

# MACMILLAN

## Exam Skills for Russia

# Грамматика и лексика Уровень B2

Справочный материал  
по грамматике и лексике  
к онлайн-версии упражнений

Справочник содержит теоретический материал по грамматике и лексический материал по изучаемой тематике. Приступая к выполнению упражнений в цифровом формате, познакомьтесь с соответствующим лексико-грамматическим разделом.

Дополнительно справочник содержит материалы по сочетаемости слов, словообразованию, британскому и американскому вариантам английского языка, а также списки наиболее употребительных неправильных глаголов и устойчивых словосочетаний, списки активной лексики и фразовых глаголов с объяснениями значений и примерами употребления.

Вы можете перейти на нужную страницу справочника, нажав на соответствующую строку в Contents и на активные ссылки внутри разделов.

Код доступа к онлайн-версии упражнений приобретайте у наших **официальных дистрибьюторов**.

Если вам нужна консультация по работе с цифровыми компонентами или по выбору пособий издательства Macmillan Education, обращайтесь к нашим **представителям**.

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Unit **1**

# Grammar

**Present time: present simple, present continuous, present perfect simple, present perfect continuous, stative verbs**

## Present simple

Form

|            |   |   |
|------------|---|---|
| statement: | I/You/We/They <b>travel</b> ...             | He/She/It <b>travels</b> ...              |
| negative:  | I/You/We/They <b>don't travel</b> ...       | He/She/It <b>doesn't travel</b> ...       |
| question:  | <b>Do</b> I/you/we/they <b>travel</b> ... ? | <b>Does</b> he/she/it <b>travel</b> ... ? |

**Use**

Current habits

**Example**Toby **walks** to work.

To talk about how often things happen

Angela **doesn't visit** us very often.

Permanent situations

Carlo **works** in a travel agent's.

States

**Do you have** an up-to-date passport?

General truths and facts

Poland **is** in the European Union.

Watch out!

We can also use *do/does* in present simple statements for emphasis.  
 'You *don't* like going by bus, do you?' 'Actually, I **do like** going by bus for short distances.'  
 The bus *isn't* quicker than the train, but it **does stop** right outside the factory.

## Present continuous

Form

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| statement: | <b>I am driving</b> ... You/We/They <b>are driving</b> ... He/She/It <b>is driving</b> ...  |
| negative:  | <b>I'm not driving</b> ... You/We/They <b>aren't driving</b> ... or You're/We're/They're <b>not driving</b> ...<br>He/She/It <b>isn't driving</b> ... or He's/She's/It's <b>not driving</b> ... |
| question:  | <b>Am I driving</b> ... ? <b>Are you/we/they driving</b> ... ? <b>Is he/she/it driving</b> ... ?  |

**Use**

Actions happening now

**Example**Mike **is driving** to work at the moment.

Temporary series of actions

Taxi drivers **aren't stopping** at the train station because of the roadworks.

Temporary situations

**Are they staying** in a hotel near the Olympic stadium?

Changing and developing situations

Holidays abroad **are becoming** increasingly popular.Annoying habits (usually with *always*)Dad **is always cleaning** the car when I want to use it!

## Present perfect simple

Form

*have/has* + past participle

|            |  |   |
|------------|--|---|
| statement: | I/You/We/They <b>have flown</b> ...          | He/She/It <b>has flown</b> ...          |
| negative:  | I/You/We/They <b>haven't flown</b> ...       | He/She/It <b>hasn't flown</b> ...       |
| question:  | <b>Have</b> I/you/we/they <b>flown</b> ... ? | <b>Has</b> he/she/it <b>flown</b> ... ? |

**Use**

Situations and states that started in the past and are still true

**Example**She's **had** her motorbike for over six years.

A series of actions continuing up to now

We've **travelled** by taxi, bus, plane and train – all in the last twenty-four hours!

Completed actions at a time in the past which is not mentioned

**Have you ever flown** in a helicopter?

Completed actions where the important thing is the present result

I've **booked** the coach tickets.

## Watch out!

Phrases such as *It's the first/second/etc time ...* are followed by the present perfect simple.

✓ *It's the second time I've been on a plane.*

## US vs UK Grammar

- Speakers of American English often use the past simple in situations where speakers of British English would use the present perfect simple.  
US: *We already **saw** the Sphinx.*  
UK: *We've already **seen** the Sphinx.*
- Speakers of American English use *gotten* as the past participle of the verb *get*, except when *get* means 'have' or 'possess'. Speakers of British English only ever use *got*.  
US: *We've already **gotten** Dan a new backpack for his summer vacation.*  
UK: *We've already **got** Dan a new rucksack for his summer holiday.*

## Present perfect continuous

## Form

|            |  |   |
|------------|--|---|
| statement: | I/You/We/They <b>have been travelling</b> ...          | He/She/It <b>has been travelling</b> ...          |
| negative:  | I/You/We/They <b>haven't been travelling</b> ...       | He/She/It <b>hasn't been travelling</b> ...       |
| question:  | <b>Have</b> I/you/we/they <b>been travelling</b> ... ? | <b>Has</b> he/she/it <b>been travelling</b> ... ? |

## Use

Actions continuing up to the present moment

## Example

*We **have been driving** for hours. Can't we have a break soon?*

Actions stopping just before the present moment

*I'm out of breath because I've been running to get here in time.*

## Watch out!

- The present perfect continuous is often used with words and phrases like *all day/week/year/etc, for, since, just, etc.*  
✓ *We've been walking for hours and I need a rest.*
- The present perfect continuous is **not** normally used with the words *ever* and *never*.  
✓ *Have you ever flown in a helicopter before?*  
✗ *Have you ever been flying in a helicopter before?*
- Sometimes there is very little difference in meaning between the present perfect simple and the present perfect continuous and sometimes there is a difference in meaning.  
✓ *I have worked at the airport for four years. = I have been working at the airport for four years.*  
✓ *I have read that book about cruise ships. (I have finished it.) ≠ I have been reading that book about cruise ships. (I have not finished it.)*

## Stative verbs

## Form

Stative verbs are not normally used in continuous tenses because they don't describe actions.

✓ *I see what you mean.*

✗ *I am seeing what you mean.*

## Use

Stative verbs often refer to:

thinking

## Example

*believe, imagine, know, mean, think, understand*

existence

*be, exist*

emotions

*hate, like, love, need, prefer, satisfy, want*

the human senses

*hear, see, smell, sound, taste*

appearance

*appear, look, resemble, seem*

possession and relationships between things

*belong to, consist of, have, include, involve, own*

## Watch out!

Some verbs (such as *be, have, imagine, look, see, smell, taste, think*) are stative with one meaning and non-stative with another meaning.

✓ *Do you have your plane ticket with you?* (state: possession)

✓ *Are you having lunch at the moment?* (action: eating)

# Vocabulary

## Travel and transport

### Topic vocabulary in contrast

see page 196 for definitions

|  |                     |                      |
|--|---------------------|----------------------|
| voyage / journey / trip / travel / excursion | fare / ticket / fee | live / stay          |
| view / sight                                 | miss / lose         | border / edge / line |
| world / earth                                | take / bring / go   | length / distance    |
| area / territory                             | book / keep         | guide / lead         |
| season / period                              | arrive / reach      | native / home        |

### Phrasal verbs

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>catch up with</b> reach the same point/level as  | <b>pick up</b> stop in a vehicle to give someone a lift         |
| <b>check in</b> register at a hotel or an airport   | <b>pull in</b> stop by the side of the road in a car            |
| <b>check out</b> leave a hotel; investigate         | <b>run over</b> hit with a car                                  |
| <b>drop off</b> let someone get out of a vehicle    | <b>see off</b> go to a train station, etc, to see someone leave |
| <b>get back</b> return from a place                 | <b>set out/off</b> start a journey                              |
| <b>go away</b> go on holiday                        | <b>take off</b> leave the ground                                |
| <b>keep up with</b> stay at the same point/level as | <b>turn round</b> go back in the opposite direction             |
| <b>make for</b> go in the direction of              |   |

### Phrases and collocations

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| <b>accident</b>    | have an accident; be (involved) in an accident; do sth by accident                         |
| <b>advance</b>     | in advance; advance to/towards a place   |
| <b>ahead</b>       | go straight ahead; go ahead; be ahead of sth/sb  |
| <b>direction</b>   | a change of direction; in the direction of sth; in this/that direction                     |
| <b>head</b>        | off the top of your head; head for/towards a place; head over heels (in love)              |
| <b>holiday</b>     | go/be on holiday; have/take a holiday; bank holiday  |
| <b>left</b>        | go/turn/etc left; on the left; on the left-hand side; in the left-hand corner; left-handed |
| <b>route</b>       | plan your/a route; take a route  |
| <b>sights</b>      | see the sights   |
| <b>sightseeing</b> | go sightseeing   |
| <b>speed</b>       | at (high/full/etc) speed; a burst of speed; speed limit                                    |
| <b>tour</b>        | go on/take a tour of/(a)round somewhere; tour a place; tour guide                          |
| <b>trip</b>        | business trip; school trip; go on a trip; take a trip (to a place)                         |
| <b>way</b>         | lose/make/find your way; in a way; on the way; go all the way (to sth/swh)                 |

### Word patterns

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>afraid</b> of sth/sb/doing; afraid to do                  | <b>invite</b> sb to do   |
| <b>appear</b> to be  | <b>keen</b> to do; keen on sth/sb/doing  |
| <b>arrange</b> sth (with sb); arrange for sb to do           | <b>live</b> in/at a place; live on/for sth; live here/there                      |
| <b>arrive</b> in/at a place; arrive here/there               | <b>regret</b> (not) doing; regret sth; regret to tell/inform you                 |
| <b>continue</b> sth/doing; continue to do; continue with sth | <b>think</b> of/about sth/sb/doing   |
| <b>differ</b> from sth/sb                                    | <b>write</b> about sth/sb/doing; write (sth) to sb; write sb sth; write sth down |
| <b>dream</b> about/of sth/sb/doing                           |  |

### Word formation

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <b>arrange</b> rearrange, arrangement     | <b>direct</b> indirect, direction, director, (in)directly | <b>recognise</b> (un)recognisable, recognition |
| <b>arrive</b> arrival                     | <b>distant</b> distantly, distance                        | <b>time</b> timetable                          |
| <b>broad</b> breadth, broaden             | <b>enter</b> entrance                                     | <b>tour</b> tourism, tourist                   |
| <b>culture</b> cultural(ly), (un)cultured | <b>inhabit</b> inhabitant                                 | <b>world</b> worldwide                         |
| <b>differ</b> different(ly), difference   | <b>photograph</b> photography, photographer, photographic |  |



Unit **3**

# Grammar

**Past time: past simple, past continuous, past perfect simple, past perfect continuous, would, used to / be/get used to**

## Past simple

Form

statement: I/You/He/She/It/We/They **played** ...  
 negative: I/You/He/She/It/We/They **didn't play** ...  
 question: **Did** I/you/he/she/it/we/they **play** ... ?

Note: Irregular verbs do not take 'ed' in the past simple. Learn the past simple form of irregular verbs. See page 192.

**Use****Example**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Single completed actions                | Tom and I <b>played</b> a game of chess and he <b>won</b> .                    |
| Habits in the past                      | <b>Did</b> you <b>collect</b> stamps when you were younger?                    |
| Permanent situations in the past        | A famous footballer <b>lived</b> in our house before we bought it.             |
| General truths and facts about the past | Crosswords <b>didn't become</b> popular until the 1930s.                       |
| The main events in a story              | The referee <b>blew</b> the whistle and Simon <b>passed</b> the ball to James. |

Watch out!

We can also use *did* in past simple statements for emphasis.

✓ 'Why *didn't* you win your match yesterday?' 'I **did win**. Who told you I *didn't*?'

## Past continuous

Form

statement: I/He/She/It **was playing** ... You/We/They **were playing** ...  
 negative: I/He/She/It **wasn't playing** ... You/We/They **weren't playing** ...  
 question: **Was** I/he/she/it **playing** ... ? **Were** you/we/they **playing** ... ?

**Use****Example**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Actions happening at a particular moment in the past | At five o'clock, I <b>was reading</b> my new book.  |
| Temporary situations in the past                     | Greg <b>was living</b> in London at the time.   |
| Annoying past habits (usually with <i>always</i> )   | When we were young, my brother <b>was always borrowing</b> my toys.                             |
| Actions in progress over a period of time            | Daniel <b>was playing</b> football all morning yesterday.                                       |
| Two actions in progress at the same time             | <b>Were</b> Ulla and her friends <b>playing</b> Monopoly while we <b>were playing</b> draughts? |
| Background information in a story                    | The sun <b>was shining</b> and the birds <b>were singing</b> . Lisa woke up and smiled.         |

Watch out!

- When one action in the past interrupts another action in progress, we use the past simple and the past continuous together.  
 ✓ I **was playing** on my computer when it suddenly **crashed**.
- We do **not** use the past continuous for regular or repeated actions in the past.  
 ✓ When we **were on holiday**, we **played** volleyball every day.
- We do **not** usually use stative verbs in continuous tenses. See Unit 1, page 7.

## Past perfect simple

Form

*had* + past participle

**Use****Example**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Situations and states before the past   | We <b>'d lived</b> next to the gym for a couple of months before I decided to join.                      |
| Completed actions before a past moment  | I <b>'d already bought</b> the ball when I saw it was cheaper in another shop.                           |
| Completed actions where the important thing is the result at a moment in the past | We <b>didn't feel</b> like playing Scrabble because we <b>had just finished</b> a long game of Monopoly. |



**Watch out!**

- There is often little or no difference in meaning between the past perfect simple and the past simple.  
✓ *We'd lived / lived next to the gym for a couple of months before I decided to join.*
- After we have used the past perfect simple once, we often then use the past simple instead of continuing to use the past perfect.  
✓ *I had already had one flying lesson, which was great fun, and I knew immediately that I wanted to get my pilot's licence.*
- Phrases such as *It was the first/second/etc time ...* are followed by the past perfect simple.  
✓ *It was the second time I'd been on a plane.*

## Past perfect continuous

**Form**

statement: I/You/He/She/It/We/They **had been playing** ...  
negative: I/You/He/She/It/We/They **hadn't been playing** ...  
question: **Had** I/you/he/she/it/we/they **been playing** ... ?

**Use**

Actions continuing up to a moment in the past

**Example**

*When you saw us, we **had been running** for six miles – and we still had a mile to go!*

Actions stopping just before a moment in the past

*Sarah looked tired because she **had been exercising** all morning.*

## would

**Form**

would + bare infinitive

**Use**

Past habits, particularly for the distant past

**Example**

*When I was very young, my grandfather **would** take me to the park to play.*

**Watch out!**

We don't often use *would* in questions or negative statements with this meaning. In negative statements, we can use *would never*.

✓ *We **would never** play games together as a family when I was growing up.*

## used to

**Form**

used to + bare infinitive

statement: I/You/He/She/It/We/They **used to** train three times a week.

negative: I/You/He/She/It/We/They **didn't use to** (**never used to, used not to**) be good at football.

question: **Did** I/you/he/she/it/we/they **use to** play hockey here?

**Use**

Past habits and states, particularly for the distant past

**Example**

*My mother **used to** play a lot of squash before I was born.*

**Watch out!**

To talk about a past state, we can use *used to*, but **not** *would*.

✓ *We **used to** have a house that was right next to the park.*

## be/get used to

**Form**

be/get used to + -ing form / noun

**Use**

A situation that is familiar or no longer strange

**Example**

*I didn't like being the goalkeeper at first, but now I'm **used to** it.*

**Watch out!**

When we want to talk about the process of becoming familiar with something, we use *get used to*.

✓ *I'm gradually **getting used to** being in a new team.*

# Vocabulary

## Hobbies, sport and games

### Topic vocabulary in contrast

see page 197 for definitions

|  |                               |                       |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| pitch / track / court / course / ring / rink | umpire / referee              | sport / athletics     |
| win / beat / score                           | final / finale / end / ending | interval / half time  |
| play / game                                  | bat / stick / rod / racket    | draw / equal          |
| spectator / viewer                           | amateur / professional        | competitor / opponent |

### Phrasal verbs

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>bring forward</b> change the date/time of an event so it happens earlier | <b>knock out</b> defeat and remove from a competition; make unconscious  |
| <b>carry on</b> continue  | <b>look out</b> be careful   |
| <b>get round to</b> start (after planning to do sth for a long time)        | <b>pull out</b> stop being involved in an activity                       |
| <b>get up to</b> do; do sth you should not do                               | <b>put off</b> delay, postpone   |
| <b>go in for</b> enter (a competition, etc); like                           | <b>put up with</b> tolerate  |
| <b>go off</b> stop liking   | <b>take to</b> start (as a habit)  |
| <b>join in</b> participate, take part                                       | <b>take up</b> start (a hobby, sport, etc); fill an amount of space/time |

### Phrases and collocations

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>best</b>     | make the best of sth; do your best; the best at sth/doing  |
| <b>chance</b>   | have/take/get a chance to do; have a chance of doing; some/little/etc chance of (your) doing; the chances of (your) doing; take a chance (on sth); chance of a lifetime  |
| <b>go</b>       | your go; have a go   |
| <b>height</b>   | in height; afraid of heights; height of sth  |
| <b>mad</b>      | mad about/on sth/sb/doing; go/become mad   |
| <b>pleasure</b> | take pleasure in sth/doing; gain/get pleasure from sth/doing   |
| <b>popular</b>  | popular with/among   |
| <b>side</b>     | (on) the opposite side; (on) the far side; side with sb; on the winning/losing side  |
| <b>talent</b>   | have a talent (for sth/doing); talent contest  |
| <b>time</b>     | on time; (just) in time; the whole time; high/about time; take your time (doing); take time to do; sth takes up (your) time; spend time doing; spend time on; at/for a certain time; time passes; find time to do; make/find time for; for the time being; have a good/nice time (doing); tell the time; free/spare/leisure time |
| <b>turn</b>     | turn (a)round/away; turn sth over; in turn; take turns; take it in turn(s) (to do); your turn (to do)  |

### Word patterns

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>compete</b> against/with sb; compete for/in sth                  | <b>listen</b> to sth/sb  |
| <b>concentrate</b> on sth/doing                                     | <b>love</b> sth/sb/doing; love to do   |
| <b>difficult</b> to do; find sth difficult; find it difficult to do | <b>mean</b> to do; it/this means that; it/this means sth/doing   |
| <b>fond</b> of sth/sb/doing   | <b>prefer</b> to do (rather than [to] do); prefer sth (rather than sth); prefer sth/doing (to sth/doing) |
| <b>free</b> to do; free from/of sth; free for sth                   | <b>stop</b> sth/doing; stop to do; stop sb from doing  |
| <b>interested</b> in sth/doing                                      | <b>sure/certain</b> make/be sure/certain that; sure/certain to do; be sure/certain of sth                |
| <b>involve</b> sth/doing; involved in sth/doing                     |  |

### Word formation

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <b>allow</b> disallow, allowance, allowable                | <b>fortune</b> misfortune, (un)fortunate(ly) | <b>medal</b> medallist, medallion                      |
| <b>associate</b> disassociate, association, (un)associated | <b>interest</b> (un)interesting(ly)          | <b>oppose</b> opposition, opponent, opposite, opposing |
| <b>compete</b> competition, competitor, competitive(ly)    | <b>know</b> knowledge, (un)knowledgeable     | <b>practice</b> practise, (im)practical(ly)            |
| <b>enjoy</b> enjoyment, enjoyable                          | <b>lose</b> lost, loss                       | <b>train</b> retrain, trainer                          |
| <b>equip</b> equipment, equipped                           | <b>maintain</b> maintenance                  |  |

## Grammar

## Future time / present tenses in time clauses / prepositions of time and place

Expressing the future: *will/won't* and *be going to*

There is sometimes little difference in meaning between **will** and **be going to**. It is often just a matter of formality. **Will** is generally more formal than **be going to**.

| Use                                       | Example  |
|---|--|
| Facts about the future                    | <i>The website <b>will</b> come online next week. (more formal)</i><br><i>The website's <b>going to</b> come online next week. (more informal)</i>   |
| Predictions not based on present evidence | <i>In the future, everyone <b>will</b> have their own flying car. (more formal)</i><br><i>In the future, everyone <b>is going to</b> have their own flying car. (more informal)</i>              |
| Decisions made at the moment of speaking  | <i>I've decided! I <b>won't</b> get a new tablet just yet. (emphasising the decision)</i><br><i>I've decided! I'm <b>not going to</b> get a new tablet just yet. (emphasising the intention)</i> |

Sometimes it is more appropriate to use **will** rather than **be going to**.

| Use                              | Example  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Offers and suggestions           | <i>I'll help you with your physics homework, if you like.</i>    |
| Requests                         | <i><b>Will</b> you help me with my physics homework?</i>         |
| Most first conditional sentences | <i>If we get a computer, we'll be able to surf the internet.</i> |

## Watch out!

With offers and suggestions in the question form, we do not use **will** with *I* and *we*. We use **shall**.

✓ **Shall** I help you with your physics homework?

✗ **Will** I help you with your physics homework?

Sometimes it is more appropriate to use **be going to** rather than **will**.

| Use  | Example  |
|--|--|
| Plans and intentions (which you already have when you speak) | <i>I'm <b>going to</b> be a famous doctor one day!</i>                       |
| Predictions based on present evidence                        | <i>It sounds like the plane's <b>going to</b> take off in a few minutes.</i> |

## Expressing the future: present continuous

| Use   | Example  |
|---|--|
| Arrangements made before the moment of speaking | <i><b>Are they installing</b> the new computers next week?</i> |

## Expressing the future: present simple

| Use   | Example   |
|---|---|
| Timetables, arrangements and fixed events (which the speaker cannot change) | <i>The bus to the science museum <b>leaves</b> at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.</i>                       |
| After <i>if</i> in first conditional and zero conditional sentences         | <i>If technology <b>continues</b> to advance so quickly, what will life be like in a hundred years?</i> |
| After certain time expressions (see page 31)                                | <i>We'll find out as soon as we <b>get</b> to the lab.</i>  |

## Expressing the future: future perfect simple

**Form** will/won't + have + past participle

### Use

Actions which are completed some time between now and a point in the future

### Example

*I'll have finished my chemistry homework by the time you come home.*

## Expressing the future: future continuous

**Form** will/won't + be + -ing form

### Use

Actions in progress at a point in the future

Habits or repeated actions at a point in the future

### Example

*This time next week, I'll be taking my biology exam.*

*In the future, we'll all be flying around using jet-packs.*

## Expressing the future: future perfect continuous

**Form** will/won't + have + been + -ing form

### Use

Actions in progress up to a point in the future

### Example

*At seven o'clock, I'll have been doing my chemistry homework for three hours!*

## Present tenses in time clauses

In time clauses, we do not use *will* or *be going to* immediately after some time words and phrases. We use a present tense (present simple, present continuous or present perfect) to talk about the future.

### Time words and phrases

### Example

*when*

*It'll be wonderful **when** scientists **find** / **have found** a cure for cancer.*

*as soon as*

*Let me know **as soon as** your new computer **arrives** / **has arrived**.*

*before*

*It'll be several years **before** we **send** / we've **sent** a manned mission to Mars.*

*after*

*Let's go for a pizza **after** we **go** / **have been** to the natural history museum.*

*until / till*

*The rocket won't be launched **until** they **do** / **have done** a final check.*

*while*

*Think of me **while** you **travel** / **are travelling** to the Moon!*

*once*

*We'll stop for petrol **once** we **pass** / we've **passed** Cambridge.*

## Prepositions of time and place

Key prepositions of time

*(from) Monday **to** Friday, **on** Monday, **on** my birthday/Easter Sunday/etc, **in** July, **on** September 20<sup>th</sup>, **in** 2017, **in** (the) summer, **at** three o'clock, **in/for** an hour, **at** the moment, **in** the morning/afternoon/evening, **at** night, **in/on** time, just **in** time for, **in** the beginning/end, **at** the beginning/end of, **at** the age of, **at** the weekend, **next/last** week*

Key prepositions of place

*turn right **at** a place, sit **on** sth, go **in(to)** a building, wait **in(side)** a building, arrive **in** London/Greece, arrive **at** the stadium, **in/on/at** the corner (of), come/go/walk/etc **to** a place, **next to/ beside/by** the building, **at/on** the front/back of, **in front of/behind** the station, go **out of** a building, go **towards** the station, **between** the two buildings, **opposite** the station*

### US vs UK Grammar

- Speakers of American English do not always use **on** before days of the week.  
US: We've got a biology test Monday/on Monday.  
UK: We've got a biology test **on** Monday.
- Speakers of American English often say 'Monday through Friday'.  
US: I'm going to be on a field trip Monday **through** Friday.  
UK: I'm going to be on a field trip **from** Monday **to** Friday.

# Vocabulary

## Science and technology

### Topic vocabulary in contrast

see page 198 for definitions

|                          |                       |                        |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| artificial / false       | aim / cause / reason  | progress / development |
| natural / physical       | estimate / calculate  | modern / new           |
| true / accurate          | electric / electronic | industry / factory     |
| method / way             | invent / discover     | award / reward         |
| engine / machine / motor | research / experiment | take place / occur     |

### Phrasal verbs

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>break down</b> stop working (for a machine, etc) | <b>give off</b> produce sth such as heat or a smell   |
| <b>carry out</b> perform an experiment, etc         | <b>narrow down</b> reduce the number of possibilities |
| <b>come off</b> succeed                             | <b>plug in</b> connect to the electricity supply      |
| <b>come on</b> develop or make progress             | <b>put through</b> connect by phone                   |
| <b>come up with</b> think of (an idea, a plan, etc) | <b>turn into</b> change into sth different            |
| <b>cut off</b> stop the supply of sth               | <b>turn off</b> stop a machine working                |
| <b>find out</b> discover information, etc           | <b>work out</b> find the solution to a problem, etc   |

### Phrases and collocations

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>attempt</b>      | make an attempt (at sth/doing / to do); attempt to do; in an attempt to do       |
| <b>average</b>      | on average   |
| <b>beginning</b>    | in the beginning; at the beginning (of sth); beginning with                      |
| <b>bottom</b>       | at/on the bottom (of sth)  |
| <b>cause</b>        | (be/find/look for/etc) the cause of sth  |
| <b>conclusion</b>   | come to/reach the conclusion (that); in conclusion                               |
| <b>experiment</b>   | do/perform/carry out an experiment (on sth); experiment with sth/doing           |
| <b>fact</b>         | in fact; as a matter of fact; the fact (of the matter) is (that); face the facts |
| <b>introduction</b> | with the introduction of sth; an introduction to sth/sb                          |
| <b>phone call</b>   | make/receive/get a phone call  |
| <b>photo(graph)</b> | take a photo (of sth/sb)   |
| <b>research</b>     | carry out / do research (on/into sth)  |

### Word patterns

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>cause</b> sth (to do)   | <b>look</b> at/for sth/sb; look forward to sth/doing   |
| <b>consider</b> sth/doing; consider if/whether; consider sb for sth; consider it strange, etc (for sb to do) | <b>manage</b> to do  |
| <b>discuss</b> sth/doing (with sb)   | <b>plan</b> sth; plan to do  |
| <b>explain</b> that; explain sth (to sb)   | <b>possible</b> (for sb) to do; find sth possible; find it impossible to do                                  |
| <b>intend</b> to do/doing  | <b>result</b> of sth/doing; result in sth; result in (your) doing; result from sth/doing; as a result of sth |
| <b>know</b> (about) sth/doing; know of sb; be known as sth   | <b>wonder</b> about sth/doing; wonder if/whether/why   |

### Word formation

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <b>appear</b> appearance, apparently                  | <b>introduce</b> introduction, introductory               | <b>research</b> researcher  |
| <b>build</b> builder, building                        | <b>invent</b> inventor, invention                         | <b>revolution</b> revolutionary   |
| <b>discover</b> discovery                             | <b>observe</b> observer, observation                      | <b>science</b> scientist, (un)scientific(ally)                            |
| <b>explain</b> explanation                            | <b>possible</b> impossible, (im)possibility, (im)possibly | <b>technology</b> technological(ly), technical(ly); technician, technique |
| <b>important</b> unimportant, importance, importantly | <b>psychology</b> psychologist, psychological(ly)         | <b>wood</b> wooden  |

# Grammar

## Articles / countable and uncountable nouns / quantifiers

### Indefinite article

In English, the indefinite article has two forms: *a* and *an*. *An* is used before vowel sounds.

#### Use

Singular countable nouns (when we are not being specific or when we mention something for the first time)

#### Example

There's **a** good film on TV tonight.

#### Watch out!

Whether we use 'an' or 'a' depends on the sound, **not** the spelling.

✓ *The news is on TV in **an** hour.* ✗ *The news is on TV in **a** hour.*

✓ *Being in a film was **a** unique experience for me.* ✗ *Being in a film was **an** unique experience for me.*

### Definite article

There is one definite article in English: *the*.

#### Use

Singular countable nouns (when we are being specific)

Singular countable nouns (when we are talking generally)

Plural countable nouns (when we are being specific)

Uncountable nouns (when we are being specific)

#### Example

Where's **the** article you were talking about?

**The** radio seemed amazing to people at first.

I didn't believe **the** rumours about the prime minister.

I followed **the** advice my lawyer gave me.

#### Watch out!

- The way we say 'the' changes depending on the sound at the start of the next word.

Before a consonant sound (*the media, the USA, the programme*), we pronounce it /ðə/.

Before a vowel sound (*the announcer, the actor, the editor*), we pronounce it /ði/.

- We often use 'the' when we are talking about something there is only one of.

✓ **the** sky, **the** sun, **the** moon, **the** Prince of Wales, **the** North Pole, **the** World Cup

### Zero article

We often don't use an article at all. This is sometimes called the zero article.

#### Use

Plural countable nouns (when we are talking generally)

Uncountable nouns (when we are talking generally)

#### Example

*Journalists often face dangerous situations.*

*News travels fast these days.*

### Articles in phrases and expressions

Notice how we use articles in the following phrases and expressions. Many of these are examples of general categories. For example, **the River Thames** means that we use *the* for all rivers.

#### Use

Time

definite article: in **the** 1990s, in (**the**) summer, in **the** morning  
zero article: in 2008, in June, on Friday, at night

People and work

indefinite article: have **a** job, work as **a** ...  
definite article: **the** queen, **the** principal, **the** president, **the** French  
zero article: become president, go to work, be at work, have work to do, he's French.

Places

definite article: **the** Alps, **the** Atlantic Ocean, **the** River Thames, **the** Earth, **the** Arctic, **the** USA, **the** UK, **the** Cyclades  
zero article: Mount Everest, Paris, America, Mars/Venus/Jupiter/etc, Oxford Street, Lake Superior, Crete

Entertainment and sport

definite article: **the** media, on **the** radio, play **the** guitar, go to **the** cinema, watch (**the**) TV  
zero article: listen to music, on television, play tennis/football/etc



| Use              | Example  |
|------------------|--|
| Organisations    | definite article: <b>the</b> army, <b>the</b> police, <b>the</b> fire brigade  |
| Education        | definite article: go to <b>the</b> school (as a visitor), be in <b>the</b> first year<br>zero article: go to school (as a student), be in Class 3B, maths                                  |
| Travel           | indefinite article: take <b>a</b> taxi, catch <b>a/the</b> bus<br>definite article: on <b>the</b> bus<br>zero article: on foot, go home, go by bus   |
| Health           | indefinite article: have <b>a</b> cold/headache/cough<br>definite article: have ( <b>the</b> ) flu/measles<br>zero article: have toothache   |
| Public buildings | definite article: <b>the</b> bank, <b>the</b> tax office, go to <b>the</b> hospital/prison (as a visitor)<br>zero article: go to hospital/prison/church (as a patient/prisoner/worshipper) |

### US vs UK Grammar

Speakers of American English do not usually use *hospital* without an article.

US: The ambulance took Simon to **the** hospital.

UK: The ambulance took Simon to hospital.

## Countable and uncountable nouns

| Type  | Example   |
|---|---|
| Countable nouns<br>• Use <i>a, the, some, many</i><br>• Use a singular or plural verb | I want to be <b>a</b> journalist.<br>Where is <b>the</b> newspaper?<br>There are <b>some</b> good <b>articles</b> in the paper.<br>How <b>many</b> <b>channels</b> do you get?                |
| Uncountable nouns<br>• Use <i>the, some, much</i><br>• Use a singular verb            | Did you hear <b>the</b> news?<br><b>Some</b> important <b>news</b> has just come in.<br>How <b>much</b> <b>information</b> do we have about it?<br>Your <b>advice</b> <b>was</b> very useful. |

Common uncountable nouns:

*advice, coffee, furniture, glass, hair, homework, information, knowledge, luggage, money, news, paper, work*

### Watch out!

- Most uncountable nouns are singular, but a few are plural. These include *clothes, scissors, jeans, spectacles, trousers, groceries*, etc. With these words, we use a plural verb.  
✓ Oh, no! My new **clothes** **are** dirty!
- Some nouns are countable with one meaning and uncountable with another meaning.  
✓ Do you think you could bring me **a** clean **glass**? (countable)  
✓ We should make computer monitors out of recycled **glass**. (uncountable)

## Quantifiers

| Quantifier                | Use   | Example   |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| <i>many</i>               | countable nouns, usually in negative statements and questions   | There aren't <b>many</b> programmes on TV that I find interesting.                              |
| <i>much</i>               | uncountable nouns, usually in negative statements and questions | My dad never shows <b>much</b> interest in the news.  |
| <i>a lot of / lots of</i> | countable and uncountable nouns in positive statements          | That film has won <b>a lot of / lots of</b> awards.<br>What <b>a lot of</b> luggage you've got! |
| <i>a few</i>              | countable nouns, means 'some'                                   | There have been <b>a few</b> scandals in the papers recently.                                   |
| <i>a little</i>           | uncountable nouns, means 'some'                                 | They say that <b>a little</b> knowledge is a dangerous thing.                                   |
| <i>few</i>                | countable nouns, means 'not many'                               | Richard has <b>few</b> interests outside work.  |
| <i>little</i>             | uncountable nouns, means 'not much'                             | The police have <b>little</b> information about the robbery.                                    |

### Watch out!

The phrase *only a few* means *not many*. The phrase *only a little* means *not much*.

- ✓ There are **only a few** programmes on TV that I like watching.
- ✓ There's **only a little** sugar left, so get some when you go out.



## Vocabulary

## The media

## Topic vocabulary in contrast

see page 199 for definitions

|                    |                                   |                     |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| deny / refuse      | talk show / quiz show / game show | press / media       |
| agree / accept     | announcer / commentator           | programme / program |
| headline / heading | tabloid / broadsheet              | channel / broadcast |
| feature / article  | journalist / columnist            | bulletin / newflash |

## Phrasal verbs

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>bring up</b> start discussing a subject                                 | <b>look up</b> try to find information in a book or list, etc                               |
| <b>come on</b> start to be broadcast                                       | <b>make out</b> pretend that sth is true; see, hear or understand sb or sth with difficulty |
| <b>come out</b> be published   | <b>make up</b> invent an explanation, excuse, etc; create a story, poem, etc                |
| <b>fill in</b> add information in the spaces on a document                 | <b>put forward</b> suggest  |
| <b>flick through</b> turn and look at the pages of a magazine, etc quickly | <b>see through</b> recognise that sth is not true and not be tricked by it                  |
| <b>go into</b> deal with sth in detail                                     | <b>stand out</b> be easy to see because of being different                                  |
| <b>hand out</b> give things to people in a group                           | <b>turn over</b> turn a page so that the other side is towards you                          |

## Phrases and collocations

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| <b>control</b>     | in control (of sth); take control (of sth); under control; under the control of sb; out of control                     |
| <b>description</b> | give a description of sth/sb   |
| <b>difference</b>  | make a difference (to sth/sb); tell the difference (between); there's no/some/little/etc difference between            |
| <b>granted</b>     | take sth/sb for granted  |
| <b>influence</b>   | influence sth/sb; have/be an influence on sth/sb   |
| <b>internet</b>    | on the internet; over the internet; surf the internet  |
| <b>news</b>        | in the news; on the news; hear the news; newflash; newspaper   |
| <b>place</b>       | take place; in place of; at a place  |
| <b>question</b>    | ask/answer a question; question sth/sb; in question; question mark   |
| <b>view</b>        | have/hold/take a view; be sb's view that; in my view; in view of; look at/see the view; view of sth; view from sth/swh |
| <b>watch</b>       | watch sth/sb; watch (out) for sth/sb; keep watch   |

## Word patterns

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>according</b> to sb  | <b>inform</b> sb that; inform sb about/of sth                                  |
| <b>announce</b> sth (to sb); announce that                      | <b>likely</b> to do; likely that   |
| <b>believe</b> sth; believe in sth; believe that; believe to be | <b>persuade</b> sb to do; persuade sb that; persuade sb of sth                 |
| <b>comment</b> on sth; make a comment (to sb) about sth         | <b>point</b> (in) doing  |
| <b>confuse</b> sth/sb with sth/sb; confused about/by sth        | <b>send</b> sb sth; send sth (to sb)   |
| <b>correspond</b> with sth/sb                                   | <b>surprise</b> by surprise; surprised at/by sth                               |
| <b>describe</b> sth/sb as; describe sth/sb to sb                | <b>tell</b> sb sth; tell sb that; tell sb about sth/doing; tell sb (not) to do |
| <b>hear</b> sth/sb; hear about sth/sb; hear from sb             |  |

## Word formation

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <b>announce</b> announcement, (un)announced                       | <b>edit</b> editor, editorial, edited                    | <b>power</b> powerful(ly), powerless(ly), empower |
| <b>belief</b> disbelief, believe, (un)believable, (un)believably  | <b>humour</b> humorous, humourless                       | <b>ridicule</b> ridiculous(ly), ridiculousness    |
| <b>communicate</b> communication, (un)communicative, communicator | <b>inform</b> information, (un)informed, (un)informative | <b>second</b> secondly, secondary                 |
| <b>convince</b> convinced, (un)convincing                         | <b>journal</b> journalist, journalism, journalistic      | <b>write</b> writer, writing, wrote, (un)written  |
| <b>discuss</b> discussion   | <b>politics</b> political(ly), politician                |   |

## Grammar

**Conditionals: zero, first, second, third, mixed, inverted / *unless*, *in case*, *as/so long as*, *provided (that)***

## Zero conditional

**Form** *if* + present simple, present simple

**Use**

General or scientific facts and definitions

**Example**

*If you **have** faith in something, you **believe** in something you cannot prove.*

## First conditional

**Form** *if* + a present tense, *will* + bare infinitive

**Use**

Real or likely conditions in the present or future and their results in the present and future

**Example**

*If you **have** a birthday party, you'll **get** loads of cool presents!*  
*If you're **working** till half past six, we'll **have** dinner at about eight.*  
*If you **have revised** properly, you **won't have** any problems in the test next week.*

**Watch out!**

- We can also use *may*, *might*, *can*, *could*, *shall*, *should*, *ought to*, *have to* instead of *will*, depending on the meaning.  
 ✓ *If you **have** a birthday party, you **might get** loads of cool presents!*
- We can also use *should* + bare infinitive instead of present simple. This suggests the situation is possible, but unlikely to happen.  
 ✓ *If you **should bump** into Alex at the concert, you'll be able to get a lift home.*
- We can also use a form of the first conditional to give instructions about real or likely situations in the present or future. This is: *if* + a present tense, imperative.  
 ✓ *If you **decide** to have a birthday party, **tell me**!*

*unless, in case, as/so long as, provided (that)*

| Word / Phrase          | Meaning                       | Example   |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>unless</i>          | 'except if' or 'if...not'     | <i>I'll be there at six <b>unless</b> I get delayed. (= except if I get delayed / if I don't get delayed)</i> |
| <i>in case</i>         | 'because he/she/it/etc might' | <i>Let's take our wellies <b>in case</b> it's muddy. (= because it might be muddy)</i>                        |
| <i>as/so long as</i>   | 'if' or 'only if'             | <i><b>As / So long as</b> I'm happy, my parents don't care what job I do.</i>                                 |
| <i>provided (that)</i> | 'if' or 'only if'             | <i><b>Provided (that)</b> I'm happy, my parents don't care what job I do.</i>                                 |

## Second conditional

**Form** *if* + past simple or past continuous, *would* + bare infinitive

**Use**

Impossible, unlikely or hypothetical conditions in the present or future and their results in the present or future

**Example**

*If you **had** a beard, you **would look** just like Charles Dickens!*  
*If you **were flying** to Rio, **would** you **get** there much quicker?*

Advice

*If I **were** you, I would think very carefully about my future. (more formal)*  
*If I **was** you, I'd have a party at the weekend! (more informal)*

**Watch out!**

- We can also use *might* or *could* instead of *would*, depending on the meaning. (Note: *could* here often means *would be able to*.)  
 ✓ *If we **were** older, we **could go** on holiday on our own.*
- We can also use *could* in the *if* clause. Here, it means *was/were able to*.  
 ✓ *If I **could** drive, I'd buy a car.*

## Third conditional

**Form** *if + past perfect (simple or continuous), would + have + past participle*

### Use

Hypothetical conditions in the past and their results in the past

### Example

*If you **had worn** a fake beard, no one **would have known** who you were!* (= You didn't wear a fake beard so people knew who you were.)  
*If she'd **been wearing** her new glasses, I **would have noticed** them.* (= She wasn't wearing her new glasses so I didn't notice them.)

### Watch out!

We can also use *might*, *could* or *should* instead of *would*, depending on the meaning.

✓ *If I **had done** some revision, I **might / could / should** have passed the exam.*

## Mixed conditionals

**Form** *if + past perfect (simple or continuous), would + bare infinitive*

### Use

Hypothetical past condition and a present result

### Example

*If I **had listened** to my parents, I **wouldn't be** in so much trouble now.* (= I didn't listen to my parents, so I'm in lots of trouble now.)

**Form** *if + past simple or past continuous, would + have + past participle*

### Use

Hypothetical present condition and a past result

### Example

*If I **had** a mobile, I **would have called** you last night.* (= I don't have a mobile, so I didn't call you last night.)

## Inverted conditionals

### Form

*Should I/you/he/etc ... instead of If I/you/he/etc should ...*

*Were I/you/he/etc ... instead of If I/you/he/etc were ...*

*Had I/you/he/etc ... instead of If I/you/he/etc had ...*

### Use

More formal form of the first conditional (with *should*)

### Example

**Should** the situation worsen, the United Nations is prepared to send in a peacekeeping force. (= If the situation should worsen...)

More formal form of the second conditional

**Were** the situation to worsen, the United Nations would be prepared to send in a peacekeeping force. (= If the situation were to worsen...)

More formal form of the third conditional

**Had** the situation worsened, the United Nations would have been prepared to send in a peacekeeping force. (= If the situation had worsened...)

### Watch out!

- For all conditional sentences (first, second, third, mixed, inverted), when the condition comes before the result it is usually followed by a comma. When the result comes first, no comma is necessary.

✓ *If I had a mobile, I would have called you last night.*

✓ *I would have called you last night if I had a mobile.*

- In conditional sentences, modals (*will*, *would*, *could*, etc) are sometimes followed by a continuous infinitive.

✓ *We'd still **be waiting** if you hadn't turned up.*

## US vs UK Grammar

With second and third conditionals in informal conversation, speakers of American English sometimes use *would* or *would have* in the *if*-clause. This is very unusual in British English.

US: How would you feel if this **happened** / **would happen** to you?

UK: How would you feel if this **happened** to you?

US: I would have felt awful if that **had happened** / **would have happened** to me.

UK: I would have felt awful if that **had happened** to me.

## Vocabulary

### People and society

#### Topic vocabulary in contrast

see page 200 for definitions

|                           |                        |                            |
|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| relationship / connection | support / assist       | company / group            |
| blame / fault             | kind / polite          | popular / famous           |
| old / ancient             | sympathetic / likeable | typical / usual / ordinary |
| crowd / audience          | nervous / bad-tempered | close / near               |
| enjoy / please            | sensitive / sensible   | unknown / infamous         |

#### Phrasal verbs

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>ask after</b> ask for news about                                 | <b>make up</b> become friends again after an argument  |
| <b>bring up</b> look after a child until he or she becomes an adult | <b>pass away</b> die   |
| <b>fall for</b> fall in love with                                   | <b>pick on</b> keep treating someone badly or unfairly   |
| <b>fall out (with)</b> have an argument with and stop being friends | <b>put down</b> criticise, make someone feel stupid  |
| <b>get on (with)</b> have a good relationship (with)                | <b>settle down</b> become calm after being upset, etc; stay in one place or get married and live quietly |
| <b>grow up</b> become older   | <b>stand up for</b> support in an argument or fight  |
| <b>look down on</b> think that you are better than                  | <b>take aback</b> surprise (usually in passive voice)  |
| <b>look up to</b> admire and respect                                |  |

#### Phrases and collocations

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>approval</b> | show/give (your) approval of/for sth; meet with sb's approval        |
| <b>argument</b> | have an argument (with sb) (about sth/doing); win/lose an argument   |
| <b>care</b>     | take care (of sth/sb); care for/about sth/sb                         |
| <b>courage</b>  | have the courage to do; it takes courage to do                       |
| <b>disguise</b> | in disguise; wear a disguise; disguise yourself; disguised as sth/sb |
| <b>dream</b>    | have a dream (about sth/sb/doing); daydream; dream of/about doing    |
| <b>family</b>   | have/start a family; nuclear family; extended family                 |
| <b>favour</b>   | do/owe sb a favour; be in favour of                                  |
| <b>friend</b>   | make/become/be/stay friends (with sb); best friend                   |
| <b>love</b>     | be/fall in love with sb  |
| <b>mood</b>     | in a good/bad mood; in the right/wrong mood; in the mood for sth     |
| <b>pity</b>     | pity sb; take pity on sb; feel pity for sb; it's a pity (that)       |
| <b>promise</b>  | promise to do; give/make sb a promise; break a/your promise          |

#### Word patterns

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>agree</b> with/on/to sth; agree with sb; agree to do; agree that              | <b>force</b> sb to do sth; force sb into sth/doing |
| <b>allow</b> sb to do; allow sth   | <b>independent</b> of/from sth                     |
| <b>approve</b> of sth/doing; approve sth   | <b>let</b> sb do sth                               |
| <b>ask</b> sb sth; ask sb to do sth (for you); ask about/for sth; ask if/whether | <b>object</b> to sth/doing                         |
| <b>attack</b> sth; attack sb for sth/doing; an attack on sth/sb                  | <b>pretend</b> to be; pretend to do; pretend that  |
| <b>ban</b> sb from sth/doing; ban sth  | <b>rely</b> on sth/sb                              |
| <b>convince</b> sb (of sth); convince sb to do; convince sb that                 |  |

#### Word formation

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <b>able</b> unable, (in)ability, disabled, disability | <b>happy</b> unhappy, (un)happiness, (un)happily | <b>obey</b> disobey, (dis)obedient(ly), (dis)obedience   |
| <b>achieve</b> achievement                            | <b>jealous</b> jealousy, jealously               | <b>person</b> (im)personal(ly), personality              |
| <b>argue</b> argument, argumentative                  | <b>kind</b> unkind, (un)kindness, kindly         | <b>polite</b> impolite, (im)politely, (im)politeness     |
| <b>care</b> careful(ly), careless(ly), (un)caring     | <b>marry</b> marriage, (un)married               | <b>relate</b> relative(ly), relation, relationship       |
| <b>correspond</b> correspondence                      | <b>nerve</b> nervous(ly), nervousness            | <b>willing</b> unwilling, (un)willingness, (un)willingly |
| <b>friend</b> friendship, (un)friendly                |  |  |

## Grammar

Comparatives and superlatives / *so, such, enough, too*

## Comparative and superlative adjectives

| Form   | adjective  | comparative  | superlative   |
|--|--|--|---|
| regular adjectives with one syllable                               | <i>black</i>   | + -er<br><i>blacker</i>  | + -est<br><i>blackest</i>   |
| regular adjectives with one syllable (ending in vowel + consonant) | <i>thin</i>  | double final letter + -er<br><i>thinner</i>  | double final letter + -est<br><i>thinnest</i>   |
| regular adjectives with two syllables (ending in -y)               | <i>funny</i>   | replace -y with -ier<br><i>funnier</i>   | replace -y with -iest<br><i>funniest</i>  |
| regular adjectives with two or more syllables                      | <i>intelligent</i>   | more / less + adj<br><i>more intelligent</i>   | most / least + adj<br><i>most intelligent</i>   |
| irregular adjectives / quantifiers                                 | <i>good</i><br><i>bad</i><br><i>far</i><br><i>little</i><br><i>much</i><br><i>many</i> | <i>better</i><br><i>worse</i><br><i>farther / further</i><br><i>less</i><br><i>more</i><br><i>more</i> | <i>best</i><br><i>worst</i><br><i>farthest / furthest</i><br><i>least</i><br><i>most</i><br><i>most</i> |

| Form        | Use   | Example   |
|-------------|---|---|
| Comparative | To compare things or people that are different                            | <i>The crime rate in cities is <b>higher</b> than in the country.</i> |
| Superlative | To compare one member of a group of people or things with the whole group | <i>The robbery was <b>the biggest</b> in the bank's history.</i>      |

## Watch out!

- Regular adjectives with two syllables can often also form the comparative and superlative like adjectives with one syllable.  
✓ *clever, cleverer, cleverest*
- Adjectives with one syllable that end in -e add -r and -st.  
✓ *white, whiter, whitest*
- Remember that comparative forms are often followed by *than*.  
✓ *Crime is a much **bigger** problem in this country **than** in many other countries.*
- Remember that superlative forms are often preceded by *the*.  
✓ *Our local police force is **the best** in the country.*

## Comparative and superlative adverbs

| Form              | adverb   | comparative  | superlative  |
|-------------------|--|--|--|
| regular adverbs   | <i>easily</i>  | more / less + adv<br><i>more easily</i>  | most / least + adv<br><i>most easily</i>   |
| irregular adverbs | <i>badly</i><br><i>early</i><br><i>far</i><br><i>fast</i><br><i>hard</i><br><i>late</i><br><i>often</i><br><i>near</i><br><i>soon</i><br><i>well</i> | <i>worse</i><br><i>earlier</i><br><i>farther / further</i><br><i>faster</i><br><i>harder</i><br><i>later</i><br><i>more often</i><br><i>nearer</i><br><i>sooner</i><br><i>better</i> | <i>worst</i><br><i>earliest</i><br><i>farthest / furthest</i><br><i>fastest</i><br><i>hardest</i><br><i>latest</i><br><i>most often</i><br><i>nearest</i><br><i>soonest</i><br><i>best</i> |

| Form        | Use  | Example  |
|-------------|--|--|
| Comparative | To compare actions that are different  | <i>Lock your door <b>more carefully</b>!</i>                                       |
| Superlative | To compare actions of one member of a group of people or things with the whole group | <i>Only the criminal who ran <b>fastest</b> managed to escape from the police.</i> |

## So

Form

so + adjective + *that*  
so + adverb + *that*  
so + *many/much* + noun + *that*

Use

To show the results of a situation or action

Example

The burglar was **so** clever **that** no one could catch him.  
Jane took the money **so** quickly **that** no one saw her.  
There was **so** much money **that** the robber couldn't carry it all.

Watch out!

- The word *that* is not usually necessary to introduce the second clause.  
✓ The crime rate is **so** high *people are very frightened*.
- The word *so* has a number of other uses. Try not to get confused between them.  
✓ The crime rate is **so** high **that** *people are very frightened*.  
✓ I saw *that* burglar leaving the house, **so** I called the police.

## Such

Form

*such* + *a/an* + adjective + singular noun + *that*  
*such* + adjective + plural noun + *that*  
*such* + *a lot of* + noun + *that*

Use

To show the results of a situation or action

Example

It was **such** a terrible crime **that** the man was sent to prison for life.  
The security guard had **such** good hearing **that** he heard the door open immediately.  
There is **such** a lot of crime here **that** the police can't cope.

## Enough

Form

*enough* + noun (+ *for* and/or + full infinitive)  
adjective + *enough* (+ *for* and/or + full infinitive)  
adverb + *enough* (+ *for* and/or + full infinitive)

Use

To show the results of a situation or action where there is/isn't the right amount/number of something

Example

There aren't **enough** police officers on the streets **to** keep us safe.  
It wasn't dark **enough for** the burglar **to** start working.  
Did the police respond quickly **enough to** help?

Watch out!

- A common mistake is to put *enough* before an adjective when the correct word is *quite* or *fairly*.  
✓ It's **quite** / **fairly** dangerous around here so don't go out alone.  
✗ It's **enough** dangerous around here so don't go out alone.

## Too

Form

*too* + adjective (+ *for* and/or + full infinitive)  
*too* + adverb (+ *for* and/or + full infinitive)  
*too* + *many/much* + noun (+ *for* and/or + full infinitive)

Use

To describe something that is more than necessary and which has a negative effect

Example

The young man was **too** young **to** go to prison.  
This problem seems to be **too** difficult **for** them **to** solve.  
We send **too** many innocent people to prison.

Watch out!

- To describe something we consider to be positive, instead of *too* we use *very*, *really* or *extremely*.  
✓ You were **very** / **really** / **extremely** lucky not to get caught.  
✗ You were **too** lucky not to get caught.



## Vocabulary

## The law and crime

## Topic vocabulary in contrast

see page 200 for definitions

|                           |  |                     |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------|
| proof / evidence          | rule / law / justice / right             | vandal / hooligan   |
| suspect / arrest / charge | judge / jury                             | sentence / imprison |
| suspect / accused         | prosecute / persecute                    | innocent / guilty   |
| decision / verdict        | capital punishment / corporal punishment | witness / bystander |
| commit / break            | robber / burglar / thief                 | lawyer / solicitor  |

## Phrasal verbs

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>back down</b> stop demanding sth, stop saying that you will do sth | <b>hand in</b> give to a person in authority                          |
| <b>break out</b> escape (from prison)                                 | <b>hold up</b> rob while threatening violence; delay                  |
| <b>bring in</b> introduce a new law or system                         | <b>let off</b> give little or no punishment; make a bomb, etc explode |
| <b>chase after</b> follow sb/sth quickly in order to catch them       | <b>look into</b> investigate  |
| <b>come forward</b> offer help or information                         | <b>make off</b> escape  |
| <b>get away with</b> escape punishment for                            | <b>take down</b> write down what sb says                              |
| <b>go off</b> explode; be fired (for a gun, usually accidentally)     | <b>take in</b> trick sb into believing sth that is not true           |

## Phrases and collocations

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| <b>account</b>    | on account of; take into account; account for sth   |
| <b>advantage</b>  | take advantage of sth/sb; have an advantage over sth/sb; at an advantage; an/one/etc advantage (of sth)                             |
| <b>blame</b>      | be to blame (for sth/doing); get/take the blame (for sth/doing); put the blame on sth/sb; blame sth (on sb); blame sb for sth/doing |
| <b>damage</b>     | do/cause damage (to sth)  |
| <b>fault</b>      | at fault; find fault with sth/sb  |
| <b>intention</b>  | have the/no intention of doing  |
| <b>mistake</b>    | make a mistake; a mistake (to do); mistake sb for sb; do sth by mistake   |
| <b>necessary</b>  | necessary (for sb) to do  |
| <b>order</b>      | in order; put sth in order; in order to do; give an order (to sb) (to do)   |
| <b>permission</b> | give sb permission to do; ask (sb) for permission to do; have/ask for/get permission (from sb) to do                                |
| <b>purpose</b>    | do sth on purpose; purpose of sth   |
| <b>reason</b>     | reason why; reason for sth; reason with sb  |
| <b>solution</b>   | have/find/think of/work out/come up with/figure out a solution (to sth)   |
| <b>wrong</b>      | do wrong; do the wrong thing; the wrong thing to do; go wrong; the wrong way up   |

## Word patterns

|                                   |  |   |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| <b>accuse</b> sb of sth/doing     | <b>doubt</b> sth; doubt that; doubt if/whether | <b>make</b> sb do; be made to do                                      |
| <b>arrest</b> sb for sth/doing    | <b>forgive</b> sb for sth/doing                | <b>refuse</b> to do sth; refuse sth                                   |
| <b>charge</b> sb with sth         | <b>glimpse</b> sth; catch a glimpse of sth     | <b>respect</b> sth; respect sb for sth/doing; have respect for sth/sb |
| <b>claim</b> to be/do; claim that | <b>guilty</b> of sth/doing                     | <b>threaten</b> to do, threaten sb with sth                           |
| <b>deny</b> sth/doing             | <b>legal</b> (for sb) to do                    |   |

## Word formation

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <b>accuse</b> accused, accusation            | <b>honest</b> dishonest, (dis)honesty, (dis) honestly         | <b>prison</b> prisoner, imprison(ed), imprisonment |
| <b>addict</b> addicted, addictive, addiction | <b>investigate</b> investigative, investigation, investigator | <b>prove</b> proof, (un)proven, disprove           |
| <b>convict</b> convicted, conviction         | <b>law</b> lawyer, (un)lawful                                 | <b>rob</b> robbery, robber                         |
| <b>crime</b> criminal                        | <b>murder</b> murderer  | <b>secure</b> insecure, (in)security               |
| <b>evident</b> evidence, evidently           | <b>offence</b> offensive, offend, offender                    | <b>theft</b> thief                                 |
| <b>forge</b> forgery, forger                 |   |  |



# Grammar

## Modals: ability, permission, advice, criticism, obligation and necessity, degrees of certainty

**Form**

- All modals (*will, would, shall, should, can, could, may, might, must*) and the semi-modal *ought to* have only one form.
- Modals are followed by the bare infinitive (simple or continuous) or the bare perfect infinitive.  
*Toby **should be** very fit by now.*  
*Toby **should have recovered** by now.*
- The semi-modals *have to* and *need to* change their form depending on person and tense.  
*The doctor said I **had/needed to** give up red meat.*

### Modals: ability

| Use  | Modal                             | Example   |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| Expressing ability now or generally                                      | <i>can</i>                        | <i>I <b>can</b> run a kilometre in four minutes.</i>  |
| Expressing decisions made now about future ability                       | <i>can</i>                        | <i>We <b>can</b> meet at the gym tomorrow, if you like.</i>                                     |
| Expressing ability in the past   | <i>could</i>                      | <i>I <b>could</b> do fifty press-ups with one hand when I was younger.</i>                      |
| Expressing ability in present, future or general hypothetical situations | <i>could</i>                      | <i>If only I <b>could</b> quit smoking!</i>   |
| Expressing ability in past hypothetical situations                       | <i>could + perfect infinitive</i> | <i>I <b>could have roasted</b> the potatoes, but I decided that boiling them was healthier.</i> |

**Watch out!**

We use *be able to* for the infinitive and other tenses.

- ✓ *I'd love **to be able to** fit into these jeans again!* (infinitive)
- ✓ *I'll **be able to** leave hospital in a few weeks, apparently.* (future)
- ✓ *I've **been able to** swim since I was five.* (present perfect)

### Modals: permission

| Use   | Modal                        | Example   |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| Asking for and giving permission now, for the future or generally | <i>may<br/>could<br/>can</i> | <i><b>May / Could / Can</b> I see the doctor, please?</i> |

**Watch out!**

- *May* is more polite than *could*, and *could* is more polite than *can*.
- We don't usually use a modal to talk about past permission.  
✓ *I **was allowed to** wear a knee support during the match.*  
✗ *I ~~could~~ wear a knee support during the match.*
- However, we do use *could* to talk about past permission in reported speech.  
✓ *The coach said I **could** wear a knee support during the match.*

### Modals: advice

| Use   | Modal                      | Example   |
|---|----------------------------|---|
| Asking for and giving advice now, for the future or generally | <i>should<br/>ought to</i> | <i>You <b>ought to / should</b> cut down on the amount of red meat you eat.</i> |

### Modals: criticism

| Use                        | Modal  | Example   |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| Criticising past behaviour | <i>should<br/>ought to</i><br>+ perfect infinitive | <i>He <b>ought to / should have made</b> more of an effort with his diet.</i> |

## Modals: obligation and necessity

| Use  | Modal   | Example  |
|--|---|--|
| Expressing obligation or necessity         | <i>must / have to / need to</i>                                       | <i>I <b>must / have to / need to</b> pick up that prescription from the chemist on the way home.</i>                                   |
| Expressing lack of obligation or necessity | <i>needn't / don't have to / don't need to</i>                        | <i>You <b>needn't / don't have to / don't need to</b> pick up that prescription from the chemist as I'll get it while I'm in town.</i> |
| Expressing past obligation                 | <i>had to</i>   | <i>I <b>had to</b> take the pills three times a day for two weeks.</i>   |
| Expressing lack of past obligation         | <i>needn't + perfect infinitive / didn't have to / didn't need to</i> | <i>I <b>needn't have gone / didn't have to go / didn't need to go</b> to the doctor.</i>   |

### Watch out!

- There is usually no difference in meaning between *must* and *have to*. However, we are sometimes more likely to use *must* for personal obligation (making our own decision about what we must do) and *have to* for external obligation (someone else making a decision about what we must do).
- We can also use *will have/need to* to express future obligation.  
✓ *You'll **have/need to** be more careful about what you eat in future.*
- It is unusual to use *must* for questions. We usually use *have/need to*.  
✓ ***Do I have/need to** take this medicine before every meal?*
- Must* cannot be used as an infinitive. Use *to have to*.  
✓ *I'd hate **to have to** have injections every day.*  
✗ *I'd hate **to must** have injections every day.*
- Mustn't* and *don't/doesn't have/need to* have different meanings.  
✓ *You **mustn't** do that! (Don't do that!)*  
✓ *You **don't have/need to** do that. (You can do that if you want to but it's not necessary.)*
- Needn't* (+ perfect infinitive) always refers to an action that happened.  
*Didn't have to* and *didn't need to* can refer to actions that did or didn't happen.  
✓ *I **needn't have gone** to the doctor. (I went but it wasn't necessary.)*  
✓ *I **didn't have/need to** go to the doctor because I suddenly felt better. (I didn't go.)*  
✓ *I **didn't have/need to** go to the doctor but I went just to be on the safe side. (I did go.)*
- Be careful with the verb *need*. It can also take the *-ing* form.  
✓ *I **need to** sterilise this syringe.*  
✓ *This syringe **needs** sterilising.*

## Modals: degrees of certainty

| Use   | Modal   | Example  |
|---|---|--|
| Expressing certainty (or near certainty) about now or generally | <i>must<br/>can't<br/>couldn't</i>                      | <i>That <b>must</b> be the district nurse at the door.<br/>These <b>can't / couldn't</b> be the pills; they're the wrong colour.</i> |
| Expressing certainty (or near certainty) about the past         | <i>must<br/>can't<br/>couldn't</i> + perfect infinitive | <i>She <b>must have been</b> in a lot of pain.<br/>His leg <b>can't / couldn't have been</b> in plaster for two years!</i>           |
| Expressing probability about now, the future or generally       | <i>should<br/>ought to</i>                              | <i>You <b>ought to / should</b> feel better in a few days, as long as you get lots of rest.</i>                                      |
| Expressing probability about the past                           | <i>should<br/>ought to</i> + perfect infinitive         | <i>The bruise <b>ought to / should have disappeared</b> days ago.<br/>I wonder why it didn't.</i>                                    |
| Expressing possibility about now, the future or generally       | <i>could<br/>may<br/>might</i>                          | <i>You should talk to your doctor first because that diet <b>could / may / might</b> be dangerous.</i>                               |
| Expressing possibility about the real past                      | <i>could<br/>may<br/>might</i> + perfect infinitive     | <i>That <b>could / may / might have been</b> the doctor who rang earlier while we were out.</i>                                      |
| Expressing possibility about a hypothetical past                | <i>could<br/>might</i> + perfect infinitive             | <i>It's a good thing you went to the doctor or you <b>could / might have become</b> quite ill.</i>                                   |

## Vocabulary

## Health and fitness

## Topic vocabulary in contrast

see page 202 for definitions

|                       |                         |                       |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| prescription / recipe | thin / slim             | infection / pollution |
| operation / surgery   | remedy / cure / therapy | plaster / bandage     |
| sore / hurt / pain    | effect / result         | ward / clinic         |
| illness / disease     | healthy / fit           | dose / fix            |
| injured / damaged     | examine / investigate   | fever / rash          |

## Phrasal verbs

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>break out</b> start suddenly (for a war, fire, etc)              | <b>give up</b> stop doing sth you do regularly         |
| <b>bring on</b> cause (an illness, etc)                             | <b>look after</b> take care of                         |
| <b>come down with</b> start to suffer from a minor illness          | <b>pass out</b> suddenly become unconscious            |
| <b>come round/to</b> become conscious                               | <b>pull through</b> survive (a serious illness, etc)   |
| <b>cut down (on)</b> do less of (smoking, etc); reduce an amount of | <b>put down</b> kill (a sick/old animal)               |
| <b>feel up to</b> feel well enough to do                            | <b>put on</b> gain (weight)                            |
| <b>get over</b> recover from (an illness, etc)                      | <b>wear off</b> stop being effective (for a drug, etc) |

## Phrases and collocations

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| <b>alternative</b> | alternative medicine/therapy; find an alternative (to sth)                                |
| <b>appointment</b> | make/have/break an appointment  |
| <b>bath</b>        | have/take a bath; run a bath (for sb)   |
| <b>danger</b>      | in danger; out of danger  |
| <b>exercise</b>    | do an exercise; do exercise; take/get (some) exercise                                     |
| <b>fit</b>         | get/stay/keep/be fit; fit and healthy   |
| <b>good</b>        | do sb good; sth does you good; good for sb (to do)  |
| <b>health</b>      | in good/bad/poor/etc health; health centre; health care                                   |
| <b>injection</b>   | have an injection (for/against sth); give sb an injection                                 |
| <b>medicine</b>    | take/prescribe medicine; practise/study medicine; the best medicine; alternative medicine |
| <b>shape</b>       | get in/into shape; stay/keep in shape; the shape of sth; in the shape of                  |
| <b>spread</b>      | spread sth; spread sth over/on sth; spread to a place                                     |

## Word patterns

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>addicted</b> to sth  | <b>likely</b> to do; it is (un)likely that                      |
| <b>attempt</b> to do  | <b>need</b> to do; need doing; in need of; no need for          |
| <b>benefit</b> from sth; a benefit of sth                     | <b>operate</b> on sb/sth  |
| <b>complain</b> (to sb) (about sth/sb doing); complain of sth | <b>suffer</b> from sth; suffer sth                              |
| <b>cope</b> with sth/doing                                    | <b>tired</b> of sth/doing                                       |
| <b>inject</b> sth into sth/sb                                 | <b>try</b> to do; try sth/sb/doing; try and do                  |
| <b>lead</b> to sth/(your) doing                               | <b>worry</b> about sth/sb doing; worried that; worried about/by |
|   | <b>worth</b> sth/doing  |

## Word formation

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <b>allergy</b> allergic                                     | <b>fit</b> unfit, fitness  | <b>poison</b> poisonous, poisoning           |
| <b>aware</b> unaware, awareness                             | <b>ill</b> illness   | <b>recover</b> recovery                      |
| <b>benefit</b> beneficial                                   | <b>inject</b> injection  | <b>strong</b> strength, strengthen, strongly |
| <b>comfort</b> discomfort, (un)comfortable, (un)comfortably | <b>injure</b> injury, injuries   | <b>surgery</b> surgeon, surgical(ly)         |
| <b>emphasis</b> emphasise, emphatic                         | <b>operate</b> operation, operator, operating, cooperative, cooperation, (un)cooperative | <b>treat</b> treatment                       |

## Grammar

The passive / the causative /  
direct and indirect objects

## The passive

Form

noun + *be* in the correct form + past participle (+ *by/with* + noun)

|                            | Active  | Passive   |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| present simple             | <i>They grow bananas in tropical areas.</i>                             | <i>am/is/are</i> + past participle<br><i>Bananas <b>are grown</b> in tropical areas.</i>  |
| present continuous         | <i>They are redecorating the café.</i>                                  | <i>am/is/are</i> + <i>-ing</i> + past participle<br><i>The café <b>is being redecorated</b>.</i>  |
| present perfect simple     | <i>Has anyone peeled the carrots?</i>                                   | <i>has/have</i> + <i>been</i> + past participle<br><i><b>Have</b> the carrots <b>been peeled</b>?</i>                                       |
| past simple                | <i>They served the meal in an elegant dining room.</i>                  | <i>was/were</i> + past participle<br><i>The meal <b>was served</b> in an elegant dining room.</i>   |
| past continuous            | <i>We asked for coffee while they were preparing the bill.</i>          | <i>was/were</i> + <i>-ing</i> + past participle<br><i>We asked for coffee while the bill <b>was being prepared</b>.</i>                     |
| past perfect simple        | <i>Someone had eaten all the food by the time I got there.</i>          | <i>has</i> + <i>been</i> + past participle<br><i>All the food <b>had been eaten</b> by the time I got there.</i>                            |
| <i>will</i>                | <i>We will deliver your pizza in forty minutes.</i>                     | <i>will</i> + <i>be</i> + past participle<br><i>Your pizza <b>will be delivered</b> in forty minutes.</i>                                   |
| <i>be going to</i>         | <i>Overweight customers are going to sue Burgerland.</i>                | <i>is/are going to</i> + <i>be</i> + past participle<br><i>Burgerland <b>is going to be sued</b> by overweight customers.</i>               |
| future perfect simple      | <i>They will have harvested all the grapes by the end of September.</i> | <i>will</i> + <i>have</i> + <i>been</i> + past participle<br><i>All the grapes <b>will have been harvested</b> by the end of September.</i> |
| modal                      | <i>You should brush the chicken breast with oil and then fry it.</i>    | modal + <i>be</i> + past participle<br><i>The chicken breast <b>should be brushed</b> with oil and then fried.</i>                          |
| modal + perfect infinitive | <i>They should have delivered the groceries by now.</i>                 | modal + <i>have</i> + <i>been</i> + past participle<br><i>The groceries <b>should have been delivered</b> by now.</i>                       |
| <i>- ing</i> (gerund)      | <i>I don't like people telling me what to do in the kitchen.</i>        | <i>being</i> + past participle<br><i>I don't like <b>being told</b> what to do in the kitchen.</i>  |

## Use

## Example

When we don't know who does/did something

*My groceries **have been stolen**!*

When it's obvious who does/did something

*A boy **was arrested** in town yesterday for stealing an apple.*

When it's not important who does/did something

*The French bistro **is being knocked down**.*

To emphasise new information or use a formal style

*The potato **was brought** to Europe by Sir Walter Raleigh.*

## Watch out!

- We do not normally use verbs in the passive in the present perfect continuous, past perfect continuous, future continuous or future perfect continuous tenses. Instead, we use a different phrase.
  - ✓ *The restaurant has been **under construction** for four years.*
  - ✗ *The restaurant **has been being built** for four years.*
  - ✓ *Dave has been **in training** as a chef for three years.*
  - ✗ *Dave **has been being trained** as a chef for three years.*
- We only normally use *by* to say who did something when it is important information.
  - ✓ *Margarine was invented **by** a French chef.*
  - ✗ *Waiter! This steak has been overcooked **by** someone.*
- We usually use *with* when we talk about the thing used to do something.
  - ✓ *The soup should then be stirred **with** a spoon.*
  - ✗ *The soup should then be stirred **by** a spoon.*
- Some verbs are not normally used in the passive. They include intransitive verbs (without objects), such as *appear* and *die*, and some common transitive verbs, such as *have*, *let*, *lack*, etc.

## The impersonal passive

### Form

To express other people's opinions in a formal style, we can use two special forms of the passive. They can be used with a number of verbs, including: *say, believe, think, claim, estimate*, etc. Some other verbs (*argue, suggest, calculate*, etc) are usually used with only the second structure.  
noun + *is/are said to* + bare infinitive/perfect infinitive  
*It is said that* + clause

| Active   | Passive  |
|--|--|
| People <b>think</b> he <b>is</b> a great chef.                                 | He <b>is thought to be</b> a great chef.<br><b>It is thought that he is</b> a great chef.  |
| People <b>believe</b> he <b>was</b> a great chef.                              | He <b>is believed to have been</b> a great chef.<br><b>It is believed that he was</b> a great chef.  |
| People <b>claim</b> he <b>has had</b> an influence on many other chefs.        | He <b>is claimed to have had</b> an influence on many other chefs.<br><b>It is claimed that he has had</b> an influence on many other chefs.             |
| People <b>say</b> he <b>has been making</b> the best cheese for over 30 years. | He <b>is said to have been making</b> the best cheese for over 30 years.<br><b>It is said that he has been making</b> the best cheese for over 30 years. |
| People <b>estimated</b> that his café <b>was</b> worth \$10 million.           | His café <b>was estimated to be / to have been</b> worth \$10 million.<br><b>It was estimated that his café was</b> worth \$10 million.                  |
| They <b>have suggested</b> that he <b>is</b> a great chef.                     | <b>It has been suggested that he is</b> a great chef.  |

## The causative

### Form

noun + *have/get* in the correct form + noun + past participle (+ *by/with* + noun)

### Use

To show that someone arranges for someone else to do something for them

### Example

*I **have** my groceries **delivered** by the supermarket once a week.*  
*We **are having** a new cooker **put in** tomorrow.*  
*We **had** a large wedding cake **made**.*  
***Have** you **had** your kitchen **decorated**?*  
*We **will have** the food for the party **made** by a catering company.*

To refer to an unpleasant situation which hasn't been arranged

*We **had** our herb garden **vandalised** while we were away.*  
*The Smiths **have had** their new microwave **stolen**.*

### Watch out!

- Using the verb *get* is usually more informal than using *have*.  
✓ *Can you go and **get** this recipe **photocopied** for me?*
- We can also use *get somebody to do* and *have somebody do* when we want to refer to the person we arrange to do something for us.  
✓ *Why don't you **get the chef to prepare** / **have the chef prepare** you a vegetarian meal?*

## Direct and indirect objects

### Form

Some verbs can be followed by both a direct and an indirect object (usually a person). These verbs include:  
*bring, buy, get, give, lend, make, offer, owe, pass, promise, send, show, take, teach, tell, write*, etc.

### Active

We can put the indirect object either immediately after the verb, or at the end of the sentence with a preposition (*for/to*, etc).

*A friend gave **my sister** this cookery book.*  
*A friend gave this cookery book **to my sister**.*

### Passive

The subject of the sentence can be either the indirect object or the direct object of the active sentence.

***My sister** was given this cookery book by a friend.*  
***This cookery book** was given to my sister by a friend.*



## Vocabulary

## Food and drink

see page 203 for definitions

## Topic vocabulary in contrast

|                                   |                                |                          |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| chop / slice / grate              | lunch / dinner                 | freezer / fridge         |
| bake / grill / fry / roast / boil | plate / bowl / saucer / dish   | frozen / freezing        |
| cook / cooker / chef              | vegetable / vegetarian / vegan | mix / stir / whisk       |
| oven / grill / hob                | fast food / takeaway           | soft drink / fizzy drink |
| kitchen / cuisine                 | kettle / teapot                | menu / catalogue         |

## Phrasal verbs

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>drop in (on)</b> visit unexpectedly                                    | <b>put off</b> make sb not want to do or not like sth                   |
| <b>get on for</b> be almost a particular time, number, age, etc           | <b>run into</b> meet by chance  |
| <b>go off</b> be no longer fresh  | <b>run out of</b> not have any left                                     |
| <b>go on</b> continue happening or doing sth; do sth after doing sth else | <b>take to</b> begin to like; begin to do sth regularly                 |
| <b>go/come round</b> go/come to sb's house to visit them                  | <b>try out</b> experiment with  |
| <b>keep on</b> continue doing sth   | <b>turn out</b> develop in a particular way or have a particular result |
| <b>leave out</b> not include  | <b>turn up</b> appear unexpectedly or without making a firm arrangement |

## Phrases and collocations

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| <b>cook</b>     | a good/great/etc cook; cook a meal/chicken/etc; do the cooking  |
| <b>drink</b>    | make (sb) a drink; have a drink (of sth); drink sth; drink to sb; drink to sb's health; drink a toast to sb |
| <b>feed</b>     | feed an animal/etc; feed on sth   |
| <b>fill</b>     | fill sth (up); filled with sth; full of sth   |
| <b>food</b>     | make/prepare/cook/serve food; fast/junk food; pet food; health food   |
| <b>meal</b>     | make/cook/have a meal; go out for a meal  |
| <b>note</b>     | make/take/keep (a) note of sth; note sth (down)   |
| <b>occasion</b> | on this/that occasion; on occasion; on the occasion of sth; special occasion                                |
| <b>recipe</b>   | follow a recipe; recipe book; recipe for disaster   |
| <b>table</b>    | lay/set/clear the table; book/reserve a table   |
| <b>wash</b>     | wash the dishes; wash one's hands; do the washing-up; dishwasher; washing machine                           |

## Word patterns

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>associate</b> sth/sb with sth/sb                 | <b>regard</b> sb as (being) sth                             |
| <b>careful</b> with/about/of sth                    | <b>remember</b> to do; remember sth/sb/doing; remember that |
| <b>choose</b> between; choose to do                 | <b>suggest</b> sth/doing (to sb); suggest that              |
| <b>compliment</b> sb on sth                         | <b>tend</b> to do   |
| <b>full</b> of sth                                  | <b>wait</b> for sth/sb; wait (for sth) to do; wait and see  |
| <b>lack</b> sth; lack of sth; lacking in sth        | <b>willing</b> to do  |
| <b>offer</b> sb sth; offer sth (to sb); offer to do |   |

## Word formation

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <b>anxious</b> anxiously, anxiety                         | <b>grow</b> growth, grown-up, growing, grown, home-grown, grower | <b>safe</b> unsafe, (un)safely, save, safety, saviour, saver |
| <b>appreciate</b> (un)appreciative(ly), appreciation      | <b>mix</b> mixed, mixture, mixer                                 | <b>surprise</b> (un)surprising(ly), surprised                |
| <b>contain</b> container, content(s)                      | <b>origin</b> (un)original(ly), originate, originator            | <b>sweet</b> sweetly, sweetener, sweetness                   |
| <b>create</b> creative(ly), creation, creativity, creator | <b>prepare</b> preparation, preparatory, (un)prepared            | <b>thorough</b> thoroughly, thoroughness                     |
| <b>disgust</b> disgusting, disgusted                      |  |  |

Unit **17****Grammar**

**-ing form or infinitive / prefer, would rather, had better / infinitive of purpose**

**verb/noun/adjective phrase + -ing form**

Form

Some verb, noun and adjective phrases are usually followed by the *-ing* form.

✓ I've finished **writing** my essay.

These include:

|            |         |           |           |          |            |
|------------|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| admit      | deny    | escape    | give up   | miss     | risk       |
| appreciate | detest  | face      | involve   | postpone | suggest    |
| avoid      | discuss | fancy     | keep (on) | practise | understand |
| can't help | dislike | feel like | mention   | put off  |            |
| delay      | enjoy   | finish    | mind      | resist   |            |

Watch out!

- Some of the verbs, nouns and adjectives in the list above can also be followed by an object before the *-ing* form.  
✓ I can't stand **people** cheating in exams.
- When we put a verb after a preposition, we almost always use an *-ing* form.  
✓ I'm interested **in** **hearing** more about that course.

**verb/noun/adjective phrase + full infinitive**

Form

Some verb, noun and adjective phrases are usually followed by the full infinitive.

✓ Your answer appears **to be** wrong.

These include:

|         |         |           |         |         |            |
|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|------------|
| able    | ask     | encourage | hope    | prepare | tend       |
| afford  | attempt | expect    | manage  | pretend | want       |
| agree   | beg     | fail      | offer   | promise | wish       |
| appear  | choose  | happen    | plan    | refuse  | would like |
| arrange | decide  | help      | pleased | seem    |            |

Watch out!

- Some of the verbs, nouns and adjectives in the list above can also be followed by an object before the full infinitive.  
✓ I didn't want to take the exam.
- ✓ My mum didn't want **me** to take the exam.

**verb + object + bare infinitive**

Form

Some verbs can be followed by an object + the bare infinitive.

✓ You never let me **say** the answer.

These include:

|      |      |     |      |        |     |       |
|------|------|-----|------|--------|-----|-------|
| feel | hear | let | make | notice | see | watch |
|------|------|-----|------|--------|-----|-------|

Watch out!

- The verbs *feel*, *hear*, *notice*, *see* and *watch* can also be followed by the *-ing* form.  
We often use the bare infinitive for a completed action (from start to finish).  
We often use the *-ing* form for an action in progress at the time.  
✓ I heard Miss Jenkins **tell** Julie not to do that. (= I heard all of it.)  
✓ I heard Miss Jenkins **telling** Julie not to do that. (= I heard part of it.)
- In the passive, *hear*, *make* and *see* are followed by the full infinitive.  
✓ Active: The teacher **made** me **stand** in the corner.  
✓ Passive: I **was made to stand** in the corner.



## verb + full infinitive / -ing form with little / no change in meaning

Form

Some verbs can be followed by the full infinitive or the -ing form with little or no change in meaning.

- ✓ We continued **to do** experiments in the lab all afternoon.
- ✓ We continued **doing** experiments in the lab all afternoon.

These include:

begin    can't bear/stand    continue    hate    intend    love    prefer    start

## verb + full infinitive or -ing form with a change in meaning

Form

Some verbs can be followed by both the full infinitive and the -ing form. The choice depends on the meaning.

- ✓ I **remember** teachers at my school **hitting** children when they were naughty!
- ✓ Did you **remember to do** your homework?

These include:

consider    go on    learn    mean    remember    teach  
forget    imagine    like    regret    stop    try

See page 194 for a full list of verbs and definitions.

## prefer, would rather, had better

Form

| Form  | Use  | Example  |
|---|--|--|
| prefer + noun/-ing + to + noun/-ing                                   | expressing general preference                                  | I <b>prefer</b> biology <b>to</b> history.<br>I <b>prefer</b> reading English texts <b>to</b> speaking in English.         |
| would prefer + full infinitive + rather than (+ bare/full infinitive) | expressing specific preference (on this occasion)              | I'd <b>prefer to have</b> the lesson on Wednesday <b>rather than</b> ([to] <b>have</b> it) on Tuesday, if that's possible. |
| would rather + bare infinitive + than (+ bare infinitive)             | expressing general or specific preference                      | I'd <b>rather have</b> the lesson on Wednesday <b>than</b> ( <b>have</b> it) on Tuesday, if that's possible.               |
| would rather + sb + past simple/past continuous                       | expressing general or specific preference (about someone else) | I'd <b>rather you didn't sit</b> next to Brian.  |
| had better + bare infinitive  | giving advice  | You'd <b>better ask</b> your parents if you can come on the school trip.   |

Watch out!

We don't usually say I don't prefer... We use I prefer not to...  
✓ I **prefer not to** have music on when I'm studying.

## Infinitive of purpose

Form

When we want to talk about someone's purpose (the reason they do something), we can use:  
the full infinitive    I went to university **to avoid** getting a job!  
in order + full infinitive    I went to university **in order to avoid** getting a job!  
so as + full infinitive    I went to university **so as to avoid** getting a job!

Watch out!

- We can also express the same idea using so (that).  
✓ I went to university **so (that) I could avoid** getting a job!
- With a negative purpose we don't normally use the full infinitive on its own.  
✓ I went to university **in order not to get** a job!  
✓ I went to university **so as not to get** a job!  
✗ I went to university **not to get** a job!

# Vocabulary

## Education and learning

### Topic vocabulary in contrast

see page 204 for definitions

|                            |                                |                  |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| take / pass                | prefect / pupil / student      | lesson / subject |
| read / study               | qualifications / qualities     | achieve / reach  |
| test / exam                | count / measure                | task / effort    |
| primary / secondary / high | degree / certificate / results | know / recognise |
| colleague / classmate      | speak / talk                   | teach / learn    |

### Phrasal verbs

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>catch on</b> understand   | <b>get on with</b> continue doing   |
| <b>come (a)round (to)</b> be persuaded to change your mind (about)       | <b>give in</b> stop making an effort to achieve sth difficult               |
| <b>cross out</b> draw a line through sth written                         | <b>keep up with</b> stay at the same level as                               |
| <b>dawn on</b> if sth dawns on you, you realise it for the first time    | <b>sail through</b> do sth or deal with sth very easily                     |
| <b>deal with</b> handle, cope with                                       | <b>set out</b> explain, describe or arrange sth in a clear and detailed way |
| <b>drop out (of)</b> leave school, etc before you have finished a course | <b>think over</b> consider  |
| <b>get at</b> try to express   |   |

### Phrases and collocations

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| <b>attention</b>  | pay attention (to sth/sb); attract (sb's) attention; draw (sb's) attention to sth   |
| <b>break</b>      | have/take a break (from sth/doing); lunch break; tea break; commercial break; give sb a break   |
| <b>discussion</b> | have a discussion (with sb) about/on sth/doing  |
| <b>exam</b>       | take/do/have/pass/fail an exam; sit (for) an exam   |
| <b>homework</b>   | do your homework; have homework (to do)   |
| <b>idea</b>       | question an idea; have an idea; bright idea; have no idea (about)   |
| <b>learn</b>      | have a lot to learn about sth/doing; learn (how) to do  |
| <b>lesson</b>     | go to/have a lesson; double lesson; learn a/your lesson; teach sb a lesson  |
| <b>mind</b>       | make up your mind (about sth/doing); bear (sth) in mind; in two minds about sth/doing; change your mind (about sth/doing); cross your mind; to my mind; (not) mind if |
| <b>opinion</b>    | in my opinion; give/express your/an opinion (of/about sth/doing); hold/have an opinion (of/about sth/doing)   |
| <b>pass</b>       | pass sth (over) to sb; pass an exam/test/etc; pass a building/etc   |
| <b>point</b>      | see/take sb's point (about sth/doing); (see) the point in/of sth/doing; there's no point in sth/doing; make a point (of doing)  |
| <b>sense</b>      | make sense of sth; it makes sense (to do); sense of humour/taste/sight/etc  |
| <b>suggestion</b> | make/accept a suggestion  |

### Word patterns

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <b>able</b> to do                       | <b>fail</b> to do   | <b>similar</b> to sth/sb/doing                |
| <b>admire</b> sb (for sth/doing)        | <b>hope</b> to do; hope that                              | <b>study</b> sth; for sth                     |
| <b>boast</b> of/about sth/doing (to sb) | <b>learn</b> about sth/doing; learn to do; learn by doing | <b>succeed</b> in sth/doing                   |
| <b>capable</b> of doing                 | <b>settle</b> for/on sth                                  | <b>suitable</b> for sth/doing; suitable to do |
| <b>congratulate</b> sb on sth/doing     |   |   |

### Word formation

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <b>academy</b> academic, academically                             | <b>improve</b> improvement, improved                    | <b>solve</b> solution, (un)solvable   |
| <b>attend</b> attention, (in)attentive(ly), attendance, attendant | <b>intense</b> intensity, intensify, intensely          | <b>study</b> student, studies, studious   |
| <b>behave</b> behaviour   | <b>literate</b> illiterate, (il)literacy, literature    | <b>teach</b> teacher, taught  |
| <b>certify</b> certificate, certified                             | <b>reason</b> (un)reasonable, (un)reasonably, reasoning | <b>think</b> thought, (un)thinkable, thoughtful, thoughtless                          |
| <b>educate</b> education, educator, educational(ly)               | <b>revise</b> revision, revised                         | <b>understand</b> (mis)understanding, (mis)understood, understandable, understandably |
| <b>fail</b> failure, failing                                      | <b>scholar</b> scholarship, scholarly, scholastic       |   |

## Grammar

## Questions / question tags / indirect questions

## Questions

Form

Form

Example

With *be* as a main verb

**Am/Was** I on time?  
**Are/Were** you/we/they tired?  
**Is/Was** he/she/it cold?

With *be* as an auxiliary verb

**Am/Was** I interrupting you?  
**Are/Were** you/we/they going on a picnic?  
**Is/Was** he/she/it working?

With *have* as an auxiliary verb

**Have/Had** I/you/we/they got any money?  
**Has/Had** he/she/it finished?

With *have* as a main verb and with all other verbs

**Do/Did** I/you/we/they have enough time?  
**Does/Did** he/she/it need anything?

With modals

**Should** I wait?  
**Could** you help me?  
**Will** she be here soon?  
**Might** they be lost?

With *who*, *whose*, *whom*, *what*, *which*, *where*, *when*, *why* and *how*

**Who** is taking the rubbish out?  
**Whose** book is this?  
**To whom** did you speak?  
**What** is the weather like?  
**Which** do you want?  
**Where** did you go on holiday?  
**When** is Terry starting work?  
**Why** did they leave?  
**How** do you spell 'environment'?

Watch out!

- With the question words *who* and *what*, whether we use *do* or not depends on whether the question word refers to the **subject** or **object** of the verb.
  - ✓ Subject: *Who **saw** you?* (= Someone saw you. Who?)
  - ✓ Object: *Who **did** you **see**?* (= You saw someone. Who?)
- Remember that after *do* or *does*, we use the bare infinitive.
  - ✓ *Did you **go** to the talk on the environment?*
  - ✗ *Did you **went** to the talk on the environment?*
  - ✓ *Does Tom **want** a glass of orange juice?*
  - ✗ *Does Tom **wants** a glass of orange juice?*
- Remember that the verb *mean* forms questions just like other main verbs.
  - ✓ *What **does** 'environmental' **mean**?*
  - ✗ *What **means** 'environmental'?*

## Question tags

Form

Form

Example

With *be* as a main verb

You **are** Canadian, **aren't** you?  
 She **is** beautiful, **isn't** she?

With auxiliary verbs and modals

You **haven't** lost my umbrella, **have** you?  
 We **are** having the lesson early tomorrow, **aren't** we?  
 People **should** recycle things, **shouldn't** they?  
 There **will** be lots of people there, **won't** there?

## Form

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| With <i>have</i> as a main verb | Tom <b>has</b> a lovely voice, <b>hasn't/doesn't</b> he?   |
| With other verbs                | You play the guitar, <b>don't</b> you?<br>Frank lives in Germany now, <b>doesn't</b> he?<br>Tom really enjoyed himself at the party, <b>didn't</b> he? |
| With <i>Let's</i>               | Let's get a pizza tonight, <b>shall</b> we?  |
| With imperatives                | Pass me that book, <b>will/would/could</b> you?<br>Don't forget to call me tonight, <b>will</b> you?   |

## Use

## Example

To ask someone to agree with us (falling intonation)

It's really hot, **isn't it?**

To check whether something is true (rising intonation)

You're Spanish, **aren't you?**

## Watch out!

- In sentences with *I am*, we use **aren't I?** as the question tag. In sentences with *I am not*, we use **am I?**
  - ✓ I'm the best student in the class, **aren't I?**
  - ✓ I'm not very tall, **am I?**
- With *everyone*, *no one* and *someone*, we use questions tags with a plural verb and *they*.
  - ✓ Everyone's going to be there, **aren't they?**
  - ✓ No one wants to come, **do they?**
  - ✓ Someone's been in here, **haven't they?**
- Usually, when we have a positive verb in a sentence, we use a negative question tag. When we have a negative verb in a sentence, we use a positive question tag. In sentences with a negative word like *no*, *little*, *never*, *nobody*, *no one*, *hardly*, etc, we use a positive question tag.
  - ✓ You have got **no** manners, **have** you?
  - ✓ We **never** enjoy our holiday, **do** we?
- In sentences where the subject is *there*, we repeat *there* in the question tag.
  - ✓ There's no point calling Tim now, **is there?**

## US vs UK Grammar

In American English, a question tag with *do* can be used after a sentence with *have got*. This is not usually done in British English.US: They've got a lot of money, **don't** they?UK: They've got a lot of money, **haven't** they?

## Indirect questions

## Form

introductory phrase or question + clause with normal word order

We use indirect questions when we want to ask questions politely.

## Some introductory phrases and questions

## Example

Can/Could you tell me ... ?

Could you tell me what time it is?

Could you let me know ... ?

Could you let me know when it starts?

Do you know ... ?

Do you know who that woman is?

I wonder if you could tell me ...

I wonder if you could tell me how much this costs.

I wonder if you know ...

I wonder if you know what the starting salary is.

I would like to know ...

I would like to know what your company is going to do about it.

## Watch out!

- We **do not** use question word order in the second part of the sentence.
  - ✓ I would like to know when **the next train to London leaves**.
  - ✗ I would like to know when **does the next train to London leave**.
- Some indirect questions, which begin with a question word, need a question mark at the end.
  - ✓ **Could** you tell me where the library is?
- If a direct question is a 'yes/no' question, the equivalent indirect question uses *if* or *whether*.
  - ✓ I wonder **if/whether** you have read this book.

# Vocabulary

## Weather and the environment

see pages 205 for definitions

### Topic vocabulary in contrast

|                           |                                  |                               |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| urban / suburban / rural  | clean / clear                    | thunder / lightning           |
| smog / fog / smoke / mist | pour / drizzle / flood           | global / worldwide            |
| weather / climate         | environment / surroundings       | plain / land / field / desert |
| forecast / prediction     | wind / air                       | extinct / endangered          |
| waste / litter / rubbish  | reservoir / lake / puddle / pond | recycle / reuse               |

### Phrasal verbs

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>call for</b> require; need; demand   | <b>get (sb) down</b> make sb feel sad or lose hope  |
| <b>call off</b> cancel  | <b>put down to</b> suggest that sth is the result of  |
| <b>clear up</b> become brighter and better (for weather)  | <b>put out</b> make sth stop burning  |
| <b>cut off</b> make a place difficult or impossible to enter, leave or communicate with; disconnect | <b>set in</b> start and be likely to continue for a while (for rain, winter, an economic depression, etc) |
| <b>die down</b> become less noisy, powerful or active   | <b>stand for</b> represent (for abbreviations and symbols); put up with                                   |
| <b>do up</b> repair, paint or improve   | <b>tear down</b> destroy or remove (for buildings, statues, etc)  |
| <b>face up to</b> accept sth and try to deal with it  | <b>throw away</b> get rid of, discard   |

### Phrases and collocations

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>control</b>        | lose/take/have control (of sth); in control; out of control   |
| <b>effect</b>         | have an effect (on sth/sb); take effect   |
| <b>end</b>            | in the end; at the end (of sth); come to an end; come to/reach the end (of sth); happy ending           |
| <b>floor</b>          | on the floor; on the ground/first/second/etc floor  |
| <b>fuss</b>           | make/cause a fuss (about sth/doing)   |
| <b>long</b>           | (for) as long as; (for) a long time; take a long time (to do); long to do; long for sth (to do)         |
| <b>look</b>           | have/take a look at sth/sb; look like sth/sb; look at/for sth/sb  |
| <b>mess</b>           | make a mess (of sth); in a mess   |
| <b>responsibility</b> | have/take (the) responsibility for sth/doing  |
| <b>shower</b>         | take/have a shower; a rain shower; a light/heavy shower of rain   |
| <b>sight</b>          | catch/lose sight of sth/sb; in sight of sth; at first sight   |
| <b>waste</b>          | a waste of time; waste your time; industrial/household waste  |
| <b>weather</b>        | weather forecast; under the weather   |
| <b>world</b>          | all over the world; around the world; throughout the world; the whole world; in the world; world record |

### Word patterns

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <b>aware</b> of sth; aware that        | <b>expect</b> sth/sb (to do); expect that | <b>hard</b> to do; hard doing   |
| <b>covered</b> in/with sth             | <b>familiar</b> with sth; familiar to sb  | <b>prevent</b> sth; prevent sb from doing; prevent sth from happening                     |
| <b>disappointed</b> with/by sth; in sb | <b>famous</b> for sth/doing               | <b>short</b> of sth; short on sth   |
| <b>except</b> (for) sth/doing          | <b>glance</b> at sth/sb                   | <b>warn</b> sb about/against sth/doing; warn sb of sth; warn sb not to do; warn (sb) that |

### Word formation

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <b>accurate</b> accurately, inaccurate(ly), (in)accuracy         | <b>globe</b> global(ly)                            | <b>nature</b> (un)natural(ly)                             |
| <b>danger</b> dangerous(ly); endanger; endangered                | <b>great</b> greatly, greatness                    | <b>neighbour</b> neighbourly, neighbouring, neighbourhood |
| <b>develop</b> (un)developed, developing, developer, development | <b>harm</b> harmful(ly), harmless(ly), (un)harmful | <b>pollute</b> (un)polluted, pollution, pollutant         |
| <b>environment</b> environmental(ly), environmentalist           | <b>likely</b> unlikely, likelihood                 | <b>reside</b> residential, resident, residence            |
| <b>extreme</b> extremely, extremity, extremist                   | <b>low</b> lower, lowness                          | <b>sun</b> sunny, sunshine                                |
| <b>freeze</b> froze, frozen, freezing, freezer                   |  |   |

# Grammar

## Reported speech / reported questions / reporting verbs

### Reported speech: tense and modal changes

**Form**

- We use reported speech when we want to say what someone else said.
- If the reporting verb is in the past, we usually have to change the tense of what the person actually said.

| Direct speech              | Reported speech                           | Example   |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| present simple             | past simple                               | 'I <b>need</b> a credit card,' said Tim. → Tim said he <b>needed</b> a credit card.   |
| present continuous         | past continuous                           | 'I <b>am taking</b> Lizzie shopping,' said Tim. → Tim said he <b>was taking</b> Lizzie shopping.  |
| present perfect simple     | past perfect simple                       | 'I <b>ve bought</b> Tom a present,' said Tim. → Tim said he <b>d bought</b> Tom a present.  |
| present perfect continuous | past perfect continuous                   | 'I <b>ve been thinking</b> about buying a car,' said Tim. → Tim said he <b>d been thinking</b> about buying a car.  |
| past simple                | past perfect simple                       | 'I <b>spent</b> six euros,' said Tim. → Tim said he <b>d spent</b> six euros.   |
| past continuous            | past perfect continuous                   | 'I <b>was hoping</b> to find a new top,' said Tim. → Tim said he <b>d been hoping</b> to find a new top.  |
| past perfect simple        | past perfect simple (no tense change)     | 'I <b>d looked</b> everywhere for my credit card before I found it,' said Tim. → Tim said he <b>d looked</b> everywhere for his credit card before he found it. |
| past perfect continuous    | past perfect continuous (no tense change) | 'I <b>d been looking</b> for that book for weeks before I found it,' said Tim. → Tim said he <b>d been looking</b> for that book for weeks before he found it.  |
| am/is/are going to         | was/were going to                         | 'I <b>am going to</b> go shopping,' said Tim. → Tim said he <b>was going to</b> go shopping.  |
| will                       | would                                     | 'I <b>ll need</b> a credit card,' said Tim. → Tim said he <b>would</b> need a credit card.  |
| can                        | could                                     | 'I <b>can</b> take Lizzie shopping,' said Tim. → Tim said he <b>could</b> take Lizzie shopping.   |
| must / have to             | had to                                    | 'I <b>must</b> go to the supermarket,' said Tim. → Tim said he <b>had to</b> go to the supermarket.   |
| may                        | might                                     | 'I <b>may</b> go shopping later,' said Tim. → Tim said he <b>might</b> go shopping later.   |

**Watch out!**

We do not need to make any changes to the verb tense or modal when we are reporting a scientific fact or when something is still true.

✓ 'Most banks **charge** interest,' said Tim. → Tim said most banks **charge** interest.

### Reported speech: pronoun and determiner changes

**Form**

With reported speech, we also usually have to change some pronouns and determiners.

| Direct speech        | Reported speech | Example   |
|----------------------|-----------------|---|
| my                   | his / her       | 'I've lost <b>my</b> credit card,' said Tim. → Tim said he had lost <b>his</b> credit card. |
| this / that + noun   | the / that      | 'I love <b>this</b> sweater,' said Tim. → Tim said he loved <b>the / that</b> sweater.      |
| this / that + verb   | it              | ' <b>This</b> is a lovely sweater,' said Tim. → Tim said <b>it</b> was a lovely sweater.    |
| these / those + noun | the / those     | 'I love <b>those</b> sweaters,' said Tim. → Tim said he loved <b>the / those</b> sweaters.  |
| these / those + verb | they            | ' <b>These</b> are lovely sweaters,' said Tim. → Tim said <b>they</b> were lovely sweaters. |
| verb + these / those | them            | 'I'm going to buy <b>these</b> ,' said Tim. → Tim said he was going to buy <b>them</b> .    |



## Reported speech: time and place changes

### Form

With reported speech, we also usually have to change words and phrases connected to time and place.

| Direct speech        | Reported speech   | Example   |
|----------------------|---|---|
| here                 | there   | 'I usually shop <b>here</b> ,' said Tim. → Tim said he usually shopped <b>there</b> .                                     |
| now / at the moment  | then / at that moment                                     | 'I'm shopping <b>at the moment</b> ,' said Tim. → Tim said he was shopping <b>then / at that moment</b> .                 |
| tomorrow             | the next/following day                                    | 'I'm going shopping <b>tomorrow</b> ,' said Tim. → Tim said he was going shopping <b>the next/following day</b> .         |
| tonight              | that night  | 'I'm going shopping <b>tonight</b> ,' said Tim. → Tim said he was going shopping <b>that night</b> .                      |
| next week/month/year | the following week/month/year                             | 'I'm going shopping <b>next week</b> ,' said Tim. → Tim said he was going shopping <b>the following week</b> .            |
| yesterday            | the day before / the previous day                         | 'I went shopping <b>yesterday</b> ,' said Tim. → Tim said he'd been shopping <b>the day before / the previous day</b> .   |
| last week/month/year | the week/month/year before / the previous week/month/year | 'I went shopping <b>last week</b> ,' said Tim. → Tim said he'd been shopping <b>the week before / the previous week</b> . |
| ago                  | before / previously                                       | 'I went shopping two days <b>ago</b> ,' said Tim. → Tim said he'd been shopping two days <b>before / previously</b> .     |

### Watch out!

We do not need to make any changes to time words/phrases when the information is still true at the moment of speaking/writing.

- ✓ 'I'm going shopping **tomorrow**,' said Tim to Ben. → Ben immediately called Lizzie and said, 'Tim said he's going shopping **tomorrow**.'

## Reported questions

### Form

- We use reported questions when we want to say what someone else asked.
- We use the same rules regarding tense, pronoun and time and place word/phrase changes with reported questions as we do with reported speech.

| Direct questions | Reported questions                         | Example   |
|------------------|--|---|
| yes/no questions | if or whether                              | ' <b>Can you get me</b> an ice cream, Tom?' asked Tim. → Tim asked Tom <b>if / whether he could get him</b> an ice cream. |
| wh-questions     | what, who, which, when, where, why and how | ' <b>Why did you buy these</b> shoes?' asked Tim. → Tim asked <b>me why I had bought those</b> shoes.                     |

### Watch out!

In direct questions we use the question form and question marks (*Can you ... ?*).

In reported questions we don't use the question form or question marks (*asked if he could ...*).

## Reporting verbs

### Form

Different reporting verbs take different grammatical patterns. Some verbs can take more than one pattern.

- ✓ **deny** (verb + noun) Katie **denied the accusation**.
- ✓ **deny** (verb + *that* clause) Katie **denied (that)** she was a shoplifter.
- ✓ **deny** (verb + -ing) Katie **denied stealing** the chocolate biscuits.

See page 195 for a full list of verbs and patterns.

## Vocabulary

### Money and shopping

see page 206 for definitions

#### Topic vocabulary in contrast

|                       |                  |                   |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| economic / economical | discount / offer | till / checkout   |
| receipt / bill        | price / cost     | products / goods  |
| make / brand          | change / cash    | refund / exchange |
| bargain / sale        | wealth / fortune | fake / plastic    |

#### Phrasal verbs

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>bank on</b> depend on sth happening                     | <b>give away</b> give free of charge; reveal sth you are trying to hide   |
| <b>come across</b> find sth or meet sb by chance           | <b>live on</b> use as a source of money                                   |
| <b>come by</b> get sth, especially sth that is hard to get | <b>look round</b> examine (a place)                                       |
| <b>come into</b> inherit                                   | <b>make out</b> write all the necessary information on a cheque, etc      |
| <b>do without</b> live without (sth you can't afford)      | <b>make up for</b> provide sth good, so that sth bad seems less important |
| <b>get by</b> manage to survive (financially)              | <b>put by</b> save an amount of money for the future                      |
| <b>get through</b> use all of; finish                      | <b>save up (for)</b> save money little by little (for a specific purpose) |

#### Phrases and collocations

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>amount</b>   | an amount of sth; in large/small/etc amounts; amount to  |
| <b>charge</b>   | charge sb (an amount of money); pay a charge; take charge (of sth/doing); in charge (of sth/doing) |
| <b>debt</b>     | in debt (to sb); get in/into debt; clear a debt; owe sb a debt of gratitude                        |
| <b>demand</b>   | in demand; on demand; a demand for sth   |
| <b>enough</b>   | have enough (of sth); have enough sth (to do); enough is enough                                    |
| <b>expense</b>  | at sb's/your own expense; go to the expense of; business expense; expense account                  |
| <b>fortune</b>  | make/earn/win/spend a fortune; cost (you) a fortune; make your fortune                             |
| <b>increase</b> | an increase in sth (of a certain amount); a wage/price increase                                    |
| <b>least</b>    | at least; at the very least; last but not least; to say the least                                  |
| <b>money</b>    | make/earn/win/save/have money; spend money (on sth/doing); short of money; do sth for the money    |
| <b>notice</b>   | notice sb doing/do; take notice of sth; at short notice; give sb notice of                         |
| <b>profit</b>   | make a profit (from sth)   |
| <b>save</b>     | save money/time; save sth for later  |
| <b>shopping</b> | do the shopping; go shopping; shopping centre; window shopping                                     |

#### Word patterns

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>afford</b> to do                                     | <b>forget</b> to do; forget doing; forget about sth/doing; forget if/whether |
| <b>argue</b> with sb; argue about sth/doing; argue that | <b>lend</b> sth to sb; lend sb sth   |
| <b>beg</b> sb (for sth); beg sb to do                   | <b>pay</b> sb (for sth/doing); pay sth (to sb)                               |
| <b>belong</b> to sb/sth                                 | <b>profit</b> from sth/doing   |
| <b>borrow</b> sth (from sb)                             | <b>save</b> sb from sth/doing; save sth (for sth/sb)                         |
| <b>charge</b> sb (for sth/doing)                        | <b>spend</b> sth (on sth/sb/doing)   |
| <b>demand</b> sth (from sb); demand that                |  |

#### Word formation

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <b>accept</b> acceptance, accepting, (un)acceptable, (un)acceptably | <b>expense</b> (in)expensive(ly), expenses | <b>poor</b> poorly, poverty  |
| <b>assist</b> assistance, assistant                                 | <b>finance</b> financial(ly), finances     | <b>real</b> unreal, really, realise, realisation, reality, realistic(ally) |
| <b>day</b> daily, everyday  | <b>invest</b> investment, investor         | <b>value</b> (in)valuable, (in)valuably, valueless, valuation              |
| <b>economy</b> economic, (un)economical(ly), economics, economist   | <b>luxury</b> luxuries, luxurious(ly)      | <b>wealth</b> wealthy  |
| <b>end</b> endless(ly), ending, unending                            | <b>pay</b> paid, payment, payable          |  |

# Grammar

## Relative clauses / participles

### Relative clauses

Relative clauses give us extra information about something/someone or identify which particular thing/person we are talking about. They are often introduced by the following words.

| Use  | Example   |
|--|---|
| <i>which</i> (for things and animals)  | Did you see the film <b>which</b> was on TV last night?   |
| <i>who</i> (for people, and animals when we want to give them a personality) | Tom Davies, <b>who</b> is appearing in concert in Reading this week, is with me in the studio.    |
| <i>when</i> (for times)  | Do you remember the day <b>when</b> we met?   |
| <i>where</i> (for places)  | This is the place <b>where</b> they filmed 'Citizen Kane.'  |
| <i>why</i> (for reasons)   | That's the reason <b>why</b> he's so popular.   |
| <i>whom</i> (for people as the object of the relative clause)                | Is that the man <b>whom</b> we saw at the cinema yesterday?                                       |
| <i>whose</i> (for possession)  | My next guest on the show is John Travolta, <b>whose</b> career goes back to the early seventies. |

**Watch out!**

- When the relative pronoun (*who*, *which*, etc) is the subject of the relative clause, you do **not** need another subject.
  - ✓ I admire Jude Law, **who** always works hard on his films.
  - ✗ I admire Jude Law, **who he** always works hard on his films.
- Whom* is quite formal. It is natural in informal English to use *who* instead of *whom*, even when it is the object of the relative clause. After a preposition, however, we always use *whom*. Informally, we usually put the preposition at the end of the clause and use *who*.
  - ✓ Is that the man **who** we saw at the cinema yesterday?
  - ✓ Charlie Chaplin was a comic genius **to whom** all comedians owe a great deal.
  - ✓ Charlie Chaplin was a comic genius **who** all comedians owe a great deal **to**.
- Where* can be replaced by a preposition + *which*. Less formally, we can put the preposition at the end of the clause.
  - ✓ The theatre **where / in which** I first acted is somewhere around here.
  - ✓ The theatre **which** I first acted **in** is somewhere around here.
- We can do the same thing with *when*.
  - ✓ Do you know the year **when / in which** the first western was made?
  - ✓ Do you know the year **which** the first western was made **in**?

### Non-defining relative clauses

Non-defining relative clauses simply give us more information about something/someone. The sentence makes complete sense without the relative clause.

| Use   | Example   |
|---|---|
| To give extra information about something/someone | Ray Watson, <b>who starred in 'Bandits'</b> , is considering making a film based on the life of Einstein. |

**Watch out!**

- Non-defining relative clauses are separated from the rest of the sentence by commas.
  - ✓ 'Megamonsters', **which** was filmed in New York, is a very disappointing film.
- We cannot leave out the word which introduces the relative clause and we cannot use the word *that* instead.
  - ✗ 'Megamonsters' **was** filmed in New York, is a very disappointing film.
  - ✗ 'Megamonsters' **that** was filmed in New York, is a very disappointing film.
- Which* can refer back to the whole of the sentence.
  - ✓ We finally got tickets for the concert, **which** was very lucky.  
(It doesn't mean the concert was lucky. It means getting tickets for the concert was lucky.)

## Defining relative clauses

Defining relative clauses tell us which one of a group of things/people we are talking about. The sentence doesn't usually make complete sense without the relative clause.

### Use

To tell us which one of a group of things/people we are talking about

### Example

The book **which I've read** was the best of all.  
The one **who is wearing a blue shirt** is Ed Sheeran, isn't it?

### Watch out!

- Defining relative clauses are not separated from the rest of the sentence by commas.  
✓ *This is the band **which** I told you about the other day.*
- We can also use **that** to introduce the relative clause.  
✓ *This is the band **that** I told you about the other day.*
- We can often leave out the word which introduces the relative clause when it is the object of the clause.  
✓ *This is the band I told you about the other day.*
- Notice that we do not need a preposition when we use **where** or **when**.  
✓ *The theatre **where** I first acted is somewhere around here.*  
✗ *The theatre **where** I first acted **in** is somewhere around here.*  
✓ *Do you know the year **when** the first western was made?*  
✗ *Do you know the year **when** the first western was made **in**?*

## Participles

### Form

Present participles end in **-ing**.  
Past participles usually end in **-ed**, although there are many irregular verbs.  
Perfect participles are formed using **having** + past participle.

### Use

To follow prepositions and conjunctions (present and perfect participles)

### Example

By **appearing** in that cigarette advert, he damaged his acting career.  
After **playing / having played** video games all morning, I was really tired.

To explain the reason for something (present and perfect participles)

**Being** quite good looking, Ralph decided to make a career as a model.  
**Having seen** the film before, I knew what was going to happen.

To talk about actions happening at the same time (present participles)

**Waiting** for the show to begin, I felt really nervous.

To replace some relative clauses (present and past participles)

Imagine **being** the person **directing** a big budget film!  
(= Imagine being the person **who is directing** a big budget film!)  
The person **chosen** for the part will be contacted by phone.  
(= The person **who is chosen** for the part will be contacted by phone.)

To talk about past actions happening in sequence (perfect participles)

**Having finished** my homework, I decided to go to the cinema.

As an alternative passive form (past participles)

**Made** to wait, the actor began to get very annoyed.

### Watch out!

- You have to be careful that the participle and the rest of the sentence both refer to the same subject.
- ✓ *Watching TV, I saw a news report about Hollywood.*
  - ✗ *Watching TV, a news report came on about Hollywood.*

Unit **24****Vocabulary****Entertainment****Topic vocabulary in contrast**

see page 207 for definitions

|                      |                          |                            |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| enjoy / entertain    | scene / scenery / stage  | novel / fiction            |
| play / act / star    | band / orchestra / group | cartoon / comic / comedian |
| audition / rehearsal | review / criticism       | watch / see / look         |
| rehearse / practise  | ticket / fee             | listen / hear              |

**Phrasal verbs**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>come (a)round</b> happen again (for regular events)                     | <b>grow on</b> if sth grows on you, you start to like it more  |
| <b>count on</b> rely on; trust   | <b>let down</b> disappoint   |
| <b>drop off</b> fall asleep  | <b>name after</b> give sb or sth the same name as sb or sth else                                     |
| <b>drown out</b> prevent a sound from being heard by making a louder noise | <b>put on</b> hold; perform (a show, play, etc)  |
| <b>fall for</b> believe that a trick or joke is true                       | <b>show off</b> try to attract people's attention and make them admire you (usually used negatively) |
| <b>get along (with)</b> have a good relationship (with)                    | <b>take after</b> look or behave like an older relative  |
| <b>go down (as)</b> be remembered for having done sth                      | <b>take off</b> become successful or popular very fast   |

**Phrases and collocations**

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| <b>fun</b>        | have/be fun; make fun of sb   |
| <b>funny</b>      | find sth funny  |
| <b>home</b>       | make yourself at home; be/stay at home; go/get/leave home; make your way home   |
| <b>impression</b> | give sb the impression; do an impression of sb; have the impression; make an impression (on sb)   |
| <b>joke</b>       | joke about sth/doing; joke with sb; tell/make/hear/get/understand a joke  |
| <b>laugh</b>      | laugh at/about sth/sb; laugh out loud; roar with laughter; have a laugh   |
| <b>part</b>       | take part in sth/doing; be a part of sth; part with sth; have a part (in a play, etc)   |
| <b>party</b>      | have/throw a party (for sb); give sb a party; go to a party; dinner/birthday/etc party  |
| <b>play</b>       | play a part/role (in sth); play with sth/sb; play sth; have a part/role to play (in sth); be/act/star in a play; watch/see a play           |
| <b>queue</b>      | join a queue; in a queue; queue up; stand/wait in a queue   |
| <b>show</b>       | put on a show; show appreciation (for sth/sb); show sth to sb; show sb sth; on show; steal the show; TV/radio/quiz/game show; show business |
| <b>silence</b>    | in silence  |
| <b>voice</b>      | in a low/deep/high/etc voice; have a good/bad voice; voice an opinion (about sth)   |

**Word patterns**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>apologise</b> (to sb) for sth/doing                                  | <b>like</b> sth/doing; like to do; be like sth/doing; be like sb (to do) |
| <b>avoid</b> sth/sb/doing   | <b>promise</b> to do; promise sb (sth); promise that                     |
| <b>bound</b> to do  | <b>prove</b> to do; prove sth (to sb)                                    |
| <b>deserve</b> sth/to do  | <b>say</b> sth (to sb); say that   |
| <b>enjoy</b> yourself; enjoy sth/doing                                  | <b>supposed</b> to do  |
| <b>happy</b> to do sth; happy for sb (to do sth); happy about sth/doing | <b>talented</b> at sth/doing   |
| <b>instead</b> of sth/doing   |  |

**Word formation**

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <b>act</b> (in)active(ly), acting, actor, actress, action, (in)activity | <b>entertain</b> entertaining, entertainment, entertainer | <b>popular</b> unpopular, popularly, popularity  |
| <b>amuse</b> (un)amusing(ly), amusement                                 | <b>excite</b> (un)exciting, excited(ly), excitement       | <b>say</b> saying  |
| <b>bore</b> boring(ly), bored, boredom                                  | <b>fame</b> (in)famous(ly)                                | <b>suggest</b> suggested, suggestive(ly), suggestion                                     |
| <b>converse</b> conversation  | <b>involve</b> (un)involved, involvement                  | <b>vary</b> (in)variable, (in)variably, varying, varied, various(ly), variation, variety |
| <b>current</b> currently  | <b>perform</b> performing, performance, performer         |  |

## Grammar

## Unreal time, wishes / contrast

## Unreal time

Past tenses do not always refer to past time. In some sentences and with some verbs or phrases we use a past tense to refer to the present or the future or to a general situation.

| Structure                         | Example   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| second conditional                | <i>I'd buy that top if I <b>had</b> more cash on me.</i>  |
| suppose / what if / imagine       | <i>I know it's probably not going to happen but <b>suppose</b> / <b>imagine</b> I <b>became</b> a famous super model!</i><br><i>I know it's probably not going to happen but <b>what if</b> I <b>became</b> a famous super model?</i> |
| would rather + you/he/she/we/they | <i>I'd <b>rather you didn't come</b> with me to the fashion show tomorrow.</i>  |
| it's (high/about) time            | <i><b>It's (high/about) time</b> that hats <b>came</b> back in fashion.</i>   |
| polite questions                  | <i>How much money <b>did</b> you <b>want</b> to spend, madam?</i>   |
| wish / if only                    | <i><b>If only</b> / <b>I wish</b> I <b>had</b> something to wear tonight.</i>   |

## Watch out!

Suppose, what if and imagine can also be followed by a present tense.

A present tense indicates that the situation is more likely to actually happen.

A past tense indicates that the situation is less likely to actually happen.

✓ *What if you **are** accepted into art college?* (more likely to happen)

✓ *What if you **were** accepted into art college?* (less likely to happen)

## Wishes

We use different structures with *wish* / *if only*, depending on exactly what we want to express.

| Use   | Structure  | Example   |
|---|--|---|
| Expressing wishes about the present, future or generally                                  | <i>wish / if only + past simple/continuous</i>         | <i>I <b>wish</b> I <b>was studying</b> history of fashion instead of biology!</i> |
| Expressing wishes about the past  | <i>wish / if only + past perfect simple/continuous</i> | <i><b>If only</b> I'd <b>known</b> Burton's was having a sale last week.</i>      |
| Criticising other people or complaining about a situation now, in the future or generally | <i>wish / if only + would</i>                          | <i><b>If only</b> Henry <b>would</b> get a haircut!</i>                           |
| Expressing hypothetical ability or permission now, in the future or generally             | <i>wish / if only + could</i>                          | <i>I <b>wish</b> I <b>could</b> fit into these jeans.</i>                         |
| Expressing desires in a formal way  | <i>wish + full infinitive</i>                          | <i>I <b>wish to try on</b> this ball gown.</i>                                    |

## Watch out!

- We do not usually say *If only* / *I wish* I would ...  
 ✓ ***If only** / **I wish** I **had** enough money to buy these shoes.*  
 ✓ ***If only** / **I wish** I **could** afford these shoes.*  
 ✗ *~~**If only** / **I wish** I **would** have enough money to buy these shoes.~~*
- To express desires about a real, possible future, we often use *hope*.  
 ✓ ***I hope** I **will** have enough money to buy these shoes next week.*  
 ✓ ***I hope to have** enough money to buy these shoes next week.*  
 ✗ *~~**I wish** I **will** have enough money to buy these shoes next week.~~*



## although / though / even though

Although, though and even though are used to express contrast. *Even though* is more emphatic than *although* and *though*. *Though* is more informal than *although* and *even though*.

### Structure

Although / Though / Even though + subject + verb,  
subject + verb

subject + verb, although / though / even though +  
subject + verb

### Example

**Although / Though / Even though** I wore a hat, I got sunburn.

I got sunburn, **although / though / even though** I wore a hat.

### Watch out!

Though can also come at the end of a sentence.

✓ I wore a hat. I got sunburn, **though**.

## in spite of / despite

In spite of and despite are used to express contrast. They mean exactly the same thing and take the same grammatical structures.

### Structure

In spite of / Despite + -ing form, subject + verb

In spite of / Despite + the fact (that) + subject + verb,  
subject + verb

In spite of / Despite + noun, subject + verb

### Example

**In spite of / Despite** wearing a hat, I got sunburn.

**In spite of / Despite** the fact (that) I wore a hat, I got sunburn.

**In spite of / Despite** my hat, I got sunburn.

### Watch out!

- We can also put *in spite of / despite* in the middle of the sentence.  
✓ I got sunburn **in spite of / despite** wearing a hat.
- We can also use the perfect -ing form to show that the action happened **before** the result.  
✓ I got sunburn **in spite of / despite** **having** worn a hat.
- With *in spite of / despite* + -ing form, the subject of the main verb must also carry out the action of the -ing verb.  
✗ My sunburn was terrible **in spite of / despite** wearing a hat. (= My sunburn wore a hat!)

## however / nevertheless

However and nevertheless are used to express contrast. *However* is formal. *Nevertheless* is even more formal.

The fashion show was expensive to put on. **However / Nevertheless**, it did make a profit.

The fashion show was expensive to put on. It did make a profit, **however / nevertheless**.

The fashion show was expensive to put on. It did, **however / nevertheless**, make a profit.

## while / whereas

While and whereas are used to contrast two different facts or ideas.

### Structure

While / Whereas + subject + verb, subject + verb

subject + verb, while / whereas + subject + verb

### Example

**While / Whereas** jeans are worn by both men and women, blouses are worn only by women.

Blouses are worn only by women, **while / whereas** jeans are worn by both men and women.

## Vocabulary

## Fashion and design

see page 208 for definitions

## Topic vocabulary in contrast

|                    |                        |                    |
|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| put on / wear      | cloth / clothing       | look / appearance  |
| costume / suit     | blouse / top           | supply / produce   |
| dye / paint        | design / manufacture   | glimpse / glance   |
| fit / suit / match | current / new / modern | average / everyday |

## Phrasal verbs

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>catch on</b> become popular or fashionable  | <b>line up</b> get/put into lines  |
| <b>do away with</b> get rid of   | <b>pop in(to)</b> visit quickly or for a short time                                |
| <b>draw up</b> create (plans, etc)   | <b>show (a)round</b> take sb on a tour of a place                                  |
| <b>dress up</b> put on fancy or unusual clothes  | <b>take off</b> remove (a piece of clothing)                                       |
| <b>go over</b> repeat or think about again in order to understand completely               | <b>tear up</b> rip into pieces   |
| <b>grow out of</b> develop from; become too big for  | <b>try on</b> put on (a piece of clothing) to see how it looks and whether it fits |
| <b>hand down</b> give sth valuable to your children or grandchildren, usually when you die | <b>wear out</b> become old and unusable  |

## Phrases and collocations

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| <b>art</b>         | work of art; modern art; art gallery; art exhibition                                     |
| <b>clothes</b>     | put on/try on/wear/take off clothes; clothes line; clothes peg; best clothes             |
| <b>combination</b> | in combination with; combination of  |
| <b>compliment</b>  | pay sb a compliment; compliment sb on sth  |
| <b>example</b>     | be/set an example; an example of; for example; follow an/sb's example                    |
| <b>fashion</b>     | in fashion; be/go out of fashion; follow fashion; fashion model/show                     |
| <b>hair</b>        | cut/brush sb's hair; have/get a new hairdo/hairstyle; have a haircut; let your hair down |
| <b>make-up</b>     | put on/apply/wear/take off make-up   |
| <b>pattern</b>     | follow a pattern; a checked/striped/plain pattern  |
| <b>style</b>       | in style; be/go out of style; do sth/go somewhere in style; have style                   |
| <b>taste</b>       | have/show good/bad taste (in sth); in good/bad taste                                     |
| <b>tendency</b>    | have a tendency to do  |
| <b>trend</b>       | a trend in sth; follow/set a trend   |

## Word patterns

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>advise</b> sb to do; advise sb that; advise sb on/about sth; advise (sb) against sth/doing | <b>proud</b> of sth/sb/doing; proud to do     |
| <b>anxious</b> about sth/doing; anxious to do   | <b>refer</b> to sth; refer sb to sth          |
| <b>criticise</b> sb (for sth/doing)   | <b>seem</b> to be; it seems that              |
| <b>insist</b> on sth/doing; insist that   | <b>stare</b> at sth/sb                        |
| <b>plenty</b> of sth; plenty more sth; plenty to do   | <b>use</b> sth (for sth/doing); use sth to do |
| <b>prepare</b> (sb) for sth; prepare to do  | <b>useful</b> for sth/doing; useful to sb     |

## Word formation

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <b>advertise</b> advertisement, ad(vert), advertising, advertiser | <b>enthus</b> (un)enthusiastic(ally), enthusiasm, enthusiast       | <b>similar</b> dissimilar(ly), similarity                   |
| <b>attract</b> (un)attractive(ly), attraction                     | <b>expect</b> (un)expected(ly), expectation, expectancy            | <b>style</b> (un)stylish(ly), stylist, stylishness          |
| <b>beauty</b> beautiful(ly)                                       | <b>fashion</b> (un)fashionable, (un)fashionably                    | <b>succeed</b> success, (un)successful(ly)                  |
| <b>decide</b> decision, (in)decisive(ly), undecided               | <b>like</b> alike, dislike, unlike, likeness, (un)likeable, liking | <b>use</b> usage, useful(ly), useless(ly), user, (un)usable |
| <b>desire</b> (un)desirable                                       | <b>produce</b> product, producer, production, (un)productive(ly)   |   |

# Grammar

## Inversions / possessives

### Inversions with negative adverbial words and phrases

Form

When we put some negative adverbial words and phrases at the beginning of a sentence for emphasis, the subject and the verb 'invert'. This means we use the question form of the verb, even though the sentence is not a question. Inversions are quite formal and are not usually used in conversation.

negative adverbial word/phrase + question form

| Negative adverbial        | Example   |
|---------------------------|---|
| Never                     | <b>Never have I worked</b> so hard in all my life.  |
| Rarely                    | <b>Rarely have I worked</b> so hard in all my life.   |
| Seldom                    | <b>Seldom have I worked</b> so hard in all my life.   |
| No sooner ... than        | <b>No sooner had Matt started</b> work <b>than</b> he resigned.                               |
| Hardly ... when           | <b>Hardly had Matt started</b> work <b>when</b> he resigned.                                  |
| Not only ... but also/too | <b>Not only were you</b> late for work, <b>but</b> you had <b>also</b> forgotten the report.  |
| Under no circumstances    | <b>Under no circumstances are employees allowed</b> to leave the building without permission. |
| At no time/point          | <b>At no time/point was I told</b> what the job involved.                                     |
| Little                    | <b>Little did I realise</b> that I would become managing director just two years later.       |
| Not until                 | <b>Not until the next day did I hear</b> that I had got the job.                              |
| Only                      | <b>Only at the end of the interview did I think</b> I had a chance of getting the job.        |

Watch out!

- Little is used with verbs of thought (*realise, know, suspect*, etc) and means 'I did not realise/etc at all ...!'
  - ✓ **Little did I know** how things were going to turn out.  
(= I did not know at all how things were going to turn out.)
- With *not until* and *only*, you have to be careful to invert the verb and subject in the main clause.
  - ✓ **Not until I had finished** my homework **was I allowed** to go out.
  - ✗ ~~Not until had I finished~~ my homework ~~I was allowed~~ to go out.
  - ✓ **Only when I had finished** my homework **was I allowed** to go out.
  - ✗ ~~Only when had I finished~~ my homework ~~I was allowed~~ to go out.

### Other inversions

| Use   | Example   |
|---|---|
| In short answers and other similar structures using <i>so, neither</i> and <i>nor</i> | 'I'm a plumber.'<br>'Really? <b>So am I!</b> '<br>My sister doesn't like getting ready for work, and <b>neither do I / nor do I.</b>  |
| After <i>as, so</i> and <i>such</i>   | The manager was nervous about the director's visit, <b>as were the rest of the staff.</b><br><b>So late was it</b> that there was no one in the office.<br><b>Such a hot day was it</b> that no one wanted to work. |
| In conditional sentences  | <b>Were our staff</b> better trained, we might make a larger profit.<br>(= If our staff were better trained ...)<br><b>Had I known</b> about the vacancy, I would have applied. (= If I had known ...)              |

Watch out!

Remember that *So am/do/have I* is used to agree with a positive statement and *Neither/Nor am/do/have I* is used to agree with a negative statement.

- ✓ 'I really like my job.' '**So do I.**'
- ✓ 'I really don't like my job.' '**Neither do I / Nor do I.**'

## Possessive 's and s'

We can show possession by using 's and s'.

### Use

We use 's with singular nouns, including names, and with irregular plurals which do not end in -s.

We just add an apostrophe to regular plural nouns ending in -s.

We use 's or s' in some time expressions.

We usually use 's or s' with people (or groups composed of people) and animals. For other things, we normally use *of the/my/etc.*

### Example

*That's the manager's car, over there.*  
*We are still waiting for Sarah's decision about who to take on.*  
*I think that women's rights should be protected by law.*

*The workers' pay was increased by ten percent.*

*After an hour's wait, I finally got to see the manager.*  
*I'll be at the factory in about ten minutes' time.*

*Is this John's briefcase?*  
*We held a meeting to discuss the company's finances.*  
*The vet had a close look at the cat's paw.*  
*The technician had a close look at the back of my computer.*  
*(not ... at my computer's back)*

### Watch out!

- With singular names ending in -s, some people use 's and some people just add an apostrophe. They are both correct, although using 's is more common.  
 ✓ *The report is on Charles's computer in the office.*  
 ✓ *The report is on Charles' computer in the office.*
- With plural names ending in -s, we just add an apostrophe, as with other plurals.  
 ✓ *The Smiths' business eventually closed down.*
- With phrases, the possessive 's and s' must go at the end of the whole phrase.  
 ✓ *Tom, Dick and Harry's office is around here somewhere.*  
 ✗ *Tom's, Dick's and Harry's office is around here somewhere.*  
 ✓ *The President of France's visit to England will be good for business.*  
 ✗ *The President's of France visit to England will be good for business.*

## Possessive determiners and pronouns

### Structure

Possessive determiners (*my, your, his, her, its, our, their*) come before a noun and show possession.

Possessive pronouns (*mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs*) are used instead of a noun.

Possessive pronouns can also be used after *of* to show possession.

### Example

*I'm really excited about my new job.*  
*Are you looking forward to meeting your new boss?*

*My new job is great. How about yours? (= ... your job)*  
*Our business is doing quite well, but I hear Simon and Julie are having problems with theirs. (= ... their business)*

*She's a colleague of mine. (= ... one of my colleagues)*  
*Are they customers of yours?*

### Watch out!

- A common mistake to be avoided is using a possessive pronoun instead of a possessive determiner or using a determiner instead of a pronoun.  
 ✓ *I don't really get on so well with my boss.*  
 ✗ *I don't really get on so well with mine boss.*  
 ✓ *I know your job is dangerous, but did Frank and Jenny tell you about theirs?*  
 ✗ *I know your job is dangerous, but did Frank and Jenny tell you about their?*
- Remember that there are no apostrophes in possessive pronouns.  
 ✗ *I know your job is dangerous, but did Frank and Jenny tell you about their's?*
- Don't get confused between *its* (possessive determiner, without an apostrophe) and *it's* (contraction for *it is* or *it has*, with an apostrophe).  
 ✓ *Our company is hoping to increase its share of the market.*  
 ✗ *Our company is hoping to increase it's share of the market.*

# Vocabulary

## Work and business

### Topic vocabulary in contrast

see page 209 for definitions

|                             |                              |                                |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| employer / employee / staff | wage(s) / salary / pay       | overtime / promotion / pension |
| job / work / career         | commute / deliver            | company / firm / business      |
| earn / win / gain           | retire / resign              | union / charity                |
| raise / rise                | fire / sack / make redundant |                                |

### Phrasal verbs

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>back out</b> decide not to do sth you agreed to do  | <b>set up</b> start (a business, organisation, etc)                   |
| <b>bring out</b> produce and start to sell a new product   | <b>slow down</b> decrease speed                                       |
| <b>close down</b> stop operating (for companies)   | <b>speed up</b> increase speed  |
| <b>see through (to)</b> continue (or help to continue) to the end of sth unpleasant or difficult | <b>stand in for</b> do sb's job for them while they are not available |
| <b>see to</b> deal with  | <b>take on</b> start to employ; accept (work or responsibility)       |
| <b>set to</b> start doing sth in a determined or enthusiastic way                                | <b>take over</b> take control of (a business, etc)                    |
| <b>set out</b> start working on sth in order to achieve an aim                                   | <b>turn down</b> not accept (an offer, request, etc)                  |

### Phrases and collocations

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| <b>agreement</b>   | come to/reach (an) agreement (on/about sth); in agreement (on/about/with) sth                             |
| <b>arrangement</b> | make an arrangement (with/for sb) (to do); have an arrangement (with sb) (to do)                          |
| <b>business</b>    | do business (with sb); in business; go somewhere on business; business trip; small business; big business |
| <b>complaint</b>   | have/make a complaint (about sth) (to sb); letter of complaint (to sb) (about sth)                        |
| <b>day</b>         | have/take/get a day off; day job; day trip; day by day; the other/next day                                |
| <b>decision</b>    | make/take a decision (to do sth); come to/reach/make a decision (about sth)                               |
| <b>duty</b>        | do one's duty; a sense of duty; on/off duty; have a duty to sb/to do                                      |
| <b>effort</b>      | make an effort (to do); put effort into sth/doing   |
| <b>experience</b>  | have an experience; have/gain/get experience in/of sth/doing; experienced in/at sth/doing                 |
| <b>hold</b>        | put/keep sb on hold; hold on (to sth); hold sth   |
| <b>interest</b>    | have/take/express an interest in sth/doing; in your interest to do; earn/get/pay interest                 |
| <b>interview</b>   | have/go to/attend an interview; job interview   |
| <b>job</b>         | do a job; have a job (to do); apply for a job; take/get a job; in a job                                   |
| <b>work</b>        | do some work; have work to do; go to work; at work; work hard; out of work; place of work                 |

### Word patterns

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>absent</b> from sth                       | <b>good</b> for sb (to do sth); good at sth/doing; good to sb |
| <b>apply</b> for sth; apply in writing       | <b>qualify</b> as/in sth                                      |
| <b>attach</b> sth to sth; attached to sth    | <b>responsible</b> for sth/doing                              |
| <b>begin</b> doing/to do/sth; begin by doing | <b>specialise</b> in sth/doing                                |
| <b>depend</b> on sth/sb                      | <b>train</b> to do  |
| <b>experienced</b> in/at sth/doing           | <b>work</b> as/at/in sth; work for sb                         |

### Word formation

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <b>add</b> added, addition, additional(ly)                                     | <b>help</b> (un)helpful(ly), helpless(ly), helping, helper | <b>profession</b> (un)professional(ly)                                |
| <b>apply</b> (in)applicable, applied, applicant, application                   | <b>industry</b> industrial(ly), industrious(ly)            | <b>qualify</b> (un)qualified, qualifying, qualification               |
| <b>commerce</b> commercial(ly)   | <b>machine</b> machinery                                   | <b>responsible</b> irresponsible, (ir)responsibly, (ir)responsibility |
| <b>dedicate</b> dedicated, dedication  | <b>manage</b> managing, management, manager                | <b>supervise</b> supervision, supervisor                              |
| <b>effect</b> (in)effective(ly)  | <b>meet</b> met, meeting                                   | <b>work</b> working, (un)workable, worker, works                      |
| <b>employ</b> (un)employed, (un)employable, (un)employment, employer, employee |  |   |

## Bare infinitive

arise  
awake  
be  
bear  
beat  
become  
begin  
bend  
bind  
bite  
bleed  
blow  
break  
bring  
build  
burn  
burst  
buy  
catch  
choose  
come  
cost  
creep  
cut  
deal  
dig  
do  
draw  
dream  
drink  
drive  
eat  
fall  
feed  
feel  
fight  
find  
fly  
forbid  
forget  
forgive  
freeze  
get  
give  
go  
grind  
grow  
hang  
have  
hear  
hide  
hit  
hold  
hurt  
keep  
kneel  
know  
lay  
lead  
learn  
leave  
lend  
let  
lie

## Past simple

arose  
awoke  
was, were  
bore  
beat  
became  
began  
bent  
bound  
bit  
bled  
blew  
broke  
brought  
built  
burnt / burned  
burst  
bought  
caught  
chose  
came  
cost  
crept  
cut  
dealt  
dug  
did  
drew  
dreamt / dreamed  
drank  
drove  
ate  
fell  
fed  
felt  
fought  
found  
flew  
forbad(e)  
forgot  
forgave  
froze  
got  
gave  
went  
ground  
grew  
hung / hanged  
had  
heard  
hid  
hit  
held  
hurt  
kept  
knelt  
knew  
laid  
led  
learnt / learned  
left  
lent  
let  
lay

## Past participle

arisen  
awoken  
been  
borne  
beaten  
become  
begun  
bent  
bound  
bitten  
bled  
blown  
broken  
brought  
built  
burnt / burned  
burst  
bought  
caught  
chosen  
come  
cost  
crept  
cut  
dealt  
dug  
done  
drawn  
dreamt / dreamed  
drunk  
driven  
eaten  
fallen  
fed  
felt  
fought  
found  
flown  
forbidden  
forgotten  
forgiven  
frozen  
got / gotten  
given  
gone / been  
ground  
grown  
hung / hanged  
had  
heard  
hidden  
hit  
held  
hurt  
kept  
knelt  
known  
laid  
led  
learnt / learned  
left  
lent  
let  
lain



**Bare infinitive**

light  
lose  
make  
mean  
meet  
pay  
put  
quit  
read  
ride  
ring  
rise  
run  
say  
see  
seek  
sell  
send  
set  
sew  
shake  
shine  
shoot  
show  
shrink  
shut  
sing  
sit  
sleep  
slide  
smell  
speak  
speed  
spend  
spill  
spin  
spit  
split  
spread  
spring  
stand  
steal  
stick  
sting  
strike  
swear  
sweep  
swim  
swing  
take  
teach  
tear  
tell  
think  
throw  
understand  
wake  
wear  
weep  
win  
wind  
write

**Past simple**

lit  
lost  
made  
meant  
met  
paid  
put  
quit  
read  
rode  
rang  
rose  
ran  
said  
saw  
sought  
sold  
sent  
set  
sewed  
shook  
shone  
shot  
showed  
shrank  
shut  
sang  
sat  
slept  
slid  
melt / smelled  
spoke  
sped / speeded  
spent  
spilt / spilled  
span / spun  
spat  
split  
spread  
sprang  
stood  
stole  
stuck  
stung  
struck  
swore  
swept  
swam  
swung  
took  
taught  
tore  
told  
thought  
threw  
understood  
woke  
wore  
wept  
won  
wound  
wrote

**Past participle**

lit  
lost  
made  
meant  
met  
paid  
put  
quit  
read  
ridden  
rung  
risen  
run  
said  
seen  
sought  
sold  
sent  
set  
sewn  
shaken  
shone  
shot  
shown  
shrunk  
shut  
sung  
sat  
slept  
slid  
melt / smelled  
spoken  
sped / speeded  
spent  
spilt / spilled  
spun  
spat  
split  
spread  
sprung  
stood  
stolen  
stuck  
stung  
struck  
sworn  
swept  
swum  
swung  
taken  
taught  
torn  
told  
thought  
thrown  
understood  
woken  
worn  
wept  
won  
wound  
written

## Verbs + full infinitive or -ing form with a change in meaning

Some verbs can be followed by the full infinitive or the -ing form. The choice depends on the meaning.

| Verb  | Meaning  | Example  |
|---|--|--|
| <b>remember</b> + full infinitive           | do something you are/were planning to do         | <i>I'm glad I <b>remembered to do</b> my homework.</i>   |
| <b>remember</b> + -ing                      | think of a past event                            | <i>She <b>remembers seeing</b> him leave an hour ago.</i>  |
| <b>forget</b> + full infinitive             | not do something you are/were planning to do     | <i>I <b>forgot to turn up</b> for my driving test yesterday. How silly!</i>  |
| <b>forget</b> + -ing                        | not be able to remember a past event             | <i>I'll never <b>forget taking</b> my driving test for the first time. It was awful!</i>   |
| <b>try</b> + full infinitive                | make an effort to achieve something              | <i>I'm really going to <b>try to pass</b> these exams.</i>   |
| <b>try</b> + -ing                           | do something as an experiment to solve a problem | <i>If you don't know what that word means, <b>try looking it up</b> in a dictionary.</i>   |
| <b>stop</b> + full infinitive               | interrupt an action to do something else         | <i>I was busy writing an essay, but I had to <b>stop to answer</b> the phone.</i>  |
| <b>stop</b> + -ing                          | stop an action                                   | <i>Please <b>stop talking</b>!</i>   |
| <b>go on</b> + full infinitive              | stop one action and start another                | <i>Jared attended Chichester Comprehensive and then <b>went on to study</b> philosophy at Cambridge.</i>                           |
| <b>go on</b> + -ing                         | continue   | <i>The kids <b>went on laughing</b> even after the teacher had told them to stop.</i>  |
| <b>learn / teach</b> + full infinitive      | learn/teach a skill                              | <i>I'd love to <b>learn to paint</b> well.</i>   |
| <b>learn / teach</b> + -ing                 | learn/teach a subject                            | <i>She <b>teaches painting</b> at a local adult education centre.</i>  |
| <b>like</b> + full infinitive               | be in the habit of; think it right to do         | <i>We <b>like to interview</b> candidates in person before offering them a place on the course.</i>                                |
| <b>like</b> + -ing                          | enjoy  | <i>Do you <b>like learning</b> foreign languages?</i>  |
| <b>mean</b> + full infinitive               | intend   | <i>I didn't <b>mean to cheat</b>. I just happened to see Helen's book.</i>   |
| <b>mean</b> + -ing                          | involve  | <i>Being at university often <b>means learning</b> to live on your own.</i>  |
| <b>regret</b> + full infinitive             | be sorry about giving someone bad news           | <i>We <b>regret to inform</b> you that your application has been rejected.</i>   |
| <b>regret</b> + -ing                        | be sorry about what (has) happened               | <i>I <b>regret leaving</b> school with no qualifications.</i>  |
| <b>consider / imagine</b> + full infinitive | believe; think something is/was                  | <i>Everyone <b>considers it to be</b> the best grammar book on the market.<br/>I <b>imagine him to be</b> a very good teacher.</i> |
| <b>consider / imagine</b> + -ing            | think about                                      | <i>I'm <b>considering going</b> to evening classes.<br/><b>Imagine being</b> a graduate!</i>                                       |

Different reporting verbs take different grammatical patterns. Some verbs can take more than one pattern.

**Pattern:** verb + noun

| Verbs:                 | Examples:  |
|------------------------|--|
| deny                   | Katie <b>denied the accusation</b> .                           |
| say                    | When Angie <b>said the price</b> , I couldn't believe it!      |
| suggest                | I <b>suggest the blue suit</b> for the wedding.                |
| tell (certain phrases) | Why don't you <b>tell that joke</b> about the merchant banker? |

**Pattern:** verb + *that* clause

| Verbs:  | Examples:   |
|---------|---|
| claim   | Katie <b>claimed (that)</b> she wasn't a shoplifter.        |
| deny    | Katie <b>denied (that)</b> she was a shoplifter.            |
| say     | Katie <b>said (that)</b> she wasn't a shoplifter.           |
| state   | Katie <b>stated (that)</b> she wasn't a shoplifter.         |
| suggest | The police <b>suggested (that)</b> Katie empty her pockets. |

**Pattern:** verb + *-ing*

| Verbs:  | Examples:  |
|---------|--|
| deny    | Katie <b>denied stealing</b> the chocolate biscuits.     |
| suggest | The police <b>suggested checking</b> the security video. |

**Pattern:** verb + full infinitive

| Verbs: | Examples:                                   |
|--------|---|
| agree  | Katie <b>agreed to empty</b> her pockets.   |
| claim  | Katie <b>claimed to be</b> innocent.        |
| refuse | The police <b>refused to believe</b> Katie. |

**Pattern:** verb + someone + full infinitive

| Verbs:  | Examples:   |
|---------|---|
| ask     | The police <b>asked Katie to empty</b> her pockets.       |
| beg     | Katie <b>begged the policewoman to believe</b> her.       |
| command | The judge <b>commanded Katie to replace</b> the biscuits. |
| order   | The judge <b>ordered Katie to replace</b> the biscuits.   |
| tell    | The judge <b>told Katie never to steal</b> again.         |

**Pattern:** verb ( + to + someone) + for + *-ing*

| Verb:     | Example:   |
|-----------|--|
| apologise | Katie <b>apologised (to everyone) for causing</b> so much trouble. |

**Pattern:** verb + someone + noun

| Verbs:                 | Examples:                                 |
|------------------------|---|
| ask                    | The judge <b>asked Katie a question</b> . |
| tell (certain phrases) | Katie <b>told the judge the truth</b> .   |

## Unit 2

|                      |  |                     |   |
|----------------------|--|---------------------|---|
| <b>voyage (n)</b>    | a long journey, especially on a ship: <i>It was a long way from London to New York by sea, but the voyage was quite relaxing.</i>                                    | <b>miss (v)</b>     | to be too late for something such as a train or bus: <i>I missed the last train home again.</i>                                 |
| <b>journey (n)</b>   | an occasion when you travel from one place to another, especially over a long distance: <i>We had a long journey ahead of us.</i>                                    | <b>lose (v)</b>     | to no longer have something: <i>Mike lost his job last year.</i>  |
| <b>trip (n)</b>      | an occasion when you go somewhere and come back again: <i>The whole family went on a trip to Florida.</i>  | <b>take (v)</b>     | to move or carry someone or something from one place to another: <i>What time do you take Amy to school?</i>                    |
| <b>travel (n)</b>    | the activity of travelling: <i>Foreign travel never really appealed to him until he retired.</i>   | <b>bring (v)</b>    | to take someone or something with you from one place to another: <i>Bring a coat in case it turns cold.</i>                     |
| <b>excursion (n)</b> | a short journey that you make for pleasure: <i>My grandmother often talks about going on excursions to the sea when she was a girl.</i>                              | <b>go (v)</b>       | to move or travel to a place that is away from where you are now: <i>We're planning to go to Spain this winter.</i>             |
| <b>view (n)</b>      | the things that you can see from a particular place: <i>We had a spectacular view of the mountains from our room.</i>  | <b>book (v)</b>     | to arrange to have or use something at a particular time in the future: <i>Shall I book a room for you?</i>                     |
| <b>sight (n)</b>     | a person or a thing that you see that has a particular feature: <i>Windmills are a common sight in this part of the country.</i>                                     | <b>keep (v)</b>     | to continue to have or own something: <i>We should keep this car and sell the other one.</i>                                    |
| <b>world (n)</b>     | the planet that we live on: <i>It's easy these days to communicate with people who live on the other side of the world.</i>  | <b>arrive (v)</b>   | to reach a place: <i>What time does your plane arrive?</i>  |
| <b>earth (n)</b>     | the land on which we live: <i>They felt the earth shake.</i>   | <b>reach (v)</b>    | to arrive somewhere: <i>We hoped to reach the camp before dark.</i>   |
| <b>area (n)</b>      | a part of a place or building: <i>Bus services in rural areas are not very good.</i>   | <b>live (v)</b>     | to have your home in a particular place: <i>Paris is a nice place to live.</i>  |
| <b>territory (n)</b> | an area of land that is controlled by a particular country, leader or army: <i>The French army invaded the Austrian territories of Piedmont and Lombardy.</i>        | <b>stay (v)</b>     | to live or remain in a place for a while as a guest or visitor: <i>How long is he planning to stay with you?</i>                |
| <b>season (n)</b>    | one of the four periods into which the year is divided according to the weather: <i>She likes to paint the changing seasons in the garden.</i>                       | <b>border (n)</b>   | the official line that separates two countries or regions: <i>Thousands of refugees were fleeing across the border.</i>         |
| <b>period (n)</b>    | an amount of time: <i>The long dry period ended with heavy rain.</i>   | <b>edge (n)</b>     | the part of something that is furthest from its centre: <i>Victoria was sitting on the edge of the bed.</i>                     |
| <b>fare (n)</b>      | the money that you pay for a journey: <i>The fare from York to Leeds has gone up.</i>  | <b>line (n)</b>     | a long thin mark on the surface of something: <i>Draw a straight line.</i>  |
| <b>ticket (n)</b>    | a piece of paper that shows that you have paid to do something such as travel on a train, bus, plane, etc: <i>We'll send your tickets a week before your flight.</i> | <b>length (n)</b>   | a measurement of how long something is in size: <i>The boat was 16 feet in length.</i>  |
| <b>fee (n)</b>       | an amount of money that you pay to be allowed to do something such as join an organisation: <i>The gallery charges a small entrance fee.</i>                         | <b>distance (n)</b> | the amount of space between two people or things: <i>They started to walk the short distance to the camp.</i>                   |
|                      |  | <b>guide (v)</b>    | to show someone where to go by going with them: <i>He guided them through the forest.</i>                                       |
|                      |  | <b>lead (v)</b>     | to take someone to a place by going there with them, usually in front of them: <i>The estate agent led us into the kitchen.</i> |
|                      |  | <b>native (adj)</b> | living in a particular country or area since birth: <i>My wife's a native New Yorker, but I'm from Atlanta.</i>                 |

**home town (n)** the city or town where you lived as a child: *I live in Washington, but my home town is Denver, Colorado.*

## Unit 4

**pitch (n)** a flat area of ground that is used for playing sports on: *Hundreds of fans invaded the pitch at the end of the game.*

**track (n)** a piece of ground that is used for running or racing: *The cars have to go round the track eighteen times.*

**court (n)** an area marked with lines where some sports are played, including tennis and basketball: *I'll meet you at the tennis court!*

**course (n)** an area where a race or sport takes place: *It's one of the most challenging golf courses in the country.*

**ring (n)** a raised area that is surrounded by ropes where people take part in boxing or wrestling: *The boxers are just about to enter the ring.*

**rink (n)** a large flat area where people go to skate: *Jan fell over on the ice rink and hurt her knee.*

**win (v)** to defeat everyone else by being the best, or by finishing first in a competition: *Who won the race?*

**beat (v)** to defeat someone in a game, competition, election or battle: *England needed to beat Germany to get to the final.*

**score (v)** to get a point in a game or sport: *No one scored in the first half.*

**play (n)** a piece of writing that is intended to be performed by actors in a theatre or on television or the radio: *The school's going to put on a play this Christmas.*

**game (n)** an activity that you take part in for fun, usually one that has rules: *Monopoly is a game for all the family.*

**spectator (n)** someone who watches a public activity or event: *The spectators cheered as the two teams came onto the court for the final.*

**viewer (n)** someone who watches television programmes: *A number of viewers have written in to complain about last week's programme.*

**umpire (n)** someone whose job is to make sure that players obey the rules in some sports, for example tennis, baseball and cricket: *I hate it when tennis players argue with the umpire.*

**referee (n)** someone whose job is to make sure that players in a game obey the rules: *The referee blew the whistle and the most important football match of my life began.*

**final (n)** the last game, race, etc in a competition, that decides who wins the whole competition: *We played well throughout the whole tournament, but then lost in the final to Willsborough.*

**finale (n)** the last part of a performance with the most exciting music and dancing: *Everyone in the cast comes on stage and sings for the finale.*

**end (n)** the time when a situation or an event stops: *Are you going to stay till the end of the game?*

**ending (n)** the way in which a story, film or play ends: *Children usually prefer books with a happy ending.*

**bat (n)** a wooden object used for hitting the ball in games such as baseball, cricket and table tennis: *A good cricket bat can be extremely expensive.*

**stick (n)** a long thin piece of wood that is used for hitting or carrying something in a sport: *I'm not very happy with my hockey stick.*

**rod (n)** a long thin bar or stick made of metal, plastic or wood: *We got Celia a fishing rod for her birthday.*

**racket (n)** an object used for hitting the ball in games such as tennis: *Can I borrow your tennis racket?*

**amateur (adj)** done for pleasure instead of as a job: *I'm interested in amateur photography, but I'd never want to be a professional photographer.*

**professional (adj)** playing a sport or taking part in an activity as a job rather than for enjoyment: *He became a professional footballer at the age of eighteen.*

**sport (n)** sports in general: *The school is keen to involve more young people in sport.*

**athletics (n)** sports such as running, throwing and jumping: *I love watching athletics, particularly the long jump and the javelin.*

**interval (n)** a short break between the parts of something such as a play or concert: *The play was so boring that we walked out during the interval!*

**half time (n)** in football and some other team sports, a period of rest between the two halves of a match: *The teams are going to swap ends at half time, so*



|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
|                       | <i>Coventry will be playing uphill in the second half.</i>   |
| <b>draw (v)</b>       | if two teams or opponents draw, or if they draw a match, they both have the same score, so that neither wins: <i>They drew 1-1 with Manchester United last week.</i> |
| <b>equal (v)</b>      | to be as good as someone or something else: <i>She equalled the record with a time of 27.69 seconds.</i>   |
| <b>competitor (n)</b> | someone who takes part in a competition: <i>There were over 5,000 competitors in the marathon last year!</i>   |
| <b>opponent (n)</b>   | someone who is competing against you: <i>His opponent received only 36 per cent of the vote.</i>   |

## Unit 6

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <b>artificial (adj)</b> | not natural or real, but made by people: <i>The growers use both natural and artificial light.</i>                               |
| <b>false (adj)</b>      | made to look like something real: <i>I realised that the man was wearing a false beard.</i>                                      |
| <b>natural (adj)</b>    | existing in nature, and not produced by people: <i>This cloth is made from natural fibres.</i>                                   |
| <b>physical (adj)</b>   | real and able to be seen, touched or felt: <i>There was no physical evidence to connect Whitman with the crime.</i>              |
| <b>true (adj)</b>       | based on facts or on things that really happened: <i>The film is based on a true story.</i>                                      |
| <b>accurate (adj)</b>   | correct in every detail and without any mistakes: <i>We need to get an accurate estimate of what the new building will cost.</i> |
| <b>method (n)</b>       | a way of doing something, especially a planned or established way: <i>We developed new methods of pollution control.</i>         |
| <b>way (n)</b>          | a method for doing something: <i>There are so many delicious ways you can prepare chicken.</i>                                   |
| <b>engine (n)</b>       | the part of a vehicle that makes it move: <i>There was a problem with the engine, so we took the car to the garage.</i>          |
| <b>machine (n)</b>      | a piece of equipment with moving parts that does a particular job: <i>Sue showed him how to operate the washing machine.</i>     |
| <b>motor (n)</b>        | the part of a machine or vehicle that makes it work: <i>The pump is powered by an electric motor.</i>                            |
| <b>aim (n)</b>          | the thing that you hope to achieve by doing something: <i>My main aim on this course is to gain confidence.</i>                  |

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <b>cause (n)</b>        | an event, thing or person that makes something happen: <i>The cause of death was found to be a heart attack.</i>   |
| <b>reason (n)</b>       | a fact, situation or intention that explains why something happened, why someone did something or why something is true: <i>The police asked her the reason for her visit.</i> |
| <b>estimate (v)</b>     | to guess or calculate an amount or value by using available information: <i>It is impossible to estimate how many of the residents were affected.</i>                          |
| <b>calculate (v)</b>    | to discover a number or amount by using mathematics: <i>He calculates that the proposal would cost £4 million.</i>   |
| <b>electric (adj)</b>   | using or relating to electricity: <i>I've just got a new electric toothbrush.</i>  |
| <b>electronic (adj)</b> | using electricity and extremely small electrical parts, such as microchips: <i>Our maths teacher said that we're allowed to use electronic calculators in the exam.</i>        |
| <b>invent (v)</b>       | to design or create something that did not exist before: <i>Alfred Nobel invented dynamite.</i>  |
| <b>discover (v)</b>     | to find something that was hidden or that no one knew about before: <i>William Herschel discovered Uranus in 1781.</i>   |
| <b>research (n)</b>     | the detailed study of something in order to discover new facts: <i>He did some research into the causes of lung cancer.</i>  |
| <b>experiment (n)</b>   | a scientific test to find out what happens to someone or something in particular conditions: <i>Researchers now need to conduct further experiments.</i>                       |
| <b>progress (n)</b>     | the process of developing or improving: <i>Keep me informed about the progress of the project.</i>   |
| <b>development (n)</b>  | change, growth or improvement over a period of time: <i>The development in the country's economy means that more people are able to buy their own homes.</i>                   |
| <b>modern (adj)</b>     | relating to or belonging to the present time: <i>Modern offices are usually full of computers.</i>   |
| <b>new (adj)</b>        | recently made, invented or developed: <i>They are going to build a new office block here.</i>  |
| <b>industry (n)</b>     | all the businesses involved in producing a particular type of goods or services: <i>The new tax will affect everyone in the fishing industry.</i>                              |
| <b>factory (n)</b>      | a building where large quantities of goods are produced using machines: <i>She works in a factory.</i>   |



|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <b>award (n)</b>        | a prize that is given to someone who has achieved something: <i>She won the Player of the Year award.</i>  |
| <b>reward (n)</b>       | something good that happens or that you receive because of something that you have done: <i>You deserve a day off as a reward for working so hard.</i> |
| <b>take place (phr)</b> | to happen: <i>The Olympics take place every four years.</i>  |
| <b>occur (v)</b>        | to happen: <i>The police said that the accident occurred at about 4.30 pm.</i>   |

## Unit 8

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>deny (v)</b>      | to say that something is not true: <i>A spokesman denied that the company had acted irresponsibly.</i>   |
| <b>refuse (v)</b>    | to say that you will not do or accept something, or will not let someone do something: <i>I asked him to apologise, but he refused.</i>  |
| <b>agree (v)</b>     | to have the same opinion as someone else: <i>Doreen thought that the house was too small, and Jim agreed.</i>  |
| <b>accept (v)</b>    | to recognise that something is true, fair or right: <i>Most scientists accept that climate change is linked to pollution.</i>  |
| <b>headline (n)</b>  | the title of a newspaper story, printed in large letters: <i>The whole of the front page of the paper was taken up with the headline 'YOU LIAR!'.</i>  |
| <b>heading (n)</b>   | the title at the top of a page or piece of writing: <i>If you look at the heading, it'll tell you what the paragraph is about.</i>   |
| <b>feature (n)</b>   | a newspaper or magazine article, or a part of a television or radio programme that concentrates on a particular subject: <i>This week we've got a special feature on new children's books.</i> |
| <b>article (n)</b>   | a piece of writing in a newspaper or magazine: <i>He has written several articles for 'The Times.'</i>   |
| <b>talk show (n)</b> | a television or radio programme in which famous people talk about themselves and their work: <i>Did you see Johnny Depp on that talk show last night?</i>                                      |
| <b>quiz show (n)</b> | a television or radio programme in which people answer questions in order to win prizes: <i>Your general knowledge is very good; maybe you should go on a quiz show.</i>                       |
| <b>game show (n)</b> | a television programme in which people play games or answer questions in order to win prizes: <i>Bruce Forsythe used to host a game show called 'The Generation Game'.</i>                     |

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| <b>announcer (n)</b>   | someone whose job is to give information about television or radio programmes between other programmes: <i>The announcer's just said that 'Big Brother' is not going to be on tonight after all as they're showing a football match instead.</i> |
| <b>commentator (n)</b> | someone whose job is to give a description of an event on television or radio as it happens: <i>I'd love to be a sports commentator, but I don't think I can talk quickly enough!</i>  |
| <b>tabloid (n)</b>     | a newspaper that has small pages and not much serious news: <i>I don't know why you waste your money on that tabloid. It's just full of gossip about minor celebrities!</i>  |
| <b>broadsheet (n)</b>  | a serious type of newspaper that is printed on large sheets of paper: <i>'The Daily Telegraph' and 'The Guardian' are both examples of broadsheets.</i>  |
| <b>journalist (n)</b>  | someone whose job is to report the news for a newspaper, magazine, radio programme or television programme: <i>Enid works as a journalist for the local newspaper.</i>   |
| <b>columnist (n)</b>   | a journalist who writes a regular series of articles for a particular newspaper or magazine: <i>As a columnist, I'm allowed to express my opinion in ways that other journalists are often not allowed to.</i>                                   |
| <b>press (n)</b>       | newspapers and news magazines, or the journalists who work on them: <i>She has been criticised in the press for not speaking out on this issue.</i>  |
| <b>media (n)</b>       | radio, television, newspapers, the internet and magazines, considered as a group: <i>The story has been widely reported in the media.</i>  |
| <b>program (n)</b>     | 1. a series of instructions that makes a computer do something: <i>I'm thinking of getting a new word processing program for my laptop.</i><br>2. the American spelling of 'programme'   |
| <b>programme (n)</b>   | a television or radio broadcast: <i>More people watch the news than any other programme.</i>   |
| <b>channel (n)</b>     | a television station and the programmes that it broadcasts: <i>What's on the other channel?</i>  |
| <b>broadcast (n)</b>   | a programme that is broadcast: <i>We usually watch Channel 5's main news broadcast in the evening.</i>   |
| <b>bulletin (n)</b>    | a short news broadcast: <i>There's a two-minute news bulletin on at eleven o'clock.</i>  |

**newsflash (n)** a short broadcast of an important piece of news in the middle of a television or radio programme: *We interrupt this programme to bring you a newsflash.*

## Unit 10

**relationship (n)** the way in which two or more people or groups behave towards each other: *What was your relationship with your mother like?*

**connection (n)** a relationship between things or people: *Some journalists are saying that there's a connection between the criminal and the bank manager.*

**blame (n)** responsibility for an accident, problem or bad situation: *Why do I always get the blame for everything?*

**fault (n)** the fact of being responsible for a bad or unpleasant situation: *It's my fault – I forgot to give him the message.*

**old (adj)** something that is old has existed or been used for a long time: *I'm meeting an old friend for lunch.*

**ancient (adj)** relating to a period of history a very long time ago: *The ancient Egyptians built pyramids for the dead bodies of the kings.*

**crowd (n)** a large number of people in the same place: *The boys disappeared into the crowd.*

**audience (n)** the people who watch or listen to a performance: *His jokes offended many people in the audience.*

**enjoy (v)** to get pleasure from something: *Did you enjoy your meal?*

**please (v)** to make someone feel happy and satisfied: *He'll do anything to please her.*

**support (v)** to provide someone with the money, food, shelter or other things that they need in order to live: *How can we support our families on such low wages?*

**assist (v)** to help someone or something: *Her job is to assist the head chef.*

**kind (adj)** behaving in a way that shows you care about other people and want to help them: *Thank you, Mark, you've been very kind.*

**polite (adj)** behaving towards other people in a pleasant way that follows all the usual rules of society: *It's not polite to talk with your mouth full of food.*

**sympathetic (adj)** willing to understand someone's problems and help them: *You're not being very sympathetic.*

**likeable (adj)** pleasant, friendly and easy to like: *I've always found Bill to be a very likeable person.*

**nervous (adj)** feeling excited and worried, or slightly afraid: *Driving on mountain roads always makes me nervous.*

**bad-tempered (adj)** made annoyed or angry very easily: *I don't like our new history teacher – she's so bad-tempered!*

**sensitive (adj)** likely to become upset very easily: *Paul was always a very sensitive little boy.*

**sensible (adj)** reasonable and practical: *This seems to be a sensible way of dealing with the problem.*

**company (n)** the activity of being with other people: *I thought you might want some company tonight.*

**group (n)** several people or things that are together or that are related to each other in some way: *Why don't you join the local drama group?*

**popular (adj)** liked by many people: *Jenny is one of the most popular girls in the school.*

**famous (adj)** if someone or something is famous, a lot of people know their name or have heard about them: *He dreamt of becoming a famous footballer.*

**typical (adj)** behaving in a way that is usual for a particular person: *She responded with typical enthusiasm.*

**usual (adj)** typical of what happens in most situations, or of what people do in most situations: *She gave us her usual polite smile.*

**ordinary (adj)** normal or average, and not unusual or special: *It was just an ordinary Saturday morning.*

**close (adj)** related to you directly, for example by being your parent, child, brother or sister: *All my close relatives live in Oxford.*

**near (adj)** close to someone or something: *A group of students were standing near the entrance.*

**unknown (adj)** if something is unknown, people do not know about it or do not know what it is: *For some unknown reason, the plane landed at the wrong airport.*

**infamous (adj)** well known for something bad: *Al Capone was an infamous gangster.*

## Unit 12

**proof (n)** information or evidence that shows that something is definitely true: *We were unable to establish proof of her innocence.*

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|----------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>evidence (n)</b>  | facts, statements or objects that help to prove whether someone has committed a crime: <i>The police didn't have enough evidence to convict him.</i>                                     | <b>persecute (v)</b>           | to treat someone very badly because of their race, religion or political beliefs: <i>A large number of Catholics were persecuted during the war.</i>                           |
| <b>suspect (v)</b>   | to believe that something is true: <i>Police suspected that she had some connection with the robbery.</i>  | <b>capital punishment (n)</b>  | the punishment of legally killing someone who has committed a serious crime: <i>They still have capital punishment in the USA.</i>   |
| <b>arrest (v)</b>    | if the police arrest someone, they take that person to a police station because they think that he or she has committed a crime: <i>He was arrested for possession of illegal drugs.</i> | <b>corporal punishment (n)</b> | punishment that consists of hitting someone: <i>When I was at school, corporal punishment was common.</i>  |
| <b>charge (v)</b>    | to accuse someone of committing a crime: <i>The police have charged him with murder.</i>   | <b>robber (n)</b>              | someone who steals money or property: <i>Why do they always glamorise bank robbers in movies?</i>  |
| <b>suspect (n)</b>   | someone who might have committed a crime: <i>Have the police interviewed any suspects yet?</i>   | <b>burglar (n)</b>             | someone who enters a building illegally in order to steal things: <i>Burglars broke into our office last night and stole all the telephones.</i>                               |
| <b>accused (n)</b>   | someone who is accused of a crime in a court of law: <i>The accused told the judge that he was not guilty.</i>   | <b>thief (n)</b>               | someone who steals something: <i>How dare you accuse me of being a thief; I've never stolen anything in my life!</i>   |
| <b>decision (n)</b>  | a choice that you make after you have thought carefully about something: <i>The committee will make a decision by the end of the week.</i>   | <b>vandal (n)</b>              | someone who deliberately damages or destroys things, especially public property: <i>Vandals have broken the shop window outside our house again.</i>                           |
| <b>verdict (n)</b>   | an official judgment made in a court: <i>The jury took 16 hours to reach a verdict.</i>  | <b>hooligan (n)</b>            | someone who is noisy or violent in public places: <i>Football hooligans caused a lot of damage to the stadium.</i>   |
| <b>commit (v)</b>    | to do something that is illegal or morally wrong: <i>The study aims to find out what makes people commit crimes.</i>   | <b>sentence (v)</b>            | if a judge sentences someone, they officially say what that person's punishment will be: <i>He was sentenced to 15 years in prison.</i>  |
| <b>break (v)</b>     | to fail to obey a rule or law: <i>Students who break these rules will be punished.</i>   | <b>imprison (v)</b>            | to put someone in a prison, or to keep them in a place that they cannot escape from: <i>He had been imprisoned for fifteen years before he managed to prove his innocence.</i> |
| <b>rule (n)</b>      | a statement that explains what you can or cannot do in a particular situation: <i>You can't do that, it's against the rules!</i>   | <b>innocent (adj)</b>          | not guilty of a crime or anything bad: <i>Under the law, everyone is considered innocent until proved guilty.</i>  |
| <b>law (n)</b>       | the system of rules that must be obeyed in society: <i>Failing to declare any extra income is against the law.</i>   | <b>guilty (adj)</b>            | someone who is guilty has committed a crime or has done something wrong: <i>Patrick knew that he was guilty of lying.</i>  |
| <b>justice (n)</b>   | treatment of people that is fair and morally right: <i>Victims are calling for justice.</i>  | <b>witness (n)</b>             | someone who sees a crime, accident or other event happen: <i>Witnesses reported hearing two gunshots.</i>  |
| <b>right (n)</b>     | something that you are morally or legally allowed to do or have: <i>We are fighting for workers' rights.</i>   | <b>bystander (n)</b>           | someone who sees an event happen, but who is not directly involved in it: <i>The car crashed into the wall, nearly hitting two bystanders.</i>                                 |
| <b>judge (n)</b>     | someone whose job is to make decisions in a court of law: <i>The judge sentenced her to ninety days in prison.</i>   | <b>lawyer (n)</b>              | someone whose profession is to provide people with legal advice and services: <i>Mayer's lawyer spoke to the press today.</i>  |
| <b>jury (n)</b>      | a group of members of the public who decide whether someone is guilty in a court case: <i>The jury found him guilty.</i>   |                                |  |
| <b>prosecute (v)</b> | to officially accuse someone of a crime and ask a court of law to judge them: <i>My neighbour is being prosecuted for driving without a valid licence.</i>                               |                                |  |

## Unit 14

|                         |   |
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| <b>solicitor (n)</b>    | in the UK, a lawyer who gives legal advice, writes legal contracts, and represents people in the lower courts of law: <i>You'll be hearing from my solicitor.</i> |
| <b>prescription (n)</b> | a piece of paper that a doctor gives you that says what type of medicine you need: <i>The drug is only available on prescription.</i>                             |
| <b>recipe (n)</b>       | a set of instructions for cooking or preparing a particular food: <i>You must give me the recipe for this apple pie!</i>  |
| <b>operation (n)</b>    | the process of cutting into someone's body for medical reasons: <i>She may need an operation on her knee.</i>   |
| <b>surgery (n)</b>      | medical treatment in which a doctor cuts open someone's body: <i>I'm afraid you're going to need surgery on your hand.</i>  |
| <b>sore (adj)</b>       | painful and uncomfortable, usually as a result of an injury, infection or too much exercise: <i>I always feel stiff and sore after gardening.</i>                 |
| <b>hurt (v)</b>         | to feel pain somewhere in your body: <i>Fred's knees hurt after skiing all day.</i>   |
| <b>pain (n)</b>         | a bad feeling in part of your body when you are hurt or become ill: <i>An old injury was causing him intense pain.</i>  |
| <b>illness (n)</b>      | a particular disease, or a period of being ill: <i>Mike's illness meant that he missed almost two months of school.</i>   |
| <b>disease (n)</b>      | an illness that affects people, animals or plants: <i>Studies have revealed that vegetarians suffer less from heart disease.</i>                                  |
| <b>injured (adj)</b>    | hurt in an accident or attack: <i>The injured man was taken to hospital.</i>  |
| <b>damaged (adj)</b>    | harmed physically: <i>After the explosion, people were warned to keep away from the damaged buildings.</i>  |
| <b>thin (adj)</b>       | someone who is thin has very little fat on their body: <i>Charles was thin and very tall.</i>   |
| <b>slim (adj)</b>       | thin in an attractive way: <i>She had a slim, youthful figure.</i>  |
| <b>remedy (n)</b>       | a cure for pain or for a minor illness: <i>I know a really good herbal remedy for headaches.</i>  |
| <b>cure (n)</b>         | a medicine or treatment that makes someone who is ill become healthy: <i>Doctors say there are several possible cures.</i>  |

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| <b>therapy (n)</b>     | a form of treatment for an illness or medical condition: <i>Since the accident, Tina's been having therapy to help her walk again.</i>                          |
| <b>effect (n)</b>      | a change that is produced in one person or thing by another: <i>Scientists are studying the chemical's effects on the environment.</i>                          |
| <b>result (n)</b>      | something that is caused directly by something else: <i>He said the argument was the result of a misunderstanding.</i>  |
| <b>healthy (adj)</b>   | physically strong and not ill: <i>I feel very healthy at the moment.</i>  |
| <b>fit (adj)</b>       | healthy, strong and able to do physical exercise: <i>Running around after the kids keeps me fit.</i>  |
| <b>examine (v)</b>     | to look at something or someone carefully: <i>She opened the suitcase and examined the contents.</i>  |
| <b>investigate (v)</b> | to try to find out all the facts about something in order to learn the truth about it: <i>We sent a reporter to investigate the rumour.</i>                     |
| <b>infection (n)</b>   | the process of becoming infected with a disease: <i>There are ways to reduce your risk of infection.</i>  |
| <b>pollution (n)</b>   | chemicals and other substances that have a harmful effect on air, water or land: <i>The agency is responsible for controlling air pollution.</i>                |
| <b>plaster (n)</b>     | a thin piece of cloth or plastic that sticks to your skin to cover a cut: <i>Do you know where the plasters are? I've cut my finger.</i>                        |
| <b>bandage (n)</b>     | a long thin piece of cloth that you wrap around an injured part of your body: <i>The doctor carefully removed the bandage to have a look at my injured arm.</i> |
| <b>ward (n)</b>        | a large room in a hospital with beds for people to stay in: <i>When I was in hospital, I was put on a ward with ten other children.</i>                         |
| <b>clinic (n)</b>      | a place where people go to receive a particular type of medical treatment or advice: <i>My doctor sent me to an eye clinic to see a specialist.</i>             |
| <b>dose (n)</b>        | a particular amount of a drug or medicine that has been measured so that you can take it: <i>The dose for children is two tablets, three times a day.</i>       |
| <b>fix (n)</b>         | an amount of a drug that someone feels that they need to take regularly: <i>Many addicts steal in order to pay for their daily fix.</i>                         |



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| <b>fever (n)</b>   | a medical condition in which the temperature of your body is very high: <i>Mrs Connors called the doctor in the middle of the night because Jenny had a fever.</i>                          |
| <b>rash (n)</b>    | an area of small red spots on your skin that is caused by an illness or a reaction to something: <i>I think I'm allergic to that new washing powder because I've got a rash on my legs.</i> |
| <b>Unit 16</b>     |   |
| <b>chop (v)</b>    | to cut something such as food or wood into pieces: <i>Chop the meat into small cubes.</i>   |
| <b>slice (v)</b>   | to cut something into flat pieces: <i>I'll slice some bread.</i>  |
| <b>grate (v)</b>   | to rub food against a grater in order to cut it into small pieces: <i>Could you grate some cheese, please?</i>  |
| <b>bake (v)</b>    | to cook food such as bread and cakes in an oven: <i>She baked me a cake for my birthday.</i>  |
| <b>grill (v)</b>   | to cook something by putting it close to great heat above or below it: <i>Do you want to grill the sausages or fry them?</i>  |
| <b>fry (v)</b>     | to cook food in hot oil or fat, or to be cooked in this way: <i>Heat the oil in a large pan and fry the onion and garlic for 5 minutes.</i>   |
| <b>roast (v)</b>   | to cook meat or vegetables in an oven: <i>Roast the potatoes next to the chicken.</i>   |
| <b>boil (v)</b>    | to cook something in boiling water, or to be cooked in this way: <i>How long does it take to boil an egg?</i>   |
| <b>cook (n)</b>    | someone who cooks food, either as their job or for pleasure: <i>Jane's a very good cook.</i>  |
| <b>cooker (n)</b>  | a large piece of kitchen equipment that you use for cooking food. It usually includes an oven and a hob: <i>We bought a new electric cooker last week.</i>                                  |
| <b>chef (n)</b>    | someone whose job is to cook food in a restaurant: <i>Uri works as a chef in a big restaurant in Utrecht.</i>   |
| <b>oven (n)</b>    | a large piece of equipment in a kitchen that you cook food in: <i>Preheat the oven to 220°C, Gas mark 7.</i>  |
| <b>grill (n)</b>   | the part of a cooker where food is cooked under great heat: <i>Can you put the sausages under the grill?</i>  |
| <b>hob (n)</b>     | the top part of a cooker that you put pans on: <i>Put the pan on the hob and heat gently.</i>   |
| <b>kitchen (n)</b> | a room where you prepare and cook food, and wash dishes: <i>We sometimes</i>  |

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
|                       | <i>eat in the kitchen.</i>   |
| <b>cuisine (n)</b>    | a particular style of cooking: <i>I love Thai cuisine.</i>   |
| <b>lunch (n)</b>      | a meal that you eat in the middle of the day: <i>I'll get a sandwich for lunch.</i>  |
| <b>dinner (n)</b>     | the main meal of the day, usually eaten in the evening: <i>I haven't had dinner yet.</i>   |
| <b>plate (n)</b>      | a flat round dish that you put food on: <i>Let's put all the sandwiches on one plate.</i>  |
| <b>bowl (n)</b>       | a round container that you use for eating, serving or preparing food: <i>In a large bowl, mix together the eggs, sugar and butter.</i>   |
| <b>saucer (n)</b>     | a small round flat dish that you put a cup on: <i>I bought some matching cups and saucers.</i>   |
| <b>dish (n)</b>       | food that has been prepared and cooked in a particular way: <i>Do you have any vegetarian dishes?</i>  |
| <b>vegetable (n)</b>  | a part of a plant used as food, for example a potato, bean or cabbage: <i>We grow all our own vegetables.</i>  |
| <b>vegetarian (n)</b> | someone who chooses not to eat meat or fish: <i>My sister has been a vegetarian for ten years.</i>   |
| <b>vegan (n)</b>      | someone who chooses not to eat anything made from animals or fish, including eggs, milk and cheese: <i>It must be quite difficult going to restaurants if you're a vegan.</i>  |
| <b>fast food (n)</b>  | food that is made and served very quickly, and that you can take away with you: <i>Many people think that fast food like hamburgers is unhealthy.</i>                          |
| <b>takeaway (n)</b>   | a meal that you buy in a restaurant and take home to eat: <i>Let's get a Chinese takeaway on the way home.</i>   |
| <b>kettle (n)</b>     | a container that is used for boiling water: <i>Put the kettle on!</i>  |
| <b>teapot (n)</b>     | a container with a handle and a spout (=small tube for pouring) that you use for making and pouring tea: <i>Put three teabags in the teapot and pour in the boiling water.</i> |
| <b>freezer (n)</b>    | a large piece of electrical equipment that is used for freezing food: <i>I'll put the ice cream in the freezer.</i>  |
| <b>fridge (n)</b>     | a piece of equipment that is used for storing food at low temperatures: <i>Could you get the milk out of the fridge, please?</i>   |
| <b>frozen (adj)</b>   | preserved by being made extremely cold and stored at a very low temperature: <i>I usually buy frozen vegetables.</i>   |

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| <b>freezing (adj)</b>  | very cold: <i>It's absolutely freezing in here!</i>  |
| <b>mix (v)</b>         | to combine two or more substances so that they become a single substance: <i>Mix the flour with the eggs and butter.</i> |
| <b>stir (v)</b>        | to move food or a liquid around using a spoon or other object: <i>Stir the sauce gently over a low heat.</i>             |
| <b>whisk (v)</b>       | to mix something such as eggs or cream using a whisk or a fork: <i>Whisk the eggs for two or three minutes.</i>          |
| <b>soft drink (n)</b>  | a cold drink that does not contain any alcohol: <i>If you'd like a soft drink, we've got some orange juice.</i>          |
| <b>fizzy drink (n)</b> | a fizzy drink is a sweet drink without alcohol that has bubbles: <i>I don't like fizzy drinks like lemonade.</i>         |
| <b>menu (n)</b>        | a list of the food that is available in a restaurant: <i>Do you see anything you like on the menu?</i>                   |
| <b>catalogue (n)</b>   | a book that contains pictures of things that you can buy: <i>Alan bought his jeans from a mail order catalogue.</i>      |

## Unit 18

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| <b>take (v)</b>          | to perform an action: <i>I decided to take the exam, even though I knew I was going to fail.</i>   |
| <b>pass (v)</b>          | to be successful in an examination or test, by achieving a satisfactory standard: <i>Do you think you'll pass?</i>   |
| <b>read (v)</b>          | to look at and understand words in a letter, book, newspaper, etc: <i>I read a few chapters every night.</i>   |
| <b>study (v)</b>         | to do work such as reading and homework: <i>You need to study hard if you want to pass.</i>  |
| <b>test (n)</b>          | a set of written or spoken questions that is used for finding out how much someone knows about a subject: <i>Did you get a good mark in your physics test?</i>     |
| <b>exam (n)</b>          | an important test of your knowledge, especially one that you take at school or university: <i>I'm taking the exam in June.</i>                                     |
| <b>primary (adj)</b>     | relating to the education of children between the ages of about five and eleven: <i>I really didn't want to leave my primary school.</i>                           |
| <b>secondary (adj)</b>   | relating to the education of children between the ages of 11 and 16 or 18: <i>Once Ian went to secondary school, he really developed a lot of self-confidence.</i> |
| <b>high school (adj)</b> | in the UK, a school for children between the ages of 11 and 18; in the US, a school for children between the ages of 14 and 18: <i>I hated high school</i>         |

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|                           | <i>because everyone was worried about being popular.</i>  |
| <b>colleague (n)</b>      | someone who works in the same organisation or department as you: <i>Friends and colleagues will remember him with affection.</i>  |
| <b>classmate (n)</b>      | someone who is in your class at school: <i>I get on well with all my classmates.</i>  |
| <b>prefect (n)</b>        | in some schools in the UK, an older student who controls the activities of younger students and helps them to obey the rules: <i>At our school, the headmaster chooses the prefects at the start of each academic year.</i> |
| <b>pupil (n)</b>          | someone who goes to school or who has lessons in a particular subject: <i>All the pupils stood up as the head teacher entered the room.</i>   |
| <b>student (n)</b>        | someone who goes to a university, college or school: <i>Jennifer is one of my best students.</i>  |
| <b>qualifications (n)</b> | something such as a degree or a diploma that you get when you successfully finish a course of study: <i>Simon left school with no qualifications.</i>   |
| <b>qualities (n)</b>      | positive features of a person's character: <i>What qualities do you most admire in others?</i>  |
| <b>count (v)</b>          | to calculate how many people or things there are in a group: <i>All the votes have been counted.</i>  |
| <b>measure (v)</b>        | to find the exact size, amount, speed or rate of something: <i>We measured from the back of the house to the fence.</i>   |
| <b>degree (n)</b>         | a course of study at a university, or the qualification that you get after completing the course: <i>She's doing a degree at Exeter University.</i>   |
| <b>certificate (n)</b>    | an official document that proves that you have passed an examination or have successfully completed a course: <i>Doctors often put their certificates up in their offices to show that they are qualified.</i>              |
| <b>results (n)</b>        | the mark that a student gets in an examination: <i>You should get your exam results next week.</i>  |
| <b>speak (v)</b>          | to be able to talk in a particular language: <i>Do you speak Chinese?</i>   |
| <b>talk (v)</b>           | to speak, or to have a conversation: <i>Can their baby talk yet?</i>  |
| <b>lesson (n)</b>         | a period of time in which students are taught about a subject in school: <i>Don't forget to bring your books to Monday's lesson.</i>  |



|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>subject (n)</b>   | something that you learn or teach in a school, for example English, mathematics or biology: <i>I prefer science subjects, like physics and biology, to arts subjects.</i> |
| <b>achieve (v)</b>   | to succeed in doing or having something: <i>We have achieved what we set out to do.</i>   |
| <b>reach (v)</b>     | to get to a particular point in time, or to a particular stage in a process: <i>The children have reached the age when they want more privacy.</i>                        |
| <b>task (n)</b>      | something that you have to do, often something that is difficult or unpleasant: <i>Ken began the difficult task of organising the information.</i>                        |
| <b>effort (n)</b>    | physical or mental energy needed to do something: <i>Writing a book takes a lot of time and effort.</i>   |
| <b>know (v)</b>      | to be familiar with someone or something, for example because you have met someone before or been to a place before: <i>Do you know Terry Davis?</i>                      |
| <b>recognise (v)</b> | to know someone or something because you have seen, heard or met them before: <i>I recognised the house from your description.</i>  |
| <b>teach (v)</b>     | to help students to learn something in a school, college or university by giving lessons: <i>She teaches children with learning difficulties.</i>                         |
| <b>learn (v)</b>     | to gain knowledge or experience of something, for example by being taught: <i>What did you learn at school today?</i>   |

## Unit 20

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>urban (adj)</b>    | relating to towns and cities: <i>People moved to the urban areas for jobs.</i>  |
| <b>suburban (adj)</b> | in a suburb, relating to a suburb, or typical of a suburb: <i>We live a suburban life in a quiet residential area on the outskirts of town.</i> |
| <b>rural (adj)</b>    | relating to the countryside, or in the countryside: <i>I'd find rural life difficult after living in a city for so long.</i>                    |
| <b>smog (n)</b>       | polluted air that forms a cloud close to the ground: <i>Smog is a serious form of pollution in many large cities.</i>                           |
| <b>fog (n)</b>        | thick clouds that form close to the ground and are difficult to see through: <i>Driving in fog can be very dangerous.</i>                       |
| <b>smoke (n)</b>      | a grey, black or white cloud that is produced by something that is burning: <i>A column of black smoke slowly rose above the building.</i>      |

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| <b>mist (n)</b>         | a mass of small drops of water in the air close to the ground: <i>The whole valley was covered with mist this morning.</i>                                     |
| <b>weather (n)</b>      | the conditions that exist in the atmosphere, for example whether it is hot, cold, sunny or wet: <i>The hot weather will continue through the weekend.</i>      |
| <b>climate (n)</b>      | the climate of a country or region is the type of weather it has: <i>Mexico is renowned for its hot climate and spicy food.</i>                                |
| <b>forecast (n)</b>     | a statement about what is likely to happen, usually relating to the weather, business or the economy: <i>Did you hear a weather forecast today?</i>            |
| <b>prediction (n)</b>   | a statement about what you think will happen in the future: <i>My prediction is that there'll be an election within six months.</i>                            |
| <b>waste (n)</b>        | the useless materials, substances or parts that are left after you have used something: <i>Many factories have stopped pumping waste into rivers.</i>          |
| <b>litter (n)</b>       | things that people have dropped on the ground in a public place, making it untidy: <i>I wish the tourists here wouldn't drop so much litter on the ground.</i> |
| <b>rubbish (n)</b>      | things that you throw away because they are no longer useful: <i>The streets were littered with rubbish.</i>   |
| <b>clean (adj)</b>      | not dirty or polluted: <i>Go and put on a clean shirt.</i>   |
| <b>clear (adj)</b>      | if the sky is clear, there are no clouds: <i>We were just lying on the ground looking up at the clear, blue sky.</i>   |
| <b>pour (v)</b>         | to rain very hard: <i>The thunder and lightning stopped, but it continued to pour.</i>   |
| <b>drizzle (v)</b>      | to rain very lightly: <i>It was only drizzling when I left so I didn't bother taking an umbrella with me.</i>  |
| <b>flood (v)</b>        | to cover a place with water, or to become covered with water: <i>Water burst through the dam and flooded local villages.</i>                                   |
| <b>environment (n)</b>  | the natural world, including the land, water, air, plants and animals: <i>Industrial development is causing widespread damage to the environment.</i>          |
| <b>surroundings (n)</b> | a place and all the things in it: <i>She soon became accustomed to her new surroundings.</i>   |
| <b>wind (n)</b>         | a natural current of air that moves fast enough for you to feel it: <i>A cold wind blew.</i>   |

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|-------------------------|---|
| <b>air (n)</b>          | the mixture of gases that we breathe: <i>She breathed in the cold air.</i>  |
| <b>reservoir (n)</b>    | a lake, often an artificial one, where water is stored so that it can be supplied to houses, factories, etc: <i>They're planning to build a new reservoir to supply water for the area.</i> |
| <b>lake (n)</b>         | a large area of water surrounded by land: <i>There were some boys swimming in the lake.</i>   |
| <b>puddle (n)</b>       | a small pool of water that is left on the ground after it has rained: <i>Our dog loves jumping in puddles.</i>  |
| <b>pond (n)</b>         | an area of water that is smaller than a lake: <i>My grandparents have got a small pond in their garden.</i>   |
| <b>thunder (n)</b>      | the loud noise that you sometimes hear in the sky during a storm: <i>Carol jumped under the bed when she heard the thunder!</i>   |
| <b>lightning (n)</b>    | the bright flashes of light that you see in the sky during a storm: <i>The ship was struck by lightning soon after it left the port.</i>  |
| <b>global (adj)</b>     | including or affecting the whole world: <i>The global economy has become increasingly unstable.</i>   |
| <b>worldwide (adj)</b>  | happening or existing all over the world: <i>This is a worldwide network of more than 100 organisations.</i>  |
| <b>plain (n)</b>        | a large flat area of land: <i>There's a large, flat plain between two mountain ranges.</i>  |
| <b>land (n)</b>         | an area of ground, especially one used for a particular purpose such as farming or building: <i>The land around here is very fertile.</i>   |
| <b>field (n)</b>        | an area of land that is used for keeping animals or growing food: <i>That's a field of wheat over there.</i>  |
| <b>desert (n)</b>       | a large area of land with few plants and dry weather: <i>The Sahara is one of the biggest deserts in the world.</i>   |
| <b>extinct (adj)</b>    | if something such as a type of animal or plant is extinct, it no longer exists: <i>A number of plants and insects in the rainforests have already become extinct.</i>                       |
| <b>endangered (adj)</b> | if something such as a type of animal or plant is endangered, it may soon become extinct: <i>What can we do to help protect endangered species?</i>   |
| <b>recycle (v)</b>      | to treat waste materials so that they can be used again: <i>You should recycle those newspapers and bottles.</i>  |

**reuse (v)** to use something again: *We reuse plastic bags.*

## Unit 22

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <b>economic (adj)</b>   | relating to the economy, business and trade: <i>The project will bring great social and economic benefits to the region.</i>                                       |
| <b>economical (adj)</b> | not spending or costing much money: <i>The material is an economical substitute for plastic or steel.</i>  |
| <b>receipt (n)</b>      | a document that you get from someone showing that you have given them money or goods: <i>Keep all your credit card receipts.</i>                                   |
| <b>bill (n)</b>         | a piece of paper that shows how much money you owe after you have eaten in a restaurant: <i>Could we have the bill, please?</i>                                    |
| <b>make (n)</b>         | a machine or vehicle made by a particular company: <i>This is a very popular make of car.</i>  |
| <b>brand (n)</b>        | a product or group of products that has its own name and is made by one particular company: <i>I tried using a new brand of soap.</i>                              |
| <b>bargain (n)</b>      | something you buy that costs much less than normal: <i>Her dress was a real bargain.</i>   |
| <b>sale (n)</b>         | an event or period of time during which a shop reduces the prices of some of its goods: <i>I'm sure you'll find the same dress in a sale if you wait a little.</i> |
| <b>discount (n)</b>     | a reduction in the price of something: <i>Air Canada are currently offering a 10% discount on selected airfares.</i>   |
| <b>offer (n)</b>        | a special price that is lower than the usual price for something: <i>The shop had a half-price offer on CDs.</i>   |
| <b>price (n)</b>        | the amount of money that you have to pay in order to buy something: <i>Oil was at its lowest price in 30 years.</i>  |
| <b>cost (n)</b>         | the amount of money that is needed in order to buy something or to do something: <i>The cost of basic foods has risen dramatically.</i>                            |
| <b>change (n)</b>       | coins rather than notes: <i>Have you got change for a five-pound note?</i>   |
| <b>cash (n)</b>         | money in the form of notes and coins: <i>Do you want to pay in cash or by credit card?</i>   |
| <b>wealth (n), [u]</b>  | a large amount of money and other valuable things: <i>He was a man of immense wealth.</i>  |

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| <b>fortune (n), [c]</b> | a large amount of money: <i>They must have spent a fortune on flowers.</i>  | <b>rehearsal (n)</b> | an occasion when you practise for the performance of a play, concert, etc: <i>We've got rehearsals every night this week.</i>  |
| <b>till (n)</b>         | a piece of equipment that is used in shops for adding up the amount of money that someone has to pay and for keeping the money in: <i>The shop assistant opened the till and put the money into it.</i>                           | <b>rehearse (v)</b>  | to practise a play, concert, etc before giving a performance: <i>How many times are you going to rehearse that song before the talent show?</i>  |
| <b>checkout (n)</b>     | the place where you pay in a supermarket or other large shop: <i>You don't need to weigh the vegetables – they do it at the checkout.</i>   | <b>practise (v)</b>  | to repeat an activity regularly so that you become better at it: <i>How many hours a day do you practise?</i>  |
| <b>products (n)</b>     | things that are made, grown or obtained in large quantities so that they can be sold: <i>Come in and see our large range of software products.</i>  | <b>scene (n)</b>     | a part of a play, book, film, etc in which events happen in the same place or period of time: <i>I love the opening scene of 'Macbeth'.</i>  |
| <b>goods (n)</b>        | objects that are produced for sale: <i>Wilkins was found in possession of £8,000 worth of stolen goods.</i>   | <b>scenery (n)</b>   | the furniture and painted background on a theatre stage: <i>The play was good, but the scenery wasn't very realistic.</i>  |
| <b>refund (v/n)</b>     | to give money back to someone because they have paid too much for something or have decided that they do not want it / the money that you get back: <i>Sandra asked the shop to refund her money as the jeans were too small.</i> | <b>stage (n)</b>     | the part of a theatre where the actors or musicians perform: <i>They had now been on stage for over four hours.</i>  |
| <b>exchange (v)</b>     | to give someone something in return for something that they give you: <i>If this T-shirt doesn't fit my sister, can she exchange it for a larger one?</i>   | <b>band (n)</b>      | a group of musicians who play popular music: <i>He used to play in a jazz band.</i>  |
| <b>fake (adj)</b>       | made to look like something real in order to trick people: <i>It turned out to be a fake passport.</i>  | <b>orchestra (n)</b> | a large group of musicians who use many different instruments in order to play mostly classical music: <i>There are over fifty people in the school orchestra.</i>                                       |
| <b>plastic (adj)</b>    | looking or tasting artificial: <i>She gave him a wide, plastic smile.</i>   | <b>group (n)</b>     | a small set of musicians who play pop music: <i>Would you like to be in a pop group?</i>   |
| <b>Unit 24</b>          |   | <b>review (n)</b>    | an article in which someone gives their opinion of a play, book, exhibition, etc: <i>The film got really good reviews.</i>   |
| <b>enjoy (v)</b>        | to get pleasure from something: <i>Did you enjoy your meal?</i>   | <b>criticism (n)</b> | a comment or comments that show that you think something is wrong or bad: <i>The new plans drew fierce criticism from local people.</i>  |
| <b>entertain (v)</b>    | to give a performance that people enjoy: <i>The children sang and danced to entertain the crowd.</i>  | <b>ticket (n)</b>    | a piece of paper that shows that you have paid to do something such as go to a concert, visit a museum, or travel on a train, bus, plane, etc: <i>We'll send your tickets a week before your flight.</i> |
| <b>play (v)</b>         | to have a particular part in a play or film: <i>She played Blanche in 'A Streetcar Named Desire'.</i>   | <b>fee (n)</b>       | an amount of money that you pay to be allowed to do something such as join an organisation: <i>The gallery charges a small entrance fee.</i>   |
| <b>act (v)</b>          | to perform in plays or films: <i>I've always wanted to act.</i>   | <b>novel (n)</b>     | a long written story about imaginary characters and events: <i>Have you read any of Martin Amis' novels?</i>   |
| <b>star (v)</b>         | if you star in a film, play, television programme, etc, or if it stars you, you are the main actor or performer in it: <i>He starred in the school play.</i>  | <b>fiction (n)</b>   | books and stories about imaginary events and people: <i>Hardy wrote poetry as well as fiction.</i>   |
| <b>audition (n)</b>     | an occasion when you sing, dance or act so that someone can decide if you are good enough to perform: <i>Good luck with your audition for the play.</i>   |                      |  |

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| <b>cartoon (n)</b>  | a film or TV programme made by photographing a series of drawings so that things in them seem to move; a humorous drawing or series of drawings in a newspaper or magazine: <i>There's a very funny cartoon in today's paper.</i>               |
| <b>comic (n)</b>    | 1. a magazine that contains stories told in a series of drawings: <i>My little brother gets a comic every Friday.</i><br>2. someone whose job is to entertain people by making them laugh: <i>Charles Spencer Chaplin was an English comic.</i> |
| <b>comedian (n)</b> | someone whose job is to entertain people by making them laugh: <i>The comedian was so bad the audience didn't let him finish his act.</i>   |
| <b>watch (v)</b>    | to look at someone or something for a period of time: <i>Did you watch the news last night?</i>   |
| <b>see (v)</b>      | to watch something such as a film or television programme: <i>Have you seen 'American Beauty'?</i>  |
| <b>look (v)</b>     | to direct your eyes towards someone or something so that you can see them: <i>Dan looked at his watch.</i>  |
| <b>listen (v)</b>   | to pay attention to a sound, or to try to hear a sound: <i>Do you like listening to music?</i>  |
| <b>hear (v)</b>     | to realise that someone or something is making a sound: <i>Mary heard the sound of voices.</i>  |

## Unit 26

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>put on (phr v)</b> | to cover a part of your body with a piece of clothing or jewellery so that you are wearing it: <i>Dorothy put on her coat and went out.</i> |
| <b>wear (v)</b>       | to have something on your body as clothing, decoration or protection: <i>He was wearing jeans and a T-shirt.</i>                            |
| <b>costume (n)</b>    | clothes that the actors wear in a play or film: <i>I thought the costumes they were wearing in the play were fantastic.</i>                 |
| <b>suit (n)</b>       | a set of clothes made from the same cloth, usually a jacket with trousers or a skirt: <i>He was wearing a dark suit and a tie.</i>          |
| <b>dye (v)</b>        | to change the colour of something such as cloth or hair using dye: <i>Why don't you dye your hair red?</i>                                  |
| <b>paint (v)</b>      | to put paint onto something in order to change its colour: <i>Wash the walls before you start to paint.</i>                                 |
| <b>fit (v)</b>        | if clothes fit, they are the right size for you: <i>It is important that children's shoes fit correctly.</i>                                |

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| <b>suit (v)</b>        | if a style or something you wear suits you, it makes you look good: <i>The new hairstyle really suits her.</i>  |
| <b>match (v)</b>       | if one thing matches another, or they match, they form an attractive combination: <i>She wore a green dress and a hat to match.</i>   |
| <b>cloth (n)</b>       | material used for making things such as clothes and curtains: <i>I really like the cloth you've used on these cushions. What is it?</i>                                       |
| <b>clothing (n)</b>    | clothes: <i>I told the hotel manager that some items of clothing had gone missing from my room.</i>   |
| <b>blouse (n)</b>      | a shirt for women: <i>Women are expected to wear blouses in our office.</i>   |
| <b>top (n)</b>         | a piece of clothing that covers the upper part of your body: <i>She was wearing a red skirt and a black top.</i>  |
| <b>design (v)</b>      | to decide how something will be made, how it will work, or what it will look like, and often to make drawings of it: <i>The bride wore a dress that she designed herself.</i> |
| <b>manufacture (v)</b> | to make goods in large quantities in a factory: <i>The firm manufactures women's clothing.</i>  |
| <b>current (adj)</b>   | happening or existing now: <i>Production is likely to remain at current levels.</i>   |
| <b>new (adj)</b>       | recently made, invented or developed: <i>They are going to build a new office block here.</i>   |
| <b>modern (adj)</b>    | relating to or belonging to the present time: <i>Modern offices are usually full of computers.</i>  |
| <b>look (n)</b>        | the appearance that someone or something has: <i>Let us create a stylish modern look for your home.</i>   |
| <b>appearance (n)</b>  | the way that someone or something looks: <i>The twins are almost identical in appearance.</i>   |
| <b>supply (v)</b>      | to provide someone or something with something that they need or want: <i>Two huge generators supply power to farms in the area.</i>  |
| <b>produce (v)</b>     | to make or grow something: <i>We are now producing the same quantity of goods with far fewer workers.</i>   |
| <b>glimpse (v)</b>     | to see someone or something for a moment or not completely: <i>I glimpsed a strange man through the window, and then he was gone.</i>   |
| <b>glance (v)</b>      | to look somewhere quickly and then look away: <i>'I must go,' Claudia said, glancing at her watch.</i>  |



**average (adj)** the typical amount or level:  
*Unemployment here is twice the national average.*

**everyday (adj)** very common or completely normal:  
*We all need a friend to help us with everyday problems.*

## Unit 28

**employer (n)** a person or organisation that pays workers to work for them: *The factory is the largest single employer in the area.*

**employee (n)** someone who is paid regularly to work for a person or organisation: *There are six part-time employees working here.*

**staff (n)** the people who work for a particular company, organisation or institution: *The embassy employs around 50 people on its full-time staff.*

**job (n)** work that you do regularly to earn money: *Andy got a holiday job at a factory in Bristol.*

**work (n)** a job that you are paid to do: *It's not easy to find work.*

**career (n)** a job or profession that you work at for some time: *Rosen had decided on an academic career.*

**earn (v)** to receive money for work that you do: *Most people here earn about £30 000 a year.*

**win (v)** to get something as a prize for defeating other people or because you are lucky: *He won £4 000 in the lottery.*

**gain (v)** to get more of something, usually as a result of a gradual process: *I've gained a lot of weight this winter.*

**raise (n)** an increase in the amount that you are paid for work: *Why don't you ask for a raise?*

**rise (n)** an increase in size, amount, quality or strength: *The proposed tax rise was not unexpected.*

**wage(s) (n)** a regular amount of money that you earn for working: *What's the minimum wage here?*

**salary (n)** a fixed amount of money that you earn each month or year from your job: *I get an annual salary of £25,000.*

**pay (n)** money that you receive for doing your job: *They were demanding higher pay.*

**commute (v)** to travel regularly to and from work: *My father commutes to work every day.*

**deliver (v)** to take something such as goods or letters to a place and give them to someone: *I can deliver the letter this afternoon.*

**retire (v)** to stop working permanently, especially when you are old: *He retired from the army last month.*

**resign (v)** to state formally that you are leaving your job: *He made it clear that he was not resigning from active politics.*

**fire (v)** to make someone leave their job as a punishment: *She was fired for refusing to include the information in her report.*

**sack (v)** to force someone to leave their job: *Hundreds of workers are to be sacked at the factory.*

**make redundant (phr)** someone is made redundant, if they have been told that they must leave their job because they are no longer needed: *When the company closed, my dad was made redundant.*

**overtime (n)** extra hours that someone works at their job, or money that is paid for working extra hours: *Do you get paid extra for doing overtime?*

**promotion (n)** a move to a job at a higher level: *His main objective is to get a promotion.*

**pension (n)** an amount of money that someone receives regularly when they no longer work because of their age or because they are ill: *My grandma gets a small pension from the state.*

**company (n)** an organisation that sells services or goods: *Max works for a large oil company.*

**firm (n)** a business, or a company: *Josh works for a law firm in Chicago.*

**business (n)** an organisation that buys or sells products or services: *Sheryl's parents run a small clothing business.*

**union (n)** an organisation that represents the workers in a particular industry: *We encourage all employees to join a union.*

**charity (n)** an organisation that gives money and help to people who need it: *The charity helps fund projects in developing countries.*

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|----------------------|--|---------------------------|--|
| <b>ask after</b>     | ask for news about: <i>Tony was asking after you and I told him you were fine.</i>   | <b>carry on</b>           | continue: <i>You carry on painting this wall and I'll go and get some more brushes.</i>  |
| <b>back down</b>     | stop demanding sth, stop saying that you will do sth: <i>It seemed as if the man was going to start a fight with the manager, but he eventually backed down.</i> | <b>carry out</b>          | perform an experiment, etc: <i>The investigators have been carrying out tests on the pieces of plane recovered after the accident.</i>             |
| <b>back out</b>      | decide not to do sth you agreed to do: <i>But you promised to help me this weekend – you can't back out now!</i>   | <b>catch on</b>           | become popular or fashionable: <i>You green hair is great, but I don't think it'll catch on!</i>   |
| <b>bank on</b>       | depend on sth happening: <i>I'm really banking on getting that job at the supermarket.</i>   | <b>catch on</b>           | understand: <i>Greg is really clever and always catches on in class very quickly.</i>  |
| <b>break down</b>    | stop working (for a machine, etc): <i>That's the third time our car's broken down this month!</i>  | <b>catch up with</b>      | reach the same point/level as: <i>I ran a little faster to try to catch up with the others.</i>  |
| <b>break out</b>     | escape (from prison): <i>Reports are coming in that five prisoners have broken out of Pentonwood Prison.</i>   | <b>chase after</b>        | follow sb/sth quickly in order to catch them: <i>The shopkeeper ran out of the shop and chased after the shoplifter as he ran down the street.</i> |
| <b>break out</b>     | start suddenly (for a war, fire, etc): <i>It seems that the fire broke out in the kitchen.</i>   | <b>check in</b>           | register at a hotel or an airport: <i>Give me your passport and I'll go to the desk to check in.</i>   |
| <b>bring forward</b> | change the date/time of an event so it happens earlier: <i>Because of recent events, the meeting has been brought forward to the 29<sup>th</sup>.</i>            | <b>check out</b>          | leave a hotel: <i>All guests must check out by midday.</i>   |
| <b>bring in</b>      | introduce a new law or system: <i>The government are planning to bring in a law banning hunting.</i>   | <b>check out</b>          | investigate: <i>Let's check out that new website Bill was talking about.</i>   |
| <b>bring on</b>      | cause (an illness, etc): <i>Being out in the fog always brings on my asthma.</i>   | <b>clear up</b>           | become brighter and better (for weather): <i>If it doesn't clear up, then I'm afraid we may have to cancel the race.</i>                           |
| <b>bring out</b>     | produce and start to sell a new product: <i>Did you hear that REM have just brought out a new album?</i>   | <b>close down</b>         | stop operating (for companies): <i>What is the government doing about the fact that dozens of local businesses are closing down every month?</i>   |
| <b>bring up</b>      | look after a child until he or she becomes an adult: <i>Both Sarah's parents died when she was young and she was brought up by her grandmother.</i>              | <b>come (a)round</b>      | happen again (for regular events): <i>Christmas soon comes around, doesn't it?</i>   |
| <b>bring up</b>      | start discussing a subject: <i>I hate to bring it up, but do you have that money you owe me?</i>   | <b>come (a)round (to)</b> | be persuaded to change your mind (about): <i>That's a good point. Maybe I'm coming round to your way of thinking.</i>                              |
| <b>call for</b>      | require, need: <i>The manager said that the situation called for some difficult decisions.</i>   | <b>come across</b>        | find sth or meet sb by chance: <i>I came across some old photographs while I was clearing out my desk.</i>   |
| <b>call for</b>      | demand: <i>The farmers are calling for assistance from the government.</i>   |                           |  |
| <b>call off</b>      | cancel: <i>I hope they don't call the concert off because of this rain.</i>  |                           |  |



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| <b>come by</b>        | get sth, especially sth that is hard to get: <i>How did you come by that painting?</i>   | <b>dawn on</b>       | if something dawns on you, you realise it for the first time: <i>It suddenly dawned on me that Sharon loved Oscar and that was why she was behaving so strangely.</i> |
| <b>come down with</b> | start to suffer from a minor illness: <i>After being out in the storm, Alice came down with a cold.</i>  | <b>deal with</b>     | handle, cope with: <i>My job mostly involves dealing with complaints from members of the public.</i>  |
| <b>come forward</b>   | offer help or information: <i>After the police appealed for help from the public, a number of people came forward with useful information.</i> | <b>die down</b>      | become less noisy, powerful or active: <i>The actor waited for the laughter to die down before continuing.</i>  |
| <b>come into</b>      | inherit: <i>At the age of eighteen, Roger suddenly came into a fortune.</i>  | <b>do away with</b>  | get rid of: <i>I think they should do away with double yellow lines and just let people park where they want to.</i>  |
| <b>come off</b>       | succeed: <i>Well, I think it's a stupid plan and I'll be amazed if it comes off.</i>   | <b>do up</b>         | repair, paint or improve: <i>You should have your house done up before you sell it.</i>   |
| <b>come on</b>        | develop or make progress: <i>Your piano playing is really coming on, isn't it?</i>   | <b>do without</b>    | live without (sth you can't afford): <i>If there's one thing I could never do without, it's my mobile phone.</i>  |
| <b>come on</b>        | start to be broadcast: <i>That quiz show you wanted to watch comes on in half an hour.</i>   | <b>draw up</b>       | create (plans, etc): <i>The architect started to draw up the plans for the new house.</i>   |
| <b>come out</b>       | be published: <i>I can't wait until the next Harry Potter book comes out.</i>  | <b>dress up</b>      | put on fancy or unusual clothes: <i>I used to love dressing up in my mum's clothes when I was a little girl.</i>  |
| <b>come round/to</b>  | become conscious: <i>After a worrying few minutes, Sean started to come round and opened his eyes.</i>   | <b>drop in (on)</b>  | visit unexpectedly: <i>I hope you don't mind me dropping in on you like this, only I was just passing and I thought we could have a quick cup of coffee.</i>          |
| <b>come up with</b>   | think of (an idea, a plan, etc): <i>Who do you think came up with the idea of the bicycle?</i>   | <b>drop off</b>      | let someone get out of a vehicle: <i>Let's get the taxi driver to drop us off outside the supermarket.</i>  |
| <b>count on</b>       | rely on, trust: <i>Don't worry – you can count on me to help if you need it.</i>   | <b>drop off</b>      | fall asleep: <i>After a long day at work, Henry dropped off in front of the TV.</i>   |
| <b>cross out</b>      | draw a line through sth written: <i>Danny realised that he'd made a spelling mistake and crossed the word out.</i>                             | <b>drop out (of)</b> | leave school, etc before you have finished a course: <i>Dave's parents were very disappointed when he dropped out of university.</i>                                  |
| <b>cut down (on)</b>  | do less of (smoking, etc): <i>If you can't give up smoking, you could at least try to cut down.</i>  | <b>drown out</b>     | prevent a sound from being heard by making a louder noise: <i>The shouts from the audience drowned the politician out and no one could hear a word he was saying.</i> |
| <b>cut down (on)</b>  | reduce an amount of: <i>My doctor has advised me to cut down on fat.</i>   | <b>face up to</b>    | accept sth and try to deal with it: <i>You need to face up to your responsibilities.</i>  |
| <b>cut off</b>        | make a place difficult or impossible to enter, leave or communicate with: <i>The snow meant that the village was cut off for over a month.</i> |                      |   |
| <b>cut off</b>        | stop the supply of sth: <i>When we move, don't forget to tell them to cut the water and electricity off.</i>                                   |                      |   |
| <b>cut off</b>        | disconnect: <i>I was talking to Gordon on the phone when we were suddenly cut off.</i>   |                      |   |

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| <b>fall for</b>         | fall in love with: <i>Romeo really fell for Juliet when he first kissed her.</i>  | <b>get over</b>     | recover from (an illness, etc): <i>It took Mary a long time to get over her illness.</i>   |
| <b>fall for</b>         | believe (a lie/trick/joke/etc): <i>I told Sam that we had the day off school, and he fell for it!</i>   | <b>get round to</b> | start (after planning to do sth for a long time): <i>When do you think you'll get round to fixing the bathroom door?</i>                                     |
| <b>fall out (with)</b>  | have an argument with and stop being friends: <i>Pamela hasn't spoken to her father since they fell out eight years ago.</i>  | <b>get through</b>  | use all of, finish: <i>I can't believe we've got through ten pints of milk in a week!</i>  |
| <b>feel up to</b>       | feel well enough to do: <i>I know I should go to the gym today, but I don't really feel up to it.</i>   | <b>get up to</b>    | do; do sth you should not do: <i>My brother and I used to get up to lots of things our parents didn't know about when we were young.</i>                     |
| <b>fill in</b>          | add information in the spaces on a document: <i>Just fill in this form and then hand it in at reception.</i>  | <b>give away</b>    | give free of charge: <i>Did you hear that they're giving away free tickets to the concert tonight?</i>   |
| <b>find out</b>         | discover information, etc: <i>I've always wanted to find out more about the ancient Egyptians.</i>  | <b>give away</b>    | reveal sth you are trying to hide: <i>I know you haven't seen the film yet, so I won't give the ending away.</i>   |
| <b>flick through</b>    | turn and look at the pages of a magazine, etc quickly: <i>I was flicking through a magazine when, suddenly, I saw a photograph of the man who had stolen the money!</i> | <b>give in</b>      | stop making an effort to achieve sth difficult: <i>I couldn't finish the crossword, so in the end I gave in and had a look at the answers.</i>               |
| <b>get (sb) down</b>    | make sb feel sad or lose hope: <i>This rainy weather really gets me down.</i>   | <b>give off</b>     | produce sth such as heat or a smell: <i>The fridge gets hot next to the cooker because the cooker gives off a lot of heat.</i>                               |
| <b>get along (with)</b> | have a good relationship (with): <i>I don't know why, but I don't really get along with my girlfriend's parents.</i>  | <b>give up</b>      | stop doing sth you do regularly: <i>I gave the piano up about a year ago and started playing the guitar.</i>   |
| <b>get at</b>           | try to express: <i>The man pointed at his shoulder, but I couldn't understand what he was getting at.</i>   | <b>go away</b>      | go on holiday: <i>We go away every summer, and this year we're thinking about Russia.</i>  |
| <b>get away with</b>    | escape punishment for: <i>The police promised that the thieves would not be allowed to get away with the robbery.</i>   | <b>go down (as)</b> | be remembered for having done something: <i>Churchill went down as a great war-time leader.</i>  |
| <b>get back</b>         | return from a place: <i>When did you get back from holiday?</i>   | <b>go in for</b>    | enter (a competition, etc):<br><br><i>You should go in for the talent contest they're holding at the youth club this weekend.</i>                            |
| <b>get by</b>           | manage to survive (financially): <i>I don't make a huge amount of money, but we get by.</i>   | <b>go in for</b>    | like: <i>I could never go in for windsurfing. It's just not my kind of sport.</i>  |
| <b>get on (with)</b>    | have a good relationship (with): <i>I get on with most of my teachers – except Mr Mills!</i>  | <b>go into</b>      | deal with sth in detail: <i>The head teacher asked me to go to the school to talk about Alexander's behaviour, but she wouldn't go into it on the phone.</i> |
| <b>get on for</b>       | be almost a particular time, number, age, etc: <i>I'm not sure what time it is, but it must be getting on for midnight.</i>   |                     |  |
| <b>get on with</b>      | continue doing: <i>Jill had lunch and then got on with revising for her exams.</i>  |                     |  |

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| <b>go off</b>        | be no longer fresh: <i>Milk goes off very quickly if you don't put it in the fridge.</i>   | <b>hold up</b>      | delay: <i>I was held up in a traffic jam.</i>  |
| <b>go off</b>        | explode; be fired (for a gun, usually accidentally): <i>A bomb went off outside the Syrian embassy in London today, injuring five people.</i>  | <b>join in</b>      | participate, take part: <i>You'll feel much better if you join in, instead of just watching everyone else have fun.</i>  |
| <b>go off</b>        | stop liking: <i>Will used to really like jazz music, but he's gone off it lately.</i>  | <b>keep on</b>      | continue doing sth: <i>If you keep on being late for work, you're going to be in trouble with the manager.</i>   |
| <b>go on</b>         | continue happening or doing sth: <i>Even though everyone said they had heard it, Carol went on telling the joke.</i>                           | <b>keep up with</b> | stay at the same point/level as: <i>Gordon walks so fast that no one can keep up with him!</i>   |
| <b>go on</b>         | do sth after doing sth else: <i>He started by criticising me, and then went on to offer me promotion!</i>                                      | <b>knock out</b>    | defeat and remove from a competition: <i>Steve Wilson, the British number one, has been knocked out of the US Open tennis championship by Peter Collingwood.</i> |
| <b>go over</b>       | repeat or think about again in order to understand completely: <i>I'd like to begin by going over what we did in last week's lesson.</i>       | <b>knock out</b>    | make unconscious: <i>When I fell off my bike, my head hit the ground and I was completely knocked out for about five minutes!</i>                                |
| <b>go/come round</b> | go/come to sb's house to visit them: <i>We were wondering if you'd like to come round for dinner one night this week.</i>                      | <b>leave out</b>    | not include: <i>If you don't like cinnamon, then simply leave it out and add sugar to the apples instead.</i>  |
| <b>grow on</b>       | if sth grows on you, you start to like it more: <i>I didn't like reality TV at first, but it really grows on you after a while.</i>            | <b>let down</b>     | disappoint: <i>Voters feel really let down by the government.</i>  |
| <b>grow out of</b>   | develop from: <i>My ambition to be a computer programmer grew out of playing computer games.</i>   | <b>let off</b>      | give little or no punishment: <i>I can't believe that the teacher let Ben off with just a warning!</i>   |
| <b>grow out of</b>   | become too big for: <i>Tracy's grown out of her shoes so we'll have to buy her some new ones.</i>  | <b>let off</b>      | make a bomb, etc explode: <i>Be very careful if you're going to let off those fireworks.</i>   |
| <b>grow up</b>       | become older: <i>I'd like to be a bus driver when I grow up.</i>   | <b>line up</b>      | get/put into lines: <i>The soldiers all lined up, ready to be inspected by the officer.</i>  |
| <b>hand down</b>     | give something valuable to your children or grandchildren, usually when you die: <i>This necklace was handed down to me by my grandmother.</i> | <b>live on</b>      | use as a source of money: <i>I wanted the job, but I wouldn't be able to live on the salary.</i>   |
| <b>hand in</b>       | give to a person in authority: <i>I took the wallet I had found and handed it in at the police station.</i>                                    | <b>look after</b>   | take care of: <i>Could you look after my cat while I'm on holiday?</i>   |
| <b>hand out</b>      | give things to people in a group: <i>Johnnie, please hand these out to everyone in the class.</i>  | <b>look down on</b> | think that you are better than: <i>It annoys me the way Vera looks down on other people.</i>   |
| <b>hold up</b>       | rob while threatening violence: <i>Two men held up a security van today and then escaped on motorbikes.</i>                                    | <b>look into</b>    | investigate: <i>Police are looking into the theft.</i>   |
|                      |  | <b>look out</b>     | be careful: <i>Look out! You're going to fall!</i>   |
|                      |  | <b>look round</b>   | examine (a place): <i>We looked round the house, but decided that it was too expensive for us.</i>   |
|                      |  | <b>look up to</b>   | admire and respect: <i>I've always looked up to my elder brother because he never gives up.</i>  |

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| <b>look up</b>       | try to find information in a book or list, etc: <i>Just a second – I'll look Harry's number up in the phone book.</i>                          | <b>plug in</b>      | connect to the electricity supply: <i>I couldn't understand why the vacuum cleaner wasn't working and then I realised I hadn't plugged it in.</i> |
| <b>make off</b>      | escape: <i>It seems that the burglars made off without being seen by dressing as postmen.</i>  | <b>pop in(to)</b>   | visit quickly or for a short time: <i>Mum popped into the cake shop to get something for after dinner.</i>  |
| <b>make out</b>      | pretend that something is true: <i>Neil tried to make out that he'd won the lottery, but we all knew it wasn't true.</i>                       | <b>pull in</b>      | stop by the side of the road in a car: <i>Could you just pull in for a second so that I can buy some chewing gum?</i>                             |
| <b>make out</b>      | see, hear or understand sb or sth with difficulty: <i>Someone was waving at me in the distance, but I couldn't make out who it was.</i>        | <b>pull out</b>     | stop being involved in an activity: <i>The other company pulled out of the deal at the last minute.</i>   |
| <b>make out</b>      | write all the necessary information on a cheque, etc: <i>Could you please make the cheque out to 'Eurofinance Limited'?</i>                    | <b>pull through</b> | survive (a serious illness/etc): <i>The doctors were really worried about Simon, but in the end he pulled through.</i>                            |
| <b>make up</b>       | become friends again after an argument: <i>I had an argument with my best friend, but we soon made up.</i>                                     | <b>put by</b>       | save an amount of money for the future: <i>I try to put a little by each month for emergencies.</i>   |
| <b>make up</b>       | invent an explanation, excuse, etc: <i>As I got to school, I knew that I would have to make up an excuse for being late.</i>                   | <b>put down</b>     | criticise, make someone feel stupid: <i>I wish you wouldn't keep putting me down in front of other people!</i>                                    |
| <b>make up</b>       | create a story, poem, etc: <i>Leo made up a poem about the English teacher.</i>  | <b>put down</b>     | kill (a sick/old animal): <i>We used to have a horse, but he fell and broke his leg so he had to be put down.</i>                                 |
| <b>make up for</b>   | provide sth good, so that sth bad seems less important: <i>When the concert was cancelled, my dad took us to the cinema to make up for it.</i> | <b>put down to</b>  | suggest that sth is the result of: <i>The minister put the recent economic problems down to the rise in oil prices.</i>                           |
| <b>make/head for</b> | go in the direction of: <i>It started to rain, so we made for a nearby farmhouse.</i>  | <b>put forward</b>  | suggest: <i>A number of suggestions were put forward during the meeting, but none of them were very useful.</i>                                   |
| <b>name after</b>    | give sb or sth the same name as sb or sth else: <i>My dad named his boat after his grandmother.</i>  | <b>put off</b>      | delay, postpone: <i>Wendy told me that the wedding has been put off until next January.</i>   |
| <b>narrow down</b>   | reduce the number of possibilities: <i>I still haven't decided which university to go to, but I've narrowed it down to about four.</i>         | <b>put off</b>      | make sb not want to do or not like sth: <i>I've never tasted blue cheese because the smell has always put me off.</i>                             |
| <b>pass away</b>     | die: <i>I was sorry to hear that your grandfather passed away.</i>   | <b>put on</b>       | gain (weight): <i>I put on so much weight over Christmas!</i>   |
| <b>pass out</b>      | suddenly become unconscious: <i>It was so hot that several members of the crowd passed out and had to be taken to hospital.</i>                | <b>put on</b>       | hold, perform (a show, play, etc): <i>I read that they're putting 'Macbeth' on at the Luvvies Theatre.</i>  |
| <b>pick on</b>       | keep treating someone badly or unfairly: <i>It's not fair when some of the bigger boys pick on the little ones.</i>                            | <b>put out</b>      | make something stop burning: <i>I'm afraid you'll have to put your cigarette out before you enter the building.</i>                               |
| <b>pick up</b>       | stop in a vehicle to give someone a lift: <i>I'll pick you up from outside your house and we'll drive into town.</i>                           | <b>put through</b>  | connect by phone: <i>I'll just put you through to the supervisor, Mrs Edwards.</i>  |
|                      |  | <b>put up with</b>  | tolerate: <i>You have to put up with a lot in this job, but it's worth it in the end.</i>   |



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| <b>run into</b>         | meet by chance: <i>You'll never guess who I ran into in town this afternoon!</i>  | <b>settle down</b>   | become calm after being upset, etc: <i>When his mum left him at school on the first day, Charlie was quite upset, but he soon settled down and started to enjoy himself.</i>              |
| <b>run out of</b>       | not have any left: <i>I'm afraid we've run out of time, so I'd like to thank my guests and I hope we'll see you next week on 'Discussion Time'.</i>                         | <b>settle down</b>   | stay in one place or get married and live quietly: <i>She spent her twenties travelling round the world and then settled down in a quiet village in Sussex.</i>                           |
| <b>run over</b>         | hit with a car: <i>Andrea was run over outside her house and she's been taken to hospital.</i>  | <b>show (a)round</b> | take sb on a tour of a place: <i>Let me show you round the garden.</i>  |
| <b>sail through</b>     | do something or deal with something very easily: <i>With a little bit of revision, you should sail through the exam.</i>  | <b>show off</b>      | try to attract people's attention and make them admire you (usually used negatively): <i>My sister thinks she's a good singer and she's always showing off when people come to visit.</i> |
| <b>save up (for)</b>    | save money little by little (for a specific purpose): <i>I'm saving up for my holiday in India.</i>   | <b>slow down</b>     | decrease speed: <i>The train started to slow down as it approached the station.</i>   |
| <b>see off</b>          | go to a train station, etc to see someone leave: <i>We all went to the bus station to see Grandma off.</i>  | <b>speed up</b>      | increase speed: <i>I realised that I might not have enough time to finish the exam, so I started to speed up.</i>   |
| <b>see through</b>      | recognise that sth is not true and not be tricked by it: <i>The guard saw through the woman's disguise and immediately arrested her.</i>                                    | <b>stand for</b>     | represent (for abbreviations and symbols): <i>BBC stands for 'British Broadcasting Corporation'.</i>  |
| <b>see through (to)</b> | continue (or help to continue) to the end of sth unpleasant or difficult: <i>I'm not enjoying my computer course any more, but I'll see it through to the end.</i>          | <b>stand for</b>     | put up with: <i>I wouldn't stand for it if someone spoke that rudely to me.</i>   |
| <b>see to</b>           | deal with: <i>Could you answer the door while I see to the baby?</i>  | <b>stand in for</b>  | do sb's job for them while they are not available: <i>Mr Howard will be standing in for Mrs O'Connell while she's ill.</i>  |
| <b>set in</b>           | start and be likely to continue for a while (for rain, winter, an economic depression, etc): <i>Many birds fly south before winter sets in.</i>                             | <b>stand out</b>     | be easy to see because of being different: <i>Molly has bright red hair, so she always stands out in a crowd!</i>   |
| <b>set out</b>          | explain, describe or arrange sth in a clear and detailed way: <i>I liked your composition, but I think you need to set your ideas out more clearly by using paragraphs.</i> | <b>stand up for</b>  | support in an argument or fight: <i>I know that my best friend will always stand up for me.</i>   |
| <b>set out</b>          | start working on sth in order to achieve an aim: <i>In the beginning, we set out to build a successful company, but we never expected to become millionaires.</i>           | <b>take aback</b>    | surprise (usually in passive voice): <i>We were all taken aback by the news.</i>  |
| <b>set out/off</b>      | start a journey: <i>As the sun rose, we took down our tents and set out across the desert.</i>  | <b>take after</b>    | look or behave like an older relative: <i>George really takes after his grandfather, doesn't he?</i>  |
| <b>set to</b>           | start doing sth in a determined or enthusiastic way: <i>We only had a few hours to get the party ready, so we set to work quickly.</i>                                      | <b>take down</b>     | write down what someone says: <i>Could I just take down your details?</i>   |
| <b>set up</b>           | start (a business, organisation, etc): <i>You're such a good cook that I think you should set up a restaurant.</i>  | <b>take in</b>       | trick sb into believing sth that is not true: <i>The man at the door claimed to be a policeman, but the old woman wasn't taken in.</i>  |
|                         |   | <b>take off</b>      | become successful or popular very fast: <i>The iPod has really taken off over the last couple of years.</i>   |

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| <b>take off</b>   | leave the ground: <i>As the plane took off, I looked down at the houses below us.</i>  | <b>turn off</b>   | stop a machine working: <i>Would you please turn that soundbar off and get your homework done?</i>  |
| <b>take off</b>   | remove (a piece of clothing): <i>Carl took off his coat and started to warm himself by the fire.</i>                                   | <b>turn out</b>   | develop in a particular way or have a particular result: <i>I was late for the interview, but it turned out all right in the end and I got the job.</i> |
| <b>take on</b>    | start to employ: <i>There's so much work to do in the office that maybe we should take on a secretary.</i>                             | <b>turn over</b>  | turn a page so that the other side is towards you: <i>If you all turn over, you'll see a table that shows how sales have gone this year.</i>            |
| <b>take on</b>    | accept (work or responsibility): <i>I haven't got time to take on any more projects at the moment.</i>                                 | <b>turn round</b> | go back in the opposite direction: <i>I realised I'd forgotten my phone, so I turned round and went back to get it.</i>                                 |
| <b>take over</b>  | take control of (a business, etc): <i>When Mr Barker retired, his daughter took over the family business.</i>                          | <b>turn up</b>    | appear unexpectedly or without making a firm arrangement: <i>Victor hadn't been invited to the party, but he just turned up anyway.</i>                 |
| <b>take to</b>    | begin to like: <i>The class took to Mrs Openshaw straight away.</i>  | <b>wear off</b>   | stop being effective (for a drug, etc): <i>My arm started to hurt again as the effects of the painkiller wore off.</i>                                  |
| <b>take to</b>    | start (as a habit): <i>I've taken to going for a five-mile run every morning.</i>  | <b>wear out</b>   | become old and unusable: <i>I had to get a new pair of trainers because my old pair had worn out.</i>   |
| <b>take up</b>    | start (a hobby, sport, etc): <i>Why don't you take up a hobby, like collecting something?</i>  | <b>work out</b>   | find the solution to a problem, etc: <i>If you look at the context, maybe you can work out what the word means.</i>                                     |
| <b>take up</b>    | fill an amount of space/time: <i>Studying takes up most of my time at the moment.</i>  |                   |   |
| <b>tear down</b>  | destroy or remove (for buildings, statues, etc): <i>That beautiful old building was torn down to make way for a new supermarket.</i>   |                   |   |
| <b>tear up</b>    | rip into pieces: <i>Robin suddenly grabbed the letter out of my hand and tore it up.</i>   |                   |   |
| <b>think over</b> | consider: <i>When I asked Theresa to marry me, she said she'd have to think it over.</i>   |                   |   |
| <b>throw away</b> | get rid of, discard: <i>The CD wouldn't play any more, so I threw it away.</i>   |                   |   |
| <b>try on</b>     | put on (a piece of clothing) to see how it looks and whether it fits: <i>Debra took the skirt into the changing room to try it on.</i> |                   |   |
| <b>try out</b>    | experiment with: <i>England need to try out a few new players before the World Cup starts.</i>   |                   |   |
| <b>turn down</b>  | not accept (an offer, request, etc): <i>I applied to join the Air Force, but they turned me down because of my eyesight.</i>           |                   |   |
| <b>turn into</b>  | change into sth different: <i>It started as the holiday of a lifetime, but soon turned into a nightmare.</i>                           |                   |   |



|                    |   |                     |  |
|--------------------|---|---------------------|--|
| <b>accident</b>    | have an accident; be (involved) in an accident; do sth by accident  | <b>business</b>     | do business (with sb); in business; go somewhere on business; business trip; small business; big business            |
| <b>account</b>     | on account of; take into account; account for sth   | <b>care</b>         | take care (of sth/sb); care for/about sth/sb do an impression of sb; have the impression; make an impression (on sb) |
| <b>advance</b>     | in advance; advance to/towards a place  | <b>increase</b>     | an increase in sth (of a certain amount); a wage/price increase  |
| <b>advantage</b>   | take advantage of sth/sb; have an advantage over sth/sb; at an advantage; an/one/etc advantage (of sth)                             | <b>influence</b>    | influence sth/sb; have/be an influence on sth/sb   |
| <b>agreement</b>   | come to/reach (an) agreement (on/about sth); in agreement (on/about/with) sth   | <b>injection</b>    | have an injection (for/against sth); give sb an injection  |
| <b>ahead</b>       | go straight ahead; go ahead; ahead of sth/sb  | <b>intention</b>    | have the/no intention of doing   |
| <b>alternative</b> | alternative medicine/therapy; find an alternative (to sth)  | <b>interest</b>     | have/take/express an interest in sth/doing; in your interest to do; earn/get/pay interest                            |
| <b>amount</b>      | an amount of sth; in large/small/etc amounts; amount to   | <b>internet</b>     | on the internet; over the internet; surf the internet  |
| <b>appointment</b> | make/have/break an appointment  | <b>interview</b>    | have/go to/attend an interview; job interview  |
| <b>approval</b>    | show/give (your) approval of/for sth; meet with sb's approval   | <b>introduction</b> | with the introduction of sth; an introduction to sth/sb  |
| <b>argument</b>    | have an argument (with sb) (about sth/doing); win/lose an argument  | <b>job</b>          | do a job; have a job (to do); apply for a job; take/get a job; in a job  |
| <b>arrangement</b> | make an arrangement (with/for sb) (to do); have an arrangement (with sb) (to do)  | <b>joke</b>         | joke about sth/doing; joke with sb; tell/make/hear/get/understand a joke   |
| <b>art</b>         | work of art; modern art; art gallery; art exhibition  | <b>laugh</b>        | laugh at/about sth/sb; laugh out loud; roar with laughter; have a laugh  |
| <b>attempt</b>     | make an attempt (at sth/doing/to do); attempt to do; in an attempt to do  | <b>learn</b>        | have a lot to learn about sth/doing; learn (how) to do   |
| <b>attention</b>   | pay attention (to sth/sb); attract (sb's) attention; draw (sb's) attention to sth   | <b>least</b>        | at least; at the very least; last but not least; to say the least  |
| <b>average</b>     | on average  | <b>left</b>         | go/turn/etc left; on the left; on the left-hand side; in the left-hand corner; left-handed                           |
| <b>bath</b>        | have/take a bath; run a bath (for sb)   | <b>lesson</b>       | go to/have a lesson; double lesson; learn a/your lesson; teach sb a lesson   |
| <b>beginning</b>   | in the beginning; at the beginning (of sth); beginning with   | <b>long</b>         | (for) as long as; (for) a long time; take a long time (to do); long to do; long for sth (to do)                      |
| <b>best</b>        | make the best of sth; do your best; the best at sth/doing   | <b>look</b>         | have/take a look at sth/sb; look like sth/sb; look at/for sth/sb   |
| <b>blame</b>       | be to blame (for sth/doing); get/take the blame (for sth/doing); put the blame on sth/sb; blame sth (on sb); blame sb for sth/doing | <b>love</b>         | be/fall in love with sb  |
| <b>bottom</b>      | at/on the bottom (of sth)   | <b>mad</b>          | mad about/on sth/sb/doing; go/become mad   |
| <b>break</b>       | have/take a break (from sth/doing); lunch break; tea break; commercial break; give sb a break                                       | <b>make-up</b>      | put on/apply/wear/take off make-up   |

|                     |   |                       |   |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| <b>meal</b>         | make/cook/have a meal;<br>go out for a meal   | <b>pity</b>           | pity sb; take pity on sb; feel pity for sb;<br>it's a pity (that)   |
| <b>medicine</b>     | take/prescribe medicine; practise/<br>study medicine; the best medicine;<br>alternative medicine  | <b>place</b>          | take place; in place of; at a place   |
| <b>mess</b>         | make a mess (of sth); in a mess   | <b>play</b>           | play a part/role (in sth); play with sth/<br>sb; play sth; have a part/role to play (in<br>sth); be/act/star in a play;<br>watch/see a play           |
| <b>mind</b>         | make up your mind (about sth/doing);<br>bear (sth) in mind; in two minds about<br>sth/doing; change your mind (about<br>sth/doing); cross your mind; to my<br>mind; (not) mind if | <b>pleasure</b>       | take pleasure in sth/doing;<br>gain/get pleasure from sth/doing   |
| <b>mistake</b>      | make a mistake; a mistake (to do);<br>mistake sb for sb; do sth by mistake  | <b>point</b>          | see/take sb's point (about sth/doing);<br>(see) the point in/of sth/doing;<br>there's no point in/sth/doing;<br>make a point of doing                 |
| <b>money</b>        | make/earn/win/save/have money;<br>spend money (on sth/doing);<br>short of money; do sth for the money   | <b>popular</b>        | popular with/among  |
| <b>mood</b>         | in a good/bad mood; in the right/<br>wrong mood; in the mood for sth  | <b>profit</b>         | make a profit (from sth)  |
| <b>necessary</b>    | necessary (for sb) to do  | <b>promise</b>        | promise to do; give/make sb a promise;<br>break a/your promise  |
| <b>news</b>         | in the news; on the news;<br>hear the news; newflash; newspaper   | <b>purpose</b>        | do sth on purpose; purpose of sth   |
| <b>note</b>         | make/take/keep (a) note of sth; note<br>sth (down)  | <b>question</b>       | ask/answer a question; question sth/sb;<br>in question; question mark   |
| <b>notice</b>       | notice sb doing/do; take notice of sth;<br>at short notice; give sb notice of   | <b>queue</b>          | join a queue; in a queue; queue up;<br>stand/wait in a queue  |
| <b>occasion</b>     | on this/that occasion; on occasion;<br>on the occasion of sth; special occasion   | <b>reason</b>         | reason why; reason for sth;<br>reason with sb   |
| <b>opinion</b>      | in my opinion; give/express your/an<br>opinion (of/about sth/doing); hold/<br>have an opinion (of/about sth/doing)  | <b>recipe</b>         | follow a recipe; recipe book;<br>recipe for disaster  |
| <b>order</b>        | in order; put sth in order; in order to do;<br>give an order (to sb) (to do)  | <b>research</b>       | carry out/do research (on/into sth)   |
| <b>part</b>         | take part in sth/doing; be a part of sth;<br>part with sth; have a part (in a play, etc)  | <b>responsibility</b> | have/take (the) responsibility for sth/<br>doing  |
| <b>party</b>        | have/throw a party (for sb);<br>give sb a party; go to a party;<br>dinner/birthday/etc party  | <b>route</b>          | plan your/a route; take a route   |
| <b>pass</b>         | pass sth (over) to sb; pass an exam/<br>test/etc; pass a building/etc   | <b>save</b>           | save money/time; save sth for later   |
| <b>pattern</b>      | follow a pattern;<br>a checked/striped/plain pattern  | <b>sense</b>          | make sense of sth; it makes sense<br>(to do); sense of humour/taste/sight/<br>etc   |
| <b>permission</b>   | give sb permission to do; ask (sb) for<br>permission to do; have/ask for/get<br>permission (from sb) to do  | <b>shape</b>          | get in/into shape; stay/keep in shape;<br>the shape of sth; in the shape of   |
| <b>phone call</b>   | make/receive/get a phone call   | <b>shopping</b>       | do the shopping; go shopping;<br>shopping centre; window shopping   |
| <b>photo(graph)</b> | take a photo (of sth/sb)  | <b>show</b>           | put on a show; show appreciation<br>(for sth/sb); show sth to sb; show sb sth;<br>on show; steal the show; TV/radio/quiz/<br>game show; show business |
|                     |   | <b>shower</b>         | take/have a shower; a rain shower;<br>a light/heavy shower of rain  |
|                     |   | <b>side</b>           | (on) the opposite side; (on) the far side;<br>side with sb;<br>on the winning/losing side   |

|                    |   |                |   |
|--------------------|---|----------------|---|
| <b>sight</b>       | catch/lose sight of sth/sb;<br>in sight of sth; at first sight  | <b>wash</b>    | wash the dishes; wash one's hands;<br>do the washing-up; dishwasher;<br>washing machine                       |
| <b>sights</b>      | see the sights  | <b>waste</b>   | a waste of time; waste your time;<br>industrial/household waste   |
| <b>sightseeing</b> | go sightseeing  | <b>watch</b>   | watch sth/sb; watch (out) for sth/sb;<br>keep watch   |
| <b>silence</b>     | in silence  | <b>way</b>     | lose/make/find your way; in a way;<br>on the way; go all the way (to sth/swh)                                 |
| <b>solution</b>    | have/find/think of/work out/come up<br>with/figure out a solution (to sth)  | <b>weather</b> | weather forecast; under the weather   |
| <b>speed</b>       | at (high/full/etc) speed;<br>a burst of speed; speed limit  | <b>work</b>    | do some work; have work to do;<br>go to work; at work; work hard;<br>out of work; place of work               |
| <b>spread</b>      | spread sth; spread sth over/on sth;<br>spread to a place  | <b>world</b>   | all over the world; around the world;<br>throughout the world; the whole<br>world; in the world; world record |
| <b>style</b>       | in style; be/go out of style; do sth/go<br>somewhere in style; have style   | <b>wrong</b>   | do wrong; do the wrong thing;<br>the wrong thing to do; go wrong;<br>the wrong way up                         |
| <b>suggestion</b>  | make/accept a suggestion  |                |   |
| <b>table</b>       | lay/set/clear the table;<br>book/reserve a table  |                |   |
| <b>talent</b>      | have a talent (for sth/doing);<br>talent contest  |                |   |
| <b>taste</b>       | have/show good/bad taste (in sth);<br>in good/bad taste   |                |   |
| <b>tendency</b>    | have a tendency to do   |                |   |
| <b>time</b>        | on time; (just) in time; the whole<br>time; high/about time; take your time<br>(doing); take time to do; sth takes up<br>(your) time; spend time doing; spend<br>time on; at/for a certain time; time<br>passes; find time to do; make/find time<br>for; for the time being; have a good/<br>nice time (doing); tell the time;<br>free/spare/leisure time |                |   |
| <b>tour</b>        | go on / take a tour of/(a)round<br>somewhere; tour a place; tour guide  |                |   |
| <b>trend</b>       | a trend in sth; follow/set a trend  |                |   |
| <b>trip</b>        | business trip; school trip; go on a trip;<br>take a trip (to a place)   |                |   |
| <b>turn</b>        | turn (a)round/away; turn sth over;<br>in turn; take turns; take it in turn(s) (to<br>do); your turn (to do)   |                |   |
| <b>view</b>        | have/hold/take a view; be sb's view<br>that; in my view; in view of;<br>look at/ see the view;<br>view of sth; view from sth/swh  |                |   |
| <b>voice</b>       | in a low/deep/high/etc voice;<br>have a good/ bad voice;<br>voice an opinion (about sth);   |                |   |

|                   |   |
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| <b>able</b>       | to do   |
| <b>absent</b>     | from sth  |
| <b>according</b>  | to sb   |
| <b>accuse</b>     | sb of sth/doing   |
| <b>addicted</b>   | to sth  |
| <b>admire</b>     | sb (for sth/doing)  |
| <b>advise</b>     | sb to do; advise sb that; advise sb on/<br>about sth; advise (sb) against sth/doing |
| <b>afford</b>     | to do   |
| <b>afraid</b>     | of sth/sb/doing; afraid to do   |
| <b>agree</b>      | with/on/to sth; agree with sb; agree to do;<br>agree that                           |
| <b>allow</b>      | sb to do; allow sth   |
| <b>announce</b>   | sth (to sb); announce that  |
| <b>anxious</b>    | about sth/doing; anxious to do  |
| <b>apologise</b>  | (to sb) for sth/doing   |
| <b>appear</b>     | to be   |
| <b>apply</b>      | for sth; apply in writing   |
| <b>approve</b>    | of sth/doing; approve sth   |
| <b>argue</b>      | with sb; argue about sth/doing; argue that  |
| <b>arrange</b>    | sth (with sb); arrange for sb to do   |
| <b>arrest</b>     | sb for sth/doing  |
| <b>arrive</b>     | in/at a place; arrive here/there  |
| <b>ask</b>        | sb sth; ask sb to do sth (for you); ask<br>about/for sth; ask if/whether            |
| <b>associate</b>  | sth/sb with sth/sb  |
| <b>attach</b>     | sth to sth; attached to sth   |
| <b>attack</b>     | sth; attack sb for sth/doing; an attack on<br>sth/sb                                |
| <b>attempt</b>    | to do   |
| <b>avoid</b>      | sth/sb/doing  |
| <b>aware</b>      | of sth; aware that  |
| <b>ban</b>        | sb from sth/doing; ban sth  |
| <b>beg</b>        | sb (for sth); beg sb to do  |
| <b>begin</b>      | doing/to do/sth; begin by doing   |
| <b>believe</b>    | sth; believe in sth; believe that; believe to<br>be                                 |
| <b>belong</b>     | to sb/sth   |
| <b>benefit</b>    | from sth; a benefit of sth  |
| <b>boast</b>      | of/about sth/doing (to sb)  |
| <b>borrow</b>     | sth (from sb)   |
| <b>bound</b>      | to do   |
| <b>capable</b>    | of doing  |
| <b>careful</b>    | with/about/of sth   |
| <b>cause</b>      | sth (to do)   |
| <b>charge</b>     | sb with sth   |
| <b>charge</b>     | sb (for sth/doing)  |
| <b>choose</b>     | between; choose to do   |
| <b>claim</b>      | to be/do; claim that  |
| <b>comment</b>    | on sth; make a comment (to sb) about sth  |
| <b>compete</b>    | against/with sb; compete for/in sth   |
| <b>complain</b>   | (to sb) (about sth/sb/ doing); complain of<br>sth                                   |
| <b>compliment</b> | sb on sth   |

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|---------------------|--|
| <b>concentrate</b>  | on sth/doing   |
| <b>confuse</b>      | sth/sb with sth/sb; confused about/by sth/<br>sb   |
| <b>congratulate</b> | sb on sth/doing  |
| <b>consider</b>     | sth/doing; consider if/whether; consider<br>sb for sth; consider it strange, etc (for sb to<br>do) |
| <b>continue</b>     | sth/doing; continue to do; continue with<br>sth  |
| <b>convince</b>     | sb (of sth); convince sb to do; convince sb<br>that  |
| <b>cope</b>         | with sth/doing   |
| <b>correspond</b>   | with sth/sb  |
| <b>covered</b>      | in/with sth  |
| <b>criticise</b>    | sb (for sth/doing)   |
| <b>demand</b>       | sth (from sb); demand that   |
| <b>deny</b>         | sth/doing  |
| <b>depend</b>       | on sth/sb  |
| <b>describe</b>     | sth/sb as; describe sth/sb to sb   |
| <b>deserve</b>      | sth/to do  |
| <b>differ</b>       | from sth/sb  |
| <b>difficult</b>    | to do; find sth difficult; find it difficult to do   |
| <b>disappointed</b> | with/by sth; in sb   |
| <b>discuss</b>      | sth/doing (with sb)  |
| <b>doubt</b>        | sth; doubt that; doubt if/whether  |
| <b>dream</b>        | about/of sth/sb/doing  |
| <b>enjoy</b>        | yourself; enjoy sth/doing  |
| <b>except</b>       | (for) sth/doing;   |
| <b>expect</b>       | sth/sb (to do); expect that  |
| <b>experienced</b>  | in/at sth/doing  |
| <b>explain</b>      | that; explain sth (to sb)  |
| <b>fail</b>         | to do  |
| <b>familiar</b>     | with sth; familiar to sb   |
| <b>famous</b>       | for sth/doing  |
| <b>fond</b>         | of sth/sb/doing  |
| <b>force</b>        | sb to do sth; force sb into sth/doing  |
| <b>forget</b>       | to do; forget doing; forget about sth/<br>doing; forget if/whether                                 |
| <b>forgive</b>      | sb for sth/doing   |
| <b>free</b>         | to do; free from/of sth; free for sth  |
| <b>full</b>         | of sth   |
| <b>glance</b>       | at sth/sb  |
| <b>glimpse</b>      | sth; catch a glimpse of sth  |
| <b>good</b>         | for sb (to do sth); good at sth/doing; good<br>to sb   |
| <b>guilty</b>       | of sth/doing   |
| <b>happy</b>        | to do sth; happy for sb (to do sth); happy<br>about sth/doing                                      |
| <b>hard</b>         | to do; hard doing  |
| <b>hear</b>         | sth/sb; hear about sth/sb; hear from sb  |
| <b>hope</b>         | to do; hope that   |
| <b>independent</b>  | of/from sth  |
| <b>inform</b>       | sb that; inform sb about/of sth  |
| <b>inject</b>       | sth into sth/sb  |

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| <b>insist</b>     | on sth/doing; insist that  |
| <b>instead</b>    | of sth/doing   |
| <b>intend</b>     | to do/doing  |
| <b>interested</b> | in sth/doing   |
| <b>invite</b>     | sb to do   |
| <b>involve</b>    | sth/doing; involved in sth/sb/doing  |
| <b>keen</b>       | to do; keen on sth/sb/doing  |
| <b>know</b>       | (about) sth/doing; know of sb; be known as sth   |
| <b>lack</b>       | sth; lack of sth; lacking in sth   |
| <b>lead</b>       | to sth/(your) doing  |
| <b>learn</b>      | about sth/doing; learn to do; learn by doing   |
| <b>legal</b>      | (for sb) to do   |
| <b>lend</b>       | sth to sb; lend sb sth   |
| <b>let</b>        | sb do sth  |
| <b>like</b>       | sth/doing; like to do; be like sth/doing; be like sb (to do)                               |
| <b>likely</b>     | to do; it is (un)likely that   |
| <b>listen</b>     | to sth/sb  |
| <b>live</b>       | in/at a place; live on/for sth; live here/there  |
| <b>look</b>       | at/for sth/sb; look forward to sth/doing   |
| <b>love</b>       | sth/sb/doing; love to do   |
| <b>make</b>       | sb do; be made to do   |
| <b>manage</b>     | to do  |
| <b>mean</b>       | to do; it/this means that; it/this means sth/doing   |
| <b>need</b>       | to do; need doing; in need of; no need for   |
| <b>object</b>     | to sth/doing   |
| <b>offer</b>      | sb sth; offer sth (to sb); offer to do   |
| <b>operate</b>    | on sb/sth  |
| <b>pay</b>        | sb (for sth/doing); pay sth (to sb)  |
| <b>persuade</b>   | sb to do; persuade sb that; persuade sb of sth   |
| <b>plan</b>       | sth; plan to do  |
| <b>plenty</b>     | of sth; plenty more sth; plenty to do  |
| <b>point</b>      | (in) doing   |
| <b>possible</b>   | (for sb) to do; find sth possible; find it impossible to do                                |
| <b>prefer</b>     | to do (rather than [to] do); prefer sth (rather than sth); prefer sth/doing (to sth/doing) |
| <b>prepare</b>    | (sb) for sth; prepare to do  |
| <b>pretend</b>    | to be; pretend to do; pretend that   |
| <b>prevent</b>    | sth; prevent sb from doing; prevent sth from happening                                     |
| <b>profit</b>     | from sth/doing   |
| <b>promise</b>    | to do; promise sb (sth); promise that  |
| <b>proud</b>      | of sth/sb/doing; proud to do   |
| <b>prove</b>      | to do; prove sth (to sb)   |
| <b>qualify</b>    | as/in sth  |
| <b>refer</b>      | to sth; refer sb to sth  |
| <b>refuse</b>     | to do sth; refuse sth  |
| <b>regard</b>     | sb as (being) sth  |
| <b>regret</b>     | (not) doing; regret sth; regret to tell/inform you   |

|                     |  |
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| <b>rely</b>         | on sth/sb  |
| <b>remember</b>     | to do; remember sth/sb/doing; remember that  |
| <b>respect</b>      | sth; respect sb for sth/doing; have respect for sth/sb   |
| <b>responsible</b>  | for sth/doing  |
| <b>result</b>       | of sth/doing; result in sth; result in (your) doing; result from sth/doing; as a result of sth |
| <b>save</b>         | sb from sth/doing; save sth (for sth/sb)   |
| <b>say</b>          | sth (to sb); say that  |
| <b>seem</b>         | to be; it seems that   |
| <b>send</b>         | sb sth; send sth (to sb)   |
| <b>settle</b>       | for/on sth   |
| <b>short</b>        | of sth; short on sth   |
| <b>similar</b>      | to sth/sb/doing  |
| <b>specialise</b>   | in sth/doing   |
| <b>spend</b>        | sth (on sth/sb/doing)  |
| <b>stare</b>        | at sth/sb  |
| <b>stop</b>         | sth/doing; stop to do; stop sb from doing  |
| <b>study</b>        | sth; for sth   |
| <b>succeed</b>      | in sth/doing   |
| <b>suffer</b>       | from sth; suffer sth   |
| <b>suggest</b>      | sth/doing (to sb); suggest that  |
| <b>suitable</b>     | for sth/doing; suitable to do  |
| <b>supposed</b>     | to do  |
| <b>sure/certain</b> | make/be sure/certain that; sure/certain to do; be sure/certain of sth                          |
| <b>surprise</b>     | by surprise; surprised at/by sth   |
| <b>talented</b>     | at sth/doing   |
| <b>tell</b>         | sb sth; tell sb that; tell sb about sth/doing; tell sb (not) to do                             |
| <b>tend</b>         | to do  |
| <b>think</b>        | of/about sth/sb/doing  |
| <b>threaten</b>     | to do, threaten sb with sth  |
| <b>tired</b>        | of sth/doing   |
| <b>train</b>        | to do  |
| <b>try</b>          | to do; try sth/sb/doing; try and do  |
| <b>use</b>          | sth (for sth/doing); use sth to do   |
| <b>useful</b>       | for sth/doing; useful to sb  |
| <b>wait</b>         | for sth/sb; wait (for sth) to do; wait and see   |
| <b>warn</b>         | sb about/against sth/doing; warn sb of sth; warn sb not to do; warn (sb) that                  |
| <b>willing</b>      | to do  |
| <b>wonder</b>       | about sth/doing; wonder if/whether/why   |
| <b>work</b>         | as/at/in sth; work for sb  |
| <b>worry</b>        | about sth/sb doing; worried that; worried about/by   |
| <b>worth</b>        | sth/doing  |
| <b>write</b>        | about sth/sb/doing; write (sth) to sb; write sb sth; write sth down                            |



|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| <b>able</b>        | unable, (in)ability, disabled, disability                    |
| <b>academy</b>     | academic, academically                                       |
| <b>accept</b>      | acceptance, accepting, (un)acceptable, (un)acceptably        |
| <b>accurate</b>    | accurately, inaccurate(ly), (in)accuracy                     |
| <b>accuse</b>      | accused, accusation  |
| <b>achieve</b>     | achievement  |
| <b>act</b>         | (in)active(ly), acting, actor, actress, action, (in)activity |
| <b>add</b>         | added, addition, additional(ly)                              |
| <b>addict</b>      | addicted, addictive, addiction                               |
| <b>advertise</b>   | advertisement, ad(vert), advertising, advertiser             |
| <b>allergy</b>     | allergic   |
| <b>allow</b>       | disallow, allowance, allowable                               |
| <b>amuse</b>       | (un)amusing(ly), amusement                                   |
| <b>announce</b>    | announcement, (un)announced                                  |
| <b>anxious</b>     | anxiously, anxiety   |
| <b>appear</b>      | appearance, apparently                                       |
| <b>apply</b>       | (in)applicable, applied, applicant, application              |
| <b>appreciate</b>  | (un)appreciative(ly), appreciation                           |
| <b>argue</b>       | argument, argumentative                                      |
| <b>arrange</b>     | rearrange, arrangement                                       |
| <b>arrive</b>      | arrival  |
| <b>assist</b>      | assistance, assistant  |
| <b>associate</b>   | disassociate, association, (un)associated                    |
| <b>attend</b>      | attention, (in)attentive(ly), attendance, attendant          |
| <b>attract</b>     | (un)attractive(ly), attraction                               |
| <b>aware</b>       | unaware, awareness   |
| <b>beauty</b>      | beautiful(ly)  |
| <b>behave</b>      | behaviour  |
| <b>belief</b>      | disbelief, believe, (un)believable, (un)believably           |
| <b>benefit</b>     | beneficial   |
| <b>bore</b>        | boring(ly), bored, boredom                                   |
| <b>broad</b>       | breadth, broaden   |
| <b>build</b>       | builder, building  |
| <b>care</b>        | careful(ly), careless(ly), (un)caring                        |
| <b>certify</b>     | certificate, certified                                       |
| <b>comfort</b>     | discomfort, (un)comfortable, (un)comfortably                 |
| <b>commerce</b>    | commercial(ly)   |
| <b>communicate</b> | communication, (un)communicative, communicator               |
| <b>compete</b>     | competition, competitor, competitive(ly)                     |
| <b>contain</b>     | container, content(s)  |
| <b>converse</b>    | conversation   |
| <b>convict</b>     | convicted, conviction  |
| <b>convince</b>    | convinced, (un)convincing                                    |
| <b>correspond</b>  | correspondence   |
| <b>create</b>      | creative(ly), creation, creativity, creator                  |
| <b>crime</b>       | criminal   |
| <b>culture</b>     | cultural(ly), (un)cultured                                   |
| <b>current</b>     | currently  |
| <b>danger</b>      | dangerous(ly); endanger; endangered                          |
| <b>day</b>         | daily, everyday  |

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| <b>decide</b>      | decision, (in)decisive(ly), undecided                            |
| <b>dedicate</b>    | dedicated, dedication  |
| <b>desire</b>      | (un)desirable  |
| <b>develop</b>     | (un)developed, developing, developer, development                |
| <b>differ</b>      | different(ly), difference  |
| <b>direct</b>      | indirect, direction, director, (in)directly                      |
| <b>discover</b>    | discovery  |
| <b>discuss</b>     | discussion   |
| <b>disgust</b>     | disgusting, disgusted  |
| <b>distant</b>     | distantly, distance  |
| <b>economy</b>     | economic, (un)economical(ly), economics, economist               |
| <b>edit</b>        | editor, editorial, edited  |
| <b>educate</b>     | education, educator, educational(ly)                             |
| <b>effect</b>      | (in)effective(ly)  |
| <b>emphasis</b>    | emphasise, emphatic  |
| <b>employ</b>      | (un)employed, (un)employable, (un)employment, employer, employee |
| <b>end</b>         | endless(ly), ending, unending                                    |
| <b>enjoy</b>       | enjoyment, enjoyable   |
| <b>enter</b>       | entrance   |
| <b>entertain</b>   | entertaining, entertainment, entertainer                         |
| <b>enthuse</b>     | (un)enthusiastic(ally), enthusiasm, enthusiast                   |
| <b>environment</b> | environmental(ly), environmentalist                              |
| <b>equip</b>       | equipment, equipped  |
| <b>evident</b>     | evidence, evidently  |
| <b>excite</b>      | (un)exciting, excited(ly), excitement                            |
| <b>expect</b>      | (un)expected(ly), expectation, expectancy                        |
| <b>expense</b>     | (in)expensive(ly), expenses                                      |
| <b>explain</b>     | explanation  |
| <b>extreme</b>     | extremely, extremity, extremist                                  |
| <b>fail</b>        | failure, failing   |
| <b>fame</b>        | (in)famous(ly)   |
| <b>fashion</b>     | (un)fashionable, (un)fashionably                                 |
| <b>finance</b>     | financial(ly), finances  |
| <b>fit</b>         | unfit, fitness   |
| <b>forge</b>       | forgery, forger  |
| <b>fortune</b>     | misfortune, (un)fortunate(ly)                                    |
| <b>freeze</b>      | froze, frozen, freezing, freezer                                 |
| <b>friend</b>      | friendship, (un)friendly   |
| <b>globe</b>       | global(ly)   |
| <b>great</b>       | greatly, greatness,  |
| <b>grow</b>        | growth, grown-up, growing, grown, home-grown, grower             |
| <b>happy</b>       | unhappy, (un)happiness, (un)happily                              |
| <b>harm</b>        | harmful(ly), harmless(ly), (un)harmful                           |
| <b>help</b>        | (un)helpful(ly), helpless(ly), helping, helper                   |
| <b>honest</b>      | dishonest, (dis)honesty, (dis)honestly                           |
| <b>humour</b>      | humorous, humourless   |
| <b>ill</b>         | illness  |
| <b>important</b>   | unimportant, importance, importantly                             |
| <b>improve</b>     | improvement, improved  |
| <b>industry</b>    | industrial(ly), industrious(ly)                                  |
| <b>inform</b>      | information, (un)informed, (un)informative                       |
| <b>inhabit</b>     | inhabitant   |
| <b>inject</b>      | injection  |



|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| <b>injure</b>      | injury, injuries  |
| <b>intense</b>     | intensity, intensify, intensely   |
| <b>interest</b>    | (un)interesting(ly)   |
| <b>introduce</b>   | introduction, introductory  |
| <b>invent</b>      | inventor, invention   |
| <b>invest</b>      | investment, investor  |
| <b>investigate</b> | investigative, investigation, investigator                              |
| <b>involve</b>     | (un)involved, involvement   |
| <b>jealous</b>     | jealousy, jealously   |
| <b>journal</b>     | journalist, journalism, journalistic                                    |
| <b>kind</b>        | unkind, (un)kindness, kindly  |
| <b>know</b>        | knowledge, (un)knowledgeable  |
| <b>law</b>         | lawyer, (un)lawful  |
| <b>like</b>        | alike, dislike, unlike, likeness, (un)likeable, liking                  |
| <b>likely</b>      | unlikely, likelihood  |
| <b>literate</b>    | illiterate, (il)literacy, literature                                    |
| <b>lose</b>        | lost, loss  |
| <b>low</b>         | lower, lowness  |
| <b>luxury</b>      | luxuries, luxurious(ly)   |
| <b>machine</b>     | machinery   |
| <b>maintain</b>    | maintenance   |
| <b>manage</b>      | managing, management, manager   |
| <b>marry</b>       | marriage, (un)married   |
| <b>medal</b>       | medallist, medallion  |
| <b>meet</b>        | met, meeting  |
| <b>mix</b>         | mixed, mixture, mixer   |
| <b>murder</b>      | murderer  |
| <b>nature</b>      | (un)natural(ly)   |
| <b>neighbour</b>   | neighbourly, neighbouring, neighbourhood                                |
| <b>nerve</b>       | nervous(ly), nervousness  |
| <b>obey</b>        | disobey, (dis)obedient(ly), (dis)obedience                              |
| <b>observe</b>     | observer, observation   |
| <b>offence</b>     | offensive, offend, offender   |
| <b>operate</b>     | operation, operator, operating, cooperate, cooperation, (un)cooperative |
| <b>oppose</b>      | opposition, opponent, opposite, opposing                                |
| <b>origin</b>      | (un)original(ly), originate, originator                                 |
| <b>pay</b>         | paid, payment, payable  |
| <b>perform</b>     | performing, performance, performer                                      |
| <b>person</b>      | (im)personal(ly), personality   |
| <b>photograph</b>  | photography, photographer, photographic                                 |
| <b>poison</b>      | poisonous, poisoning  |
| <b>polite</b>      | impolite, (im)politely, (im)politeness                                  |
| <b>politics</b>    | political(ly), politician   |
| <b>pollute</b>     | (un)polluted, pollution, pollutant                                      |
| <b>poor</b>        | poorly, poverty   |
| <b>popular</b>     | unpopular, popular(ly), popularity                                      |
| <b>possible</b>    | impossible, (im)possibility, (im)possibly                               |
| <b>power</b>       | powerful(ly), powerless(ly), empower                                    |
| <b>practice</b>    | practise, (im)practical(ly)   |
| <b>prepare</b>     | preparation, preparatory, (un)prepared                                  |
| <b>prison</b>      | prisoner, imprison(ed), imprisonment                                    |
| <b>produce</b>     | product, producer, production, (un)productive(ly)                       |
| <b>profession</b>  | (un)professional(ly)  |
| <b>prove</b>       | proof, (un)proven, disprove   |

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| <b>psychology</b>  | psychologist, psychological(ly)  |
| <b>qualify</b>     | (un)qualified, qualifying, qualification                                     |
| <b>real</b>        | unreal, really, realise, realisation, reality, realistic(ally)               |
| <b>reason</b>      | (un)reasonable, (un)reasonably, reasoning                                    |
| <b>recognise</b>   | (un)recognisable, recognition  |
| <b>recover</b>     | recovery   |
| <b>relate</b>      | relative(ly), relation, relationship   |
| <b>research</b>    | researcher   |
| <b>reside</b>      | residential, resident, residence   |
| <b>responsible</b> | irresponsible, (ir)responsibly, (ir)responsibility                           |
| <b>revise</b>      | revision, revised  |
| <b>revolution</b>  | revolutionary  |
| <b>ridicule</b>    | ridiculous(ly), ridiculousness   |
| <b>rob</b>         | robbery, robber  |
| <b>safe</b>        | unsafe, (un)safely, save, safety, saviour, saver                             |
| <b>say</b>         | saying   |
| <b>scholar</b>     | scholarship, scholarly, scholastic   |
| <b>science</b>     | scientist, (un)scientific(ally)  |
| <b>second</b>      | secondly, secondary  |
| <b>secure</b>      | insecure, (in)security   |
| <b>similar</b>     | dissimilar(ly), similarity   |
| <b>solve</b>       | solution, (un)solvable   |
| <b>strong</b>      | strength, strengthen, strongly   |
| <b>study</b>       | student, studies, studious   |
| <b>style</b>       | (un)stylish(ly), stylist, stylishness  |
| <b>succeed</b>     | success, (un)successful(ly)  |
| <b>suggest</b>     | suggested, suggestive(ly), suggestion  |
| <b>sun</b>         | sunny, sunshine  |
| <b>supervise</b>   | supervision, supervisor  |
| <b>surgery</b>     | surgeon, surgical(ly)  |
| <b>surprise</b>    | (un)surprising(ly), surprised  |
| <b>sweet</b>       | sweetly, sweetener, sweetness  |
| <b>teach</b>       | teacher, taught  |
| <b>technology</b>  | technological(ly), technical(ly), technician, technique                      |
| <b>theft</b>       | thief  |
| <b>think</b>       | thought, (un)thinkable, thoughtful, thoughtless                              |
| <b>thorough</b>    | thoroughly, thoroughness   |
| <b>time</b>        | timetable  |
| <b>tour</b>        | tourism, tourist   |
| <b>train</b>       | retrain, trainer   |
| <b>treat</b>       | treatment  |
| <b>understand</b>  | (mis)understanding, (mis)understood, understandable, understandably          |
| <b>use</b>         | usage, useful(ly), useless(ly), user, (un)usable                             |
| <b>value</b>       | (in)valuable, (in)valuably, valueless, valuation                             |
| <b>vary</b>        | (in)variable, (in)variably, varying, varied, various(ly), variation, variety |
| <b>wealth</b>      | wealthy  |
| <b>willing</b>     | unwilling, (un)willingness, (un)willingly                                    |
| <b>wood</b>        | wooden   |
| <b>work</b>        | working, (un)workable, worker, works   |
| <b>world</b>       | worldwide  |
| <b>write</b>       | writer, writing, wrote, (un)written  |

# US English vs UK English: vocabulary and spelling

| US English  | UK English  | US English   | UK English   |
|---|---|--|--|
| <b>Travel and transport</b>   |   | <b>Food and drink</b>  |  |
| airplane<br>gas(oline)<br>highway, freeway<br>one-way (ticket)<br>parking lot<br>pavement<br>railroad<br>sidewalk<br>subway<br>tire<br>trailer<br>truck<br>vacation<br>windshield | aeroplane<br>petrol<br>main road, motorway<br>single<br>car park<br>road surface<br>railway<br>pavement<br>underground<br>tyre<br>caravan<br>van, lorry, truck<br>holiday<br>windscreen | burner<br>can (eg of beans)<br>candy<br>(potato) chips<br>cookie<br>French fries<br>silverware<br>stove<br>take out                      | hob<br>tin<br>sweets<br>crisps<br>biscuit<br>chips, French fries<br>cutlery<br>cooker<br>takeaway  |
| <b>Hobbies, sport and games</b>   |   | <b>Education and learning</b>  |  |
| football<br>soccer<br>sneakers<br>to practice<br>track and field  | American football<br>football, soccer<br>trainers<br>to practise<br>athletics   | elementary/junior high/<br>senior high school<br>eraser<br>grade<br>principal<br><br>quiz (at school)<br>recess<br>school (= university) | primary/secondary school<br><br>rubber, eraser<br>mark, grade<br>head, headteacher,<br>headmaster, headmistress<br>test<br>break<br>university |
| <b>Science and technology</b>   |   | <b>Weather and the environment</b>   |  |
| aluminum<br>antenna<br>cell phone<br>elevator<br>faucet, tap<br>flashlight<br>zero  | aluminium<br>aerial<br>mobile phone<br>lift<br>tap<br>torch<br>nought, zero   | downtown<br>fall, autumn<br>garbage can, trash can<br>garbage, trash<br>neighbor<br>neighborhood<br>yard                                 | town/city centre<br>autumn<br>dustbin, (rubbish/litter) bin<br>rubbish<br>neighbour<br>neighbourhood<br>garden                                 |
| <b>The media</b>  |   | <b>Money and shopping</b>  |  |
| talk show<br>TV program   | chat show, talk show<br>TV programme  | check<br>check, bill (in a restaurant)<br>realtor<br>sales clerk<br>store, shop  | cheque<br>bill<br>estate agent<br>shop assistant<br>shop   |
| <b>People and society</b>   |   | <b>Entertainment</b>   |  |
| apartment<br>crazy (= insane)<br>diaper<br>line<br>mad<br>mean (= unpleasant, rude)<br>stingy (= not generous)  | flat, apartment<br>mad, crazy<br>nappy<br>queue, line<br>angry<br>nasty<br>mean, stingy   | humor<br>movie<br>movie theater<br>theater   | humour<br>film<br>cinema<br>theatre  |
| <b>The law and crime</b>  |   | <b>Fashion and design</b>  |  |
| attorney, lawyer<br>jail<br>license<br>offense  | barrister, solicitor, lawyer<br>prison<br>licence<br>offence  | closet<br>color<br>cuffs (on trousers)<br>modeling<br>pants, slacks<br>sweater<br>vest<br>zipper   | wardrobe, cupboard<br>colour<br>turn-ups<br>modelling<br>trousers<br>jumper, jersey, sweater<br>waistcoat<br>zip                               |
| <b>Health and fitness</b>   |   | <b>Work and business</b>   |  |
| doctor's office<br>drug store, pharmacy<br>restroom   | (doctor's) surgery<br>chemist(s)<br>(public) toilet/lavatory  | desk clerk<br>labor<br>raise<br>two weeks  | receptionist<br>labour<br>pay rise, raise<br>fortnight, two weeks  |