic (adjective) · C1

Showing symptoms of a particular disease or condition

Some patients remain asymptomatic while others become symptomatic within days.

72. therapeutic (adjective) · C1

Relating to the healing of disease; having a good effect on the body or mind

Music therapy has proven therapeutic benefits for patients with dementia.

Hedging and precision — sounding measured

24 words · all sections

These 24 phrasings cover the 6 things you have to do in this part of the test. Each card gives the job you are doing, the phrasing that does it well, and the weaker phrasing it replaces — a low-scoring answer usually says the same thing, in worse words. Reach120 compared the 254 Write an Email answers it has scored 24 or above with the 239 scored below 18, keeping words used in at least 15% of the high-scoring group and at least 2.5 times as often as in the low-scoring one. Not one phrasing here is built on a word that cleared all three bars. The other 24 carry no qualifying rate, because a phrasing assembled from ordinary words is invisible to word counting. That is exactly why this deck is built by function instead. Reach120 wrote this practice material for the 2026 format — it is not ETS content, and any band figure beside it is a Reach120-scored estimate, not an ETS score.

1. in some circumstances this can · B2

Softening a claim — Admitting your claim does not hold everywhere.

Instead of: sometimes this

In some circumstances this can discourage weaker students entirely.

2. it appears that · B1

Softening a claim — Stating an impression you have not fully verified.

Instead of: it is obvious that

It appears that younger students adapt to the format more quickly.

3. the evidence suggests that · B2

Softening a claim — Reporting what data shows without overstating it.

Instead of: this proves that

The evidence suggests that small groups improve retention.

4. this may partly explain why · B2

Softening a claim — Offering a reason you cannot prove is the only one.

Instead of: this is why

This may partly explain why attendance fell in the second semester.

5. in my view · B1

Marking your own position — Marking an opinion as yours so it is not read as fact.

Instead of: i think

In my view, the timetable matters more than the teaching format.

6. inclined to think that · C1

Marking your own position — Taking a position you hold but hold loosely.

Instead of: maybe i think

I am inclined to think that the cost argument settles the question.

7. my own position is that · B2

Marking your own position — Separating your view from the ones you have just reported.

Instead of: i say that

My own position is that both formats should remain available.

8. what strikes me most is · C1

Marking your own position — Highlighting the point you personally find decisive.

Instead of: the thing i like is

What strikes me most is how little the two groups actually differ.

9. as a consequence of · B2

Linking cause and effect — Naming a result and its cause in one clause.

Instead of: because of

As a consequence of the funding cut, two modules were withdrawn.

10. one factor behind this is · B2

Linking cause and effect — Offering one cause while implying there are others.

Instead of: one reason is

One factor behind this is the cost of campus accommodation.

11. this gives rise to · C1

Linking cause and effect — Showing that one situation produces another.

Instead of: this makes

This gives rise to a workload that few students can sustain.

12. this in turn leads to · B2

Linking cause and effect — Building a chain of consequences rather than a list.

Instead of: and then

Fees rise, and this in turn leads to more students working part-time.

13. by contrast · B1

Marking a contrast — Turning from one case to an opposite one.

Instead of: but

Seminar attendance held steady; lecture attendance, by contrast, halved.

14. the alternative would · B2

Marking a contrast — Setting out the option you are arguing against.

Instead of: the other way would

The alternative would require every department to rebuild its timetable.

15. this is at odds with · C1

Marking a contrast — Noting that evidence contradicts a stated position.

Instead of: this does not match

This is at odds with what the enrolment figures actually show.

16. this stands in tension with · C1

Marking a contrast — Pointing out that two claims cannot both be fully right.

Instead of: this is different from

This stands in tension with the earlier point about student autonomy.

17. a further consideration is · B2

Ordering your points — Adding a point that is genuinely additional, not a repeat.

Instead of: also

A further consideration is the effect on part-time teaching staff.

18. finally, and most significantly · B2

Ordering your points — Closing a list with the point you want remembered.

Instead of: last

Finally, and most significantly, the change would save no money at all.

19. more importantly · B1

Ordering your points — Signalling that the next point outranks the last one.

Instead of: and

The rooms are too small and, more importantly, poorly ventilated.

20. to begin with · B1

Ordering your points — Opening the first of several points.

Instead of: first

To begin with, the proposal assumes every student owns a laptop.

21. as the previous speaker noted · B2

Reporting someone else's view — Crediting a classmate before you build on their point.

Instead of: he said

As the previous speaker noted, the cost falls unevenly across years.

22. critics counter that · C1

Reporting someone else's view — Introducing the opposing side of a debate you are summarising.

Instead of: other people say no

Critics counter that isolation harms exactly the students who struggle most.

23. it is often claimed that · B2

Reporting someone else's view — Reporting a common view you are about to examine.

Instead of: people say that

It is often claimed that remote study saves students money.

24. proponents of this view hold that · C1

Reporting someone else's view — Stating a position fairly before you answer it.

Instead of: some people think

Proponents of this view hold that flexibility outweighs the loss of contact.

Science — words for scientific texts

120 words · all sections

These 120 words are the Science vocabulary in Reach120's bank, chosen from the 403 words tagged with this subject. 120 of them were mined from Reach120's own 2026-format passages, talks and question stems, and the least common of those still appears in 8 separate documents. Reach120 wrote this practice material for the 2026 format — it is not ETS content, and any band figure beside it is a Reach120-scored estimate, not an ETS score.

1. long (adjective) · B1

having great length or duration

2. material (noun) · B1

physical substance from which something is made.

3. free (adjective) · B1

not costing money, or not restricted.

4. form (noun) · B1

Shape or structure of something, or to create it.

5. see (verb) · B1

Perceive something with the eyes.

6. call (verb) · B1

Contact someone by phone or shout a name.

7. record (noun) · B1

Written or stored account of facts kept for future reference.

8. small (adjective) · B1

Limited in size or amount.

9. animal (noun) · B1

A living creature that is not a plant or human.

10. light (noun) · B1

The natural energy that makes things visible.

11. know (verb) · B1

To have information or understanding about something.

12. part (noun) · B1

a piece or portion of a larger whole.

13. lose (verb) · B1

fail to keep or maintain possession of something.

14. flexibility (noun) · B2

ability to adapt or change easily to new conditions.

15. begin (verb) · B1

start doing or happening something.

16. produce (verb) · B1

make or create something through effort or process.

17. life (noun) · B1

the state of being alive, or a period of existence.

18. set (noun) · B1
group of matching items or things placed together.
19. end (noun) · B1
final point or last part of something.
20. lab (noun) · B1
room equipped for scientific experiments or research.
21. store (noun) · B1
place where goods are sold to customers.
22. careful (adjective) · B1
paying close attention to avoid mistakes or harm.
23. center (noun) · B1
middle point of an area or building.
24. floor (noun) · B1
lower surface of a room people walk on
25. simple (adjective) · B1
easy to understand or do, not complicated
26. species (noun) · B1
group of related living organisms able to breed together
27. term (noun) · B1
specific word or fixed period of time
28. entire (adjective) · B1
whole, with no part left out
29. fit (verb) · B1
to be right size or shape for something
30. pick (verb) · B1
to choose or select from a group
31. world (noun) · B1
planet Earth and everything on it.
32. appear (verb) · B1
become visible or seem to be true.
33. history (noun) · B1
study of past events.
34. exact (adjective) · B2
completely accurate and precise.
35. switch (verb) · B1
change from one thing to another.
36. heavy (adjective) · B1
Having great weight or force.
37. structure (noun) · B1
The way parts of something are arranged or organized.
38. vast (adjective) · B2
Extremely large in size or amount.

39. sound (noun) · B1
Something that can be heard.
40. heat (noun) · B1
The quality of being hot; warmth.
41. pattern (noun) · B1
A repeated or regular arrangement of things.
42. surface (noun) · B1
The outside or top layer of something.
43. space (noun) · B1
An empty area available for use.
44. effect (noun) · B1
result or change caused by something
45. balance (noun) · B1
state where opposing forces are equal
46. face (verb) · B1
to deal with a difficult situation
47. ocean (noun) · B1
very large body of salt water
48. current (adjective) · B1
happening or existing right now
49. hard (adjective) · B1
requiring much effort or skill to do
50. natural (adjective) · B1
existing in nature, not made or caused by people
51. tiny (adjective) · B1
extremely small in size
52. scientist (noun) · B1
a person who studies or works in a field of science
53. rock (noun) · B1
hard mineral material forming part of earth's surface.
54. behavior (noun) · B1
way someone acts or conducts themselves.
55. physical (adjective) · B1
relating to the body rather than the mind.
56. steady (adjective) · B2
firmly fixed or not changing in position or condition.
57. layer (noun) · B1
a single thickness of material covering a surface
58. color (noun) · B1
the visual property such as red, blue, or green
59. engineer (noun) · B1
person trained to design or build machines, structures, or systems

60. deep (adjective) · B1
extending far down or inward from a surface
61. distance (noun) · B1
amount of space between two points
62. evidence (noun) · B2
facts or signs that show something is true
63. eat (verb) · B1
to put food into the mouth and swallow it
64. thin (adjective) · B1
having little width or not fat
65. wind (noun) · B1
moving air outdoors
66. push (verb) · B1
apply force to move something away
67. energy (noun) · B1
power needed for activity or work
68. match (noun) · B1
item or event that corresponds or competes
69. science (noun) · B1
systematic study of natural world
70. strong (adjective) · B1
Having great physical power or force.
71. rise (verb) · B1
to move upward or increase in amount
72. sun (noun) · B1
the star that gives light and heat to earth
73. cold (adjective) · B1
having a low temperature, especially compared to the human body
74. source (noun) · B1
place or thing something comes from
75. capture (verb) · B1
take hold of by force or skill
76. depend (verb) · B1
rely on someone or something for support
77. link (noun) · B1
connection between two things
78. repeat (verb) · B1
say or do something again
79. sunlight (noun) · B1
light coming from the sun
80. star (noun) · B1
bright object seen in night sky

81. bird (noun) · B1
animal with feathers and wings that can usually fly
82. deeper (adjective) · B1
extending further down or more thoroughly into something
83. harder (adjective) · B1
requiring more effort or force
84. larger (adjective) · B1
greater in size
85. older (adjective) · B1
having lived or existed longer
86. top (noun) · B1
highest point or part of something
87. chemical (noun) · B1
substance used in or produced by reactions
88. cool (adjective) · B1
somewhat cold in temperature
89. date (noun) · B1
specific day marked on a calendar
90. flow (verb) · B1
move steadily in a continuous stream
91. organism (noun) · B2
individual living thing, such as plant or animal
92. stone (noun) · B1
hard solid mineral material found in ground
93. element (noun) · B2
basic part or component of something larger
94. gap (noun) · B1
empty space or break between two things
95. gas (noun) · B1
Substance that is neither solid nor liquid, like air.
96. outward (adjective) · B2
facing or moving toward outside
97. dense (adjective) · B2
closely packed together with little space between
98. settle (verb) · B2
resolve disagreement or establish home in a place
99. amount (noun) · B1
total quantity of something.
100. chemistry (noun) · B1
science studying substances and their reactions.
101. fail (verb) · B1
not succeed at attempted task.

102. sudden (adjective) · B1
happening quickly and unexpectedly.
103. planet (noun) · B1
large round body orbiting a star
104. particle (noun) · B2
extremely small piece of matter
105. old (adjective) · B1
having lived or existed for a long time
106. blue (adjective) · B1
having the color of a clear sky
107. dark (adjective) · B1
having little or no light
108. object (noun) · B1
physical thing that can be seen or touched
109. pull (verb) · B1
move something toward yourself using force
110. collect (verb) · B1
gather items together from different places
111. drift (verb) · B2
To move slowly, often carried by air or water, without control.
112. puzzle (noun) · B1
A problem or game that tests one's thinking skills.
113. solid (adjective) · B1
Firm and hard in form, not liquid or gas.
114. act (verb) · B1
To take action or behave in a certain way.
115. clever (adjective) · B1
Quick to understand and having sharp thinking skills.
116. insect (noun) · B1
A small creature with six legs and often wings.
117. pressure (noun) · B1
A force pushing on something, or a feeling of stress.
118. memory (noun) · B1
The ability to remember information or past experiences.
119. carbon (noun) · B2
A common chemical element found in all living things.
120. zone (noun) · B1
area with particular features or purpose

Social Science — words for history, economics and society

120 words · all sections

These 120 words are the Social Science vocabulary in Reach120's bank, chosen from the 135 words tagged with this subject. 107 of them were mined from Reach120's own 2026-format passages, talks and question stems, and the least common of those still appears in 2 separate documents. The other 13 are not in our content at all: they come from Reach120's curated academic list or were added to close a gap in the general academic core, and they carry no document count because there is nothing to count. Reach120 wrote this practice material for the 2026 format — it is not ETS content, and any band figure beside it is a Reach120-scored estimate, not an ETS score.

1. interaction (noun) · B2

communication or activity between two or more parties.

2. education (noun) · B1

Process of teaching and learning, usually in school.

3. community (noun) · B1

A group of people living in the same area or sharing interests.

4. lead (verb) · B1

guide or direct a group of people or activity.

5. share (verb) · B1

give a portion of something to others.

6. social (adjective) · B1

relating to society or interaction among people.

7. city (noun) · B1

large town where many people live and work.

8. feel (verb) · B1

experience emotion or physical sensation

9. peer (noun) · B2

person of same age, status, or ability as another

10. crowd (noun) · B1

large group of people gathered together.

11. ordinary (adjective) · B1

normal and not special or unusual.

12. family (noun) · B1

group of people related by blood or marriage.

13. individual (noun) · B1

single person considered separately

14. government (noun) · B1

group that officially rules a country

15. value (noun) · B1

the worth, importance, or usefulness of something

16. human (adjective) · B1

relating to people rather than animals or machines.

17. teacher (noun) · B1
person who helps others learn
18. resident (noun) · B2
person living permanently in a place
19. communication (noun) · B1
exchange of information between people
20. media (noun) · B1
Means of mass communication like TV, radio, internet.
21. report (noun) · B1
a written or spoken account describing something in detail
22. connect (verb) · B1
to join or link two or more things together
23. public (adjective) · B1
relating to or open for use by people in general
24. school (noun) · B1
an institution where children go to learn
25. fair (adjective) · B1
treating people equally and justly
26. age (noun) · B1
number of years someone has lived
27. difference (noun) · B1
way in which two things are not the same
28. ethical (adjective) · B2
morally correct or relating to principles of right conduct
29. relationship (noun) · B1
way two people or things are connected
30. ride (verb) · B1
travel in or on a vehicle or animal
31. debate (noun) · B1
formal discussion where opposing views are argued.
32. generation (noun) · B1
group of people born around same time.
33. society (noun) · B1
large group of people living together in community.
34. agree (verb) · B1
have the same opinion as someone else
35. institution (noun) · B2
large organization founded for a particular purpose, such as education
36. responsibility (noun) · B1
A duty to deal with something or take care of someone.
37. town (noun) · B1
A place with houses and buildings, smaller than a city.

38. control (verb) · B1

To have power over how something behaves or operates.

39. network (noun) · B1

system of connected parts, people, or computers

40. policy (noun) · B1

official plan of action agreed by an organization

41. culture (noun) · B1

customs, beliefs, and way of life of a group

42. fact (noun) · B1

something known to be true

43. body (noun) · B1

the entire physical structure of a person or animal

44. voice (noun) · B1

sound produced by a person when speaking or singing

45. citizen (noun) · B1

Legally recognized member of a particular country or state.

46. site (noun) · B1

particular location where something is or happens

47. urban (adjective) · B2

relating to cities or towns rather than countryside

48. country (noun) · B1

nation with its own government and territory

49. relative (noun) · B1

person connected to another by blood or marriage

50. decision (noun) · B1

A choice or conclusion reached after consideration.

51. growth (noun) · B1

The process of increasing in size, number, or development.

52. responsible (adjective) · B1

Having a duty to deal with or take care of something.

53. safer (adjective) · B1

Less likely to cause harm or danger than an alternative.

54. security (noun) · B1

state of being protected from danger or threat

55. parent (noun) · B1

mother or father of a child

56. contact (noun) · B1

communication or connection between people

57. loud (adjective) · B1

producing a strong, noticeable sound.

58. action (noun) · B1

act of doing something for a particular purpose.

59. steer (verb) · B2

guide the direction of a vehicle or process

60. strange (adjective) · B1

unusual or unfamiliar in a surprising way

61. vote (noun) · B1

Formal choice made to select a candidate or decide an issue.

62. witness (noun) · B2

Person who sees an event happen and can describe it.

63. nation (noun) · B1

Large group of people organized under one government in a country.

64. bone (noun) · B1

hard tissue that forms the skeleton

65. political (adjective) · B1

relating to government, public affairs, or policy

66. neighborhood (noun) · B1

District or area within a town or city.

67. official (adjective) · B1

Relating to authority, or a person holding public position.

68. strict (adjective) · B1

demanding that rules be obeyed exactly

69. vocabulary (noun) · B1

set of words known or used by a person or in a language

70. survey (noun) · B1

study that gathers opinions or data from many people

71. anthropologist (noun) · C1

A scientist who studies human societies and cultures.

72. interview (noun) · B1

formal meeting where questions are asked to assess someone

73. partnership (noun) · B1

relationship in which two or more parties work together toward shared goals

74. sister (noun) · B1

girl or woman who shares the same parents as another person

75. woman (noun) · B1

adult female human being

76. authority (noun) · B2

power to give orders or make decisions

77. conflict (noun) · B1

serious disagreement or clash between opposing sides

78. demonstration (noun) · B1

public gathering showing opinion about an issue

79. dig (verb) · B1

to break or move earth using tools or hands

80. impose (verb) · B2
force a rule or burden onto others
81. independent (adjective) · B1
not controlled or influenced by others
82. influence (noun) · B1
The power to affect someone's actions, beliefs, or decisions.
83. instinct (noun) · B2
A natural tendency to act without conscious thought or reasoning.
84. international (adjective) · B1
Involving two or more countries.
85. literacy (noun) · B2
The ability to read and write.
86. national (adjective) · B1
relating to a whole country
87. obligation (noun) · B2
duty someone must fulfill
88. origin (noun) · B2
point where something begins
89. planner (noun) · B1
Person or tool that organizes future activities or schedules.
90. procedure (noun) · B1
Official or accepted way of doing a particular task.
91. proof (noun) · B1
Evidence that shows something is true.
92. spare (adjective) · B1
extra and available for use if needed
93. subtly (adverb) · C1
in a way that is not obvious or easy to notice
94. supporter (noun) · B1
person who backs or favors a cause or team
95. tradition (noun) · B1
custom passed down through generations
96. twentieth (adjective) · B1
coming after nineteen others in order
97. unfair (adjective) · B1
not treating people equally or justly
98. weigh (verb) · B1
Measure how heavy something is.
99. youth (noun) · B1
Period of life when someone is young.
100. aid (noun) · B1
Help or support given to someone in need.

101. influencer (noun) · B2

A person who affects others' opinions, especially online.

102. mother (noun) · B1

female parent of child.

103. silk (noun) · B1

soft smooth fabric made from fibers spun by certain insects.

104. archaeologist (noun) · B2

scientist who studies ancient human remains and objects.

105. eyewitness (noun) · B2

person who personally saw an event happen

106. generational (adjective) · C1

relating to a group of people born around the same time

107. milk (noun) · B1

white liquid produced by mammals to feed their young

108. advocacy (noun) · C1

Public support for or recommendation of a particular cause or policy

Her advocacy for human rights brought international attention to the issue.

109. amend (verb) · B2

to make small changes to a document or law to improve it.

Lawmakers voted to amend the policy to include stricter environmental standards.

110. assimilate (verb) · C1

To absorb and integrate people, ideas, or culture into a wider society

Immigrants often face challenges as they assimilate into a new culture.

111. attitude (noun) · B1

a person's settled way of thinking or feeling about something

Her positive attitude toward group work helped the whole team finish the project early.

112. autonomy (noun) · C1

The right or condition of self-government; freedom from external control

The region gained greater autonomy after the constitutional reform.

113. bureaucracy (noun) · C1

A system of government where most decisions are made by officials rather than elected representatives

Excessive bureaucracy can slow down the implementation of new policies.

114. civil (adjective) · B2

relating to ordinary citizens or their legal rights, not military or religious matters

The court ruled on a civil dispute between two neighboring landowners.

115. clause (noun) · B2

a distinct section within a legal document or sentence.

The contract included a clause that allowed either party to withdraw early.

116. cohesion (noun) · C1

The action or fact of forming a united whole

Social cohesion is vital for maintaining a stable community.

117. consensus (noun) · C1

A general agreement among a group of people

The committee reached a consensus on the new environmental policy.

118. demographic (adjective) · C1

Relating to the structure of populations

Demographic changes are reshaping the workforce in many countries.

119. disparity (noun) · C1

A great difference between things

Income disparity between urban and rural areas continues to grow.

120. egalitarian (adjective) · C2

Relating to or believing in the principle that all people are equal

Scandinavian countries are often cited as examples of egalitarian societies.

Technology — words for computing, engineering and design

83 words · all sections

These 83 words are the Technology vocabulary in Reach120's bank, chosen from the 83 words tagged with this subject. 67 of them were mined from Reach120's own 2026-format passages, talks and question stems, and the least common of those still appears in 2 separate documents. The other 16 are not in our content at all: they come from Reach120's curated academic list or were added to close a gap in the general academic core, and they carry no document count because there is nothing to count. Reach120 wrote this practice material for the 2026 format — it is not ETS content, and any band figure beside it is a Reach120-scored estimate, not an ETS score.

1. online (adjective) · B1

connected to or available through the internet

2. system (noun) · B1

set of connected parts working together as whole

3. post (verb) · B1

to put information online for others to see

4. platform (noun) · B2

raised flat surface or system for a purpose

5. technology (noun) · B1

scientific knowledge used for practical purposes and inventions

6. machine (noun) · B1

device with moving parts that performs tasks using power.

7. phone (noun) · B1

device used for talking at distance

8. portal (noun) · B2

online gateway or entry point to information

9. interactive (adjective) · B2

Allowing two-way communication or exchange between user and system.

10. digital (adjective) · B1

Using electronic technology to store or process information.

11. metal (noun) · B1

hard shiny material like iron or gold

12. shuttle (noun) · B2

vehicle that travels back and forth over short route regularly

13. app (noun) · B1

software program for phone or computer

14. printer (noun) · B1

machine that produces text or images on paper

15. track (verb) · B1

To follow the movement or progress of someone or something.

16. video (noun) · B1

A recording of moving images, often with sound.

17. power (noun) · B1
ability to control people or produce an effect
18. cycle (noun) · B2
series of events that repeat in the same order
19. file (noun) · B1
a collection of documents or data stored together
20. upload (verb) · B1
send data from a device to a larger computer system
21. engineering (noun) · B1
the design and building of machines or structures
22. frame (noun) · B2
a rigid structure that surrounds or supports something
23. screen (noun) · B1
flat surface that displays images or text
24. message (noun) · B1
short piece of information sent to someone
25. telegraph (noun) · C1
old device for sending coded electrical messages over distance
26. automatically (adverb) · B1
Done by a machine or system without human control, or without conscious thought.
27. computer (noun) · B1
An electronic device that processes data and performs tasks.
28. laptop (noun) · B1
small portable computer
29. news (noun) · B1
recently reported information about current events.
30. device (noun) · B1
tool or machine built for a specific purpose
31. internet (noun) · B1
global network connecting computers worldwide
32. concrete (noun) · B1
hard building material made from cement, sand, and water
33. railroad (noun) · B1
track system for trains to travel on
34. wire (noun) · B1
Thin flexible strand of metal used to carry current or fasten things.
35. camera (noun) · B1
Device used to capture photographs or video.
36. privacy (noun) · B2
State of being free from observation or intrusion by others.
37. scan (verb) · B1
look at something quickly or capture it digitally

38. adopt (verb) · B1

legally take another's child as one's own, or start using something

39. identical (adjective) · B1

Exactly the same in every way.

40. personalized (adjective) · B2

made or changed to suit one specific person's needs.

41. unlock (verb) · B1

to open something using a key or code

42. radio (noun) · B1

device that receives broadcast sound signals through the air

43. swipe (verb) · B1

quick sliding motion, often on a touchscreen

44. electronic (adjective) · B1

relating to devices powered by circuits and controlled signals

45. leap (verb) · B2

large jump from one place to another

46. wheel (noun) · B1

A round object that turns to allow movement.

47. code (noun) · B1

A system of symbols or instructions used for communication or computing.

48. password (noun) · B1

secret string of characters used to confirm identity for access

49. spin (verb) · B1

turn quickly around a central point

50. inventor (noun) · B1

A person who creates a new device, process, or idea.

51. oversight (noun) · B2

Failure to notice or do something, often by mistake.

52. smart (adjective) · B1

having quick and clever mind

53. storage (noun) · B1

act of keeping items in a particular place until needed

54. tap (verb) · B1

hit gently and quickly

55. tube (noun) · B1

long hollow cylinder used to carry liquid or gas

56. vessel (noun) · B2

large boat or ship

57. virtual (adjective) · B2

existing in computer form rather than physically

58. anchor (noun) · B2

Heavy object dropped to keep a boat in place.

59. battery (noun) · B1

A device that stores and supplies electrical power.

60. blade (noun) · B1

The flat cutting part of a knife or tool.

61. grid (noun) · B2

A network of crossing lines or connected system, like power lines.

62. automate (verb) · B2

make process run using machines instead of people.

63. brake (noun) · B1

device used to slow or stop a vehicle.

64. bridge (noun) · B1

structure built to cross river or road.

65. default (noun) · B2

preset option used when no other choice is made

66. restart (verb) · B1

begin again after stopping

67. simulate (verb) · B2

imitate conditions of real situation artificially

68. algorithm (noun) · B2

A process or set of rules to be followed in calculations or problem-solving

Search engines use complex algorithms to rank web pages.

69. autonomous (adjective) · B2

Having the freedom to act independently; self-governing

Autonomous vehicles are expected to transform urban transportation.

70. bandwidth (noun) · C1

The maximum rate of data transfer across a given path

Increasing bandwidth is essential for supporting high-definition streaming.

71. component (noun) · B2

a part that combines with others to form a whole system

Each component of the engine must meet strict safety standards before assembly.

72. enable (verb) · B2

to give someone the ability or means to do something.

New software will enable researchers to analyze large datasets more efficiently.

73. encryption (noun) · B2

The process of converting information into code to prevent unauthorized access

End-to-end encryption ensures that only the sender and receiver can read messages.

74. innovative (adjective) · B2

Featuring new methods; advanced and original

The company is known for its innovative approach to product design.

75. interoperability (noun) · C2

The ability of different systems to work together

Interoperability between medical systems improves patient care.

76. maximize (verb) · B2

Increase something to its highest possible level.

Engineers redesigned the wing shape to maximize fuel efficiency during long flights.

77. modify (verb) · B1

to change something partly, often to improve or adjust it.

Engineers had to modify the design after early tests revealed structural weaknesses.

78. obsolete (adjective) · B2

No longer produced or used; out of date

Rapid technological change can make devices obsolete within a few years.

79. optimize (verb) · B2

To make the best or most effective use of a situation or resource

Engineers optimize software to run faster and use less memory.

80. proliferation (noun) · C1

Rapid increase in numbers or spread

The proliferation of social media platforms has changed how people communicate.

81. prototype (noun) · B2

A first or preliminary model of something from which other forms are developed

The engineering team built a prototype to test the new design concept.

82. scalable (adjective) · C1

Able to be changed in size or scale; capable of growing

Cloud computing provides a scalable solution for growing businesses.

83. ubiquitous (adjective) · C1

Present, appearing, or found everywhere

Smartphones have become ubiquitous in modern society.

What this pack is, and is not

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