

MILITARY ENGLISH

STANAG 6001, SLP & JFLT

**Vocabulary Lists
& Mindmaps
for self-studying**

*Level 3
topics*



Printer
friendly

BY MILITARY.ENGLISH.TEACHER

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for self-studying
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STANAG 6001, SLP, JFLT Vocabulary Ebook

Vocabulary Lists & Mindmaps for self-studying

This e-book was created in order to help you prepare for the STANAG 6001, SLP and JFLT exam (according to STANAG 6001)

There is no one official exam for the STANAG 6001 levels.
Countries that use the scale produce their own tests and are responsible
for validating them.

This e-book will provide you with necessary vocabulary for Level 3 so
that you can successfully complete exam tasks.

How to use this e-book

This e-book is a flexible tool designed to support both self-study learners and classroom instruction.

For Self-Study Learners

You can use this e-book in a variety of ways throughout your preparation journey:

- **As a final revision tool:** Use the topical vocabulary lists and collocations for last-minute exam preparation to refresh your memory before speaking or writing tasks.
- **To expand your vocabulary:** Work through each chapter progressively to build your command of advanced vocabulary, natural collocations, and idiomatic expressions.
- **To reinforce productive skills:** Integrate new vocabulary into your writing and speaking practice. Select a topic and challenge yourself to use at least 3-5 new terms or phrases in a short writing task or conversation simulation.
- **To personalize your study:** Choose specific chapters based on your weak areas (e.g. “Crime,” “International Relations,” or “Technology”). Focus your learning where it matters most.
- **To create topic-specific vocabulary notebooks or flashcards:** Organize your revision using apps like Anki or Quizlet, or printable templates for spaced repetition.
- **To visualize vocabulary:** Use the provided mind maps for each topic. Some are pre-filled with 7–8 key terms per topic to guide your revision, while others are blank, allowing you to build your own based on what you find most useful.

How to use this e-book

For Teachers and Trainers

This resource can be easily integrated into lessons or courses aimed at military and professional English learners:

- **As a topical vocabulary bank:** Assign chapters based on lesson themes or student needs. Use the examples and collocations as input for discussion, gap-fill activities, or translation tasks.
- **As homework or pre-task preparation:** Before engaging in speaking or writing tasks, students can review relevant vocabulary to improve lexical accuracy and fluency.
- **For collaborative learning:** Have students prepare oral presentations, vocabulary quizzes, or debates using the vocabulary from a chosen unit.
- **To supplement exam practice:** Pair vocabulary lists with mock speaking questions or writing prompts. Encourage students to underline or highlight vocabulary they aim to use actively.
- **To differentiate instruction:** Use the vocabulary levels (basic, collocations, idioms) to tailor content to mixed-ability groups.
- **To support visual learners:** Assign or review the mind maps at the end of each chapter. Students can complete blank versions in class or build group maps to reinforce thematic vocabulary.

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1. ECONOMY, MONEY AND FINANCE

Basic Economic Terms

A fee – A payment charged for a service.

Example: There is a small fee for using this online service.

Income – Money earned from work or investments.

Example: Her monthly income is enough to cover her living expenses.

Expenses – The costs incurred in running a business or household.

Example: Cutting unnecessary expenses can improve profitability.

Revenue – The total income generated by a business or government.

Example: The company's revenue increased by 10% this quarter.

Cost of living – The amount of money needed to cover basic expenses like housing and food.

Example: The cost of living in cities is often higher than in rural areas.

Budgeting – The process of planning how to spend money.

Example: Budgeting helps families manage their finances effectively.

Pocket money – A small amount of money given to children for personal spending.

Example: He saved his pocket money to buy a video game.

To afford something – To have enough money to buy something.

Example: She couldn't afford the new car, so she bought a used one instead.

To go bankrupt – To be unable to pay debts.

Example: The company went bankrupt after years of poor management.

Frugality – The practice of being economical with money.

Example: Frugality is essential during times of financial hardship.

Employment and Labor Terms

Housing crisis – A shortage of affordable housing.

Example: The housing crisis has forced many people to live in temporary shelters.

Minimum wage – The lowest legal salary that employers can pay workers.

Example: The government raised the minimum wage to support low-income families.

Unemployment rate – The percentage of the labor force that is jobless.

Example: The unemployment rate has risen due to the economic crisis.

Labor market – The supply of and demand for workers.

Example: The labor market is highly competitive in this industry.

Gender pay gap – The difference in earnings between men and women.

Example: The gender pay gap persists despite efforts to promote equality.

Glass ceiling – An invisible barrier preventing certain groups, like women, from advancing in their careers.

Example: Many women face a glass ceiling in corporate leadership roles.

Inflation and Economic Conditions

Economic growth – An increase in a country's production of goods and services.

Example: Economic growth is essential for improving living standards.

Inflation – The rate at which the general level of prices for goods and services rises.

Example: Inflation has led to an increase in the cost of everyday items.

Hyperinflation – An extremely high and typically accelerating inflation rate, often exceeding 50% per month.

Example: Hyperinflation in Venezuela has made the currency nearly worthless.

Recession – A significant decline in economic activity across the economy that lasts for a prolonged period.

Example: The country entered a recession after two consecutive quarters of negative GDP growth.

GDP (Gross Domestic Product) – The total monetary value of all goods and services produced within a country's borders over a specific period, usually used as a measure of economic performance.

Example: A sharp increase in consumer spending boosted the country's GDP last quarter.

Financial Markets and Investments

Stock market – A marketplace where shares of companies are bought and sold.

Example: The stock market experienced a sharp decline yesterday.

Cryptocurrencies – Digital or virtual currencies that use cryptography for security.

Example: Bitcoin is the most well-known cryptocurrency.

Interest rate – The percentage charged by a lender to a borrower for the use of money, or the return earned on savings and investments.

Example: The central bank raised interest rates to combat inflation.

Economic Policies and Government Actions

Government subsidies – Financial support provided by the government to businesses or individuals.

Example: Farmers rely on government subsidies to stay competitive.

Austerity measures – Government actions to reduce debt by cutting spending.

Example: Austerity measures have led to cuts in public services.

Public debt – The total amount of money a government owes to external creditors or domestic investors.

Example: Public debt has reached unsustainable levels in some countries.

Trade and Global Economics

Exchange rate – The value of one currency compared to another.

Example: The exchange rate between the dollar and euro has fluctuated recently.

G7 (Group of Seven) – An organization of seven of the world's most advanced economies: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The group meets regularly to discuss economic policy, international security, and global challenges.

Example: The G7 summit focused on global inflation and supply chain disruptions.

BRICS – An association of major emerging economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa.

Example: BRICS nations are playing an increasingly important role in the global economy.

The Belt and Road Initiative – A global infrastructure development strategy by China.

Example: The Belt and Road Initiative aims to enhance trade routes between Asia and Europe.

Tariff – A tax imposed on imported goods, often used to protect domestic industries.

Example: The government imposed a tariff on steel imports to support local producers.

Social and Economic Issues

Income inequality – The unequal distribution of income among a population.

Example: Income inequality is a growing concern in many developed nations.

Social welfare programs – Government programs designed to support individuals in need, such as unemployment benefits or health insurance.

Example: Social welfare programs help reduce poverty and inequality.

Shadow economy – Unregulated, untaxed economic activities.

Example: The shadow economy accounts for a significant portion of GDP in some countries.

Circular economy – An economic system aimed at eliminating waste by reusing resources.

Example: The circular economy promotes recycling and sustainability.

Economic resilience – The ability of an economy to recover from shocks such as recessions or crises.

Example: Economic resilience is crucial for long-term stability.

Military-related

Defense Budget – The financial allocation for a country's military spending.

Example: The defense budget has been increased to fund new military technologies."

Military Expenditure – The amount of money spent by a government on maintaining armed forces, including salaries, equipment, and research.

Example: Military expenditure has risen due to ongoing conflicts in the region.

Defense Contractor – A private company that provides products or services to a military, such as weapons, equipment, or logistics.

Example: The defense contractor won a multi-million-dollar contract to supply the military with new aircraft.

Military Procurement – The process of obtaining goods, services, and equipment needed for the armed forces.

Example: The department is overseeing military procurement to ensure timely delivery of new tanks.

Military Aid – Financial or material assistance provided by one country to another for military purposes.

Example: The U.S. provided military aid to its allies in the form of arms and training.

Defense Spending – The total expenditure by a government on its military forces, including the salaries of personnel, military equipment, and operational costs.

Example: The government announced a 5% increase in defense spending next year.

COLLOCATIONS

To take out a loan/mortgage – To borrow money from a bank or other financial institution, typically to purchase a house or other large item.

Example: They took out a mortgage to buy their first home.

To pay in instalments – To pay for something in small, regular amounts over a period of time.

Example: She decided to pay for the car in instalments over three years.

To pay the lump sum – To pay the full amount of money at once, instead of paying in smaller amounts.

Example: He paid the lump sum to avoid interest charges.

To set aside money – To save money for a specific purpose or goal.

Example: They set aside money for their children's education.

To put down a deposit – To make an initial payment when purchasing something, typically to secure it before making the full payment later.

Example: They put down a deposit on the apartment to secure it.

To make a profit – To earn more money than was spent on producing or purchasing goods and services.

Example: The company made a profit of \$1 million last year.

To live off somebody – To depend on someone else, usually for financial support, often in a way that is not self-sustaining.

Example: After losing his job, he had to live off his parents for a while.

To curb inflation – To reduce the rate at which prices for goods and services rise, typically by controlling money supply or increasing interest rates.

Example: The central bank raised interest rates to curb inflation.

To foster economic growth – To encourage or promote the development and expansion of the economy.

Example: The government introduced policies to foster economic growth and job creation.

To advocate for tax cuts – To publicly support or recommend reducing taxes as a way to encourage spending, investment, or economic activity.

Example: Politicians often advocate for tax cuts to stimulate consumer spending.

To hoard money – To accumulate or store large amounts of money, often unnecessarily or selfishly, out of fear or greed.

Example: During economic uncertainty, some people tend to hoard money instead of spending it.

To receive unemployment benefit – To get financial assistance from the government when a person is unemployed and actively seeking work.

Example: She has been receiving unemployment benefits while looking for a new job.

To stimulate/boost economic growth – To take actions or implement policies that increase the production of goods and services in an economy.

Example: The government's new infrastructure projects are designed to stimulate economic growth.

To impose economic sanctions (on) – To apply official penalties or restrictions on a country or entity, usually to influence its policies or actions.

Example: The UN decided to impose economic sanctions on the country after the trade violations.

To bridge the inequality gap – To reduce the disparity between different social or economic groups, particularly in terms of wealth and opportunity.

Example: Investing in education is a key strategy to bridge the inequality gap.

To implement fiscal policy reforms – To introduce changes to government spending, taxation, and budgeting to manage the economy effectively.

Example: The government decided to implement fiscal policy reforms to reduce the national debt.

Verbs Related to Increasing

To surge – To rise or increase suddenly.

Example: Demand for the product surged during the holiday season.

To soar – To rise rapidly or dramatically in level, value, or amount. Often used to describe prices, costs, or statistics.

Example: Fuel prices soared after the embargo was announced.

To show a steady rise – To increase consistently.

Example: Sales have shown a steady rise over the past five years.

To skyrocket – To increase very quickly to a high level, often used to describe prices, demand, or costs.

Example: Housing prices skyrocketed during the economic boom.

To hit an all-time high – To reach the highest level ever recorded.

Example: The stock market hit an all-time high yesterday.

Verbs Related to Decreasing

To plummet – To fall or drop sharply.

Example: Stock prices plummeted after the bad news.

To plunge – To decrease suddenly and steeply; often used to describe markets, values, or levels falling quickly.

Example: The stock market plunged after the unexpected resignation of the finance minister.

To nosedive – To fall or decline rapidly.

Example: The company's profits nosedived last quarter.

To drop sharply – To decrease significantly.

Example: Unemployment dropped sharply after the new policy was introduced.

To decline gradually – To decrease slowly over time.

Example: The population of the town has declined gradually over the years.

To experience a downturn – To go through a period of decline.

Example: The economy experienced a downturn during the recession.

Verbs Related to Fluctuation

To fluctuate – To rise and fall irregularly.

Example: Oil prices have fluctuated wildly this year.

To seesaw – To keep changing repeatedly from one level or position to another, especially between two extremes. Often used to describe unstable markets or shifting opinions.

Example: Oil prices seesawed throughout the week due to uncertainty in global supply.

IDIOMS

To make ends meet – To manage financially with limited resources.

Example: Many families struggle to make ends meet during tough times.

To tighten one's belt – To reduce spending and live more frugally.

Example: After losing his job, he had to tighten his belt to save money.

To live beyond one's means – To spend more money than one can afford.

Example: She was living beyond her means and accumulated a lot of debt.

To cost an arm and a leg – To be very expensive.

Example: Buying a new car can cost an arm and a leg.

Put all your eggs in one basket – To risk everything on a single venture or investment.

Example: Investing all your money in one stock is like putting all your eggs in one basket.

In the red – Operating at a loss, or having a negative balance in financial terms.

Example: The company has been in the red for the past two years.

In the black – Profitable, or having a positive balance in financial terms.

Example: After restructuring, the company is finally in the black.



TO MAKE
ENDS MEET

Soaring gas prices

TO SOAR
TO PLUMMET

LABOR
MARKET

UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE

ECONOMY

TO IMPOSE
SANCTIONS ON



HOUSING
CRISIS &
COST OF LIVING

DEFENCE
BUDGET

TO TAKE OUT
A MORTGAGE /
LOAN

