

A close-up, slightly blurred photograph of a fountain pen with a dark blue or black barrel and a silver-colored nib. The pen is positioned diagonally, writing the words "Creative Expression" in a dark brown or black ink on a light-colored piece of paper. The background is dark and out of focus, showing what appears to be a desk or a stack of papers. The overall lighting is soft, highlighting the texture of the paper and the metallic sheen of the pen's nib.

50 Synonyms That Actually Boost Your Score

Most vocabulary lists are useless. They give you random words with no context. No guidance. No system. You memorize them, then freeze on test day. **This list is different.** I analyzed hundreds of Band 7, 8, and 9 essays to find the exact words that appear most often in high-scoring writing. These are the practical, high-impact synonyms that examiners actually reward.

How to Use This List (The Right Way)

Here is a [video on how to remember new words](#).

Don't try to memorize everything at once. That's the mistake most students make.

Here's my system:

1

Pick Your Starting 5

Choose 5 words from this list that feel most natural to you. Practice using them in sentences until they feel automatic.

2

Context Practice

Don't just memorize definitions. Practice each word in different situations:

- Writing about education
- Discussing the environment
- Talking about technology

3

Pressure Testing

Use your 5 words in timed writing practice. When they feel natural under pressure, add 5 more.

4

Integration

Keep expanding until you're using 2-5 advanced words naturally in every essay.

Remember: Quality beats quantity every time.

How NOT to Use This List

❌ Don't Force "Impressive" Words

Wrong: "Individuals should ameliorate their quotidian existence."
Sounds fake and pretentious.

Right: "People should improve their daily lives." *Clear and confident.*

❌ Don't Use Words You're Unsure About

If you're not 100% confident about a word's meaning, don't use it. Uncertainty shows in your writing, and examiners notice.

❌ Don't Try to Use Every Word in One Essay

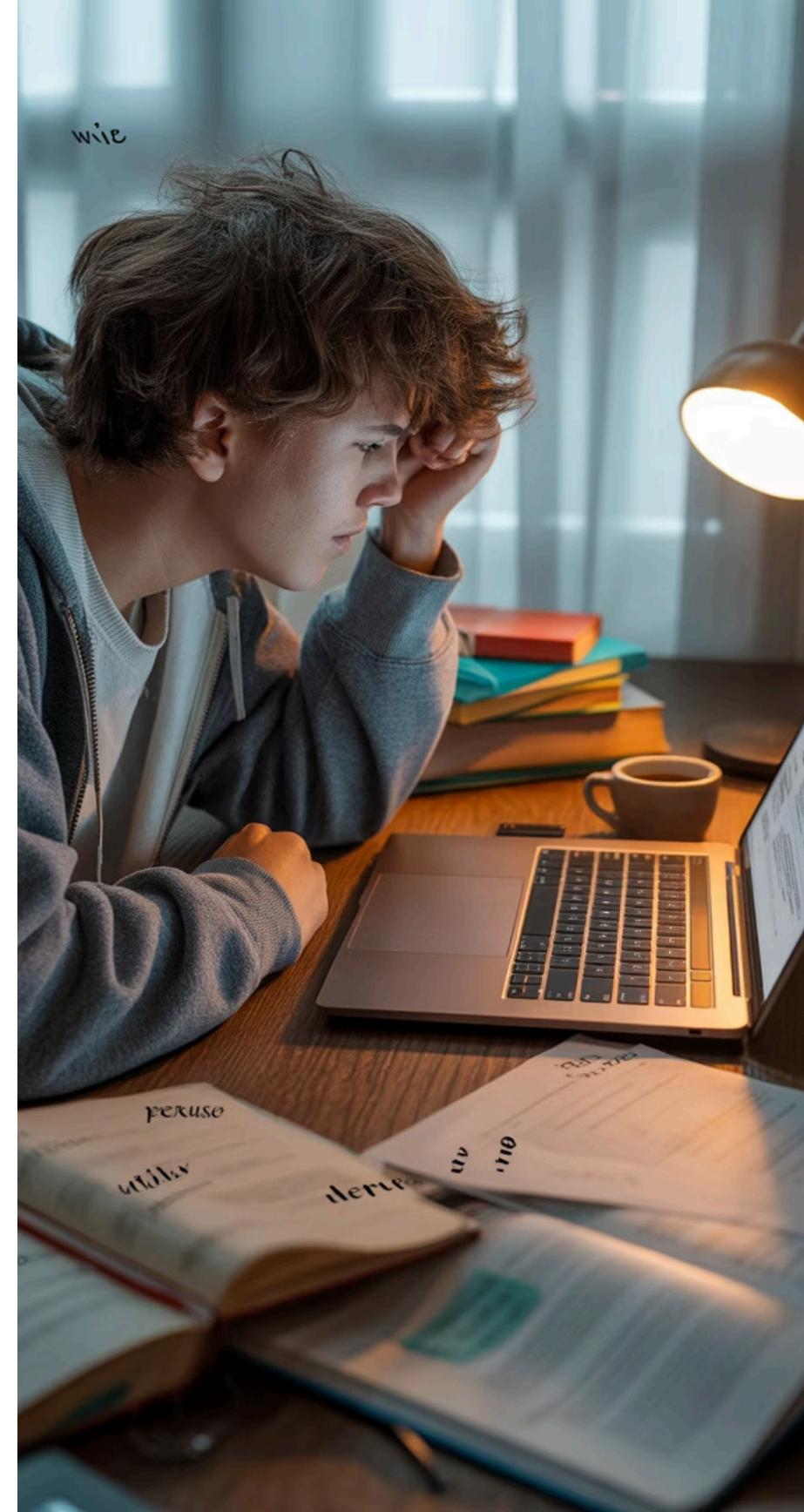
Students who stuff essays with advanced vocabulary sound unnatural. Use 5-10 high-level words per essay, maximum.

❌ Don't Ignore Context

Wrong: "Many individuals believe..." (talking about children)

Right: "Many youngsters believe..."

Context matters. Choose the right word for the situation.



Your Next Steps



Choose your starting 5 words

Select the ones that feel most natural to you



Practice them in context

Use them in different situations until they feel natural



Test them under pressure

Use them in timed writing exercises



Gradually expand

Add more words to your active vocabulary



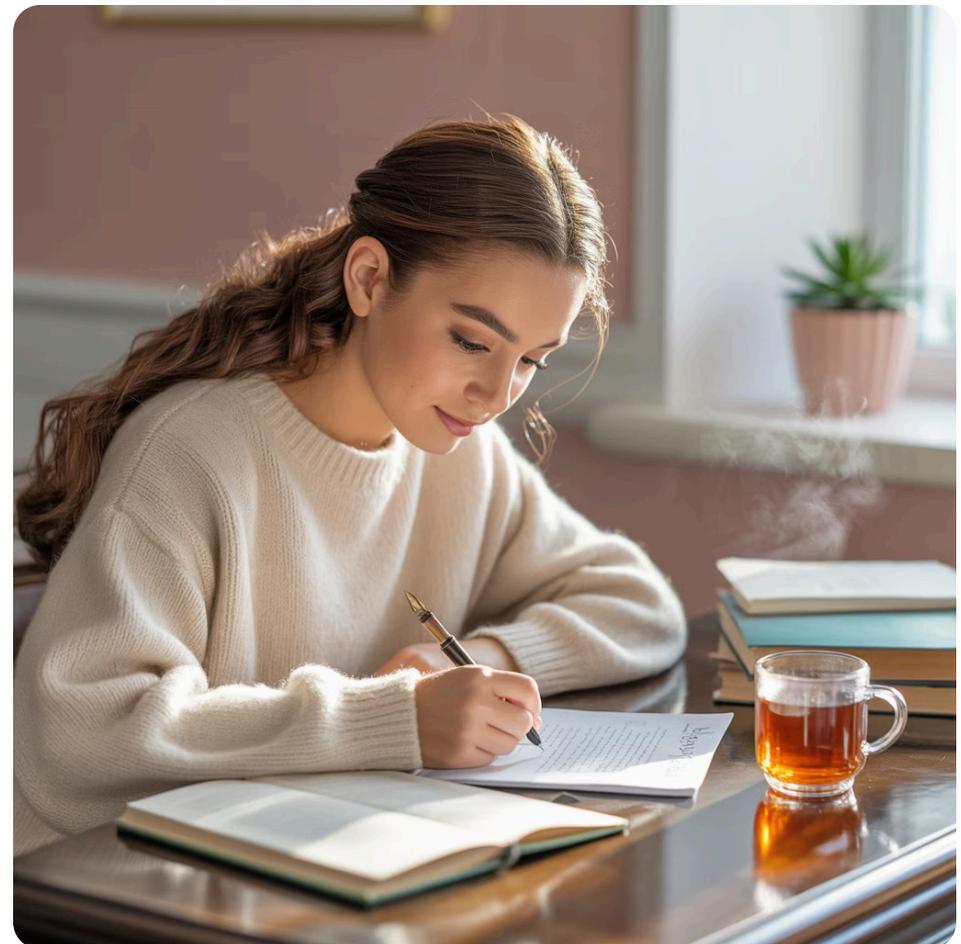
Focus on natural usage

Aim for clarity over impressive-sounding words

Remember: The goal isn't to impress the examiner with big words.

The goal is to express your ideas clearly and precisely.

That's what gets you Band 7+.



1. People

Context & Why you need to know it:

This is one of the most common words in English, but relying on it too much can make your essay sound basic. In IELTS, you often need to be more specific. Knowing synonyms shows you can choose the right word for the right context.

Example Sentence:

Many **people** believe that the government should be solely responsible for environmental protection.

Synonyms & Examples:

Individuals

"Many **individuals** believe that the government should be solely responsible..." (This sounds slightly more formal and academic).

The public

"**The public** often believes that the government should be solely responsible..." (This refers to people as a collective group).

Citizens

"Many **citizens** believe that the government should be solely responsible..." (This is perfect when discussing rights, duties, and a person's relationship with their country).

2. Important

Context & Why you need to know it:

You will often need to argue that a point is important. However, 'important' is sometimes overused. Using stronger, more descriptive synonyms will make your arguments more persuasive.

Example Sentence:

It is **important** for young people to learn a second language.

Synonyms & Examples:

Crucial

"It is **crucial** for young people to learn a second language." (Implies it's a decisive point for future success).

Vital

"It is **vital** for young people to learn a second language." (Suggests it is necessary or essential for life/success).

Essential

"It is **essential** for young people to learn a second language." (Implies it is a fundamental, necessary component).

3. Good

Context & Why you need to know it:

'Good' can be quite a vague adjective in academic writing. What does 'good' actually mean? Examiners look for precision. Replacing 'good' with a more descriptive word makes your writing clearer and more impactful.

Example Sentence:

Spending time in nature has a **good** effect on mental health.



Beneficial

"Spending time in nature has a **beneficial** effect on mental health." (Clearly states it provides an advantage or help).



Positive

"Spending time in nature has a **positive** effect on mental health." (A direct and academic-sounding alternative).



Favourable

"Spending time in nature has a **favourable** effect on mental health." (Indicates an outcome that is advantageous).

4. Develop

Context & Why you need to know it:

This is a versatile verb used to talk about progress, growth, or creating something new. It's excellent for discussing solutions, skills, or economic changes.

Example Sentence:

Countries need to **develop** more sustainable sources of energy.



Synonyms & Examples:

Cultivate

"Countries need to **cultivate** more sustainable sources of energy." (Suggests gradual, careful development).

Foster

"Countries need to **foster** more sustainable sources of energy." (Implies encouraging something to grow).

Establish

"Countries need to **establish** more sustainable sources of energy." (Focuses on the creation and setting up of these sources).

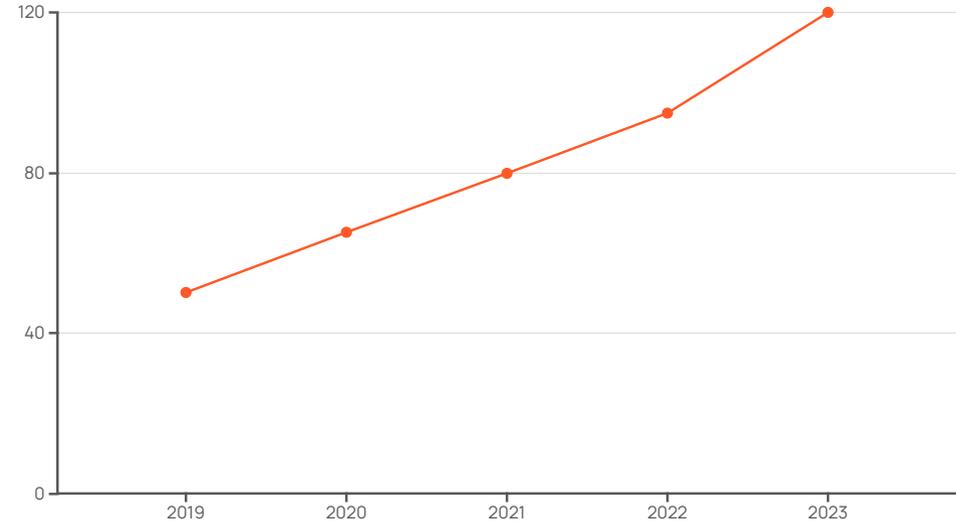
5. Increase (verb)

Context & Why you need to know it:

Essential for both Task 1 (describing data trends) and Task 2 (discussing problems or solutions, e.g., an increase in crime or the need to increase funding).

Example Sentence:

The government plans to **increase** investment in the public transport system.



Synonyms & Examples:

- **Boost:** "The government plans to **boost** investment in the public transport system." (A strong, dynamic word).
- **Raise:** "The government plans to **raise** investment in the public transport system." (This would indicate that it will start a new initiative to increase investment).

6. Government

Context & Why you need to know it:

A key stakeholder in almost every IELTS common Task 2 topic (education, environment, health, etc.). You need synonyms to avoid repeating "the government" in every other sentence.

Example Sentence:

The **government** is responsible for creating policies that protect its citizens.



Synonyms & Examples:

- **The authorities:** "The **authorities** are responsible for creating policies..." (A general term for people in power).
- **The state:** "The **state** is responsible for creating policies..." (Refers to the governing body of a nation).
- **Policymakers:** "**Policymakers** are responsible for creating policies..." (Focuses on the individuals and groups who create the rules).

7. Society

Context & Why you need to know it:

This word is at the heart of many essay questions about social trends, culture, and community issues.

Example Sentence:

Modern technology has had a profound impact on **society**.



The community

"Modern technology has had a profound impact on **the community**." (Can be used for society in general, or a more local group).



The general populace

"Modern technology has had a profound impact on **the general populace**." (A more formal, high-level term for the population).



Civilisation

"Modern technology has had a profound impact on modern **civilisation**." (A broader term, good for discussing major, long-term historical shifts).

8. Technology

Context & Why you need to know it:

A very frequent topic in IELTS. Being able to discuss it with a varied vocabulary is a huge advantage.

Example Sentence:

The advancement of **technology** has transformed the way we work and communicate.

Synonyms & Examples:

Innovation

"The advancement of **innovation** has transformed the way we work..." (Focuses on the new ideas and inventions).

Digital tools

"**Digital tools** have transformed the way we work and communicate." (More specific, good when talking about computers, apps, and the internet).

Technological progress

"**Technological progress** has transformed the way we work and communicate." (A good phrase to use for variety).

9. Environment

Context & Why you need to know it:

Another classic IELTS topic. You need to be able to discuss nature, pollution, and conservation with academic language.

Example Sentence:

Protecting the **environment** is a challenge that requires global cooperation.



Synonyms & Examples:

- **The natural world:** "Protecting **the natural world** is a challenge that requires global cooperation." (A lovely, descriptive alternative).
- **Ecosystems:** "Protecting our **ecosystems** is a challenge that requires global cooperation." (More scientific, referring to the complex network of living organisms).
- **The planet:** "Protecting **the planet** is a challenge that requires global cooperation." (Used for emphasis on a global scale).

10. Children



Context & Why you need to know it:

Education, family, and social development are common themes. You'll need alternatives to 'children'.

Example

Sentence: It is vital that **children** are taught about healthy eating habits from a young age.



Youngsters

"It is vital that **youngsters** are taught about healthy eating habits..."
(Slightly less formal but acceptable in IELTS speaking).



The youth / Young people

"It is vital that **the youth** are taught about healthy eating habits..."
(Refers to this demographic group as a whole).



Minors

"It is vital that **minors** are taught about healthy eating habits..." (A more formal/legal term, good for essays on law and responsibility).

Note: this is heavily dependent on context. Teenagers/Adolescents can be used for those between the ages of 13-17/Infant for babies /Toddlers for 2-3 year olds

11. Students

Context & Why you need to know it:

Essential for any essay on the topic of education, from primary school to university.

Example Sentence:

Universities should provide more mental health support for their **students**.



Synonyms & Examples:

Learners

"Universities should provide more mental health support for their **learners**." (A broader term that emphasizes the act of learning).

Pupils

"Schools should provide more support for their **pupils**." (Typically used for school-age children, not university students).

Scholars

"The university provides funding for its most promising **scholars**." (Used for high-achieving or academic students, often at a higher level).

12. Improve

Context & Why you need to know it:

A core verb for suggesting solutions or discussing positive developments.

Example Sentence:

Governments must take steps to **improve** air quality in major cities.

Bē

Enhance

"Governments must take steps to **enhance** air quality..." (Means to intensify or increase the quality of something).

△

Ameliorate

"Governments must take steps to **ameliorate** the problem of poor air quality..." (A high-level, formal word meaning 'to make something bad better').

🔗

Refine

"The company sought to **refine** its manufacturing process to reduce waste." (Means to improve by making small changes).

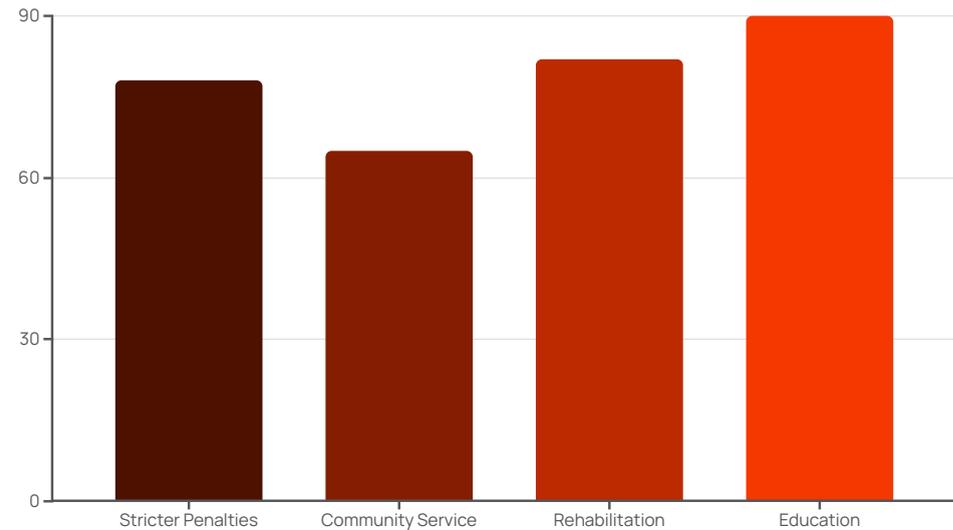
13. Effective

Context & Why you need to know it:

When you propose a solution in Task 2, you need to argue that it will be 'effective'. Using a range of words shows a better command of English.

Example Sentence:

Stricter penalties are an **effective** deterrent to crime.



Synonyms & Examples:

- **Productive:** "Stricter penalties are a **productive** deterrent to crime." (Suggests it produces the desired results).
- **Potent:** "Stricter penalties are a **potent** deterrent to crime." (A powerful word, suggesting a strong effect).
- **Successful:** "Stricter penalties are a **successful** deterrent to crime." (Focuses on the positive outcome).

14. Necessary

Context & Why you need to know it:

Used to express that something is required or must be done. It's a strong way to frame a solution or a duty.

Example Sentence:

It is **necessary** for individuals to take personal responsibility for their health.



Synonyms & Examples:

Essential

"It is **essential** for individuals to take personal responsibility..." (Means absolutely required, fundamental).

Imperative

"It is **imperative** that individuals take personal responsibility..." (A very strong, formal word suggesting urgency and importance).

15. Different

Context & Why you need to know it:

Useful for making comparisons and contrasts, which is a key skill in academic writing.

Example Sentence:

There are many **different** approaches to solving this problem.

Synonyms & Examples:

- **Various:** "There are **various** approaches to solving this problem." (A very common and effective synonym).
- **Diverse:** "There are **diverse** approaches to solving this problem." (Emphasizes a wide range of distinct types).

16. Work (noun)

Context & Why you need to know it:

The world of work, careers, and employment is a frequent topic.

Example Sentence:

Finding fulfilling **work** is a major goal for many young adults.

Synonyms & Examples:

- **Employment:** "Finding fulfilling **employment** is a major goal..." (A more formal term).
- **A career:** "Building a fulfilling **career** is a major goal..." (Implies a long-term professional journey).
- **A profession:** "Entering a fulfilling **profession** is a major goal..." (Often refers to jobs requiring special training or education, like medicine or law).

17. Companies

Context & Why you need to know it:

Essential for discussing topics related to business, the economy, globalization, and marketing.

Example Sentence:

Companies have a social responsibility to minimize their environmental impact.

Synonyms & Examples:

Corporations

"**Corporations** have a social responsibility..."
(Typically refers to large companies).

Businesses

"**Businesses** have a social responsibility..." (A general term for any commercial organisation).

18. Individual (noun)

Context & Why you need to know it:

A formal and academic alternative to 'person'. It's used to discuss personal responsibility, rights, and the role of single people within a society.

Example Sentence:

The rights of the **individual** must be balanced against the needs of the community.

Synonyms & Examples:

- **Person:** "The rights of each **person** must be balanced..." (singular).
- **Citizen:** "The rights of the **citizen** must be balanced..." (Emphasizes the person's role in a state).

19. Global

Context & Why you need to know it:

Topics like the environment, economy, and culture are often discussed on a global scale. This adjective is crucial.

Example Sentence:

Climate change is a **global** issue that requires an international response.



Synonyms & Examples:

Worldwide

"Climate change is a **worldwide** issue..." (A direct and perfectly suitable synonym).

International

"Climate change is an **international** issue..." (Used when comparing or involving two or more nations).

Universal

"The desire for peace is a **universal** human trait." (Means applying to everyone or everything, everywhere).

20. Modern

Context & Why you need to know it:

Used to contrast the present day with the past. It's a key word for essays on social change, tradition, and technology.

Example Sentence:

Modern lifestyles are often more sedentary than those of previous generations.

Synonyms & Examples:

- **Contemporary:** "**Contemporary** lifestyles are often more sedentary..." (A more formal and academic-sounding synonym).
- **Present-day:** "**Present-day** lifestyles are often more sedentary..." (A clear and effective alternative).

21. Many

Context & Why you need to know it:

A very common quantifier. While perfectly fine to use, relying on it too much can seem repetitive. Using synonyms adds academic flair.

Example Sentence:

Many experts argue that automation will lead to job losses.

Synonyms & Examples:

- **Numerous:** "**Numerous** experts argue that automation will lead to job losses." (A direct and formal synonym).
- **A large number of:** "**A large number of** experts argue that automation will lead to job losses." (A simple, effective phrase to add variety).

22. Help (verb)

Context & Why you need to know it:

A simple, common verb. In formal academic writing, it's often better to use a more sophisticated alternative to sound more authoritative.

Example Sentence:

Volunteering can **help** students develop a sense of responsibility.

Assist

"Volunteering can **assist** students in developing a sense of responsibility." (A more formal alternative).

Aid

"Volunteering can **aid** the development of a student's sense of responsibility." (Another formal choice, often used with 'in' or in noun form).

Support

"Volunteering can **support** students in developing a sense of responsibility." (Implies providing a foundation or encouragement).

23. Provide

Context & Why you need to know it:

This is a strong, academic verb for talking about giving, supplying, or making something available. It's excellent for essays about solutions.

Example Sentence:

Libraries **provide** access to a vast range of information for free.

Synonyms & Examples:

Supply

"Libraries **supply** access to a vast range of information..." (A direct synonym, implies fulfilling a need).

Offer

"Libraries **offer** access to a vast range of information..." (Suggests making something available for people to accept or reject).

Furnish

"Libraries **furnish** the community with access to a vast range of information." (A more formal, high-level verb meaning to supply or provide).

24. Believe

Context & Why you need to know it:

Used for introducing an opinion or argument. Using alternatives can show the strength of your conviction and add academic weight to your claims.

Example Sentence:

I **believe** that censorship in the media is sometimes justified.

Argue

"I would **argue** that censorship in the media is sometimes justified." (Stronger, suggests you have reasons and evidence).

Contend

"Some **contend** that censorship in the media is sometimes justified." (A formal verb for putting forward an argument).

25. Create

Context & Why you need to know it:

A powerful verb for discussing the act of making or bringing something into existence, from jobs and opportunities to policies and art.

Example Sentence:

The government should implement policies to **create** more jobs for young graduates.

Synonyms & Examples:

- **Generate:** "The government should implement policies to **generate** more jobs..." (Often used for things like jobs, revenue, or electricity).
- **Establish:** "The government should **establish** a program to create more jobs..." (Implies setting something up on a firm, long-term basis).

26. Education

Context & Why you need to know it:

A core IELTS topic. You need a range of words to discuss it without sounding repetitive.

Example Sentence:

Access to quality **education** is crucial for a nation's progress.



Synonyms & Examples:

Schooling

"Access to quality **schooling** is crucial for a nation's progress." (Often refers more specifically to the instruction received at school).

Learning

"Lifelong **learning** is crucial for personal and professional development." (A broader concept that includes self-study and experience).

27. Health

Context & Why you need to know it:

Another central IELTS topic covering everything from diet and exercise to healthcare systems.

Example Sentence:

An individual's diet has a direct impact on their overall **health**.

Synonyms & Examples:

- **Well-being:** "An individual's diet has a direct impact on their overall **well-being**." (A broader term that includes mental and social health, not just physical).
- **Physical condition:** "An individual's diet has a direct impact on their **physical condition**." (More specific to the body).
- **Medical care / Healthcare:** "The government needs to invest more in public **healthcare**." (Refers to the system of providing medical services).

28. Family

Context & Why you need to know it:

A fundamental social unit and a common topic in questions about society, tradition, and child development.

Example Sentence:

The **family** structure has changed significantly over the last 50 years.



Synonyms & Examples:

The household

"The average **household** now contains fewer people than it did 50 years ago." (Refers to the people living in one house).

The domestic unit

"The **domestic unit** has changed significantly over the last 50 years." (A very formal, sociological term for the family/household).

29. Teachers

Context & Why you need to know it:

Essential vocabulary for any essay about education.

Example Sentence:

Good **teachers** are essential for a positive learning environment.



Educators

"Good **educators** are essential for a positive learning environment." (A broader, more formal term).



Tutors

"Many students hire private **tutors** to help them with difficult subjects." (Refers to a teacher who teaches individuals or small groups).



Instructors

"Driving **instructors** must be patient and clear." (Often used for someone who teaches a practical skill).

30. Adults

Context & Why you need to know it:

Used to discuss people who are no longer children, often in contrast to them. Essential for essays on education, work, and life stages.

Example Sentence:

Many **adults** are now returning to university to gain new qualifications.

Synonyms & Examples:

- **Grown-ups:** "Many **grown-ups** are now returning to university..." (Slightly less formal but widely understood and acceptable).
- **Mature individuals:** "**Mature individuals** often have different learning needs compared to younger students." (A formal and respectful way to refer to adults).

31. Social

Context & Why you need to know it:

A key adjective describing anything related to society, community, and interaction between individuals.

Example Sentence:

The rise of social media has had a major impact on people's **social** lives.

Synonyms & Examples:

- **Communal:** "The rise of social media has impacted **communal** interaction." (Relating to a community).
- **Societal:** "**Societal** norms have changed dramatically in recent decades." (A very formal adjective relating to society as a whole).
- **Public:** "His behaviour in a **public** setting was unacceptable." (Relating to people in general).

32. Public (adjective)

Context & Why you need to know it:

Used to describe services and spaces that are for the use of everyone, often provided by the government.

Example Sentence:

Investment in **public** transport is essential to reduce traffic congestion.



Synonyms & Examples:

State-funded / State-run

"Investment in **state-run** transport is essential..."
(Specifies that it is funded and operated by the state).

Civic

"**Civic** duty includes voting and respecting the law." (Relating to a city or town, and the duties of citizens).

Community

"The **community** swimming pool is open to everyone." (Emphasises that it serves the local community).

33. Local

Context & Why you need to know it:

An adjective to specify a particular area, neighbourhood, or region, often in contrast to 'national' or 'global'.

Example Sentence:

Supporting **local** businesses is beneficial for the community's economy.

Synonyms & Examples:

- **Community-based:** "Supporting **community-based** businesses is beneficial..." (Emphasizes that the business is part of and serves the community).
- **Neighbourhood:** "The **neighbourhood** watch scheme helped to reduce crime." (Relating to a specific residential area).
- **Regional:** "Supporting **regional** businesses is beneficial for the area's economy." (Refers to a larger area or region than just a town).

34. Time

Context & Why you need to know it:

An abstract concept that is central to many essays (e.g., use of free time, changes over time). You often need phrases rather than single-word synonyms.

Example Sentence:

People today seem to have less free **time** than in the past.

Synonyms & Examples:

Leisure hours

"People today seem to have fewer **leisure hours** than in the past." (Specifically refers to non-work time).

An era

"In a bygone **era**, people had more free time." (Used to refer to a distinct period in history).

35. Life

Context & Why you need to know it:

A very broad term. Making it more specific shows a higher level of language skill.

Example Sentence:

Technology has changed almost every aspect of modern **life**.



Existence

"Technology has changed almost every aspect of modern **existence**." (A more philosophical, formal term).



Way of living / Lifestyles

"Technology has changed almost every aspect of modern **lifestyles**." (Focuses on the manner in which people live).



Daily routines

"Technology has changed the **daily routines** of most people." (More specific to day-to-day activities).

36. Experience (noun)

Context & Why you need to know it:

Can refer to an event you've lived through or, more commonly in IELTS, the knowledge and skill gained from doing something.

Example Sentence:

Most employers look for candidates with practical work **experience**.

Synonyms & Examples:

Practical knowledge

"Most employers look for candidates with **practical knowledge**." (Highlights the hands-on aspect).

Expertise

"Most employers look for candidates with **expertise** in the field." (A stronger word, implying a high level of skill).

37. Skills

Context & Why you need to know it:

Absolutely essential for topics on education and employment.

Example Sentence:

The education system should focus on teaching practical **skills** as well as academic knowledge.

Synonyms & Examples:

- **Abilities:** "The education system should focus on teaching practical **abilities**..." (A general synonym).
- **Competencies:** "The education system should focus on developing core **competencies**." (A formal, business-oriented word for skills needed to do a job).
- **Prowess:** "He was admired for his academic **prowess**." (A high-level word meaning great skill or expertise).

38. Information

Context & Why you need to know it:

Central to discussions about media, the internet, and education.

Example Sentence:

The internet allows for the instant sharing of **information** across the globe.



Synonyms & Examples:

Data

"The internet allows for the instant sharing of **data** across the globe." (Often implies raw facts, figures, and statistics).

Knowledge

"The internet allows for the instant sharing of **knowledge** across the globe." (Implies a more understood or organised form of information).

39. Community

Context & Why you need to know it:

Refers to a group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common.

Example Sentence:

Public libraries can be a vital hub for the local **community**.

Society

"Public libraries are vital for a well-functioning **society**." (Broader, refers to people in a country or region).

The populace

"The local **populace** can benefit from public libraries." (A formal word for the inhabitants of an area).

Neighbourhood

"A public library can be a vital hub for the **neighbourhood**." (More specific to a residential area).

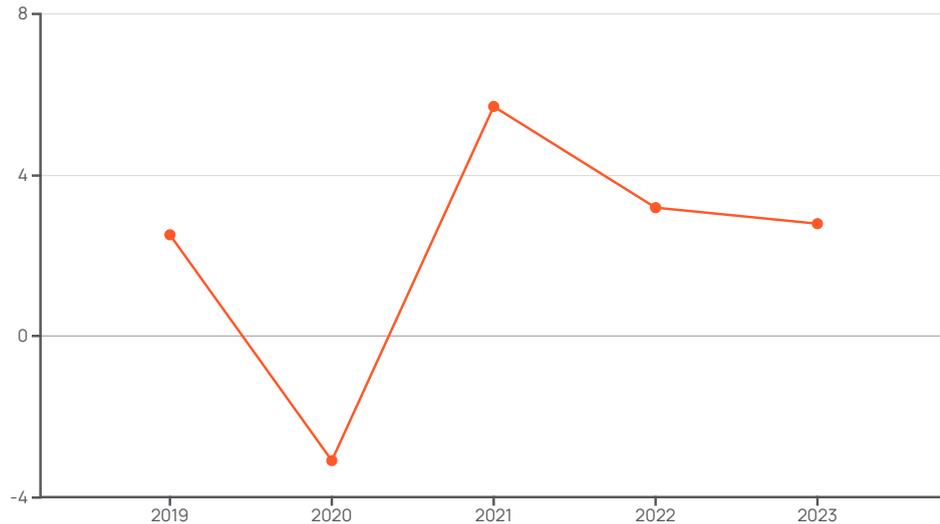
40. Economic

Context & Why you need to know it:

A crucial adjective for discussing topics related to the economy, finance, trade, and business.

Example Sentence:

The government's main goal is to promote **economic** growth.



Synonyms & Examples:

- **Financial:** "The government's main goal is to ensure **financial** stability." (Relating to money management).
- **Monetary:** "The central bank sets **monetary** policy, such as interest rates." (Specifically relating to the money in a country).

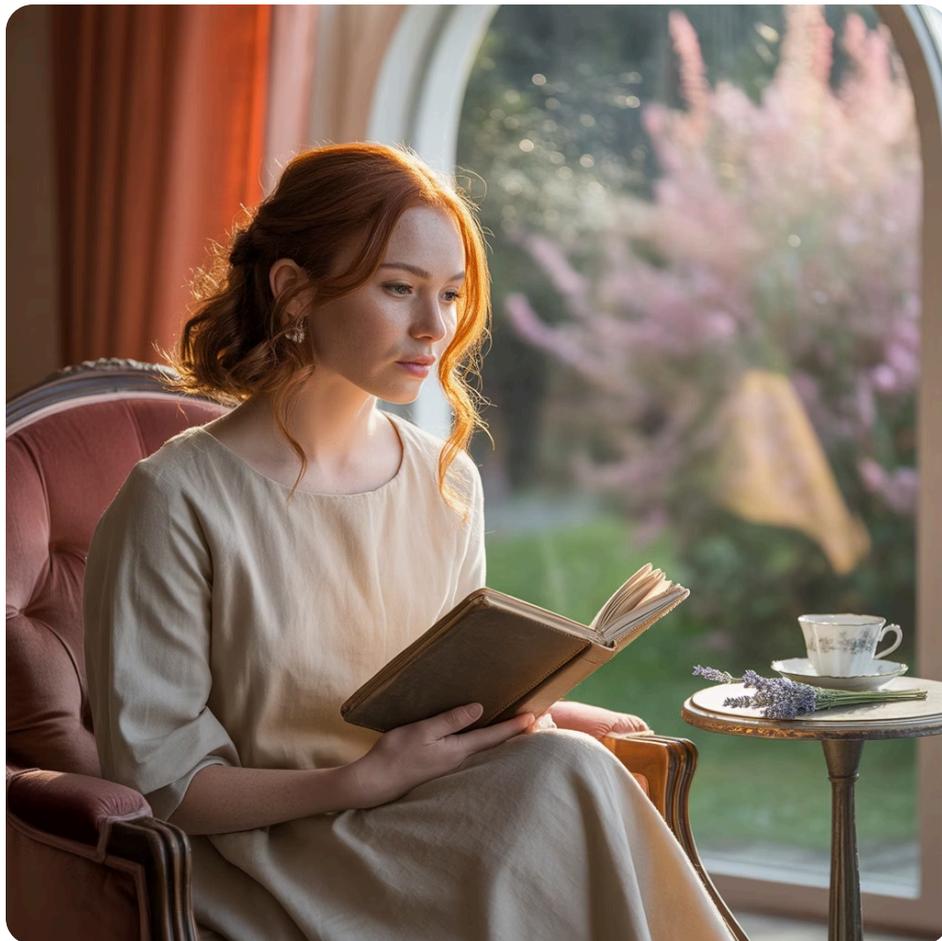
41. Personal

Context & Why you need to know it:

An adjective for something relating to or affecting a single individual. Used to contrast with 'public' or 'general'.

Example Sentence:

The choice to have children is a deeply **personal** decision.



Synonyms & Examples:

Individual

"The choice to have children is a deeply **individual** decision." (A direct and formal synonym).

Private

"The choice to have children is a **private** matter." (Emphasizes that it is not for public interference).

Subjective

"Art appreciation is a highly **subjective** experience." (Means based on personal feelings or opinions, not external facts).

42. National

Context & Why you need to know it:

Describes something relating to an entire nation, as opposed to local or global.

Example Sentence:

The country's **national** identity is built on its unique history and culture.

Nationwide

"The government announced a **nationwide** lockdown." (Means extending across the whole nation).

Domestic

"**Domestic** policy focuses on issues within the country." (Used to contrast with 'foreign' or 'international').

43. Significant

Context & Why you need to know it:

A more powerful and academic word than 'important' or 'big'. It means something is large or important enough to be worthy of attention.

Example Sentence:

There has been a **significant** increase in the use of renewable energy.

Synonyms & Examples:

Substantial

"There has been a **substantial** increase in the use of renewable energy." (Suggests a large amount or size).

Considerable

"There has been a **considerable** increase in the use of renewable energy." (Another strong word for 'large in amount').

Marked

"There has been a **marked** increase in the use of renewable energy." (Means noticeable and clear).

44. Possible

Context & Why you need to know it:

Used to talk about whether something can be done. It's key for discussing solutions in Task 2.

Example Sentence:

It is **possible** to reduce pollution if we take collective action.

Synonyms & Examples:

- **Feasible:** "It is **feasible** to reduce pollution if we take collective action." (Means possible and practical to do easily or conveniently).
- **Viable:** "This is not a financially **viable** solution." (Means capable of working successfully; often used in a business or practical context).
- **Attainable:** "Setting **attainable** goals is key to motivation." (Means able to be reached or achieved).

45-50: Advanced Vocabulary for High-Impact Writing

Available

Example: Not enough funding is **available** for arts and culture.

1

- **Accessible:** "Not enough funding is **accessible** for arts and culture." (Implies it is easy to get or use).
- **Obtainable:** "Not enough funding is **obtainable** for arts and culture." (A formal word for 'able to be got').
- **On hand:** "We need to use the resources we have **on hand**." (Means present and ready for use).

Common

Example: Traffic congestion is a **common** problem in most major cities.

1

- **Widespread:** "Traffic congestion is a **widespread** problem in most major cities." (Found over a large area).
- **Ubiquitous:** "Smartphones have become **ubiquitous** in modern society." (A high-level word meaning present, appearing, or found everywhere).
- **Frequent:** "Car accidents are a **frequent** occurrence on this road." (Happening often).

Successful

Example: The campaign to raise awareness about recycling was very **successful**.

2

- **Fruitful:** "The discussion was very **fruitful**, and we came up with many new ideas." (Produces good results; productive).
- **Prosperous:** "The business became very **prosperous**." (Used for financial success or flourishing in general).
- **Thriving:** "The company is **thriving** in the current market." (Means growing or developing vigorously).

General

Example: The **general** opinion is that taxes are too high.

2

- **Overall / Broad:** "The **overall** opinion is that taxes are too high." (Considering everything).
- **Widespread:** "There is **widespread** agreement that taxes are too high." (Held by many people).
- **Prevailing:** "The **prevailing** opinion is that taxes are too high." (Means existing at a particular time; current).

Popular

Example: Streaming services have become extremely **popular** in recent years.

3

- **Widespread:** "The use of streaming services has become **widespread**." (Means found or distributed over a large area or number of people).
- **Prevalent:** "This belief is more **prevalent** among younger generations." (Means widespread in a particular area or at a particular time).

More (comparative)

Example: We need to put **more** effort into protecting the environment.

3

- **Greater:** "We need to put **greater** effort into protecting the environment." (A more formal and emphatic choice).
- **Additional:** "We need to provide **additional** funding for schools." (Used to talk about adding to what is already there).
- **Further:** "**Further** research is needed to confirm these findings." (Often used for abstract things like research, details, or thought).