

Top 100 Must-Know English Words

Beginner-friendly, high-frequency, everyday English

Category	Word	Pronunciation	Definition	Example Sentence
Pronouns	I	/a™/	used by a speaker to refer to themselves	I am a teacher.
Pronouns	you	/juÀê/	used to refer to the person being spoken to	You are my best friend.
Pronouns	he	/hiÀê/	used for a male person already mentioned	He is my brother.
Pronouns	she	/ ÉiÀê/	used for a female person already mentioned	She is a doctor.
Pronouns	it	/™t/	used to refer to an object, animal, or situation	It is raining.
Pronouns	we	/wiÀê/	used to refer to the speaker and at least one other person	We are going to the park.
Pronouns	they	/√∞e [™] /	used to refer to other people or things	They live in Canada.
Pronouns	me	/miÀê/	used as the object of a	Give me the book.

			verb or preposition to refer to the	
Pronouns	us	/ ås/	used as the object of a verb or preposition to refer to the speaker and others	Come with us.
Pronouns	them	/√∞ôm/	used to refer to other people or things	I saw them at the mall.
Common Verbs	be	/biÀê/	to exist or live	I want to be happy.
Common Verbs	have	/h√¶v/	to own or possess	I have two cats.
Common Verbs	do	/duÀê/	to perform an action	Do your homework.
Common Verbs	go	/°o ä/	to move from one place to another	We go to school every day.
Common Verbs	get	/°õt/	to receive or obtain	I got a present.
Common Verbs	make	/me™k/	to create or build	Let,Äôs make a cake!
Common Verbs	eat	/iÀêt/	to put food in your mouth and chew it	I eat breakfast at 8.
Common Verbs	drink	/dr™≈ãk/	to take liquid into your	She drinks coffee every

			mouth and swallow	morning.
Common Verbs	say	/se™/	to speak words	She says hello to everyone.
Common Verbs	like	/la™k/	to enjoy something	I like chocolate.
Common Verbs	want	/wínt/	to wish to have something	I want a new phone.
Common Verbs	know	/no ä/	to have information about something	I know the answer.
Common Verbs	see	/siÀê/	to notice with your eyes	Do you see the stars?
Common Verbs	come	/k åm/	to move toward or reach a place	Can you come here?
Common Verbs	take	/te™k/	to get or hold something	Take a picture of us.
Everyday Nouns	house	/ha äs/	a building where people live	My house is big and white.
Everyday Nouns	food	/fuÀêd/	something you eat to stay alive	Pizza is my favorite food.
Everyday Nouns	water	/ÀàwîÀêtôr/	a clear liquid that all living things need	I drink water every day.
Everyday Nouns	phone	/fo än/	a device used to call or text people	I use my phone to talk to my mom.

Everyday Nouns	car	/këÀêr/	a vehicle with four wheels that moves with an engine	My dad drives a red car.
Everyday Nouns	money	/Ààm åni/	something used to buy things	I need money to buy a book.
Everyday Nouns	time	/ta™m/	the ongoing sequence of events, minutes, and hours	What time is it?
Everyday Nouns	day	/de™/	the time from sunrise to sunset	Today is a sunny day.
Everyday Nouns	night	/na™t/	the time when it is dark and people usually sleep	I sleep at night.
Everyday Nouns	school	/skuÀêl/	a place where children and adults learn	I go to school by bus.
Everyday Nouns	work	/wúÀêrk/	a place or activity where people do jobs	She goes to work at 9 AM.
Everyday Nouns	friend	/frõnd/	a person you like and trust	My best friend is kind.
Everyday Nouns	family	/Ààf√¶m…ôli/	people related to you like parents or siblings	I love my family.
Everyday	clothes	/klo ä√∞z/	items you wear	I packed my

Nouns			to cover your	clothes in a
Everyday Nouns	door	/dîÀêr/	a flat object you open to go into or out of a place	Please close the door.
Adjectives	good	/° äd/	something positive or nice	This cake tastes good.
Adjectives	bad	/b√¶d/	something not good or unpleasant	That smell is bad.
Adjectives	happy	/Ààh√¶pi/	feeling pleased and joyful	I am happy to see you.
Adjectives	sad	/s√¶d/	feeling unhappy	He was sad after the movie.
Adjectives	big	/b™°/	large in size	Elephants are big animals.
Adjectives	small	/smîÀêl/	little in size	My shoes are too small.
Adjectives	hot	/hít/	having a high temperature	The soup is hot.
Adjectives	cold	/ko äld/	having a low temperature	My hands are cold.
Adjectives	new	/nuÀê/	not old or used before	l got a new phone.
Adjectives	old	/o äld/	having lived a long time or used before	This book is very old.
Numbers &	one	/w ån/	the number 1	I have one dog.

Time				
Numbers & Time	two	/tuÀê/	the number 2	She has two pens.
Numbers & Time	three	/θriː/	the number 3	There are three apples.
Numbers & Time	four	/fîÀêr/	the number 4	I see four chairs.
Numbers & Time	five	/fa™v/	the number 5	We ate five cookies.
Numbers & Time	six	/s™ks/	the number 6	She has six hats.
Numbers & Time	seven	/Ààsõvôn/	the number 7	Seven birds are flying.
Numbers & Time	eight	/e™t/	the number 8	There are eigh
Numbers & Time	nine	/na™n/	the number 9	Nine kids are playing.
Numbers & Time	ten	/tõn/	the number 10	I counted ten stars.
Question Words	who	/huÀê/	used to ask about a person	Who is at the door?
Question Words	what	/wít/	used to ask for information	What is this?
Question Words	where	/wõôr/	used to ask about place or location	Where is the bank?
Question Words	when	/wõn/	used to ask about time	When is your birthday?

Question Words	why	/wa™/	used to ask for a reason	Why are you late?
Question Words	how	/ha ä/	used to ask about manner or method	How do you make this?
Prepositions	in	/™n/	inside something	The ball is in the box.
Prepositions	on	/ín/	on top of something	The book is on the table.
Prepositions	under	/Àà åndôr/	below something	The cat is under the bed.
Prepositions	over	/Àào ävôr/	above something	The plane flies over the city.
Prepositions	at	/√¶t/	used to show a location	He is at the store.
Prepositions	by	/ba™/	near or next to	The lamp is by the bed.
Prepositions	with	/w [™] √∞/	together or using something	She came with her dog.
Prepositions	for	/fîÀêr/	intended to be used by someone or something	This gift is for you.
Prepositions	from	/frím/	used to show origin	I am from Thailand.
Prepositions	to	/tuÀê/	used to show direction or place	He goes to work.
Linking Words /	and	/√¶nd/	used to link	I like apples

Others			words or ideas	and bananas.
Linking Words / Others	or	/îÀêr/	used to show a choice	Do you want tea or coffee?
Linking Words / Others	but	/b åt/	used to show contrast	I like it but it's expensive.
Linking Words / Others	so	/so ä/	used to show result	He was tired, so he slept.
Linking Words / Others	because	/b™Ààkôz/	used to give a reason	I stayed home because it rained.
Linking Words / Others	if	/™f/	used to talk about something that might happen	If it rains, we,Äôll stay in.
Linking Words / Others	not	/nít/	used to make a word or sentence negative	l am not hungry.
Linking Words / Others	yes	/jõs/	used to agree	Yes, I like it!
Linking Words / Others	no	/no ä/	used to disagree	No, thank you.
Linking Words / Others	very	/Ààvõri/	used to add strength	This is very good.
Linking Words / Others	more	/mîÀêr/	a greater amount	Can I have more rice?
Linking Words / Others	please	/pliÀêz/	a polite way to ask	Please help me.
Linking Words / Others	thank you	/ˈθæŋk juÀê/	a polite way to show	Thank you for your help.

			appreciation	
Linking Words / Others	sorry	/Ààsíri/	a way to say you regret something	Sorry I,Äôm late.