

Lightning Eel

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Fishing Locations

This item can be fished in Feralas (44), Western Plaguelands (35), Deadwind Pass (31), Eastern Plaguelands (26), Moonglade (14), Winterspring (11), Azshara (10), The Hinterlands (8), Un'Goro Crater (8), Felwood (7), Silithus (3), Alterac Valley, and Burning Steppes .

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English vocabulary for IELTS - pdf

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Put the following words and phrases into their correct place in the table depending on their function. along with also and as well as besides correspondingly equally furthermore in addition in brief in conclusion in the same way likewise moreover similarly thus therefore to conclude to summarise to sum up briefly too we can conclude that what's more Addition Equation Conclusion and equally in conclusion 2 Complete these sentences with one of the words or phrases from above. In most cases, more than one answer is possible. 1. Tourism brings much-needed money to developing countries..... it provides employment for the local population. 2

..... b r i n g i n g m u c h - n e e d e d m o n e y t o d e v e l o p i n g c o u n t r i e s , t o u r i s m p r o v i d e s e m p l o y m e n t f o r t h e l o c a l p o p u l a t i o n . 3 . T o u r i s t s s h o u l d r e s p e c t t h e l o c a l c u s t o m s . 4 i n d u s t r i a l w a s t e , p o l l u t i o n f r o m c a r f u m e s i s p o i s o n i n g t h e e n v i r o n m e n t . 5 . I n o r d e r t o t r a v e l , y o u n e e d a p a s s p o r t , y o u m i g h t n e e d a v i s a , i m m u n i s a t i o n j a b s a n d w r i t t e n p e r m i s s i o n t o v i s i t c e r t a i n a r e a s . 6 . D r u g s a r e b a n n e d i n B r i t a i n - w e a p o n s s u c h a s g u n s a n d k n i v e s . 7 . A l l p o w e r c o r r u p t s a b s o l u t e p o w e r c o r r u p t s a b s o l u t e l y . 8 . Y o u s h o u l d n o t s m o k e , d r i n k , t a k e d r u g s o r e a t u n h e a l t h y f o o d y o u s h o u l d l i v e a m o r e h e a l t h y l i f e s t y l e . 9 . T h e o z o n e l a y e r i s b e c o m i n g d e p l e t e d , t h e a i r i n t h e c i t i e s i s b e c o m i n g t o o d i r t y t o b r e a t h e a n d o u r s e a s a n d r i v e r s a r e n o l o n g e r s a f e t o s w i m i n p o l l u t i o n i s s l o w l y d e s t r o y i n g t h e p l a n e t . 10 . Y o u r g r a d e s h a v e b e e n v e r y p o o r f o r t h e p a s t t w o y e a r s y o u n e e d t o w o r k r e a l l y h a r d i f y o u w a n t t o p a s s y o u r e x a m s n e x t m o n t h .

1 general vocabulary Around the world 1 Choose the correct word or phrase in bold to complete these sentences. 1. Japan, Korea and Taiwan are all in the Near East / the Middle East / the Far East. 2. The South Pole is situated in the Arctic / Antarctic / Antarctica. 3. New Zealand is part of Austria / Australia / Australasia. 4. Bangladesh is part of the Indian subcontinent / India / Indiana. 5. Guatemala is a country in North America / South America / Central America. 6. Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Panama and Honduras all form part of what is often referred to as Latin America / South America / Spanish America. 7. Botswana is in South Africa / southern Africa / Central Africa. 8. England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are known collectively as Britain / Great Britain / the United Kingdom. 9. The United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland are part of Continental Europe / Mainland Europe / Europe. 10. Kuwait, Oman and the United Arab Emirates form part of what are known as the West Indies / the Gulf States / the European Union. 11. Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden are known collectively as the Baltic Republics / the Caribbean / Scandinavia. 12. Bangkok, Lima and Tunis are examples of capital / capitol / capitalism cities. 2 What are the nationalities of the people who come from these countries? 1. Afghanistan 2. Argentina 3. Australia 4. Bangladesh 5. Belgium 6. Brazil 7. Canada 8. Denmark 9. Egypt 10. England 11. Finland 12. Greece 13. India 14. Iran 15. Iraq 16. Ireland 17. Israel 18. Japan 19. Kuwait 20. Lebanon 21. Malaysia 22. Mexico 23. Morocco 24. the Netherlands 25. Norway 26. Pakistan 27. Peru 28. the Philippines 29. Poland 30. Portugal 31. Russia 32. Saudi Arabia 33. Scotland 34. Spain 35. Sweden 36. Switzerland 37. Thailand 38. Turkey 39. Wales 40. Yemen

Is your country on this list? If not, how do you say your nationality in English? 2 general vocabulary Changes 1 1 Look at the graph, and complete the sentences with the correct form of the words and phrases in the box. In most cases, more than one option is possible. decline decrease drop fall fluctuate go down go up increase peak at reach a peak of remain constant remain steady rise English school student numbers: May - August. □ Briarwood School of English Speakeasy School of Languages [= □ Windsor Language Centre Harefield College May June July August Between May and August... 1. ...student numbers at the Briarwood School of English increased / / 2. ...student numbers at the Windsor Language Centre / / 3. ...student numbers at the Speakeasy School of Languages / 4. ...student numbers at Harefield College They / 120 in June. 2 Look at this table, and complete the sentences on the next page with words and phrases from the box. In some cases, more than one answer is possible. There is one word or phrase that you do not need. Petrol prices January £1.10/litre June £1.55/litre February £1.12/litre July £1.52/litre March £1.15/litre August £1.53/litre April £1.18/litre September £1.58/litre May £1.16/litre October £1.60/litre downward trend dramatically gradually sharply slightly steadily upward trend 3 general vocabulary Changes 1 1. Between January and April, petrol prices increased / 2. In May, petrol prices fell — 3. In June, petrol prices rose / 4. Overall, there has been an ..

..... in petrol prices 3 Look at the task in the box, then complete the sample answer with words and phrases from Exercises 1 and 2. In some cases, more than one answer may be possible. The graph below shows the number of visitors to three seaside towns over a five-month period. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. MB Seahaven Bridgeport Westhampton 16 15 14 13 12 11 X/110 <D9_QE8dcL_7o'i/i6 > 5 4 3 2 1 April May August Sample answer The graph shows how many people visited three seaside towns between April and August. The number of visitors to Seahaven (1) increased (2) between April and June, then (3) (4) in July, and continued to (5) in August. For the first four months, visitor numbers to Bridgeport (6) but then (7) (8) in the final month. Westhampton visitor numbers (9) from April to June, then (10) (11) in July and finally (12) 11,000 in August. Overall, there was an (13) in the number of visitors to Seahaven and Westhampton, but a (14) in the number of people visiting Bridgeport. 4 general vocabulary Changes 2 1 Complete these sentences with the correct form of one of the verbs in the box. Both sentences in each sentence pair should use the same verb. In some cases, the meaning of the verb may change slightly. adjust affect deteriorate exchange fade reduce renovate swell switch vary 1. Moving to the countryside radically altered some people choose to alter their our lifestyle. appearance with surgery. 2. By to a different provider, it can I chose drama as an extra-curricular activity, be possible to pay much less for your mobile but to pho tography a few weeks phone bills. later. 3. It can take time to to living in a Prices seem low, but when you different country. them to allow for tax, they are considerably higher. 4. The noise built up rapidly, and then just as As the applause ., the speaker quickly it into the distance. started talking. 5. The amount of tax you pay on a car People's reactions to the medicine according to the amount of a lot, with some people carbon dioxide it emits. complaining it has no effect at all. 6. Everyone should try to the Many companies were forced to amount of fat in their diet. their workforce during the recession. 7. Economic crises often into social The weather rapidly when it unrest. started raining and the winds picked up. 8. Ankles and other joints often The town is home to

3,000 people, but this when people travel by air. figure to 12,000 in the same summer. 9. The tokens can be for food in the Shops will nor mally damaged student canteen. goods if you have a receipt. 10. Businesses in the city centre were offered In some cases it can be more expensive to fundin g so they could their an old building than knock it premises. do wn and build a new one. 5 general vocabulary Changes 2 2 Now do the same with these. adapt cut decline disappear expand improve promote relax replace transform 1. Email has largely the traditional The plan is to all the old desktop letter as a means of f w ritte n business computers in the library with netbooks. com munication. 2. Some companies are slow to a Courses can beto suit the needs cha n gin g market. of individual students. 3. The symptoms o fillnesses like measles a re n't As the sun behind the clouds, the usually serious, a n d with in a fe w tempe ra ture quickly d ro p p e d . days. 4. A college course can help you to find a jo b Th e 'Peter Principle' is a the o ry w h ich says o r g e t at w o r k . th a t in a big com pany, everyone eventually g e t s to a jo b th a t is beyond their ability. 5. Some people th in k th a t the go ve rn m e n t For the final part of the exercise, yo u need s h o u l d the rules regarding to repeatedly tig h t e n , th e n yo u r b uildin g on protected land. stomach muscles. 6. Th e go ve rn m e n t's aim in the next five years Th e best w a y o f yo u r English is to is to educational standards. practise using it as m uch as possible. 7. W a t e r freezes in th e pipes, forcing th e m to Britain's u n iv e r s i t e s at an and burst. unprecedented rate at the end o f th e tw e n t i e th century. 8. S u p e r m a r k e t s prices on m any I believe th a t govern m e n t s should increase basic items to attract m ore customers. spending on the arts instead o f it. 9. Email and social n e t w o r k in g websites have W h e n it was closed d o w n , the old fire the w a y people com m unicate. station w a s into an art gallery. 10. House prices are so high th a t the n u m b e r o f Because so m any people are o u t o f w o r k , people b u y in g th e ir o w n home has living standards a r e rapidly. in th e last five years. 6 general vocabulary Condition 1 Complete the second sentence in each pair so that it has the same or a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the words or phrases in bold, and any other w o r d s that are necessary. 1. You can b o r r o w m y dictionary if yo u return it before you go hom e, providing that You can b o r r o w m y dictionary P J Q v j d j n g th a ty o u .return \ before you go hom e. 2. I should get m y assignm ent finished this w eekend if I have e no u gh tim e, provided that I should get m y assignm ent finished this w e e k e n d e nou gh tim e. 3. You can't go to university if you d o n 't get go o d exam grades at school, unless You can't go to u n iv e r s i t y go o d exam grades at school. 4. Students can use the com m o n room in the evening if the y tid y up any mess th e y make, on condition that Students can use the com m on room in the e v e n i n g up any mess they make. 5. Pollution will get worse if w e continue to live in a th ro w a w a y society, as long as Pollution w ill get w o r s e to live in a th ro w a w a y society. 6. Children w ill always prefer fast food to fresh fru it and vegetables, even if you tell them h o w unhealthy it is. no matter h o w Children will always prefer fast food to fresh fru it and v e g e t a b l e s , tell them it is unhealthy. 7. C o m p u t e r p r o g r a m m i n g is complicated, even if you read a lot of books about it. h o w e v e r m a n y C o m p u t e r p r o g r a m m i n g is c o m p l i c a t e d , read about it. 8. Crim e is a problem , even if you live in a sm all to w n or in the countryside, wherever Crim e is a p r o b l e m , live. 2 Complete these sentences using an appropriate w o r d or phrase from above and your ow n ideas. 1. British universities w ill accept students from a b r o a d 2. W o r k in g fo r a large com pany can be a fulfilling experience 3. Th e environmental situation will continue to worsen 4. Travelling helps you understand m ore about the w o r l d around you 7 general vocabulary Confusing words & false friends 1 Confusing words are tw o or more w o r d s which: (a) have a similar meaning to each other but which are used in a different w a y (b) are related to the same topic, but have a different meaning (c) look similar, but have a different meaning. False friends are w o r d s in English which have a similar-looking w o r d in another language, but w h ich have a different meaning. Complete the follow ing sentence pairs w ith the appropriate w o r d . 1. aboard / abroad M o r e and m ore people go abroad fo r th e ir holiday. In 2002, she becam e th e first w o m a n to travel aboard the space shuttle Discovery. 2. action / activity W e decided to take im m e d i a t e w h e n w e realised there was a problem . Th e e n v i r o n m e n t a l changes in the area are th e result o f h u m a n 3. advice / advise Can yo u m e on the best course of action to take? He offered m e some e x c e l l e n t 4. affect / effect D iverting the course of the river w ill have a m a j o r on the local ecosystem. Frequent traffic jams in th e suburbs se rio u s ly jo u r n e y times into the city. 5. appreciable / appreciative W id e n i n g the road made a n difference to th e flo w of traffic. Th e applause at the end o f the concert was a r m a n d 6. avoid / prevent Rapid international action managed to an enviro n m e n t a l disaster fro m tak in g place. Th e re are areas in th e city th a t are wise to after dark. 7. beside / besides Th e com pany's m ain office is th e railw ay station. th e ir regular daytim e jo b , m any people d o extra w o r k in the evening. 8. briefly / shortly before th e earthquake began, m a n y animals w e re seen to be behaving in an unusual manner. She s p o k e b u t passionately a b o u t th e need to help those in d e v e l o p i n g countries. 8 general vocabulary Confusing words & false friends 1 9. canal / channel A system join ed the tw o m ain rivers, w h ich made transporting goods m uch quicker. W h e n television first becam e p o p u l a r in the early 1950s, there was only o n e 10. conscientious / conscious Most people a r e o f the need to protect th e enviro n m e n t w o r k e r s should be re w a r d e d fo r their hard w o r k . 11. considerable / considerate In m y o p i n i o n , some people are not v e r y of those around them . A a m o u n t of m o n e y was spent on developing the product. 12. continual / continuous Th e com p u t e r system has given u s problem s ever since w e installed it. Some days it works, o th e r days it doesn't. Th e noise fro m the n e w m o t o r w a y has forced m any people to move. 13. control / inspect N e w teachers often find it difficult to th e ir classes. Environmental health inspectors regularly comm ercial kitchens fo r cleanliness, especially those in restaurants. 14. criticism / objection I have n o to people using their m obile phones on buses o r trains. Plans fo r the n e w stadium have attracted fe r c e from local people. 15. damage / harm / injury He suffered a se rio u s w h ich needed im m e d i a t e hospital treatm ent. Th e lo w levels of dangerous chemicals in the river w e re enough to ca u s e to aquatic life. A lot o f was caused to buildings along the coast d u r i n g the storm. 16. during / for / while Th e college closes t w o weeks at the end of December. He d i e d tryin g to cross the desert alone. M a n y creatures stay u n d e r g r o u n d d a y l i g h t hours. 17. h o w e v e r / moreover Th e plan was go o d in th e o r y in practice it was extrem ely difficult to im plem ent. Th e plan was excellent it was clear fro m the begin n i n g th a t it was goin g to attract a lot o f interest. 18. injured / w ounded I believe th a t w e should do m ore to help and support soldiers w h o have been in com bat. Several w o r k e r s w e r e w h e n the drilling platform collapsed. general vocabulary Confusing words & false friends 2 C o m p l e t e th e fo l l o w i n g sentence pairs w ith th e a p p o r p r i a t e w o r d o r phrase. 1. jo b / w o r k Everybody has the rig h t to a d e c e n t w ith go o d pay. D u r i n g the econom ic recession, a lot of people fo u n d themselves o u t o f 2. lay / lie If yo u 're suffering fro m d e h y d r a

tion, you should drink plenty of water and sit or down for a while. Before you begin the experiment, you should a large plastic sheet on the ground. 3. look at / watch We need to the situation carefully over the next few weeks and see how things develop. We need to the problem carefully and decide if there is anything we can do about it. 4. lose / lose Some people are very competitive and hate to a game or competition. The surface is mainly composed of soil and small stones. 5. make / cause The noise from traffic outside the school can it hard to hear what the teacher is saying. Hurricane widespread damage in urban areas. 6. nature / countryside Thousands of lovers head for the national parks every weekend. I'd rather live in the than in a city. 7. per cent / percentage It is a myth that only ten of Americans hold a passport. Only a small of land is privately owned. 8. permission / permit I'm afraid we can't photography in the museum. We received to attend the meeting, as long as we didn't interrupt. 9. personal / personnel My own view is that professional football players are paid far too much. The company was in trouble until there was a change of on the management team. 10. possibility / chance We might go to Spain for our field trip. Another is that we'll go to Italy instead. If we act now, we have a good of finding a cure for the disease. 11. general vocabulary Confusing words & false friends 2 11. practice / practise It's important to your English whenever possible. I think I need more before I take the exam. 12. priceless / worthless paintings by artists like Van Gogh and Rembrandt should not be in the hands of private collectors. As inflation spiralled out of control, paper money suddenly became almost 13. principal / principle Many people refuse to eat meat on She was appointed University in 2009. The country's food products are coffee and sugar. I believe in the that healthcare should be free for everyone. 14. problem / trouble At night, the streets are full of people fighting and generally causing I was wondering if you could help me with a little I'm having. 15. process / procession The highlight of the carnival is a huge along the town's main street. In some cases, applying for a visa can be a long and frustrating 16. raise / rise As prices and usually drops. In response to the oil crisis, most airlines had to their fares. 17. remember / remind I can't my first day at school really well. Language teachers often their students that the best way to remember new words is to use them as much as possible. 18. respectable / respectful We all listened in silence as she outlined her plans for the museum's future. Everybody wants to bring their children up in a neighbourhood. 19. tolerable / tolerant People need to be more of their neighbours, and not complain every time they make too much noise. The local authorities say that the noise from passing trains is but many living near the railway lines disagree. 20. treat / cure Many hospitals are so understaffed that they are refusing to patients with minor injuries. The new drug was unable to the disease, and hundreds died as a result.

11. general vocabulary Context & meaning 1 When we see a new word (in a reading passage, for example), we can often work out what it means, or get an idea of what it means, by looking at the context in which it appears (for example, what is the passage about, what is the sentence about and what information comes before and after the word?). Identifying the meaning of a word from its context is an especially useful skill in the IELTS Reading Test. 1 Look at these words, and answer the questions which follow. nocturnal: cites coherently feat 1. Without seeing them in a sentence, do you know (or can you guess) what the words in the box mean? nocturnal: Yes/No cites: Yes/No coherently: Yes/No feat: Yes/No 2. Now look at the words in the passage. Can you guess what they mean now? In your own words, explain what they might mean. The remarkable success of Simon Willmet's book on owls, bats, foxes and other nocturnal creatures, *A Call in the Dark*, is probably not surprising in view of the popularity of his recent television series, 'Night Prowlers'. It is a very thorough book by an author who is an expert in his field and who has clearly done a lot of research. In addition to describing his own findings, he cites the research carried out by others, including Wright and Lawson in the 1990s, and discusses where they might have gone wrong with some of their assumptions. He writes coherently on the subject, beginning by looking at basic facts before discussing progressively complex theories, without once confusing his readers. This is a remarkable feat, considering the complexity of the subject and the science that is often involved. nocturnal: cites: coherently: feat: 2 Look at the words in bold in sentences 1 - 15, and try to decide what they mean. 1. The journey across the hills was long and arduous, much of it having to be done on foot in temperatures of over 40°C. 2. Foxes are a common sight in our towns and cities, where they forage in dustbins, in gardens and on waste ground. 3. The cuckoo is a rare and elusive bird which is often heard but rarely seen. 4. The research they carried out was exhaustive, so by the time the project was complete, they knew everything they had to know about their subject. 5. The hotel we stayed in was a mediocre place, with small rooms, rather dull food and an uninspiring view of a car park. general vocabulary Context & meaning 16. Research suggests that children are more resilient than adults when it comes to getting over an illness. 7. The room was extremely untidy, with stacks of books and piles of paper all over the floor, and unwashed coffee cups on the tables. 8. He was an extremely prolific author, writing three or four novels a year as well as many short stories. 9. Water is essential for human life, so it is imperative we make sure that in the future there is enough for everyone. 10. Attempts to implement change met with strong resistance at first, but gradually people realised that this change was needed. 11. Many men say that they are willing to share the burden of domestic duties like washing and cooking, but I doubt that they mean it. 12. The building is designed to sway slightly in strong winds, but it's still a rather frightening sensation when you are on the upper floors. 13. Many people would like to own a house in the city centre, but prohibitive property prices mean that a very few of them would ever be able to buy such a place. 14. The city centre has some beautiful old buildings, but there are some extremely ugly industrial estates on the fringe. 15. Employees are encouraged to use their initiative when they are faced with a problem and there is nobody more senior there to help them. 3 Now match the words in bold in sentences 1 - 15 above with their definitions (a) - (o) below. (a) A serious or difficult responsibility that you have to deal with, burden (b) Producing a lot of things, ideas, etc. (c) The ability to decide what to do in an independent way (d) Able to quickly become healthy, happy or strong again (e) Move or swing slightly from side to side (f) Difficult or impossible to catch or find (g) Make something such as an idea, plan, system, etc., start to work (h) Extremely difficult and involving a lot of effort (i) The outer edge of something (j) So expensive that nobody can afford it (k) Thorough and complete (l) To search in a wide area for something, especially food (m) Piles of things placed one on top of another. (n) Extremely old

elp someone or something, or make something easier. Correct / Incorrect

1. Help someone or something, or make something easier. Correct / Incorrect

2. Research was going well, but there was a risk that cuts in funding would jeopardise the entire project. Risk damaging or destroying something important. Correct / Incorrect

3. When you address a meeting, it is important to speak clearly, confidently and at a good pace. Write a letter to someone. Correct / Incorrect

4. The villas were basically flimsy wooden huts that shook every time there was a bit of wind. Strong and well built or made. Correct / Incorrect

5. A lot of high several species of turtle can be found in relatively cool seas, warm water provides the optimal conditions for breeding. The best or most suitable with in a range of possibilities. Correct / Incorrect

6. It can be very difficult for immigrants to integrate into local society, especially if there are marked cultural differences. Meet people or make useful contacts. Correct / Incorrect

7. From the outset of the expedition they knew they were going to have problems, so it was no surprise when only two days later things started to go very wrong. The end of something. Correct / Incorrect

8. He was a talented young film director whose unique and innovative style inspired generations of film students. Difficult to understand. Correct / Incorrect

9. The building is 200 metres tall and tapers gently to a point, giving it the appearance of a thin, glass pyramid. Gradually becomes wider towards the end. Correct / Incorrect

10. There are one or two similarities between my country and the UK, but on the whole they are so disparate that it is difficult to find any common ground. Having many differences. Correct / Incorrect

11. Most modern furniture is functional but not especially aesthetic, especially when compared with some of the beautiful and elegant designs of the past. Cheap but comfortable. Correct / Incorrect

12. Shops know that they can attract more customers if they have a large array of colourful products on display by or near the main entrance. A large group of people or things. Correct / Incorrect

14 general vocabulary Context & meaning 2

Now do the same with these. 1. The track has a coarse surface, providing better grip for bicycle tyres and making the m less likely to skid on tight corners. Soft and smooth. Correct / Incorrect

2. The idea of a tunnel under the sea was first propagated by engineers in the nineteenth century, but it was almost 200 years before it became a reality. Designed and built Correct / Incorrect

3. Everyone was in favour of making the city centre traffic free, but public opinion shifted when locals realised that vehicles would need to be diverted through residential areas. Change or moved. Correct / Incorrect

4. People like the new system, but because of the costs involved we do not believe it is viable, and we need to look for other options. Popular with people. Correct / Incorrect

5. Some of Shakespeare's plays are often attributed to other writers, although more recent research suggests that they were all his own work. Given to someone else as a gift, donation, etc. Correct / Incorrect

6. Although the inventor had a patent for his new product, other companies rapidly began copying and selling it, and he was forced to take legal action against them. A narrow or prize. Correct / Incorrect

7. Spiders usually trap their prey in webs, but others actively hunt for it. An animal that is caught and eaten by another animal. Correct / Incorrect

8. Some illnesses are serious enough to require medical treatment, but for minor health problems, a visit to the doctor is usually not warranted. To be unable to do something. Correct / Incorrect

9. We need to come up with a radical solution to the problem of crime in our towns and cities, since everything else seems to have failed. New and very different from the usual way. Correct / Incorrect

10. During the meeting, we made progress on peripheral issues, but unfortunately we failed to deal with the issues that had been causing us the most problems. The main or most important part of something. Correct / Incorrect

11. I hate flying, and nothing could induce me to get on an aeroplane. Stop or prevent something. Correct / Incorrect

12. There were several small problems with the original device, and it needed to be refined slightly before it could go on sale. Turned off and then on again. Correct / Incorrect

15 general vocabulary Context & meaning 3

Sometimes, in addition to its context, we can work out what a word means from 'clues' in the word itself. These clues are usually in the form of one or two words (or parts of words) that we already know, often with the addition of prefixes and / or suffixes. For example: Healthcare = health + care The town lacks basic healthcare facilities, so people have to travel many miles to see a doctor. Deforestation = de + forest + ation. Deforestation has resulted in the destruction of thousands of acres of tropical forest. Facial = face + ial (the e is removed) The company started off producing a range of facial cleansers and moisturisers which had not been tested on animals.

1 Can you work out what the words in bold in these sentences mean? Check your answers at the back of the book. 1. The country is very poor, and one in seven children dies in infancy. 2. All the employees are asked to produce a written evaluation of their performance and hand it to the personnel manager. 3. The new drug does not cure the illness, but can prolong the patient's life by up to five years. 4. The farm was on top of a winding hill, miles from the nearest town. 5. Oil prices increased threefold over a five-year period. 6. The historical document has been examined by several distinguished scholars, but none of them can tell if it is genuine or fake. 7. When you deliver the package, make sure that the recipient signs for it. 8. The centrepiece of the new museum is a Henry Moore sculpture that was bought from a private collector. 9. The city offers a multitude of interesting and exciting activities for people of all ages. 10. Government statistics on the numeracy skills of ten-year-olds suggests that more emphasis needs to be placed on the teaching of mathematics in school. 11. The average lifespan of an elephant is 60 - 70 years. 12. Several interesting objects were found during the archaeological dig, but none of them were of any great monetary value. 16 general vocabulary Context & meaning 3

13. From the top of the tower, we looked out over a city of incredible grandeur. 14. From a traveller's standpoint, the competition between airlines to win customers is a good thing. 2

Now do the same with these. 1. The city was over 60 miles from the epicentre of the earthquake, but still suffered substantial damage. 2. In some cases, hospital outpatients have to wait over three hours to see a doctor. 3. To many, the evidence he provided did not validate his claim that the Earth moved around the Sun. 4. Many medical professionals are concerned about the widespread use of antibiotics to treat minor medical conditions. 5. Modern seafarers rely on modern technology to help them navigate the oceans. 6. After the accident, he temporarily lost spatial awareness, and could only pick up objects when he closed one eye. 7. A monorail connects the airport with the city, taking visitors into the heart of the city in less than 20 minutes. 8. A new device which stimulates the auditory areas of the brain offers hope to those who have serious hearing problems. 9. I don't consider myself to be particularly industrious, but when I'm given a job, I make sure it gets done. 10. When, on his 104th birthday, he was asked about the secret to his longevity, he replied that he only ever ate raw vegetables and had never smoked. 11. The new airliner is more environmentally friendly than the other aircraft, its only drawback being its limited flying range. 12. The Museum of Contemporary Art showcases all that is best about modern art. 13. The Alaskan wilderness is not a place you want to be when winter comes. 14. In this remote, poverty-stricken area, only a few children go to school, and consequently a bout a quarter of the country's population is illiterate. 17 general vocabulary Contrast & comparison Complete these sentences with the most appropriate word or phrase from A, B or C. 1. The two machines differ considerably. One has an electric motor, the other runs on oil. A. differ B. differentiate C. differential

2 The in water between the north and the south of the country is very noticeable. A. comparison B. contrast C. compare

3 Many people cannot between lemon juice and lime juice. A. differ B. differentiate C. contrast

4 Children must be taught to between

ee n r i g h t and w r o n g . A. differ B. contrast C. distinguish 5. Th e r e i s a b e t w e e n b e i n g i n t e r e s t e d i n p o l i t i c s a n d j o i n i n g a p o l i t i c a l p a r t y . A. distinguish B. distinctive C. distinction 6. Can you tell t h e b e t w e e n a g o o d b o s s a n d a b a d o n e ? A. difference B. differentiate C. contrast 7. Th e m a n a g e m e n t m u s t n o t b e t w e e n m a l e a n d f e m a l e a p p l i c a n t s . A. differ B. contrast C. discriminate 8. Asia covers a h u g e a r e a Europe is very small. A. By w a y o f c o n t r a s t B. By w a y s o f c o m p a r i n g C. By s i m i l a r m e a n s 9. Th e n e w m o d e l o f c a r i s v e r y t o t h e o l d o n e . A. same B. similar C. common 10. H e r p o l i t i c a l o p i n i o n s a r e t o m i n e . A. same B. exactly C. identical I I . S o m e p o l i t i c a l p a r t i e s h a v e s u c h s i m i l a r m a n i f e s t o e s t h a t t h e y a r e d i f f i c u l t t o A. tell apart B. say apart C. speak apart 12. M y f r i e n d s a n d I e n j o y d o i n g m a n y o f t h e s a m e t h i n g s . I n t h a t r e s p e c t , w e h a v e a l o t A. i n s i m i l a r B. i n p a r t i c u l a r C. i n c o m m o n 13. Th e r e s e e m s t o b e a l a r g e b e t w e e n t h e n u m b e r o f p e o p l e e m p l o y e d i n s e r v i c e i n d u s t r i e s , a n d t h o s e e m p l o y e d i n t h e p r i m a r y s e c t o r . A. discriminate B. discretion C. discrepancy 14. Th e n a t i o n ' s e c o n o m y i s l a r g e l y b a s e d o n i t s i n d u s t r y , a f e w h u n d r e d y e a r s a g o i t w a s a n a g r a r i a n c o u n t r y . A. while B. whereas C. whereby 15. B r i t i s h a n d A u s t r a l i a n p e o p l e s h a r e t h e s a m e l a n g u a g e , b u t i n o t h e r r e s p e c t s t h e y a r e a s d i f f e r e n t a s A. cats a n d d o g s B. c h a l k a n d c h e e s e C. s a l t a n d p e p p e r 18 g e n e r a l v o c a b u l a r y E m p h a s i s & m i s u n d e r s t a n d i n g 1 (E m p h a s i s) M a t c h t h e s e n t e n c e s o n t h e l e f t w i t h a n a p p r o p r i a t e s e n t e n c e o n t h e r i g h t . 1. Th e c o m m i t t e e ' s e m p h a s i s o n t h e w o r d A . S o m e , h o w e v e r , a r e e m p h a t i c t h a t t h e m o r e ' r e c y c l i n g ' w a s n o t i c e a b l e . r e s e a r c h n e e d s t o b e c a r r i e d o u t . 2. O u r g u i d e a c c e n t u a t e d t h e i m p o r t a n c e o f B . S h e e m p h a s i s e d t h e f a c t t h a t t h e p a n i c k i n g r e m a i n i n g c a l m i f t h e r e w a s t r o u b l e . w o u l d o n l y m a k e m a t t e r s w o r s e . 3. O u r t e a c h e r e x p l a i n e d t h a t i t w a s c r u c i a l l y C . Th e m a i n s p e a k e r g a v e p r o m i n e n c e i n i m p o r t a n t t o p a c e o u r s e l v e s w h i l e r e v i s i n g h i s s p e e c h t o t h e n e e d f o r b e t t e r j o b f o r t h e e x a m . o p p o r t u n i t i e s . 4. A t t h e c o n f e r e n c e , t h e a c c e n t w a s o n D . W e c o n s i d e r p r o g r e s s i n t h i s f i e l d t o b e u n e m p l o y m e n t . e x t r e m e l y i m p o r t a n t . 5. P r o m i n e n t s c i e n t i s t s h a v e s t a t e d t h a t E . H e p u t g r e a t s t r e s s o n t h e m a x i m t h a t ' A l l g e n e t i c a l l y m o d i f i e d f o o d i s p r o b a b l y w o r k a n d n o p l a y m a k e s J a c k a d u l l b o y ' . p e r f e c t l y s a f e . F . Th e y s t r e s s e d a g a i n a n d a g a i n t h e 6. I t i s o f c r u c i a l i m p o r t a n c e t h a t w e m a k e i m p o r t a n c e o f r e u s i n g t h i n g s a s m u c h a s m o r e u s e o f t e c h n o l o g y i f w e a r e t o m a k e p o s s i b l e . p r o g r e s s . 2 (E m p h a s i s) C o m p l e t e t h e s e s e n t e n c e s w i t h a w o r d o r p h r a s e i n b o l d f r o m e x e r c i s e 1 . Y o u m a y n e e d t o c h a n g e t h e f o r m o f t h e w o r d o r p h r a s e . I n s o m e c a s e s , m o r e t h a n o n e a n s w e r i s p o s s i b l e . 1. P a i n t i n g t h e b u i l d i n g w h i t e d i d n o t m a k e i t l o o k a n y b e t t e r . I n f a c t , i t o n l y i t s u g l y n e s s . 2. Th e r u g g e d h i l l s a r e a f e a t u r e o f t h e l a n d s c a p e 3. A t t h e m e e t i n g o f t h e S t u d e n t s ' C o u n c i l , t h e w a s o n b e t t e r s t a n d a r d s o f a c c o m m o d a t i o n . 4. Th e M i n i s t e r o f T r a n s p o r t o n t h e n e e d f o r a n i n t e g r a t e d t r a n s p o r t p o l i c y . 5. I t i s t h a t w e t r y t o i m p r o v e r e l a t i o n s b e t w e e n o u r c o u n t r i e s . 6. S h e b a n g e d t h e t a b l e f o r a s s h e s p o k e . 3 (M i s u n d e r s t a n d i n g) C o m p l e t e t h e s e s e n t e n c e s w i t h a n a p p r o p r i a t e w o r d o r e x p r e s s i o n f r o m t h e b o x . I n s o m e c a s e s , m o r e t h a n o n e a n s w e r i s p o s s i b l e . a s s u m e d c o n f u s e d c o n f u s i o n i m p r e s s i o n m i s a p p r e h e n s i o n m i s t a k e n m i x - u p o b s c u r e 1 . I w a s c o m p l e t e l y b y h i s e x p l a n a t i o n , a n d h a d t o a s k s o m e o n e e l s e w h a t h e m e a n t . 2. Th e r e w e r e s c e n e s o f a t t h e a i r p o r t w h e n t h e s n o w s t o r m s t o p p e d a l l t h e f l i g h t s . 3. W e n e a r l y d i d n ' t c a t c h o u r f l i g h t b e c a u s e o f a o v e r t h e t i c k e t s . 4. Th e r e a r e s e v e r a l p o i n t s i n y o u r e s s a y . I t ' s n o t v e r y c l e a r . 5. H e w a s u n d e r t h e t h a t s o c i a l i s m a n d c o m m u n i s m w e r e t h e s a m e t h i n g . 6. W e a l l w r o n g l y a s i t t u r n e d o u t , t h a t w e w o u l d b e i n t e r v i e w e d i n d i v i d u a l l y . 7. M a n y p e o p l e a r e i n t h e b e l i e f t h a t o r g a n i c f o o d i s b e t t e r f o r y o u t h a n c o n v e n t i o n a l l y - g r o w n f o o d . 8. S h e g a v e u s t h e t h a t w e h a d d o n e s o m e t h i n g t o u p s e t h e r , a l t h o u g h w e h a d d o n e n o t h i n g o f t h e s o r t . 19 g e n e r a l v o c a b u l a r y F o c u s i n g a t t e n t i o n 1 R e a r r a n g e t h e l e t t e r s i n b o l d t o f o r m w o r d s w h i c h a r e u s e d t o f o c u s a t t e n t i o n o n s o m e t h i n g . Th e y a l l e n d w i t h t h e l e t t e r s - l y . W r i t e t h e w o r d s i n t h e g r i d u n d e r n e a t h . I f y o u d o i t c o r r e c t l y , y o u w i l l f i n d a n o t h e r w o r d u s e d t o f o c u s a t t e n t i o n i n t h e b o l d v e r t i c a l b o x . 1. Th e y r e d u c e d p o l l u t i o n p s i m i l a r l y b y b a n n i n g c a r s f r o m t h e c i t y c e n t r e d u r i n g t h e r u s h h o u r . 2. I c o m e f r o m a g a l e r l y r u r a l c o m m u n i t y w h e r e l i f e m o v e s a t a s l o w e r p a c e . 3. W e ' r e i m p a r t l y e x a m i n i n g t h e f i n a n c i a l a s p e c t s o f t h e c a s e . 4. P e o p l e i n a m l y g o o n h o l i d a y i n t h e s u m m e r . 5. Th e c o l l e g e l i b r a r y i s v e c e s l u x u i l y f o r t h e u s e o f s t u d e n t s a n d s t a f f . 6. I t ' s a d i f f i c u l t p r o b l e m w h i c h w e h o p e t o r e s o l v e a s s o o n a s p o s s i b l e . 7. Th e a d v e r t i s e m e n t i s e l c i f i p s a l y a i m e d a t p e o p l e o v e r 50 . 8. S o m e w e s t e r n c o u n t r i e s , o t h a n y C a n a d a a n d t h e U n i t e d S t a t e s , h a v e a v e r y h i g h s t a n d a r d o f l i v i n g . 9. Th e t o u r i s t s w h o v i s i t m y t o w n a r e s t o m l y A u s t r a l i a n . 10. O u r t r i p t o P o l a n d w a s r e p e a l y a n e d u c a t i o n a l v i s i t . 11. M y h o m e t o w n i s f a m o u s f o r i t s l a r g e n u m b e r o f s c h o o l s a n d c o l l e g e s . Th e w o r d i n t h e b o l d v e r t i c a l b o x f i t s i n t o t h i s s e n t e n c e : Th e c o m p a n y t r a d e s i n t h e F a r E a s t . 2 D i v i d e t h e w o r d s a b o v e i n t o t w o g r o u p s , o n e g r o u p b e i n g t h e w o r d s w h i c h m e a n o n l y o r s o l e l y . a n d o n e g r o u p b e i n g t h e w o r d s w h i c h m e a n i n m o s t c a s e s , n o r m a l l y o r t h e m a i n r e a s o n f o r s o m e t h i n g . I n m o s t c a s e s , n o r m a l l y o r t h e m a i n r e a s o n f o r s o m e t h i n g s i m p l y c h i e f l y 20 g e n e r a l v o c a b u l a r y G e n e r a l i s a t i o n s & s p e c i f i c s 1 M a t c h t h e s e n t e n c e s i n t h e f i r s t l i s t b e l o w w i t h a n a p p r o p r i a t e s e n t e n c e i n t h e s e c o n d l i s t o n t h e n e x t p a g e . Th e u n d e r l i n e d w o r d s a n d p h r a s e s i n t h e f i r s t l i s t s h o u l d h a v e a s i m i l a r m e a n i n g t o t h e w o r d s a n d p h r a s e s i n b o l d i n t h e s e c o n d l i s t . W r i t e t h e s e n t e n c e l e t t e r (A , B , C , e t c .) f r o m t h e s e c o n d l i s t a f t e r t h e r e l e v a n t s e n t e n c e i n t h e f i r s t l i s t . F I R S T L I S T 1 . S m a l l i t e m s o f i n f o r m a t i o n a r e v e r y i m p o r t a n t i n a c u r r i c u l u m v i t a e . Q . 2. I n e e d t o h a v e p r e c i s e i n f o r m a t i o n a b o u t y o u r n e w p r o p o s a l s 3. Th e p l a n w a s u n a b l e t o g o a h e a d b e c a u s e o f a s m a l l i m p o r t a n t d e t a i l w h i c h i s i m p o r t a n t i n o r d e r t o m a k e s o m e t h i n g h a p p e n 4. H e d e m a n d e d t o k n o w t h e s m a l l , p r e c i s e a n d s o m e t i m e s u n i m p o r t a n t d e t a i l s 5. W h e n y o u r e a d a p i e c e o f t e x t i n t h e e x a m , y o u s h o u l d r e a d i t q u i c k l y f i r s t t o g e t t h e g e n e r a l i d e a 6. B e f o r e y o u w r i t e a n e s s a y , y o u s h o u l d p l a n i t f i r s t a n d g i v e a b r o a d d e s c r i p t i o n w i t h o u t g i v i n g m u c h d e t a i l 7. O d d f e a t u r e s o r d e t a i l s w h i c h m a k e s o m e t h i n g d i f f e r e n t m a k e t h e w o r l d a m o r e i n t e r e s t i n g p l a c e 8. S a y i n g t h a t a l l y o u n g p e o p l e s p e n d t o o m u c h t i m e o n t h e I n t e r n e t i s a b i t o f a g e n e r a l s t a t e m e n t 9. M a n y c a r s h a v e v e r y s i m i l a r t y p i c a l f e a t u r e s 10. Th e h u g e r i s e i n c o m p u t e r s a l e s i s a g o o d e x a m p l e o f t h e d i r e c t i o n i n w h i c h t e c h n o l o g y i s h e a d i n g 11. N o r m a l l y , m o s t s t u d e n t s s i t t i n g t h e e x a m m a n a g e t o p a s s w i t h a g o o d g r a d e 12. Th e n e w l i b r a r y s h o w s a g o o d e x a m p l e o f B r i t i s h a r c h i t e c t u r e a t i t s b e s t 13. B e f o r e y o u t r a v e l s o m e w h e r e , i t i s i m p o r t a n t t o m a k e a d e t a i l e d l i s t o f t h i n g s t h a t y o u n e e d t o t a k e 14. F r e n c h f r i e s w i t h m a y o n n a i s e i s a d i s h w h i c h i s a n o d d f e a t u r e o r d e t a i l o f B e l g i a n c u i s i n e 15. Th e a r t i c l e s h o w s a n e x a m p l e o f h i s v i e w s o n t h e w a y t h e c o m p a n y s h o u l d d e v e l o p 21 g e n e r a l v o c a b u l a r y G e n e r a l i s a t i o n s & s p e c i f i c s S E C O N D L I S T A . P l e a s e l e t m e h a v e t h e s p e c i f i c s a s s o o n a s p o s s i b l e . B . I t ' s v e r y f r u s t r a t i n g w h e n a m i n o r t e c h n i c a l i t y p u t s a s t o p t o y o u r p l a n s . C . I n t h e s a m e w a y , k i m c h i i i s a c o n c o c t i o n o f c a b b a g e , c h i l l i a n d g a r l i c w h i c h i s p e c u l i a r t o K o r e a . D . Y o u s h o u l d i n c l u d e f u l l d e t a i l s o f y o u r p a s t e x p e r i e n c e . E . O n c e y o u h a v e a n o u t l i n e , y o u w i l l d i s c o v e r t h a t y o u r w o r k i s e a s i e r t o o r g a n i s e . F . W e m u s t b e c a r e f u l n o t t o m a k e t h i s k i n d o f g e n e r a l i s a t i o n . G . I t e m i s e v e r y t h i n g i n o r d e r o f i m p o r t a n c e , b e g i n n i n g w i t h y o u r p a s s p o r t a n d v i s a . H .

As far as he was concerned, the minutiae could not be overlooked. I. Most manufacturers are aware that these characteristics are what help sell their product. J. It also provides us with an accurate illustration of the advances we have made in the last 20 years. K. It illustrates his preference for increased automation. L. Once you have the gist, it should be easier to understand it. M. It exemplifies the style that is becoming increasingly popular with win planners. N. In general, the average result is a B or C. O. For example, it is one of the peculiarities of the British system that judges and lawyers wear wigs in court. 2 Put the words and phrases above into the table below, based on whether they are talking about specific things or general things. Then try to use the words in sentences of your own. Specific things: the specifics General things: 22 general vocabulary Groups 1 Put these words into the table based on the things they usually refer to. batch bunch bundle cast company crew crowd flock gang group herd huddle pile litter pack platoon set shoal stack staff swarm team throng People in general A group of people Animals Objects work together crowd 2 Complete these sentences using one of the words from Exercise 1. You may need to make your answer plural, and in some cases more than one answer is possible. 1. A of just 25 dairy cows can produce over a thousand litres of milk a day. 2. Just because a film has a few well-known actors, it does not necessarily mean it will be successful. 3. During the rainy season, huge of mosquitoes make life very uncomfortable for the local residents. 4. Shelf space in the library is so limited that there are of books all over the floor. 5. The coral reef is home to of colourful fish. 6. Airliners do much more than just serve food to passengers. 7. A simple of tools can cost the equivalent of a month's wages for some. 8. The college employs a of about 200. 9. A of flowers is always an acceptable gift if you visit someone. 10. During National Day celebrations, an enormous of people descended on the city's main square. 11. In some areas of the city, of wild dogs roam the streets at night. 12. A small of people sat under the tree, trying to keep warm and dry. 13. You know winter is arriving when huge of geese and other birds can be seen heading south. 14. The bread oven can produce a of 200 loaves every hour. 15. Hundreds of migrant workers arrive in the city every day, many carrying no more than a small of clothes and other personal possessions. 16. of youths can often be seen hanging a round on street corners looking for trouble. general vocabulary How something works 1 Complete the descriptions of how these objects work with the correct form of the words and phrases in the boxes. In some cases, more than one answer may be possible. 1. A thermostat adjust bend connect contain contract cool down disconnect expand heat up turn off A thermostat contains a strip or coil of steel and a strip or coil of copper, one on top of the other. As the strip / coil the metals but one does it faster than the other. The strip / coil and with a switch, which the power supply. When the strip / coil , the metals and the switch is The thermostat is using a dial or other control. 2. A disc player convert decrease hear increase insert replace spin strike view A disc player (for example, in a computer) has several component parts. A disc is into the player and begins to At the same time, a thin beam of light called a laser the disc and digital signals into sounds or images, which can be through speakers or on a screen. Volume or brightness can be or by means of a button, knob or other control. Nowadays, discs are largely being by storage devices like memory sticks, which have no moving parts. 3. An aerosol compress expand leave mix open push release In an aerosol, liquid and gas are in a metal and / or hard plastic tube. This can be from the tube by a button, which a valve. When the liquid-gas combination the tube and with oxygen, it rapidly 4. An aircraft accelerate create flow form made move pull produce Most aircraft are of aluminium, and require two forces to allow them to fly: thrust and lift. As the aircraft forward on the ground under the power of its engines, air over the wings. As it faster, more thrust, a vacuum is over the wings. This lift. The aircraft is into the air by the force of this lift. 5. A digital camera adjust consist control download enter hit open press record store A digital camera of two main parts: a body and a lens. When a button is on the body, a window in the lens called a shutter and light the camera. The amount of light going into the camera is by both the speed of this shutter, and a smaller window called an aperture. Both the shutter speed and the size of the aperture can be by the person using the camera. The light a sensor in the body of the camera, which the light as a digital image. The image is on a memory card in the camera, and this can later be on to a computer. general vocabulary Joining / becoming part of something bigger The sentences below all contain a word or phrase in italics which is related to the idea of two or more things joining together, sometimes with the result that they become part of something bigger. However, the words and phrases have all been put into the wrong sentence. Put them into their correct sentence. In some cases, more than one answer is possible. 1 Write the correct verb at the end of each sentence. 1. His salary is merged to the cost of living, and increases on an annual basis, linked 2. The International Book Association blended with Universal Press in 2010 to form the International Press. 3. To get a better finish, he swallowed up the two paints together. 4. The firm integrated with its main competitor in the battle to win more customers. 5. The suggestions from all the committees were taken over into the main proposal. 6. The immigrants faced hostility when they were first incorporated into the community. 7. A lot of students had problems before they amalgamated into college life. 8. When the large international college got together the smaller school, a lot of people lost their jobs. 9. The students linked one evening and decided to protest about their situation. 10. A large international company assimilated our firm last month and started making immediate changes. 2 Write the correct noun at the end of each sentence. 1. The alloy between England and France came close to breaking down many times during the nineteenth century. 2. The synthesis between England and Scotland is over 300 years old. 3. Last year, the three regional organisations responsible for helping homeless people formed a national blend to help and support one another. 4. Brass is a well-known alliance of copper and zinc. 5. Water is a coalition of hydrogen and oxygen. 6. The plan is a unification of several earlier proposals. 7. The merger of Italy did not occur until the second half of the nineteenth century. 8. The company made its fortune by selling a popular union of coffee. 9. The proposed federation of the Liberal and Labour Parties in the election was cause for much ridicule. 10. As a result of the compound with the other company, Flax International became the largest in its field. 25 general vocabulary Likes & dislikes Decide if the words and phrases in bold in these sentences have a positive connotation (for example, they tell us that someone likes or wants something) or a negative connotation (for example, they tell us that someone dislikes something). Underline the correct answer. 1. The idea of travelling around the world really appeals to me. Positive / Negative 2. Research suggests that shoppers are attracted to brightly-lit, colourful displays. Positive / Negative 3. I like him, but unfortunately he can't stand me. Positive / Negative 4.

I can never understand why people are so captivated by royal weddings. Positive / Negative 5. A lot of people detest seafood, and some are even allergic to it. Positive / Negative 6. Bigoted people disgust me with their small-minded attitudes. Positive / Negative 7. He's a very punctual person, and dreads being late for anything. Positive / Negative 8. My brother fancies spending some time working abroad. Positive / Negative 9. I'm fascinated by new technology, and spend a lot of money on the latest electronic gadgets. Positive / Negative 10. She's fond of classical music, and would like to be a classical pianist. Positive / Negative 11. A lot of people are keen on football, but it doesn't interest me. Positive / Negative 12. We were cold and wet, and longed for a hot drink. Positive / Negative 13. I don't like early morning starts, and absolutely loathe having to get out of bed early. Positive / Negative 14. I always look forward to my English lessons. Positive / Negative 15. I'm passionate about flying, but rarely get the chance to go anywhere by plane. Positive / Negative 16. She's a vegetarian, and the thought of eating meat repels her. Positive / Negative 17. Supermarkets know that customers who come in for essential items like milk and bread are often tempted by special offers on other products. Positive / Negative 18. We had been working very hard, and were very tired for a holiday. Positive / Negative 26 general vocabulary Location & direction 1 Look at the map and town guide, and complete the sentences with the words and phrases in the box. DEHIK Arroort (8km) MON \leftarrow W + E \rightarrow S £ T o w n guide A Wellington Road F Shops K Museum P Art gallery B Shopping centre G Market L Green Street Q Cafe C Swan Street H Mill Road M Western Avenue R Town Hall D Library I Police station N Chestnut Park S Elm Square E Health club J Lincoln Street O College T Station at right angles to the east of on the north side of diagonally opposite in the middle of on the south side of directly opposite on parallel to halfway along on the corner of surrounded by halfway between on the left-hand side of to the west of 1. The library is the police station. 2. The airport is 8 km the town. 3. The station is Elm Square. 4. Chestnut Park is the town. 5. The Town Hall is Elm Square. 6. The cafe is Chestnut Park. 7. The museum is Lincoln Street. 8. Wellington Road is Mill Road. 9. Swan Street is Lincoln Street. 10. The shopping centre is Swan Street. 11. Western Avenue is Elm Square and Mill Road. 12. The college is the museum. 13. The market is shops. 14. The health club is Green Street. 15. The art gallery is Western Avenue and Green Street. 27 general vocabulary Location & direction 2 Now look at this map and guide. Find where you are on it, then follow the directions to find out where you are going. You are here 1 > Town guide A Hotel K Coffee shop B Internet cafe L Restaurant C Post office M Cinema D Bank N Language school E Supermarket O Surgery F Theatre P Book shop G Hairdresser Q Mobile phone store H Electrical store R Library I Bakery S Furniture store J Travel agency T Department store Directions: Go along the High Street, and turn left at the crossroads. Carry on and turn right at the end of the road. Go past the cinema and take the second road on your left. The place you want is the third building on your right. You are going to 28 general vocabulary Location & direction 3 Complete these directions using the words and phrases in the box. In each case, begin from the place labelled 'You are here'. You will need to use some words/phrases more than once. crossroads on your right first second go along take the first go past take the second go to the end the end last turn left on your left turn right Directions to the supermarket (1) of the High Street and (2) Go along this road and (3) road (4) The supermarket is the (5) building (6) Directions to the language school (7) the High Street, and (8) ... at the (9) (10) road (11), and the language school is the (12) building (13) Directions to the book shop (14) the High Street and (15) at the (16) Go to (17) of this road and (18) again, then (19) road (20) (21) the library. and the book shop is the (22) building (23) 4 Choose three other places on the map and write your own directions. 1. 2. 3. 29 general vocabulary Modified words 1 Modify (change) each word in bold in the sentences by adding a prefix from the box, so that the word is correct in the context of the sentence. Use each prefix once only. auto bi circum CO inter micro mono over post pre semi sub tele trans under uni 1. Thanks to Internet technology, companies can hold conferences with their agents and customers around the world without leaving the office. 2. The conference is a annual event, and usually takes place in March and September. 3. In her new biography, the travel writer and broadcaster Lucy Applegate treats her readers to some fascinating tales about her life on the open road. 4. Email and social networking websites have formed the way people communicate. 5. Unfortunately, the project team exceeded its determined level of spending, and had to borrow more money. 6. Despite being knocked out of the World Cup in the -final, there was a great sense of elation, and the certainty that we would go all the way next time. 7. Only a small percentage of students who do a university degree go on to do graduate studies. 8. People enjoy their jobs much more if they get on with their -workers. 9. If you know about all the potentially dangerous -organisms that live on an average dishcloth, you would probably never use one again! 10. sex fragrances are believed to be a modern invention, but a century ago all perfumes were for men and women alike, and people just chose the one they liked the most. 11. If you feel that you have received standard service, you should complain to the manager or most senior employee immediately rather than wait until later. 12. In 1929, the Graf Zeppelin became the first airship to navigate the world. 13. Astronauts started living on the national Space Station in 2000. 14. I have two dictionaries: an English-French one, and a lingual English one. 15. I was an achiever at school, always getting low grades in tests and poor marks in my homework. 16. The city is so populated that it is almost impossible to find a new place to live. 30 general vocabulary Modified words 2 Now do the same with these. Use the same prefixes from the box in Exercise 1. 1. waves work by passing electricity through food rather than by heating it. 2. The late twentieth century saw enormous advances in communications, with the development of the Internet being of particular importance. 3. In 1986, against everybody else's wishes, the ruling government made the lateral decision to close half the country's coal mines. 4. The suburbs consist of nothing but mile after mile of -detached houses and apartment blocks. 5. On long-distance flights, the aircraft is flown by pilot most of the time, with the real pilots only assuming occasional control. 6. I speak English and Spanish, but my Spanish is quite limited, so unfortunately I would n't say I'm lingual. 7. There are strict laws against advertising tobacco products, but with a bit of imagination, many of these can be easily vented. 8. A lot of the city was destroyed during the war, so during the immediate -war years, the government embarked on a massive reconstruction programme. 9. I think I passed my exams, but it would be mature to say that I've done well in all of them. 10. A third of the children were found to be weight as a result of a high-fat, high-sugar diet. 11. It is believed that many people who dislike water have a conscious fear of drowning. 12. Most of the schools in my country are educational, although there are a few

w b o y o n l y a n d g i r l o n l y i n s t i t u t i o n s . 13. W e r a n o u t o f m o n e y b e c a u s e w e h a d e s t i m a t e d h o w m u c h t h e t r i p w o u l d c o s t . 14. T h e a v i a t o r C h a r l e s L i n d b e r g m a d e t h e f i r s t s o l o a t l a n t i c f l i g h t i n 1927. 15. P a r t o f o u r c o u r s e w a s t o s t u d y t h e r e l a t i o n s h i p b e t w e e n s t r e s s a n d i l l n e s s , a n d e s p e c i a l l y t o w h a t e x t e n t o n e r e s u l t e d i n t h e o t h e r . 16. H e k n e w a l o t a b o u t h i s s u b j e c t , b u t h e s p o k e i n s u c h a d u l l t o n e t h a t h i s s t u d e n t s w o u l d o f t e n f a l l a s l e e p . 31 g e n e r a l v o c a b u l a r y O b j e c t s & a c t i o n s 1 T h e v e r b s i n t h e b o x d e s c r i b e t h e a c t i o n s o f t h e t h i n g s i n 1 - 18. M a t c h e a c h v e r b w i t h t h e t h i n g i t d e s c r i b e s . c o n g e a l c r a c k e r o d e e v a p o r a t e e x p a n d e x p l o d e f a d e f r e e z e l e a k r i s e r o t a t e s l i d e s m o u l d e r s p i l l s p i n s t r e t c h v i b r a t e w o b b l e 1. W a t e r c h a n g i n g f r o m a l i q u i d t o a s o l i d s t a t e b e c a u s e o f t h e c o l d , f r e e z e 2. T h e d r u m i n a w a s h i n g m a c h i n e m o v i n g v e r y q u i c k l y i n i t s f i n a l s t a g e o f a w a s h . 3. T h e d i s c t r a y o p e n i n g a n d c l o s i n g o n a c o m p u t e r 4. W a t e r s l o w l y t u r n i n g i n t o v a p o u r 5. C o o k i n g f a t o r o i l b e c o m i n g s o l i d o n a n u n w a s h e d p l a t e 6. T h e p l a n e t E a r t h m o v i n g a r o u n d o n i t s a x i s 7. A l o o s e w h e e l o n a c a r 8. G a s c o m i n g o u t o f a f a u l t y v a l v e 9. A p a n e o f g l a s s i n a w i n d o w f r a m e w h e n a l a r g e v e h i c l e p a s s e s n e a r b y 10. A T - s h i r t w h i c h h a s b e e n w a s h e d s o o f t e n i t i s l o s i n g i t s c o l o u r 11. T h e s u n c o m i n g u p i n t h e m o r n i n g 12. C l i f f s b e i n g s l o w l y d e s t r o y e d b y t h e s e a 13. S l i g h t l y d a m p w o o d o n a f i r e g i v i n g o f f s m o k e b u t n o f l a m e s 14. C o l d m e t a l a s i t g e t s h o t t e r 15. A p i e c e o f e l a s t i c b e i n g p u l l e d s o t h a t i t b e c o m e s l o n g e r 16. A w i n d o w b e i n g h i t b y a s t o n e s o t h a t a t a l o n g t h i n b r e a k f o r m s i n t h e g l a s s 17. C o f f e e f a l l i n g o u t o f a c u p b y m i s t a k e 18. A b o m b s u d d e n l y b l o w i n g u p 2 N o w d o t h e s a m e w i t h t h e s e . b o u n c e b u r n c o n d e n s e c o n t r a c t c r u m b l e e r u p t f l o a t f l o w g r o w m e a n d e r m e l t r e v o l v e r i n g s e t s i n k s p r e a d s u b s i d e t r i c k l e 1. T h e E a r t h m o v i n g a r o u n d t h e S u n 2. A h o u s e s l o w l y s i n k i n g i n t o s o f t g r o u n d 3. T r a f f i c m o v i n g s m o o t h l y a l o n g a m o t o r w a y 4. G l a s s c h a n g i n g f r o m a s o l i d t o a l i q u i d i n v e r y h i g h h e a t 5. A r u b b e r b a l l h i t t i n g t h e g r o u n d a n d g o i n g b a c k i n t o t h e a i r . 6. T h e p o p u l a t i o n o f a t o w n b e c o m i n g b i g g e r 32 g e n e r a l v o c a b u l a r y O b j e c t s & a c t i o n s 7. T h e s u n g o i n g d o w n i n t h e e v e n i n g 8. G a s o r s t e a m c h a n g i n g i n t o a l i q u i d 9. A w i d e r i v e r g o i n g t h r o u g h t h e c o u n t r y s i d e i n b i g c u r v e s 10. D o c u m e n t s b e i n g l a i d o u t o n a t a b l e 11. W a t e r c o m i n g v e r y s l o w l y o u t o f a t a p 12. A s l i c e o f b r e a d i n a t o a s t e r t u r n i n g b l a c k a n d b e g i n n i n g t o g i v e o f f s m o k e 13. A l u m p o f d r y e a r t h b e i n g r u b b e d b e t w e e n s o m e b o d y ' s f i n g e r s 14. H o t m e t a l a s i t g e t s c o o l e r 15. A n o l d - f a s h i o n e d a l a r m c l o c k s u d d e n l y g o i n g o f f 16. A b o a t g o i n g t o t h e b o t t o m o f a r i v e r 17. D e a d f i s h l y i n g o n t h e s u r f a c e o f a p o l l u t e d l a k e 18. A v o l c a n o t h r o w i n g o u t l a v a a n d a s h 3 S o m e o f t h e w o r d s i n E x e r c i s e 1 a n d 2 c a n b e u s e d i n m o r e t h a n o n e w a y , o f t e n w i t h a d i f f e r e n t m e a n i n g . C o m p l e t e t h e s e n t e n c e s w i t h a n a p p r o p r i a t e w o r d (t h e d e f i n i t i o n o f t h e w o r d y o u n e e d i n i t a l i c s a f t e r e a c h s e n t e n c e w i l l h e l p y o u) . Y o u w i l l n e e d t o c h a n g e t h e f o r m o f s o m e o f t h e w o r d s . 1. T h e c o m p a n y f r o z e i t s e m p l o y e e s w a g e s u n t i l t h e e n d o f t h e y e a r , (t o s a y o f f i c i a l l y t h a t t h e r a t e o r l e v e l o f s o m e t h i n g m u s t s t a y t h e s a m e a n d n o t i n c r e a s e) 2. S o m e p e o p l e t h r o u g h l i f e w i t h o u t r e a l l y k n o w i n g w h a t t h e y w a n t t o d o . (t o b e h a v e i n a w a y t h a t s h o w s y o u d o n o t h a v e a c l e a r p l a n f o r w h a t y o u w a n t t o d o) 3. F o o d p r i c e s h a v e b e e n s t e a d i l y a l l y e a r , (t o i n c r e a s e i n a m o u n t) 4. A s t h e l i g h t i n t h e e v e n i n g , p e o p l e s t a r t c o m i n g o u t o n t o t h e s t r e e t , (t o b e c o m e l e s s b r i g h t) 5. H e m a n a g e d t o a t w o - h o u r p r e s e n t a t i o n i n t o 30 m i n u t e s , (t o m a k e s o m e t h i n g s h o r t e r o r s m a l l e r) 6. A s t h e s t o r m s s l o w l y d i e d o u t , t h e f l o o d w a t e r s g r a d u a l l y (t o b e c o m e l o w e r) 7. T h e d i s c u s s i o n w e h a d l a s t n i g h t a r o u n d t h e p r o b l e m o f f i n d i n g a f f o r d a b l e a c c o m m o d a t i o n , (t o h a v e s o m e t h i n g a s t h e m a i n o r m o s t i m p o r t a n t p a r t o f a s u b j e c t) 8. Y o u c a n t h e m a c h i n e t o t u r n i t s e l f o n o f f a t a p a r t i c u l a r t i m e , (t o m a k e a p i e c e o f e q u i p m e n t r e a d y t o o p e r a t e) 9. A s s o o n a s t h e c o m p a n y ' s w e b s i t e w e n t o n - l i n e , o r d e r s b e g a n t o i n . (t o a r r i v e o r l e a v e i n s m a l l a m o u n t s o r n u m b e r s) 10. T h e q u e u e f o r t i c k e t s w a s s o l o n g i t a l l t h e w a y d o w n t h e s t r e e t , (t o c o n t i n u e f o r a l o n g d i s t a n c e) 11. O n c e a w e e k w e g e t t o g e t h e r a n d i d e a s o f f e a c h o t h e r , (t o d i s c u s s i d e a s w i t h o t h e r p e o p l e i n o r d e r t o g e t t h e i r o p i n i o n a n d m a k e a d e c i s i o n) 12. T h e y w a n t e d t o k e e p t h e s t o r y s e c r e t , b u t s o m e o n e i t t o t h e p r e s s , (t o g i v e p r i v a t e o r s e c r e t i n f o r m a t i o n t o j o u r n a l i s t s o r t o t h e p u b l i c) 33 g e n e r a l v o c a b u l a r y O b l i g a t i o n & o p t i o n 1 L o o k a t s e n t e n c e s 1 - 10 a n d d e c i d e i f t h e e x p l a n a t i o n w h i c h f o l l o w s e a c h o n e i s t r u e o r f a l s e . U n d e r l i n e t h e c o r r e c t a n s w e r . U s e t h e w o r d s a n d p h r a s e s i n b o l d t o h e l p y o u d e c i d e . 1. D u r i n g t h e e x a m , a p e n c i l a n d e r a s e r a r e r e q u i r e d . T h e p e o p l e o r g a n i s i n g t h e e x a m w i l l p r o v i d e y o u w i t h a p e n c i l a n d a n e r a s e r . T r u e / F a l s e 2. P a r e n t s c a n b e m a d e l i a b l e f o r t h e i r c h i l d r e n ' s d e b t s . P a r e n t s m a y b e l e g a l l y r e s p o n s i b l e f o r t h e m o n e y t h e i r c h i l d r e n o w e . T r u e / F a l s e 3. H e w a s o b l i g e d t o p a y b a c k t h e m o n e y t h a t h e h a d w o n . H e h a d t h e c h o i c e w h e t h e r o r n o t t o p a y b a c k t h e m o n e y t h a t h e h a d w o n . T r u e / F a l s e 4. S t u d e n t s d o i n g h o l i d a y j o b s a r e e x e m p t f r o m p a y i n g i n c o m e t a x . S t u d e n t s d o i n g h o l i d a y j o b s p a y a s m a l l e r a m o u n t o f i n c o m e t a x t h a n o t h e r p e o p l e . T r u e / F a l s e 5. T h e U n i t e d N a t i o n s v o t e d t o i m p o s e m a n d a t o r y s a n c t i o n s o n t h e c o u n t r y . T h e U n i t e d N a t i o n s i m p o s e d l e g a l l y - b i n d i n g s a n c t i o n s w h i c h h a d t o b e o b e y e d b y e v e r y o n e , w i t h o u t e x c e p t i o n . T r u e / F a l s e 6. S o m e c o m p a n i e s f o r c e t h e i r e m p l o y e e s t o w o r k l o n g h o u r s f o r l o w p a y . A l o t o f c o m p a n i e s a s k t h e i r e m p l o y e e s t o w o r k l o n g h o u r s . T r u e / F a l s e 7. I t w a s a n e m e r g e n c y a n d s h e p r e s s e d t h e r e d b u t t o n ; t h e r e w a s n o a l t e r n a t i v e . T h e r e w a s n o t h i n g e l s e s h e c o u l d d o ; s h e h a d t o s e t o f f t h e a l a r m b y p r e s s i n g t h e r e d b u t t o n . T r u e / F a l s e 8. C l a s s e s o n W e d n e s d a y a f t e r n o o n s a r e o p t i o n a l . I t i s n e c e s s a r y t o a t t e n d c l a s s e s o n W e d n e s d a y a f t e r n o o n s . T r u e / F a l s e 9. I t i s c o m p u l s o r y t o w e a r a c r a s h h e l m e t o n a m o t o r c y c l e . I t i s y o u r c h o i c e w h e t h e r o r n o t t o w e a r a c r a s h h e l m e t w h e n y o u r i d e a m o t o r c y c l e . T r u e / F a l s e 10. T h e m u s e u m i s a s k i n g v i s i t o r s f o r a v o l u n t a r y d o n a t i o n o f £2 . Y o u d o n ' t n e e d t o p a y £2 t o v i s i t t h e m u s e u m . T r u e / F a l s e 2 C o m p l e t e t h e s e s e n t e n c e s w i t h a n a p p r o p r i a t e w o r d o r p h r a s e f r o m t h e e x e r c i s e a b o v e . I n s o m e c a s e s , m o r e t h a n o n e a n s w e r m a y b e p o s s i b l e . 1. V i s i t o r s t o t h e c o u n t r y a r e t o d e c l a r e a n y e x c e s s t o b a c c o o r a l c o h o l i m p o r t s t o t h e c u s t o m s o f f i c e r . 2. I ' m a f r a i d I h a v e b u t t o r e s i g n f r o m t h e c o m m i t t e e . 3. I f y o u a r e c a u g h t s p e e d i n g , y o u w i l l b e t h e p a y m e n t o f t h e f i n e . 4. A t t e n d a n c e a t a l l c l a s s e s i s o t h e r w i s e y o u m a y n o t g e t a c e r t i f i c a t e a t t h e e n d o f t h e c o u r s e . 5. M a n y r e t i r e d p e o p l e d o w o r k i n t h e i r l o c a l c o m m u n i t y . 6. I n s o m e c o u n t r i e s , t h e r e i s a d e a t h s e n t e n c e f o r a l l d r u g t r a f f i c k e r s . 7. F o r v i s i t o r s t o B r i t a i n f r o m o u t s i d e t h e E u r o p e a n U n i o n , a v i s a m a y b e 8. I h a t e i t w h e n p e o p l e t r y t o m e t o d o s o m e t h i n g I d o n ' t l i k e . 9. M o s t n e w c a r s c o m e w i t h a i r - c o n d i t i o n i n g . 10. C h i l d r e n ' s c l o t h e s a r e f r o m V A T . 34 g e n e r a l v o c a b u l a r y O p i n i o n , a t t i t u d e & b e l i e f 1 T h e w o r d s i n i t a l i c s i n t h e f o l l o w i n g s e n t e n c e s a r e a l l g r a m m a t i c a l l y i n c o r r e c t (f o r e x a m p l e , a n o u n h a s b e e n u s e d i n s t e a d o f a n a d j e c t i v e , o r a v e r b h a s b e e n u s e d i n s t e a d o f a n o u n , e t c .) . D e c i d e w h a t t h e c o r r e c t f o r m o f t h e w o r d s h o u l d b e i n e a c h s e n t e n c e , a n d w r i t e y o u r a n s w e r s i n t h e c r o s s w o r d o n t h e n e x t p a g e . 1. I t h i n k t h a t p e o p l e n e e d t o s h o w g r e a t e r t o l e r a n c e o f e a c h o t h e r . 2. S o m e m a j o r c o m p a n i e s a r e o b s e s s i o n w i t h s e c r e c y . 3. I r e c k o n i n g t h a t t h e g l o b a l w a r m i n g i s h a v i n g m o r e o f a n e f f e c t t h a n w e t h i n k . 4. W e a r e s t r o n g l y s u s p i c i o u s t h a t t h e p r o p o s a l t o d e v e l o p t h e c o m p u t e r f a c i l i t i e s w i l l b e r e j e c t e d . 5. S o m e p e o p l e a r e e x t r e m e l y b i g o t r y , e s p e c i a l l y r e g a r d i n g t h i n g s l i k e r a c e o r r e l i g i o n . 6. I v e r y m u c h d o u b t f u l t h a t t h e s i t u a t i o n w i l l

improve in the near future. 7. A lot of people are fanatic about sport in general and football in particular. 8. He was very hard-working and dedication to his research. 9. In my opinionated, people don't take enough exercise. 10. I consider myself to be a pragmatist person, and believe that results are more important than theories or ideas. 11. Team members need to be completely committed, and prepared to work for long hours. 12. The government is regardless foreign debt, especially in developing countries, as a major barrier to global economic development. 13. People often indicate their disapproval of something through their body language rather than words. 14. I maintain that many young people would rather work than continue with their studies. 15. As far as I am concerning, happiness is more important than money. 16. Unhappy people often have a cynical view of life. 17. I take strong exception to people coming late or cancelling appointments at short notice. 18. Many scientists are convincingly that human activity is threatening the future of many animal and plant species. 19. My parents are tradition people who believe that children should not have too much freedom. 20. He had very conservatism views and did not like change of any sort.

35 general vocabulary Opinion, attitude & belief 2 Complete these sentences with the words from Exercise 1. You will either need a word from the sentences or from the completed crossword. In some cases, more than one answer may be possible. 1. People are often of strangers, and refuse to trust anyone unless they know them very well. 2. She's very well organised, and always takes a approach to problem solving. 3. I'm absolutely about keeping fit, and go to the gym at least once a day. 4. I strongly of smoking, and refuse to let people smoke in my home. 5. My is that people who read a lot are more interesting than people who don't. 6. To succeed in life, you need a ambition and 7. My father won't anyone who questions his decisions. 8. Small farm communities are predominantly in their outlook and behaviour. 9. Some people my ability to succeed, but I am determined to prove they are wrong. 10. A lot of people in my country that the current economic crisis will get worse before it gets better.

36 general vocabulary Opposites: adjectives Replace the adjectives in bold in these sentences with a word from the box which has an opposite meaning in the context of the sentence. approximate deaf chronic costly crude delicate detrimental dim easy even flexible graceful innocent marked obligatory reluctant scarce widespread 1. The terms and conditions on the contract are **ambiguous**, clear. 2. According to the people who knew him, he was a very awkward person to work with. 3. I had never seen a dancer who was so **clumsy**. 4. The changes he made were beneficial to the organisation as a whole. 5. We need exact figures before we decide if we can go ahead with the project. 6. Following a lengthy investigation, the jury decided that the company was **guilty**. 7. What do you get if you add up all the odd numbers between 1 and 100? 8. Despite the weather, supplies of food after the harvest were plentiful. 9. There are very **rigid** laws regarding building on green belts around a city. 10. I've noticed a slight difference in his attitude over the last few weeks. 11. The villagers have designed a sophisticated device for turning dirty water into clean drinking water. 12. The spices used in the production of some international dishes have a very strong flavour. 13. The blackness of the night was broken by a strong orange light which was visible on the horizon. 14. Student attendance at extra-curricular activities is voluntary. 15. Most students say they are willing to attend classes on Saturday morning. 16. The tornado caused localised damage. 17. He made his fortune by importing cheap perfume and clothing material. 18. People with mild allergies to dust were advised to remain indoors and close the windows.

37 general vocabulary Opposites: verbs Replace the verbs or verb phrases in bold in these sentences with a word from the box which has an opposite meaning in the context of the sentence. You will need to change the form of most of the verbs. abandon accelerate accept agree defend demolish deny deteriorate fall forbid ignore loosen lower retain retreat reward simplify withdraw 1. When our trip was cancelled, we rejected the travel company's offer of a partial refund, **accepted**. 2. She admitted that she had left the door unlocked when she left the house. 3. Aerial footage shows how quickly the floodwaters are **advancing**. 4. The company refused to let members of the public enter the building. 5. Many shopkeepers attacked the decision to make the street traffic-free. 6. The factory was built in 2004. 7. He complicated matters by **rewriting** the original proposal. 8. When the money ran out, they had to decide whether or not to continue with their research. 9. Relations between the two countries have improved considerably in the last few years. 10. Punishing young children in order to get them to work hard is, in my opinion, **wrong**. 11. He raised the overall standards of the company within two months of his appointment. 12. Smoking is **allowed** in most restaurant and cafes. 13. Prices rose sharply in the first three months of the year. 14. Before you do anything else, make sure you **tighten** the knots in the rope. 15. I went to the bank and deposited over £5,000. 16. He lost his position as head of the department. 17. By pushing the red button, the vehicle **slowed down** rapidly. 18. Everyone **acknowledged** all the hard work I had done.

38 general vocabulary Ownership, giving, lending & borrowing 1 Complete the sentences with an appropriate noun from the box. In some cases, more than one answer is possible. belongings donation estate landlords loan mortgage owners possessions property proprietors rent tenants 1. The law ensures that respect the privacy of the people who live in their houses and flats. 2. of restaurants across the country protested when the government announced it was going to impose a tax on some foods. 3. When private car sell their vehicle, they must produce a certificate to prove the car has been paid for in full. 4. The price of commercial in the city centre has doubled in the last three years. 5. Mortgage to Park, a 250-acre private in Wensfordshire, is open to members of the public at weekends. 6. Many families in the area lost their home and all of their when the river flooded. 7. Please put your in the lockers provided, and hand your key to the receptionist for safekeeping. 8. We took out a to help pay for our trip. 9. A lot of people lost their homes when interest rates rose so high they were unable to continue paying off their 10. Only a few people in the apartment block actually own their flat. Most of them are council tenants. The law does very little to protect families who are evicted from their homes because they are unable to pay the monthly 12. I make a small monthly to a local charity for homeless people.

2 Most of the verbs in bold below are in the wrong sentence. If the verb is correct, put a tick (✓) at the end of the sentence. If the verb is wrong, write the correct verb at the end of the sentence. 1. Banks will usually refuse to present money to anyone unless they have a regular job. 2. The best way to see the country is to provide car for a couple of weeks. 3. Companies who allocate heavily from banks to keep their business going are rarely able to pay it back. 4. If you want to rent a room in the city centre, you should be prepared to pay a lot of money. 5. After her speech, the principal will lend prizes to the students who have made the greatest contribution to the school. 6. I believe that everyone should donate money to charities. 7. Local councils will borrow accommodation to the most needy on a first-come, first-served basis. 8. Many charitable organisations hire free medical help and support to areas hit by disasters.

39 general vocabulary Phrasal verbs 1 Write a preposition(s) or particle(s) from the box after each verb in bold in these

sentences to make phrasal verbs. The meaning of each phrasal verb is in italics at the end of each sentence. back behind down forward in into of off on out over to up with 1. Some parents are criticised for the way they bring their children, (raise) 2. The committee members fell over plans for the new health centre, (argued) 3. They refused to face their responsibilities, with disastrous consequences. (accept an unpleasant state of affairs, and try to deal with it) 4. At the last minute we had to call our visit to the museum, (not to go ahead with something) 5. I can always count my best friend to be there when I need him. (rely / depend) 6. Many developed neighbours, (get to the same level) 7. As the wind dies the heat and humidity gradually begin to rise, (becomes less strong) 8. A alarming number of students drop school early every year, (leave) 9. Major international companies can't figure the popularity of the anti-capitalist movement, (find it hard to understand) 10. If they examined the issues more closely, they would find the reasons for the changes. (discover) 11. As we grow our priorities change, (change from being children to being adults), 12. Students can be quite creative with the reasons they give for not handing their homework, (giving their teachers) 13. Salaries very rarely keep the cost of living, (rise at the same speed as) 14. The article is very detailed, but leaves the reasons for demographic change, (does not include) 15. The lecturer pointed all of the places on the map where similar incidents had occurred. (showed) 16. Before you write your essay, you should look the Party's history. (research) 17. Many employees carried work in despite pressure from the unions, (continued) 18. Once people fall with their mortgage payments, they come under extreme financial pressure from their bank, (become late) 19. The first step to a healthier lifestyle is to cut a amount of salt you consume. {reduce} 20. It is becoming more common for people to cut meat from their diet, (stop eating) 21. In the late 1990s, a lot of large supermarket chains took premises that had previously been run by small, independent retailers, (assumed control) 22. When computer technology fails us, we have to make do more primitive methods. They're called 'pen and paper', (use something because there is nothing else available) 23. In this essay, I'd like to put the arguments for and against globalism. (suggest or state the case for something) 24. When I look my childhood, I remember the many sacrifices my parents made for me. (think about something that happened in the past) 40 general vocabulary Phrasal verbs 2 Complete the second sentence in each pair with a phrasal verb from the box so that it has the same meaning as the first sentence. You will need to change the verb form in many of the sentences. break down carry out cut back on cut off do away with do up end up fall through hold up keep on let down let off pull out of pull through show up sort out split up wear off wear out work out 1. Peace talks between the two countries collapsed when neither side reached an agreement. Peace talks between the two countries when neither side reached an agreement. 2. I'm trying to calculate if we've sold more this year than last year. I'm trying to if we've sold more this year than last year. 3. The effects of the drug disappear after a few hours. The effects of the drug after a few hours. 4. A lot of people exhaust themselves through overwork. A lot of people the meselves. through overwork. 5. Despite the severity of the disease, many people recover with the help of appropriate drugs. Despite the severity of the disease, many people with the help of appropriate drugs. 6. Through careful negotiation, they were able to resolve the problem. Through careful negotiation, they were able to the problem. 7. When parents start to live apart, it can be particularly difficult for their children to cope. When parents it can be particularly difficult for their children to cope. 8. At the opening night, only a few audience members came. At the opening night, only a few audience members 9. The Australian partners stopped being a part of the deal at the last moment. The Australian partners the deal at the last moment. 10. People celebrate the Chinese New Year by exploding fireworks in the street. People celebrate the Chinese New Year by fireworks in the street. 41 general vocabulary Phrasal verbs 2 11. It is pointless relying on people to help you if they don't do as they promised. It is pointless relying on people to help you if they you 12. New government pension plans mean that many people will continue to work in well into their seventies. New government pension plans mean that many people will work in well into their seventies. 13. The planned changes were delayed because committee members argued among themselves. The planned changes were because committee members argued among themselves. 14. At the last minute, the plans for the proposed motorway didn't take place. At the last minute, the plans for the proposed motorway 15. During the recession, many workers in the primary sector became jobless. During the recession, many workers in the primary sector jobless. 16. Doctors did some tests on the patients. Doctors some tests on the patients. 17. Minor economies, such as spending less on staff costs, can often prevent a company sliding into bankruptcy. Minor economies, such as staff costs, can often prevent a company sliding into bankruptcy. 18. We were accidentally disconnected in the middle of our phone call. We were accidentally in the middle of our phone call. 19. Once the government removed quotas, the market was flooded with cheap foreign imports. Once the government quotas, the market was flooded with cheap foreign imports. 20. It cost almost £8 million to renovate the stadium, by which time the team was in serious financial difficulties. It cost almost £8 million to the stadium, by which time the team was in serious financial difficulties. 42 general vocabulary Phrasal verbs 3 Complete these sentences with come, get, give, go or look to make a phrasal verb with the preposition or particle in bold. Make sure you use the correct form of the verb in each one. 1. I loved school as a child, and never really looked forward to the holidays as much as the other children. 2. In rural districts, it can be difficult to by without a car. 3. The 'drive safely' message is finally through to people, and there are now fewer accidents on the roads. 4. After years of decline, government investment is revitalising the area, and things are finally up for local businesses. 5. As ticket prices up, fewer people go to the cinema, preferring instead to stay at home and do other things. 6. I believe that people who have to after elderly relatives or other dependants should receive financial support. 7. Large companies can no longer away with dumping industrial waste in rivers. 8. Even if you fail the first time, you should on trying. 9. Scientists across the cure by accident while they were studying the health benefits of a rare tropical plant. 10. The first step to a healthier lifestyle is to up smoking. 11. Although many children up to their parents, many rebel against their values and way of life. 12. People who want to know how to about starting up their own website should read Websites Made Easy. 13. The gas fire heating the container out, and the apparatus started to cool down rapidly. 14. We decided not to through with our plans until we had made enough money. 15. Some people tend to down on those who are less fortunate than they are. 16. Wealthy countries are usually able to through a period of recession by drawing on financial reserves. 17. In any dispute with a major company, it is

usually the customer who off the worst. 18. Before I handed my essay in, I through it very carefully, checking for mistakes. 19. People who live in close proximity to one another must try to on with their neighbours. 20. When our local council tried to build a ring road around the town, they up against a lot of opposition. 43 general vocabulary Phrasal verbs 4 The verbs and particles in the two boxes can be combined to make phrasal verbs, which can then be used to complete the sentences below. Decide which phrasal verbs go into each sentence, and write the answers in the crossword grid. In many cases, you will need to change the form of the verb. The meaning of each phrasal verb is in italics at the end of each sentence. Don't forget that some phrasal verbs need two particles. The first one has been done as an example. opt make pick put run after against aside down set stand take talk for in off on out turn round up with Clues across (^) I. A commo d i o n in some cities is so expensive th a t some people cannot even afford to _____ the eight weeks' deposit th a t is required, (to make a deposit) A n s w e r = p u t d o w n 4. T h e y w e r e r e l u c t a n t to make changes, b u t w e m a n a g e d to _____ th e m _____. (to persuade somebody) 5. Children o f t e n _____ one o f th e ir parents, either in th e ir m a n n e r s o r in th e w a y th e y look, (to resemble) 6. A f t e r _____ a f e w unexpected difficulties, th e y decided to scrap the project, (to stop because something is in the way) 8. T h e y w e r e _____ o f th e a p a r t m e n t by th e ir landlord w h e n th e y could no lo n g e r afford the rent, and ended up living on the street, (to be forced to leave) I I . W h e n I was at school, some teachers unfairly _____ children w h o avoided sport because th e y preferred m o r e creative interests and pastimes, (to choose someone to attack o r criticise) 12. A l t h o u g h m a n y companies offer th e ir employees a pension p r o g r a m m e, m a n y decide to _____ of th e p r o g r a m m e and make th e ir o w n arrangements, (to decide n o t to take p a r t in something) 16. A lot o f applicants expressed an interest in the job , b u t only a h a n d f u l _____ fo r th e interview, (to arrive for a meeting, appointment, etc.) 19. A i r p o l l u t i o n c a n _____ asthma and o th e r chest diseases in those most vulnerable, (to start) 20. People w h o use credit cards unw isely can e a sily _____ debts of thousands o f pounds every month. (to make debts go up quickly) 21. By th e tim e he was 18, he h a d _____ his mind th a t h e w a n t e d to be famous, (to decide on something) Clues d o w n M 1. It's often a g o o d idea to _____ some m o n e y fo r a 'rain y day', (to save money) 2. Tech n o l o g y is m o v i n g at such a fast pace it is no lo n g e r possible to _____ all the latest developm ents. (to understand o r assimilate information) 3. N o b o d y w a s _____ by th e go v e r n m e n t ' s false figures on u n e m p l o y m e n t, (to be fooled o r tricked) 5. H e _____ th e jo b th a t was offered to him, even th o u g h he was desperate fo r th e m o n e y, (to refuse something which is offered) 7. M o s t people w i l l _____ a stressful jo b if th e m o n e y is g o o d e n o u g h, (to tolerate something which is n o t very pleasant) 44 general vocabulary Phrasal verbs 4 9. He was unable to make the speech, so I was asked to _____ and make it on his behalf, (to take the place o f someone - often also used w ith 'for') 10. A lot of people a r e _____ th e idea of w o r k i n g fo r themselves because of the lack of a regular salary, (to be discouraged from doing something, usually because o f a potentially negative outcome) 13. Once bad w e a th e r _____, people t e n d to stay at home rather than go out. (to start and become permanent) 14. Doctors and medical experts w e r e unable to _____ w h y some people survived the virus and others d i d n 't, (to understand o r k n o w the reason for something) 15. S h e _____ a story a b o u t ghosts in the cellar to stop us go i n g d o w n there, b u t of course w e d i d n 't believe her. (to invent a story) 17. A t th e age of 38 h e _____ th e post of President, b u t lacked sufficient experience to be taken seriously, (to apply fo r a jo b in politics, competing against other people fo r the same jo b) 18. Despite massive p r o m o t i o n by the tourist board, it to o k a long tim e fo r tourism to _____ again after th e terrorist attacks, (to improve, to get better) 45 general vocabulary Presenting an argument Look at this typical IELTS W riting Test Part 2 question and the sample answer w hich follows it. Underline the most appropriate w o rds and phrases in bold in the answer. In several cases, both options are possible. W rite a b o u t th e fo llo w i n g topic: Some say th a t y o u n g people should take a break between school and university to go travelling and learn m o r e about the world. Others say th a t it is better fo r them to go straight to university from school, and then go travelling w h e n they have finished their studies. Discuss bo th these views and give yo u r o w n opinion. Give reasons fo r yo u r answer and include any relevant examples fro m yo u r o w n k n o w l e d g e and experience. W rite at least 250 w o rds. These days, it is very co m m o n fo r yo u n g people to take tim e off studying b e t w e e n school and university. M a n y o f th e m go travelling, and spend a year o r longer visiting interesting and exotic places. (1) But / However, is it better to do this, or to continue studying w ith o u t a break? (2) First of all / Firstly, there are several benefits to ta k i n g tim e off to travel. (3) As w e ll as / In addition to meeting lots o f interesting people, yo u can also experience cultures th a t are very diff e r e n t fro m yo u r o w n . (4) I believe / I think th a t first-hand k n o w l e d g e and experience o f th e w o rld a r o u n d yo u early in life are useful things to have. (5) M o r e o v e r / Furthermore, you learn to look after yourself in different and often difficult situations. (6) A l t h o u g h / W h i l e f e w people have serious problems w h e n th e y travel, you w i l l occasionally enco u n t e r situations w h e r e you need to th i n k and act quickly w ith o u t having friends o r fam ily to tu r n to. U n fo r t u n a t e l y, travelling has its disadvantages (7) also / as well, such as homesickness and culture shock. (8) Despite / Nevertheless, these inconveniences are an inevitable part o f travelling and are greatly o u t w e i g h e d by the advantages. (9) Th e m o s t important reason / Th e m a i n reason fo r go i n g straight to university after school is the fact th a t the sooner yo u ge t qualifications, th e quicker yo u can ge t a jo b and start earning. (10) As far as I am concerned / For me, starting w o r k and making m o n e y is one of the most im p o r t a n t things in life. I a m n o t alone in this o p i n i o n . (11) M a n y consider / M a n y say a sound career and a g o o d salary to be one of life's m o s t im p o r t a n t goals. (12) Second / Secondly, if you go straight to university, yo u learn so m a n y things th a t w i l l help you in yo u r fu t u r e life. (13) Eventually / Finally, go i n g straight to university fro m school means th a t yo u m a i n t a i n a m o m e n t u m th a t yo u m i g h t lose if yo u go travelling. (14) I mean / In other words, yo u remain focused on studying. (15) In conclusion / To summarise, I w o u l d say th a t spending a year travelling b e t w e e n school and university has its advantages and disadvantages. (16) O n the one hand / To begin, you are seeing something o f th e w o rld . (17) After that / O n the other hand, yo u are delaying yo u r education and career. (18) In my opinion / I opinion that, it is better to carry on w ith yo u r studies, and leave the travelling until later. 46 general vocabulary Reason & result 1 Join the first part of a sentence in the left-hand column w ith a second part from the right-hand column, using an appropriate w o r d or phrase showing reason or result from the central column. In some cases, more than one answer is possible. 1. Th e police asked him his.... ..ensued... ..pass his exams. 2. He failed his exam... \ ...w ake anyone. ...effects of... 3. A persistent cough... ..was unable to enrol fo r the 4. She started haranguing \ ...p r o m p t e d him to... course. the crowd... \ \ ...on account of... ..speeding th r o u g h th e to w n . 5. He spent the w h o l e \ w e e k e n d revising... ^ ...upsetting me like that? \ ...as a consequence... J 6. Th e y came in quietly... \ / ...his lack of revision. \ ...affect... / 7. He refused to lend ...starting a riot. anyone m o n e y... \ ...o w i n g to ... / ...its lo w tu m o v e r and poor 8. Th e bank m a n a g e r sales history. refused to lend the \ ...reason fo r... / com p a n y m o r e m o n e y... ..its action. ...on the grounds th a t... 9. Th e school was forced ...w h e n the police officers on to close... trial w e r e acquitted. ...so as not to... 10. W h a t w e r e your... ..a large earthquake? 11. W h a t a r e th e... ..w ith the aim of... ..people rarely repay a loan. 12. Stress and o v e r w o r k can... ..in o r d e r to... ..seek professional medical 13. Th e arm y attacked w ith o u t ...consequences of... help. considering the... 14. He failed to send off his ...different people in different ...motives fo r... ways. application fo r m a n d... 15. Riots and street fig h t i n gdue to... ..p o r student attendance. 2 N o w complete these sentences w ith an appropriate w o r d or phrase from the central column of the table above. 1.

Panic buying when the stock market crashed. 2. People often do things without considering their
 their actions. 3. The government raised the income tax rate
 curb inflation. 4. The government raised the income tax rate
 curbing inflation. 5. The government raised the income tax rate
 the rapidly rising rate of inflation. 6. When questioned, many racists cannot give a logical
 L..... their attitudes towards other racial groups. 7. The soaring crime rate alarmed the police
 superintendent and adopt a zero-tolerance policing policy. 8. He was arrested
 he was a danger to others and himself. 9. The family was forced to economise
 go heavily into debt. 10. The fumes from motor traffic
 people in many different ways. 47 general vocabulary Shape & features 1 (Shape) Match the words in
 the box with the shapes. Write the word next to each shape. a crescent a circle a cone a cube a cylinder an oval a pyramid a rectangle a sphere
 a spiral a square a triangle 4. 6. 7. 8. 9. 11. 2 (Shape) Complete the crossword with the adjective form of these shapes. m 1 1 1 1 1. a circle I' I
 I 2 2. a rectangle 1 ■ 1 3. an oval 5 IH HU |HI ■ 1 1 1 1 1 6 4. a spiral 5. a sphere ■ 1 6. a triangle Hi 7. a cone ■ 1 1 1 1 8. a cylinder n 00 9. a
 square ■ ■ m 3 (Features) Match the descriptions 1 - 10 on the left with the objects, geographical features, etc (a) - (o) on the right. Use your
 dictionary to check the meanings of the words in bold. 1. Sharp, with jagged teeth (a) A country road in very poor condition. 2. Steep, with
 a pointed peak. (b) Somebody's hair. 3. Rolling, with undulating wheat fields. (c) A very old tree. 4. Curved, with a smooth surface. (d) A
 knife. 5. Thin and flat, with words and dotted lines. (e) A slow-moving river. 6. Wavy, with a few spiky bits sticking up. (f) A brick. 7.
 Meandering, with a calm surface. (g) A mountain. 8. Winding and bumpy, with deep potholes. (h) A banana. 9. Hollow, with a rough
 surface. (i) A gricultural countryside. 10. Thick, solid and heavy, with straight edges. (j) An application form. 48 general vocabulary Size,
 quantity & dimension 1 Look at the following list and decide whether we are talking about something big (in terms of size, quantity or dimension)
 or something small. Underline your answers 1. a minute amount of dust Big/ Small 14. a giant building Big/ Small 2. a minuscule piece of cloth
 Big/ Small 15. a gargantuan meal Big/ Small 3. an enormous book Big/ Small 16. a wide avenue Big/ Small 4. a mammoth job Big/ Small 17. a
 broad river Big/ Small 5. a huge waste of time Big/ Small 18. a tall man Big/ Small 6. a vast room Big/ Small 19. a high mountain Big/ Small 7. a
 gigantic wave Big/ Small 20. a deep lake Big/ Small 8. a tiny car Big/ Small 21. a shallow pool Big/ Small 9. a monumental error Big/ Small 22.
 a long-distance journey Big/ Small 10. a colossal statue Big/ Small 23. a vast crowd of supporters Big/ Small 11. plenty of food Big/ Small 24.
 tons of work Big/ Small 12. loads of times Big/ Small 25. a great deal of time Big/ Small 13. a narrow alleyway Big/ Small 2 N o w complete
 these sentences using one of the expressions above. In some cases, more than one answer is possible. 1. Before you embark on
 it is essential that you are well prepared. 2. We spent
 working on the plans for the new library. 3. I love the Museum of Modern Art, and have been there
 4. There's a small grey spot in the corner of all my photographs, so I guess
 must have got into the camera and ended up on the sensor. 5. Villages along the coast were destroyed
 when caused by the earthquake swept houses into the sea. 6. In my opinion, playing computer games for
 hours on end is 7..... of the Greek god Poseidon stood by the entrance
 to the harbour. 49 general vocabulary Size, quantity & dimension 8. Despite the poor harvest, there was
 for the whole population. 9 called the Thames
 separates the city of London from the suburbs to the south. 10..... gathered to see their favourite football
 team. 11. We ate and then lay down to rest. 12. The most impressive place in the building is
 called the Great Hall, which can hold over 3,000 people. 13. We have
 to do in the next few days, so I suggest we start as soon as possible. 14. Loch Ness is
 in the Highlands of Scotland. 15. The only evidence of the crime was
 which was stuck on a branch of one of the trees in the garden. 16. 'Sumo' is
 containing almost 1,000 pictures by the controversial photographer Helmut Newton. 17. I had
 to do, so took the phone off the hook, made myself some coffee and sat down at my desk. 18. The
 Ma tte r h o m , in Switzerland, has claimed the lives of many who have tried to climb it. 19. He made
 in his calculations and had to start all over again. 20. The manufacturers have built
 which is ideal for getting around the city. 21. The NEC in Birmingham
 is..... which is used for concerts and exhibitions. 22. The main feature of the town is
 lined with shops and cafes. 23. I could see the key glittering at the bottom of
 24. Early European settlers in Central and South America heard legends of called El Dorado who
 covered himself in gold dust. 25..... ran along the side of the house to a garden at the rear. 50 general
 vocabulary Spelling Each passage below contains 12 words which have been spelt incorrectly. Underline the words, then write their correct
 spelling in the box below. 1 Despite banning tobacco advertising and rising the price of cigarettes, the government's anti-smoking campaign has
 failed to have any long-term effects. It is now widely believed that more drastic measures are necessary. A new national committee, which has been
 formed to tackle the problem, has made several recommendations. These include banning smoking in all public areas, and denying hospital
 treatment to persistent smokers who have been warned by their doctors to give up but failed to do so. advertising It is arguable whether good
 pronunciation is more important than good grammar and vocabulary. Conscientious students balance their acquisition of these skills, hoping to
 achieve both fluency and accuracy. English teachers should encourage their students to practise all the relevant language skills, and use their
 English at every opportunity. arguable It is becoming increasingly difficult for many people to find decent accommodation in the city at a price they
 can afford. To put it simply, there are too many people and not enough homes for them. Local community centres and charitable organisations such
 as Home Front can offer advice, but it is widely agreed that the situation is no longer manageable. The fact that some councils in the city are building
 cheap, temporary housing for lower-paid professionals is the only official acknowledgement of this problem. becoming 51 general vocabulary
 Stopping something Choose the best word or phrase in bold to complete each sentence, using the definitions in italics after each sentence to help
 you. 1. To stop your hard disk becoming too full, you should delete / dissuade / sever any unwanted programmes, (to cut out part of a
 document, a computer file, etc.) 2. The new government plans to back out of / repeal / suppress the existing legislation, (to officially end a
 law so that it is no longer valid) 3. Increasing fuel prices does not usually deter / quash / rescind people from using their cars, (to discourage

people from doing something) 4. The college tries to cancel / dissuade / give up students from taking exams which are not suitable for them, (to persuade someone not to do something) 5. The committee decided to deny / remove / rescind its earlier resolution on the use of its premises. (to cancel a contract or agreement) 6. State monopolies often back out of / suppress / suspend all forms of economic competition. (to stop an activity, usually by making laws or using your authority) 7. The Cornucopian government made em

police..... people began throwing bottles and bricks, and the riot began. Part 3: One action or situation occurring after another action or situation afterwards as soon as following 1..... the earthquake, emergency organisations around the world swung into action. 2..... the stock market collapsed, there was panic buying on an unprecedented scale. 3. The Klondike gold rush lasted from 1896 to 1910....., the area became practically deserted overnight. 2 Look at these words and phrases and decide if we usually use them to talk about (1) the past, (2) the present, (3) the present or (4) the future. Try to write a sentence for each one. a few decades ago as things stand at the turn of the century at that point / moment in history back in the 1990s between 2003 and 2005 by the end of this year ever since for the foreseeable future for the next few weeks for the past few months from 2006 to 2011 from now on in another five years' time in medieval times in my childhood/youth in those days last century lately nowadays one day over the coming weeks and months over the past six weeks sooner or later these days 55 general vocabulary Useful interview expressions 1 Here are some common spoken expressions that you might find useful in the IELTS Speaking Test. Put each expression into the correct box in the table according to its function. 1. Could I just say that at... 11. I don't entirely agree. 2. What are your views on...? 12. I see things rather differently myself. 3. Do you object to that...? 13. Let me interrupt you there. 4. Sorry to interrupt you, but... 14. What do you think about...? 5. Excuse me for interrupting you, but... 15. Sorry to butt in, but... 6. I agree. 16. That's just what I think. 7. Well, as a matter of fact, it's... 17. That's right. 8. I couldn't agree more. 18. Well, actually, it's... 9. That's my view exactly. 19. What's your opinion? 20. What are your feelings about...? 21. I'm afraid I disagree / don't agree. Agreeing with somebody Disagreeing with somebody / agree. / don't entirely agree. Interrupting somebody Asking somebody for their opinion Could I just say that a...? Do you agree that a...? 2 Now do the same with these. 1. In the event of... 11. I'm sorry? 2. What I mean is... 12. To put it another way... 3. May I think about that for a moment? 13. Let me think about that for a moment. 4. So, in conclusion, it's... 14. That's an interesting question. 5. Could you repeat the question? 15. To summarise, it's... 6. Perhaps I should make that clearer by saying... 16. What was that? 7. Let me see. 17. What I'm trying to say is... 8. In short / briefly, it's... 18. From, how can I put it / say this? 9. To sum up, it's... 19. So, basically, it's... 10. I'm afraid I didn't catch that. 20. Would you mind repeating that? 56 general vocabulary Useful interview expressions Asking for clarification or repetition Saying something in another way Could you repeat the question? In other words... Giving yourself time to think Summing up what you have said Hmm, how can I put it / say this? So, basically... 3 Fill in the gaps in these extracts from IELTS-style interviews with a suitable expression from Exercise 1 or 2. In each case, more than one answer is possible. 1. Interviewer: Why are so many people obsessed with celebrities? Student: Interviewer: Why are so many people obsessed with celebrities? Interviewer: A lot of people say that we've become so reliant on technology. What's your opinion? Student: In fact, I think that it's taking over our lives. 3. Interviewer: Do you think that people in places like India, Bangladesh and other African countries work harder... Student: but don't you mean Asian countries? Interviewer: Of course, yes, that's what I meant. 4. Interviewer: Some professional sports people are paid far too much. Do you agree? Student: First of all, I think that there are times when the salary they're paid is justified, but then again, a lot of them... 5. Interviewer: The way parents behave can have a profound effect on how their children develop. Do you agree? Student: Yes I do. Children need people who can influence them in a positive way, and who can show them the difference between right and wrong..... they need good role models. 6. Interviewer: Some people say that private vehicle ownership should be banned, and we should all use public transport. Are they right, do you think? Student: First of all, public transport can't always take you exactly where you want to go. Secondly, it's expensive and unreliable. Then there's the problem with.... 57 topic-specific vocabulary Architecture 1 Put the words and phrases in the box into their appropriate category in the table beneath. Some words or phrases can go into more than one category. The material in this module basically remains the same, with the exception of the following changes: art deco concrete controversial elegant energy-efficient an eyesore facade foundations functional glass high-rise apartments high-tech international style low-rise apartments modernist multi-storey car park post-modern pleasing geometric forms porch practical reinforced concrete skyscraper standardised steel stone timber traditional ugly walls well-designed Build in g materials Aesthetic perception (how we feel about a (6 words / phrases) building) (6 words / phrases) Types of building Architecture 1 style (4 words / phrases) (6 words / phrases) Parts of a building Features (to make the building easy to (4 words / phrases) live or work in) (4 words / phrases) 58 topic-specific vocabulary Architecture 2 Complete these sentences with an appropriate word or phrase from A, B or C. 1. The building is It's been ruined and abandoned for years. A. destabilised B. derelict C. defunct 2. She lives on a large house in g near the centre of the city. A. estate B. state C. estuary 3. There are several run-down districts inside the city where the housing is in a bad state, although most of these are going to be replaced by high-rise apartments. A. slumps B. scrums C. slums 4. The city council are going to the old church and build a new one in its place. A. demolish B. demolish C. demolish 5. You can't knock down that house; there's a order on it which makes it illegal to destroy it. A. preservation B. preservative C. presentable 6. Sir Richard Rogers is the who designed the Lloyds building in London. A. architect B. architecture C. architectural 7. Some of the problems in our are drug-related. A. inter-cities B. internal cities C. inner cities 8. The council hope to reduce crime in the town by introducing new facilities so that people have something to do in the evening. A. sociable B. socialist C. social 9. The cinema is going to be closed for two months while the owners it. A. renovate B. reiterate C. reiterate 10. If you want to add an extension to your house, you will need permission from your local council. A. planning B. construction C. plotting 11. In the US, the ground floor is called the floor. A. basement B. first C. bottom 12. One way of creating more space in a house is to convert the into an extra room. A. attic B. ceiling C. roof 59 topic-specific vocabulary Architecture 3 Complete this report with words and phrases from Exercises 1 and 2. In some cases, more than one answer is possible, and you will need to change the form of one of the words. Report from the director of the West Twyford Town Planning Committee The last year has been a busy one for the West Twyford Town Planning Committee. Outline below are a few of the areas we have concentrated on. 1. Applications for permission from homeowners who want to develop their properties have increased by 50 per cent. However, many of these homes are historic buildings and have 2..... orders which prevent them from being altered externally. At present, we can only allow owners to 3..... the inside of their homes (including installing central heating and improved wall insulation). 2. Last summer we invited several 4 to design plans for the new council offices on Peach Street. We eventually chose Barnard, Jackson and Willis, a local company. It was generally

agreed that their design, which included a grey tinted 5..... 6 at the front of the building, was the most aesthetically pleasing. They are currently in the process of laying the 7for the new building, which we understand is taking some time as the land must be drained first. 3. In response to a lot of complaints about the la

11..... until after his death. Look out for the book, which will be in the shops from the end of the month. One of the subjects of books, a new 12..... of the life of conductor Charles Wordsworth is due to be released in January. Wordsworth conducted his last 13..... in 1998 after a long and eventful career. This is highly recommended for anyone who is remotely interested in classical music. Have you ever wanted to be an 14..... singer? Well, now's your chance! The National Music Company are looking for tenors and sopranos to audition for a new production of Mozart's Marriage of Figaro. If you're interested, we'll give you the number to call at the end of the programme. Potential Michelangelos and Henry Moores can try their hand at 15..... this weekend. The Gleneagles Museum is holding a series of workshops which will give you the chance to chip away at a lump of stone to produce a piece of three-dimensional art. There's no need to book - just turn up at the door on Saturday at nine o'clock. And now here's that number I promised you....

63 topic-specific vocabulary Business & industry 1 Look at sentences 1 - 16, and replace the words and phrases in bold with a word or phrase in the box which has an opposite meaning.

credit demand for employees expenditure exports lending loss net private recession retail shop floor state-owned industries take on unskilled labourers white-collar 1. We have a limited supply of computer base units. 2. Last year, our company made a huge profit. 3. Our gross profits are up by almost 150 per cent on last year. 4. Banks across the country are reporting a sharp drop in borrowing. 5. The company will debit your bank account with £528 each month. 6. The wholesale market has experienced a downturn since the recession began. 7. The government is encouraging short-term investors to put their money into the public sector. 8. Private enterprises are under a lot of financial pressure. 9. Skilled workers are demanding a 15 per cent pay rise. 10. If this continues, we will have to lay off members of staff. 11. Blue-collar workers across the country are demanding improved working conditions. 12. He works for a company which imports camera equipment. 13. A lot of people have benefited from the recent boom in the electrical industry. 14. The management refuse to compromise on the quality of their products. 15. Overall revenue is down by almost 15 per cent. 16. A fight broke out in the boardroom over terms and conditions of employment.

(Note: you will have to change the preposition in to on) 64 topic-specific vocabulary Business & industry 2 Match the words and phrases in the first box with a dictionary definition from the list A - R below.

1. automation 7. interest rates 13. output 2. unemployment 8. primary industry 14. income tax 3. inflation 9. secondary industries 15. VAT 4. balance of payments 10. service industries 16. deficit 5. taxation 11. nationalised industries 17. key industry 6. GNP 12. monopoly 18. salary A. The percentage charged for borrowing money. (The Bank of England has raised ; B. Industries involved in the manufacture of goods. (..... rely on the ready supply of raw materials.) C. The value of goods and services paid for in a country, including income earned in other countries. (Last year's was close to £25 billion.) D. The amount which a firm, machine or person produces. (The factory has doubled its in the last six months.) E. Industries involved in the production of raw materials. (Coal mining is an important ; F. Installing machinery in place of workers (..... can be a mixed blessing - machines usually tend to be out of order when you need them most.) G. Industries which do not make products but offer a service such as banking, insurance and transport. (..... have become more important in the last decade.) H. The difference in value between a country's imports and exports. (The government is trying to reduce the deficit.) I. The amount by which expenditure is more than receipts in a firm's or country's accounts. (The company announced a two million pound) J. A system where one person or company supplies all of a product in one area without any competition. (The state has a of the tobacco trade.) K. Industries which were once privately owned, but now belong to the state. (Workers in are getting a 3 per cent pay rise.) L. Lack of work. (The figures for are rising) M. The action of imposing taxes. (Money raised by pays for all government services.) N. The most important industries in a country. (Oil is a which is essential to the country's economy.) O. A state in an economy where prices and wages are rising to keep pace with each other. (The government is trying to keep down below 3 per cent.) P. A tax on money earned as wages or salary. (She pays at the lowest rate.) Q. A tax imposed as a percentage of the invoice value of goods or services. An indirect tax. (..... in Britain currently runs at 20 per cent.) R. A fixed amount of money that you earn each month of year from your job (I receive an annual of £30,000)

65 topic-specific vocabulary Business & industry 3 Complete this extract from a business programme with words and phrases from Exercises 1 and 2. In some cases, more than one answer is possible, and you will need to change some of the word forms.

1..... rates are to rise by a further half a per cent next month, putting further pressure on homeowners paying mortgages. It will also discourage people from 2..... money from the high street banks, who are already under a lot of pressure. Last year, the National Bank was forced to 3..... 2,000 members of staff across the country, adding to the country's rapidly rising rate of 4..... 5..... rose in the last year by almost 6 per cent, despite the government's pledge to keep price and wage rises no higher than 3 per cent. This has had a negative impact on 6..... since the strong pound coupled with rising prices has made it almost impossible for foreign companies to buy British goods and services. Especially affected are the 7..... producing pharmaceuticals and chemicals. 8..... workers in 9..... industries across the country are demanding higher 10..... Unions and workers are negotiating with 11..... chiefs for an eight per cent rise. This follows the announcement that the government wants more investors to put their money into the 12..... sector. 13..... for home computers has finally overtaken the 14..... making it once again a seller's market. There is now a two-week waiting list to receive a new computer. This has pushed prices up by almost a third. Bradford Aerospace Technologies, where overall 15..... for sales of aircraft parts has dropped by almost 10 per cent in the last quarter, will shortly become a 16..... industry in a final desperate attempt to keep it open. The government has promised it will keep on the current workforce. Bad news too for Ranger Cars, who this week announced a 17..... of almost £5 million. A spokesman for the company blamed high labour costs and the

reluctance by union leaders to approve increased 18.....at the firm's factories. They insist that the installation of new machinery will lead to redundancies. 66 topic-specific vocabulary Children & the family 1 Complete these sentences with an appropriate word or phrase from A, B or C. 1. Mr and Mrs Smith live at home with their two children. They are a typical example of a modern family. A. extended B. nuclear C. compact 2. Mr and Mrs Popatlal live at home with their aged parents, children and grandchildren. They are a typical example of a traditional.....family. A. nuclear B. enlarged C. extended 3. Mrs Jones lives on her own and has to look after her two children. There are a lot of families like hers. A. single-parent B. mother-only C. mono-parent 4. Some parents need totheir children more strictly. A. bring down B. bring about C. bring up 5. When I was a child, I had a very turbulent A. upbringing B. upbringing C. upbringing 6. Mrs Kelly isand finds it difficult to look after her children on her own. A. divorced B. divided C. divorced 7 u " 7r .

-a re ste d and returned to c o u r t..... E. His n e w victim , a pensioner, th o u g h t th a t the ju d g e was being to o l e n i e n t on Jim and called for the reinstatem ent o f corp o r a l p u n i s h m e n t and capital p u n i s h m e n t! F. A t his second trial the ju d g e agreed th a t prison was n o t a d e t e r r e n t f o r Jim 3. N o w look at this extract from a politician's speech and complete the gaps w ith one of the words or phrases from Exercises 1 and 2. In some cases, more than one answer may be possible. A re you w o r r i e d about crime? I am. W e read it every day in the papers. A terrible crime has been 1..... , the police have 2..... someone, he has appeared in fro n t of a jury in a 3..... of law, he has 4..... his innocence b u t has been fo u n d 5..... o f his crime and he has been 6..... to 10 years in prison. W e are all very relieved th a t the criminal is being punished fo r his 7..... and 8..... citizens like you and me can sleep m o r e safely at night. But w h a t happens next? W e all hope, d o n 't w e, th a t the prisoner w ill benefit fro m society's 9..... th a t a spell in prison w ill make him a better person. W e all hope th a t he w ill 11..... and become like us. W e all hope th a t w h e n he is eventually 12..... and let loose on the streets, he w ill be a go o d character, th e r e a t of a n o t h e r spell in jail being a suitable 13..... w h i c h w ill stop him fro m breaking the law again. O h yes. But let's face it. Th e reality is usually very different. Th e prisoner may be released on 14..... before the end of his sentence. He w ill try to re-en ter society. But then he often becomes a 15..... himself, unable to find w o r k and rejected by society. It isn't long before he's back in prison again. So w h a t alternatives are there, I hear you say. W h a t can w e do to the 16..... to make sure he doesn't com m it another crime? There are alternatives to prison, of course, such as 17 in which he w ill provide a service to those around him. O r he can pay a large 18..... Alternatively, w e could establish a more severe system of punishment, including 19..... and 20..... but w e like to consider ourselves civilised, and the idea of beating or executing someone is repellent to us. O h yes. Th e answer, o f course, is far simpler. W e need to be to u g h n o t on the crim inal, b u t on the cause of the crime. W e should spend less o f the taxpayer's m o n e y fu n d i n g the 21..... and 22..... and all the o t h e r people w h o w o r k fo r th e legal system, and pu t the m o n e y instead into suppo rting deprived areas w h i c h are the b reeding grounds fo r crime. W e in the ConLab Party believe th a t everyb o d y needs a go o d chance in life, and this is a go o d step fo r w a r d . V o t e fo r us n o w ! 70 topic-specific vocabulary Education 1 Look at the sentences below and fill in the gaps using the appropriate w o r d from A , B or C. 1. He d i d n 't get a go o d grade the first tim e he did his IELTS exam, so decided to it. A . resit B. rem ake C. repair 2. People w h o attend university later in life are often c a l l e d students. A . aged B. mature C. old 3. A lth o u g h she had left school and was w o r k i n g , she w e n t to evening classes at the local College of Education. A . U p p e r B. F u r t h e r C. H i g h e r 4. A fte r he left school, he decided to go on to education and applied for a place at E d i n b u r g h University. A . f u r t h e r B. u p p e r C. h i g h e r 5. He received a local g o v e r n m e n t..... to help him pay fo r his course. A . fee B. fare C. g r a n t 6. Education helps us to acquire know ledge and learn n e w A . skills B. p o w e r s C. abilities 7. A lth o u g h she already had a first degree from university, she decided th a t she w a n t e d to w o r k tow a r d s a degree later in life. A . f u r t h e r B. senior C. h i g h e r 8. W e should make the best of e v e r y to learn. A . chance B. o p p o r t u n i t y C. a v a i l a b i l i t y 9. N o w a d a y s , education is p r o m o t e d a lot in schools. A . body B. h e a l t h C. v i t a l i t y 10. A large n u m b e r o f parents are dissatisfied w ith th e education system, and pu t th e i r children into private schools instead. A . g o v e r n m e n t B. n a t i o n a l C. state 11. Because so m a n y students find exams stressful, some colleges offer a system o f assessment instead. A . c o n t i n u a l B. c o n t i n u o u s C. c o n t i n u i n g 12. He has read a lot of books a n d a lot of know ledge. A . acquired B. w o n C. achieved 13. University students have a w h o they m e e t on a regular basis to discuss th e i r w o r k . A . teacher B. tu t o r C. lecturer 14. The re w e r e m o r e than 50 students at Professor B r y a n 't's..... on city planning. A . lecture B. sem i n a r C. tu t o r i a 12 Complete the passage on the next page w ith a suitable w o r d or phrase from the box. course day release degree discipline enrol evening class graduate kindergarten literacy numeracy on-line pass primary qualifications secondary skills 71 topic-specific vocabulary Education W h e n M i c h a e l was three years old, he started g o i n g to a local (1)..... and tw o years later began a t t e n d i n g his local (2)..... school, w h e r e he learned basic (3)..... such as (4)..... and (5)..... A t the age o f 11, he started at (6)..... school. He w a s n 't a very keen pupil, and his teachers often com plained th a t he lacked (7)..... H o w e v e r, when he to o k his school-leaving exams, he (8)..... the m a l l w ith go o d grades. W h e n he left school at the age of 18, he decided he w a n t e d to continue his studies. He fou n d a university w h i c h offered a full-tim e (9)..... in M o d e r n A r t and Design, and (10)..... on it a fe w days before his 19th birthday. For three years he w o r k e d hard, and (11)..... w ith a (12)..... in M o d e r n A r t and Design. A fte r that, he did an (13)..... course in P h o t o g r a p h y from a college in the US. Th e (14)..... th a t he had gained, com bined w ith his creative talents, impressed an advertising agency th a t he w a n t e d to w o r k for, and the y offered him a job . Th e agency encouraged him to develop his passion fo r all things creative, and w h i l e the y w e r e n 't prepared to offer him (15)..... to study d u r i n g w o r k i n g hours, the y paid fo r him to join an (16)..... at his local College of Further Education. 3 N o w read this essay and complete the gaps w ith one o f the w o r d s or phrases from Exercises 1 and 2. You w ill need to change the form of some of the w o r d s. 'Y o u a r e n e v e r to o o l d to learn! D o y o u agree w ith this statem ent? Education is a long process that not only provides us w ith basic (1)..... such as (2)..... and (3)..... , but is also essential in shaping o u r future lives. From the m o m e n t w e enter (4)..... as small children, and as w e progress th r o u g h (5)..... and (6)..... ed w e a r e laying the foundations for the life ahead o f us. W e must (7)..... ourselves to w o r k hard so th a t w e can (8)..... exams and gain the (9)..... w e w ill need to secure a good job. W e must also (10)..... valuable life skills so th a t w e can fit in and w o r k w ith those around us. A n d of course (11)..... education helps us to understand h o w w e can stay fit and healthy. For most people, this process ends

when they are in the ir mid-to-la te teens. For others, however, it is the b egin n in g of a lifetime of learning. A fte r they finish school, many progress to (1 2)..... education w h e r e the y w ill learn m ore useful skills such as com puter literacy or basic business m anagem ent. Others will (1 3)..... on a program m e of (1 4)..... education at a university w h e r e , w ith hard w o r k , the y w ill have the o p p o r t u n i t y to (1 5)..... after three or f o u r years w ith a w ell-earned (1 6) A fte r that, they m ay w o r k f o r a w h ile before o p t i n g to study for a (1 7)..... degree - an M A , f o r example, or a PhD. Alternatively, they m ay choose to attend an (1 8)..... after w o r k or, if the y have a sym pathetic employer, obtain (1 9)..... so th a t they can study d u r i n g the w eek. And if the y live a long way from a college or university, they m i g h t f o l l o w an (2 0)..... course using the Internet. In fact, it is largely due to the proliferation o f com puters th a t m any people w h o have n ot been near a school f o r m any years, have started to study again and can p r o u d l y class themselves as (2 1)..... students. W e live in a fascinating and constantly changing w o r l d , and w e m u s t continually learn and acquire n e w k n o w l e d g e if w e are to da pt and keep up w ith changing events. O u r schooldays are just the b e g i n n i n g of this process, and w e should make th e best of every (2 2) to develop ourselves, w h e t h e r w e are 18 o r 80. You are, indeed, never to o ld to learn. 72 topic-specific vocabulary

The environment 1 Match the first part of each sentence in the left-hand column w ith its second part in the right-hand column. Use the w o r d s and phrases in bold to help you. Check that each sentence you put together is grammatically correct. 1. Some m odern agricultural m ethods have (A) ...in m any countries poaching is considered been heavily criticised,... m ore serious than d r u g s m u g g i n g . 2. If yo u w e a r a f u r coat in public,... (B) ...and rare breeds parks are very popular w ith many. 3. It is illegal to kill pandas, tigers... (C) ...in w ildlife management. 4. If w e d o n 't d o m ore to protect pandas,... (D) ...the governm ent's conservation program m e 5. A lot o f British people are interested in has been very successful. unusual animals,... (E) ...they'll soon be extinct. 6. National parks in Kenya are currently recruiting experts... (F) ...w ith battery farming in particular receiving a lot of condem nation. 7. In an a tte m p t to preserve forests around the country... (G) ...it was fascinating to observe th e i r natural behaviour. 8. W e w o u l d like to carry o u t m ore scientific study into rainforests... (H) ...on a successful panda breeding program m e 9. I d o n 't like zoos because I think... (I) ...keeping animals in captivity is cruel. 10. I saw a fascinating d o c u m e n t a r y a b o u t the (J) ...or any o t h e r endangered species. w a y animals live in Venezuela and th o u g h t... (K) ...b u t it is often difficult to get people to 11. Th e Chinese g o v e m m e n t has spent a lot of fu n d the research. money... (L) ...you risk com ing un der attack from animal 12. Hunters have killed so m any animals that... rights activists. 2 Replace the phrases in bold in these sentences w ith a w o r d or phrase from the box so that the sentences sound more natural. There are three words or phrases that you do not need. acid rain biodegradable packaging contaminated deforestation ecosystem emissions environmentalists erosion fossil fuels genetically modified global warming green belt greenhouse organic pesticides pollution rainforest recycle things renewable 1. In Britain, b u i l d i n g is restricted or com pletely banned in the area o f f a r m i n g l a n d o r w o o d s a n d parks w h i c h s u r r o u n d s a t o w n 2. M a n y companies are developing boxes, cartons a n d cans w h i c h can easily be deco m p o s e d b y o r g a n i s m s such as bacteria, o r b y s u n l i g h t, sea, w a t e r, e t c 3. Th e b u r n i n g of some fuels creates carbon dioxide, carbon m o n o x i d e , s u l p h u r d i o x i d e , m e t h a n e a n d o t h e r gases w h i c h rise into the atm osphere..... 4. Farmers have cleared hectares of thick w o o d e d l a n d i n tropical re g i o n s w h e r e the precip itatio n is v e r y h i g h 5. Planting trees provides some protection fro m the g r a d u a l w e a r i n g a w a y of soil..... 6. W e should all try to process w a s t e m a t e r i a l s o th a t it can be used a g a i n 7. These potatoes are cu l t i v a t e d naturally, w ith o u t using a n y chemical fertilisers o r pesticides. 8. This bread is m a d e fro m w h e a t w h i c h has been altered a t a m o l e c u l a r l e v e l s o as to change certain characteristics w h i c h can be inherited. 9. The process o f r e m o v i n g the trees fro m an area o f l a n d is destroying millions of acres of w o o d l a n d every year. topic-specific vocabulary The environment 10. P o l l u t e d p r e c i p i t a t i o n w h i c h kills trees falls a long distance a w a y fro m the source of the pollution. 11. H u m a n beings have had a devastating effect on the liv i n g th i n g s, b o t h large a n d s m a l l, i n m a n y parts o f the w o r l d 12. Th e gases a n d o t h e r substances w h i c h com e from factories using oil, coal and o t h e r fuels w h i c h are th e rem a i n s o f p l a n t s a n d animals can cause serious damage to the e n v i r o n m e n t..... 13. D o n 't d r i n k th a t w a t e r ! It's been m a d e d i r t y b y s o m e th i n g b e i n g a d d e d to it 14. Friends o f th e Earth, Greenpeace and o t h e r p e o p l e concerned w ith p r o t e c t i n g the e n v i r o n m e n t are h o l d i n g a f o r u m i n L o n d o n n e x t m o n t h 15. Th e h e a t i n g u p o f the earth's atm osphere b y p o l l u t i o n is threa t e n i n g life as w e k n o w it. 3 N o w look at this essay and complete the gaps w ith one of the w o r d s or phrases from Exercises 1 and 2. In some cases, more than one answer w ill be possible. You may need to change the form of some of the words. 'Environm ental degra d a t i o n is a m a j o r w o r l d problem . W h a t causes this problem , and w h a t can w e d o to prevent it?' There is no doub t that the environm ent is in trouble. Factories burn 1..... which produce 2..... , and this kills trees. At the same 3 gases rise into the air and contribute to 4 w h i c h threatens to melt the polar ice cap. M e a n w h i l e farmers clear huge areas of 5..... in places such as the A m a z o n to produce feeding land for cattle or w o o d for building. Rivers and oceans are so heavily 6..... by industrial waste that it is no longer safe to go swim m i n g . Cars p u m p o u t poisonous 7..... which w e all have to breathe in. 8..... and overfishing are killing off millions of animals, including whales, elephants and other 9..... In fact, all around us, all living things large and small which comprise our finely balanced 10..... are being systematically destroyed by human greed and thoughtlessness. Th e r e is a lot w e can all do, however, to help prevent this. Th e easiest th i n g , of course, is to 1 waste material such as paper and glass so th a t w e can use it again. W e should also check th a t the things w e buy from superm arket s are packaged in 12 packaging w h i c h decomposes easily. A t th e same tim e, w e should make a conscio us effort to avoid foods w h i c h are 13..... (at least until som eone proves th a t th e y are safe both fo r us and fo r th e e n v i r o n m e n t). If you are tru ly com m i t t e d to protecting the e n v i r o n m e n t, of course, you should only buy 14..... fru it and vegetables, safe in the kn o w l e d g e th a t the y have been naturally cultivated. Finally, of course, w e should buy a smaller car, as these cause less 15..... th a n large saloons or SUVs. Even better, w e should try to m a k e m ore use of public transport. Th e serious 16..... , how ever, do m u c h m o r e. Th e y are aw are of the global issues involved and w ill actively involve themselves in 17..... by m a k i n g sure o u r forests are kept safe fo r f u t u r e generations. Th e y w ill oppose activities w h i c h are harm ful to animals, such as 18..... A n d th e y w ill campaign to keep the

19..... a round our towns and cities free from new building. We cannot all be as committed as them, but we can at least do our own little bit at grass roots level. We, as humans, have inherited the earth, but that doesn't mean we can do whatever we like with it. 74 topic-specific vocabulary Food & diet 1 Look at the dictionary definitions, and arrange the letters in bold to form the words they are defining. The first letter of each word is underlined. Write your answers in the crossword on the next page. (Each definition is followed by a sample sentence in italics with the word removed). 1. Natural substances found in food that are 9. Weak or ill because you do not eat enough, necessary to keep your body healthy. or because you do not eat enough of the Each one is given a name using a letter of right foods. Inomaisheurd (24 per cent of the alphabet, aimvistrn (Apples contain children in the school were found to be several essential _____)) 2. Of food: providing the substances that 10. Natural substances found in some foods people need in order to be healthy, that you need for good health, amerlins nitsortiuu (A healthy, _____ meal) (Milk contains calcium, one of the most important _____ for maintaining strong bones) 3. Someone who chooses not to eat meat or fish, geetrvanai (I've been a _____ since I was 13) 11. Oil found in meat. taf. (You should trim the off meat before you cook it) 4. Substances found in food that supply your body with heat and energy, bocaratydesrh 12. The parts of fruit, vegetables and grain that (Bread, potatoes and rice are a good source your body cannot digest, brfie (Dietary of _____) helps protect us from disease) 5. A substance found in food such as meat, 13. Heavier than you should be. w origvehet eggs and milk that people need in order (I'm a couple of kilogrammes _____) to grow and be strong, pntiroe (Children who lack sufficient _____ in their diet are 14. Food that has recently been picked, caught often ill) or prepared, sfrhe (vegetables are much nicer than frozen ones) 6. A substance in your blood that can cause heart disease if you have too much of it. 15. Units for measuring how much energy you eat. (There are many foods that get from food, ridesao (There are over 150 claim to reduce _____ levels) in a small packet of crisps) 7. A serious lack of food that continues for a 16. Describing food that has had chemicals or long time and causes many people in other substances added to it. percedsos country to become ill or die. anfeim (_____ meat keeps for longer than natural (The crop failure caused widespread _____ meat) in the region) 8. A condition in which someone is too fat, in a way that is dangerous for their health, eoitbys (The report highlighted the problems caused by childhood _____) 75 topic-specific vocabulary Food & diet 2 Match sentences 1 - 10 with a second sentence A - J. Use the key words and phrases in bold to help you. In some cases, more than one answer is possible. 1. A lot of people are allergic to nuts A. This is because they are cultivated naturally, without using any chemical fertilisers or 2. Many people do not trust genetically modified foods. B. As a result, we may have to import a lot of basic foods. 3. Organic fruit and vegetables are quite cheap. C. They are not sure that altering the expensive, but may be better for you. composition of cells to change certain characteristics is safe. 4. I refuse to eat eggs from battery chickens. D I like to know that the animals have enough space to express their natural behaviour. 5. I only eat meat from free range animals. To much rain has prevented crops from ripening properly. 6. The harvest has been very bad this year. F. This is in spite of the fact that it is fattening and unhealthy. 7. If the drought continues, there will be serious food shortages. G. It can be difficult to trace the sources of some of these. 8. There has been an increase in cases of flu. They should make an effort to consume salmonella, listeria, e.coli and other types of sufficient quantities of the different food food poisoning. groups. They have a bad physical reaction if they eat 9. Too many people fail to eat a balanced diet. them. Animals should not spend their lives 10. Fast food is very popular. ■* confined in small cages. 76 topic-specific vocabulary Food & diet 3 Complete this article with the words and phrases from Exercises 1 and 2. In some cases, more than one answer is possible. Children love eating (1)....., but burgers, chicken nuggets and other heavily (2)..... food products not only contain a large number of unhealthy chemicals and other additives, but also lack the essential (3)..... and (4)..... that a child needs. In addition, they also contain a lot of (5)..... and (6)..... which, if eaten in quantity, can result in childhood (7)..... (in fact, a recent survey suggests that 39 per cent of 8 - 15 year-olds are seriously overweight). Many children end up (8)....., since they eat too much of the wrong sort of food. In fact, in many parts of the developed world, a lot of children show similar symptoms to those in poorer developing countries, where food (9)..... cause thousands of deaths from starvation, especially in the wake of natural disasters which ruin crops and in some cases totally destroy the annual (10)..... Furthermore, the large amounts of (11)..... in animal and dairy products (a common feature of fast food) are believed to be partly responsible for increased cases of heart disease in young people, a recent phenomenon that is causing great concern. It is therefore important children learn the benefits of eating a (12)....., as it is important they consume sufficient quantities of the different food groups. They should be encouraged to eat more (13)..... fruit and vegetables, and also more food that is high in (14)..... They should still be allowed the occasional burger or pizza, but these should be seen as an occasional treat rather than forming the main part of their diet. 77 topic-specific vocabulary Geography 1 Put the words and phrases in each list in the first box in order according to their sizes. (1 = the smallest, 4 = the largest). In each list, there is one word that does not belong with the others. 1. forest • tree • copse • beach • wood 2. road • peak • footpath • track • lane 3 mountain • hillock • shore • hill • mountain range 4. gorge • plain • waterfall • hollow • valley 5. gulf • ridge • inlet • bay • cove 6. cliff • brook • river • estuary • stream 7. city • continent • tributary • county • country 8. pond • ocean • sea • cape • lake 1. 1 , 2 , 3 4 2. 1 , 2 3 4 3. 1 , 2 3 4 4. 1 2 3 4 5. 1 2 3 4 6. 1 2 3 4 7. 1 2 3 4 8. 1 , 2 , 3 4 2 Put these words and phrases into their correct category in the boxes below and on the next page. Some can be included in more than one category. beach cape cliff coast coastline conurbation depopulation densely populated fertile glacier highlands industrialised irrigation mountainous mouth overcrowding peak peninsula plateau ridge shore source summit tributary under-developed urban sprawl vegetation waterfall Geographical features associated with Geographical features associated with water and the sea land, hills and mountains 78 topic-specific vocabulary Geography Words and phrases associated with Words and phrases associated with towns agriculture and rural land and cities 3 Complete this report of a journey with words and phrases from Exercises 1 and 2. In some cases, more than one answer is possible. We began our journey in the capital, Trinifuegos, a 1.....conurbation of almost 10 million. It is not a pretty place; heavily 2 with huge factories belching out black fumes, and miles of 3..... as housing estates and shopping centres spread out from the 4centre for miles. It was a relief to leave. As soon as we got into the countryside, things improved

considerably. The climate is dry and it is difficult to grow anything, but thanks to 5....., which helps bring water in from the Rio Cauto (the huge river with its 6..... high up in the snow-covered 7..... of the Sierra Maestra 8.....), the land is fertile enough to grow the sugar cane on which much of the economy is based. We saw few people, however, as many have moved to the towns and cities to look for more profitable work. It is largely due to this rural 9..... that the sugar-cane industry is suffering. Further south and we entered the Higuain 10..... with mountains rising high above us on both sides. The land here drops sharply to the sea and the slow-moving waters of the Rio Cauto give a way to 11..... which tumble over cliffs, and small, fast-moving 12..... which are not even wide enough to take a boat. At this point, the road we were travelling along became a 13..... which was only just wide enough for our vehicle, and then an unpaved 14..... which almost shook the vehicle to pieces. And then suddenly, the Pacific 15..... was in front of us. Our destination was the town of Santiago de Gibara, built on a 16..... sticking out into the blue waters. The countryside here undulates gently, with low 17..... covered in rich tropical jungle. The open 18..... surrounding the 19..... of the Rio Cauto as it reaches the ocean is rich and 20....., ideal for growing the tobacco plants which need a lot of warm, damp soil. That night I lay in my cheap hotel, listening to the waves gently lapping the 21..... and when I eventually fell asleep, I dreamt of the people who had first inhabited this 22..... almost 2,000 years before.

79 topic-specific vocabulary Global problems 1 Complete sentences 1 - 15 with the correct word or phrase from A, B or C. In each case two of the options are incorrectly spelt.

1. Thousands of buildings were flattened in the San Francisco..... of 1906. A. earthquack B. earthquake C. earthquaik 2. Thedamaged properties all along the coast. A. hurricane B. hurriccane C. hurricane 3. Astruck the southern coast with tremendous force. A. to madoe B. to mado C. to maddo 4. The caused immense damage in the regions along the coast. A. taifun B. typhoon C. typhoon 5. Thehas been dormant for years, but last month it showed signs of new life. A. volcano B. vulcano C. volcanoe 6. Several..... were heard during the night as the army occupied the city. A. explossions B. explosiones C. explosions 7. The American..... of 1861-1865 was fought between the south and the north. A. civil war B. sivil war C. civil war 8. There has been a major on the motorway. A. acident B. accident C. accidnt 9..... rain has brought serious problems. A. Torrential B. Torential C. Torrantial 10. The storm caused widespread along the coast. A. dewstation B. devustation C. devastation 11. The were caused by heavy rain. A. floodes B. floods C. flouds 12. Relief workers are bringing food to-stricken areas. A. draught B. drought C. drought 13..... is widespread in parts of Africa, with millions suffering from malnutrition. A. Famine B. Fa mmine C. Famime 14. The authorities are taking steps to prevent a n..... of cholera. A. epidemic B. epidemic C. eppidemic 15. The was spread from rats to fleas and then on to humans. A. plague B. plaque C. plague 2 Complete the sentences with an appropriate word or phrase from the box. In some cases, more than one answer is possible.

broke out casualties disaster erupted refugees relief shook spread suffering survivors 1. The disease rapidly, killing everybody in its path. 80 2. The fire through the slums, destroying everything. topic-specific vocabulary Global problems 3. When the volcano , people panicked and tried to escape. 4. The ground violently when the earthquake began. 5. Fierce fighting between government soldiers and rebel forces. 6. A funeral was held for the of the fire. 7. An aid convoy was sent to help of the hurricane. 8. From the conflict in Managua have been fleeing across the border. 9. The poor people in the city have experienced terrible as a result of the disaster. 10. International aid agencies are trying to bring to the starving population. 3 Complete this report with words and phrases from Exercises 1 and 2. In some cases, more than one answer is possible.

REPORT FROM THE INTERNATIONAL CHARITIES SUPPORT FOUNDATION (ICSF) The last year has been a particularly busy one for the ICSF. Our field below are a few of the areas we have been busy in.

1. Following 1..... rain in eastern Mozambique in January, millions were made homeless as 2..... waters rose. The water also became polluted and there was a cholera 3..... as people continued to use it for drinking and cooking. Furthermore, as the harvest had been destroyed and there was not enough food to go round, 4..... became a problem. Charities around the world worked particularly hard to bring 5..... to the area. 2. Mount Etsuvius, the 6..... which had been dormant since 1968, 7..... suddenly in April. Thousands had to be evacuated to camps 30 miles from the disaster area. They still have not been rehoused. 3. The 8..... in the Caribbean in July, which saw wind speeds of up to 180 miles per hour, caused immense 9..... on many islands. Islands off the Japanese coast also suffered their worst 10..... in almost 30 years, with prolonged winds in excess of 150 miles per hour. The re were many 11..... who had to be evacuated to hospitals which were not properly equipped to deal with the disasters. 4. The 12..... in the northern part of Somalia continued into its second year, with millions of acres of crops destroyed by lack of rain. Meanwhile, the 13..... between those loyal to the president and those supporting the rebel leader continued into its fifth year. 14..... from the conflict have been fleeing across the border, with stories of atrocities committed by both sides. 5. In October, a fire 15..... through Londum, the ancient capital of Perania. The 16....., which probably started in a bakery, destroyed thousands of homes. The re were several 17..... when the fire reached a fireworks factory, and a number of people were killed. 6. An outbreak of bubonic 18..... was reported in the eastern provinces of Indocuba in November. It is

believed to have been caused by a sudden increase in the number of rats breeding in the sewers. A full report will be available in February, and will be presented to the appropriate departments of the United Nations shortly afterwards. 81 topic-specific vocabulary Healthcare 1 Match the sentence in the left-hand column with a sentence in the right-hand column. Use the words and phrases in bold to help you. PROBLEMS 1. Mrs Brady has suffered from **irw**

you. T.B.: Thank you. In my opinion, it's time the government imposed stricter 3..... of the press in order to prevent 4 journalists and reporters from making money by 5..... people. I have often accused Mr Poubelle's organisation of 6..... - nowadays I can't even sunbathe in my garden without being photographed by his hordes of 7..... They're like vultures. And everything the y print about me is lies, complete rubbish. Interviewer: But isn't it true that the media provides us with valuable 8..... and 9..... and censorship would deprive us of much of this? Rupert? topic-specific vocabulary The media R.P.: Of course, Mr, Blake's accusations are unfounded, as are the accusations of 10..... we have received. However, I can safely say that the Daily Views never pays people huge amounts of money for stories. We have far to omit 11..... for that. And don't forget that my paper also has an excellent reputation for 12..... Remember it was us who uncovered corruption in the banking system, and ran a series of articles on child labour in clothing factories. We give our 13..... what they want, and that's what really counts. T.B.: But most of what you report isn't really news. And a lot of it is just a big pile of lies. Sensational stories made up to entertain people. Typical 14..... behaviour, in other words. I'm amazed nobody has sued you for 15..... yet. 3 Now read this essay and complete the gaps with one of the words or phrases from Exercises 1 and 2. You will need to change the form of some of the words. 'The media plays a valuable role in keeping us informed and entertained. However, many people believe it has too much power and freedom.' Discuss your views on this, giving examples and presenting a balanced argument both in favour of, and against, the power and freedom of the media. Barely a hundred years ago, if we wanted to stay informed about what was going on in the world, we had to rely on word of mouth or, at best, newspapers. But because communication technology was very basic, the news we received was often days or weeks old. We still have newspapers, of course, but they have changed almost beyond recognition. Whether we choose to read the 1..... with their quality 2..... of news and other 3..... by top 4..... and articles by acclaimed 5..... or we prefer the popular 6....., with their lively gossip and colourful stories, we are exposed to a wealth of information barely conceivable at the beginning of the last century. We also have television and radio. News 7..... let us know about world events practically as they happen, while sitcoms, chat shows and documentaries, etc. keep us entertained and informed. And there is also 8....., where we can access information from millions of 9..... a round the world which we can then 10..... on to our own computers. However, these forms of 11..... and 12..... (or 'infotainment' as they are sometimes collectively called) have their negative side. Famous personalities frequently accuse the 13..... (and sometimes even respectable papers) of 14 by gangs of 15..... who follow them around with their cameras and long lenses. Newspapers are often accused of 16..... by angry politicians who hate reading damaging lies about themselves, and there are frequent accusations of 17....., with 18..... reporters paying people vast sums of money to tell them about the crime they committed or what their famous neighbour has been up to. Of course, it's not just the papers which are to blame. Television companies have cast their 19..... aside to get a good story, and you cannot even 20..... to the Internet without seeing something shocking or unacceptable. 2 1..... argue that they are just giving people what they want, but in my opinion, people should not always get what they want. Many argue that the government should impose stricter 22..... to prevent such things happening. But others argue that 23..... is the keystone of a free country. Personally, I take the view that while the media may occasionally abuse its position of power, the benefits greatly outweigh the disadvantages. Our lives would be much emptier without the wealth of information available to us today, and we are better people as a result. 85 topic-specific vocabulary Men & women 1 Look at the words and phrases in bold in these sentences and decide if we generally consider them to have a positive connotation or a negative connotation. 1 They would never admit it, but men and women are in a continuous power struggle at work. Positive / Negative 2 Most major companies are male-dominated. Positive / Negative 3 It's a fact that, when it comes to promoting their employees, some companies still discriminate on the basis of someone's sex. Positive / Negative 4 A recent survey suggests that many professional women work in glass ceilings at some point in their career. Positive / Negative 5 Professional businesswomen, especially those in senior management positions, are more astute than men. Positive / Negative 6 In my experience, they are also more versatile. Positive / Negative 7 What's more, they are better at multi-tasking. Positive / Negative 8 They can also be much more ruthless when necessary. Positive / Negative 9 My elder brother is such a male chauvinist! Positive / Negative 10 As far as he is concerned, women are little more than sex objects. Positive / Negative 11 He is completely unreconstructed. Positive / Negative 12 Some might say that he's a bit of a dinosaur. Positive / Negative 13 My younger brother, on the other hand, has egalitarian views. Positive / Negative 14 He believes in equality between men and women. Positive / Negative 15 He doesn't think that women are the weaker sex. Positive / Negative 2 Use the words and phrases in the box to complete the conversation. battle of the sexes breadwinner childrearing gender roles household management male counterparts practical role division Sex Discrimination Act social convention stereotypes Chris: I think that cleaning and cooking are a woman's job. After all, men are no good at 1..... Sam: I disagree. Chris: And in the workplace, women aren't very 2..... are they?. Sam: In what way? 86 topic-specific vocabulary Men & women Chris: In the way that there are a lot of things they can't do as well as men can. Such as, er, well, I can't think of a myth in particular at the moment. Sam: Exactly. Chris: Well, let's face it, women never do as well as their 3..... at work. Sam: I've never heard such unreconstructed rubbish. Thank goodness the 4..... exists to prevent your views being put into practice. And I suppose you think that women are only good for changing babies' nappies, and other tedious aspects of 5..... Chris: No, but I do believe that in a modern household, there should be a clearly defined 6..... Men are good at DIY, for example. Most women aren't. And I'll always believe that it's the man who should be the 7....., provided in good and shelter for his family. Sam: Well, all I can say is that I'm glad your ideas of 8..... are not shared by most people. Chris: Nonsense! A lot of people believe in traditional 9.....: the man goes out to work, the woman stays at home. It's as simple as that. Sam: M

en at work and women at home? Come on, love, those are such typical 1 0 With people like you around, the 1 1..... will continue to rage on and on. Chris: Oh give it a rest, Dad. I'm right, and you know I am. Sam: Sorry, Christine, but we're in the twenty-first century now. You need to move with the times. 3 Complete this essay with words and phrases from Exercises 1 and 2. In some cases, more than one answer is possible. A totally 1..... society, in which sexual 2..... between men and women is the norm, is still a long way off. This is certainly the case if you watch certain television programmes, where men are often portrayed as the 3..... bringing money home to the wife, who is often depicted as the 4....., prone to extreme emotions and temper tantrums. But is this really the case? Is it still fair to create 5..... such as this? After all, as more women go out to work, and more men stay at home to look after the house and children, it is becoming clear that so-called 6..... are merging and disappearing. 87 topic-specific vocabulary Men & women Take the office workplace as an example. For years, businesses and companies were 7 The directors, managers and other senior executives were always male, the secretaries and personal assistants almost always female. This was probably because men were traditionally seen as more 8..... more able to deal with the cut-throat thrust of business. However, now women are proving that they can be just as tough, if not tougher, while simultaneously being more 9..... and caring. In fact, in many ways, women are much better at 10..... which is vital in modern business where you are expected to do more than one job. And thanks to the 11..... women are paid the same as men. It would appear that, in many cases, the 12..... is a dying breed (although, unfortunately, there are still many 13..... men in the workplace who think they can do everything and anything better than their female colleagues, and there are still cases where women climb up through the ranks to a point where they hit a 14..... and cannot climb any higher). At home, too, there is less evidence of 15..... It is no longer the woman who does all the cooking, cleaning and 16..... Such 17..... is now often shared equally. 18..... no longer expects the woman to stay indoors all day while the man stays out until all hours. The good news, therefore, is that women no longer need to feel they are regarded as mere 19..... or the underdogs in a 20. with 21..... In fact, many believe that in the 22..... it is women who have come out on top. 88 topic-specific vocabulary Money & finance 1 Use a dictionary to find the differences between the words and phrases in bold in the following groups. 1. make a profit & make a loss 11. a bank & a building society 2. extra value & fringe 1/ economical 12. a discount & a refund 3. a current account & a deposit account 13. something which was a bargain, something which was overpriced and something which 4. a loan & a mortgage was exorbitant 5. to deposit money & to withdraw money 14. worthless & priceless 6. a wage & a salary 15. save money & invest money 7. broke & bankrupt 16. inflation & deflation 8. shares, stocks, & dividends 17. income & expenditure 9. income tax & excise duty 18. to lend & to borrow 10. to credit & to debit 2 M Match the sentences in column A with the sentences in column B. Use the words and phrases in bold to help you. Column A Column B 1. The managing director believes the A. I'm really looking forward to spending my company should start producing pocket pension. computers. B. The cost of living seems to go up every day. 2. I always put my money in a building society C. Of course, it's always so difficult to and not in a bank. economise. 3. I can't afford to buy a new car right now. I D. Shops all over the country are making huge don't have enough money. reductions on just about everything. 4. I always spend a lot of money when I go on E. Then I get home to find out I've run up a holiday. huge overdraft at the bank. 5. I came into a lot of money recently when F. Of course, the potential global market for my uncle died. the mine is enormous. 6. Look at this cheque that came in the post G. Fortunately I receive unemployment this morning from Revenue and Customs. benefit. 7. I've been spending too much recently. H. There is a very uneven distribution of 8. In my country, there are a lot of very poor wealthy people and only a few rich ones. I. The interest they pay me is much higher. 9. I lost my job last month. J. It's the first time I've inherited something. 10. I retire next month. K. It seems to be some kind of tax rebate. 11. Prices are rising quickly everywhere. L. Maybe I should consider getting one on 12. The January sales start tomorrow. credit. 3 Now read this passage and complete the gaps with one of the words or phrases from Exercises 1 and 2. You may need to change the form of some of the words. Financial advice from a father to a son. In the play Hamlet by William Shakespeare, a father gives his son some financial advice. 'Neither a borrower nor a lender be', he says. He is trying to tell his son that he should never 1..... money from anyone because it will make it difficult for him to manage his finances. Likewise he should never give a financial 2..... to a friend because he will probably never see the money again, and will probably lose his friend as well. topic-specific vocabulary Money & finance The play was written over 400 years ago, but today many parents would give similar advice to their children. Imagine the conversation they would have now: Son: Right, Dad, I'm off to university now. Father: All right, son, but let me give you some sound financial advice before you go. Son: Oh come on. Dad..... Father: Now listen, this is important. The first thing you should do is to make sure you balance your 3..... - the money you receive from me - and your 4..... - the money you spend. If you spend too much, you will end up with an 5..... at the bank. Don't expect me to pay it for you. Son: But it's so difficult. Things are so expensive, and the 6..... goes up all the time. 7..... is running at about 10 per cent. Father: I know, but you should try to 8..... Avoid expensive shops and restaurants. Also, put your money in a good 9..... They offer a much higher rate of 10..... than banks. Also, avoid buying things 11..... Son: Why? Father: Because shops charge you an 12..... amount of money to buy things over a period of time. It's much better to 13..... a little bit of money each week so that when you see something you want, you can buy it outright. Try to wait for the sales, when shops offer huge 14..... and you can pick up a 15..... And try to get a 16..... Son: How do I do that? Father: Easy. When you buy something, ask the shop if they'll lower the price by, say, 10 per cent. Next, when you eventually get a job and are earning a good salary, try to 17..... the money in a good company. Buy 18..... in government organisations or 19..... in private companies. Son: OK, Dad, I've heard enough. Father: One final piece of advice, son. Son: What's that. Dad? Father: To thine own self be true. Son: You what? 90 topic-specific vocabulary On the

road 1 Choose the most suitable explanation or interpretation, A or B, for the following sentences. Use the words and phrases in bold to help you.

1. People enjoy the mobility that a town in a car gives them. A. People enjoy being able to travel easily from one place to another. B. People enjoy being able to drive very fast.
2. What's your destination? A. Where have you come from? B. Where are you going to?
3. Congestion in the city centre has increased dramatically. A. It is now easier to drive around the city centre than it was before. B. It is now more difficult to drive around the city centre than it was before.
4. The local council wants to reduce the risks to pedestrians. A. The local council wants to make it safer for people to walk along the street. B. The local council wants to make it safer for drivers and their passengers.
5. The pollution in my city is terrible. A. The air quality in my city is very poor. B. There is a lot of crime in my city.
6. Traffic-calming measures are becoming increasingly common throughout the country. A. People have to drive more slowly because of the increased number of police in villages and towns. B. People have to drive more carefully through towns and villages because of specially-built obstacles in the road.
7. The centre of Camford has been designated a traffic-free zone. A. You cannot take your car in to the centre of Camford. B. You can park your car for free in the centre of Camford.
8. Container lorries and other large vehicles dominate our roads. A. There are a lot of large vehicles on the roads. B. There aren't many large vehicles on the roads.
9. Young drivers have a higher accident risk than older drivers. A. Young drivers are more likely than older drivers to be involved in a crash. B. Young drivers are less likely than older drivers to be involved in a crash.
10. Public transport is heavily subsidised in most areas. A. The government has made public transport cheaper to use by giving money to bus and train companies. B. The government has made public transport more expensive to use by increasing the price of a road tax.
11. The junction of London Road and Holly Street is an accident black spot. A. A lot of traffic accidents happen here. B. Not many accidents happen here.
12. The city council needs to adopt an effective transport strategy within the next five years. A. The city council needs to find a better way for people to get into, around and out of the city. B. The city council needs to encourage more drivers to bring their cars into the city.

topic-specific vocabulary On the road 2 Look at sentences 1 - 10 and decide what has, or hasn't, happened (sentences A - J). Use the words and phrases in bold to help you.

1. A ambulance driver to policeman: 'The pedestrian's injuries are very severe and he has to go to hospital.'
2. Judge to driver: 'Drinking and driving is a serious offence and I therefore ban you from driving for a year.'
3. Driving instructor to student driver: 'Stop! That's a pedestrian crossing!'
4. Examiner to student driver: 'You don't know enough about the Highway Code yet to pass your theory test.'
5. Policeman to driver: 'Do you realise you were speeding in back there, sir?'
6. Driver to a friend: 'I can't believe it! He gave me a heavy fine and six points on my licence.'
7. Police officer to radio interview: 'Joining has increased by almost 50 per cent and I am urging everyone to think twice before they get involved in this stupid activity.'
8. Television news presenter: 'So far this year there have been 27 fatalities on Oxfordshire's roads.'
9. City council officer to journalist: 'As part of our new transport strategy, we are going to construct cycle lanes in and around the city.'
10. City council officer to journalist: 'The "Park and Ride" scheme has been very successful over the last year.'

A. Somebody is unfamiliar with the government publication containing the rules for people travelling on roads. B. More people have been leaving their cars in designated areas outside a city and catching a bus into the city centre. C. A lot of cars have been stolen, mainly by young people who want some excitement. D. A person walking in the street has been hit and badly hurt by a vehicle. E. Somebody has decided to make it safer to use bicycles. F. Somebody has almost driven through a red light and hit a person walking across the road. G. Somebody has had to pay money because of a driving offence. H. Somebody has consumed an illegal amount of alcohol before driving their car. I. A lot of people have been killed in traffic-related accidents. J. Somebody has been driving too fast.

3. Complete this article with the words and phrases in Exercises 1 and 2. In some cases, more than one answer is possible, and you will need to change some of the word forms.

1..... and 2..... on Britain's roads are increasing from year to year: last year, 2,827 people were killed and almost 300,000 hurt in traffic-related accidents. Most of these were caused by drivers 3..... in built-up areas, where many seem to disregard the 30mph limit, or 4....., especially around Christmas, when more alcohol is consumed than at any other time. In many cases, it is 5..... who are the victims, knocked down as they are walking across the street at 6..... by drivers who seem to have forgotten that the rules of the 7..... order you to stop at red lights. But these innocent victims, together with the help of the police and local councils, are fighting back. In Oxford, a city plagued by 8..... and 9..... caused by traffic, and a notorious accident 10..... for pedestrians and cyclists, the city council has recently implemented its new 11....., which has improved the flow of traffic to the benefit of those on foot or on two wheels. 12..... measures such as bollards and speed humps have slowed traffic down. 13..... schemes have helped reduce the number of cars in the city, as office workers and shoppers leave their cars outside the city and bus in instead. Cornmarket Street, the main shopping thoroughfare, has been designated a 14....., closed to all vehicles during the day. There are more 15..... on main routes into the city, making it safer for the huge number of students and residents who rely on bicycles to get around. And 16..... public transport has helped to keep down the cost of using buses. Meanwhile, the police and the courts are coming down hard on drivers who misuse the roads, handing down large 17..... 92 on selfish, inconsiderate drivers who believe it is their right to 18..... the roads.

topic-specific vocabulary Science & technology 1. Replace the words and phrases in bold in the sentences with a suitable alternative from the box. advances analysed breakthrough combined cybernetics development discovered experimented genetic engineering innovations invented life expectancy molecular biology nuclear engineering proliferated react research safeguards a technophile a technophobe

1. The company is carrying out scientific study to find a cure for AIDS.....
2. The plan in a new production of the new computer system will take some time.....
3. Modern home entertainment systems and other modern inventions are changing everyone's lives.
4. Some elements change their chemical composition when mixed with water.....
5. The scientists have created a new machine to automate the process.....
6. Who was the person who founded penicillin?.....
7. When the food was examined closely and scientifically, it was found to contain harmful bacteria.
8. Rain joined together with CO₂ gases produces acid rain.....
9. Ron is terrified of modern technology.....
10. Geoff is very interested in modern technology.....
11. Protection against accidents in this laboratory are minimal.....
12. The companies performed scientific tests with different types of glue before they found one that worked properly.....
13. Brian is studying the techniques used to change the genetic composition of a cell so as to change certain characteristics which can be inherited.....
14. Sarah is studying the things which form the structure of living matter.....
- 15.....

Christine is studying how information is communicated in machines and electronic devices in comparison with how it is communicated in the brain and nervous system..... 16. Neil is studying the difference between ways of extracting and controlling energy from atomic particles. 17. There has been a sudden success in the search for a cure for cancer. 18. The number of years a person is likely to live has increased a great deal thanks to modern medicine and technology..... 19. The number of schools offering computer programs in courses has quickly increased in the last ten years..... 20. In spite of all the progress it has made in the last 50 years or so, medical science still knows little about the brain..... 93

topic-specific vocabulary Science & technology 2. The person describing their computer in this passage is not very familiar with computer terminology. Replace the phrases in bold with more appropriate words and phrases from the box. base unit chat rooms components crashed download email files gaming hardware Internet keyboard laptop load log on monitor mouse PC printer scanner software stream virus websites wireless OK, here's my new desktop computer which has been designed to be used by just one person (1) As you can see, it has five parts which make up the whole thing (2) Now, the large box with the slots and sliding disc carrier (3) is the most important part. It carries all the stuff that makes the computer work (4) You can also put in (5) your own games and other programs used by computers for doing particular jobs (6) like photo processing and office suites. Next to it there is the thing that looks like a small television (7) so you can see what the computer is doing. To the right of that, there is the machine that lets you make colour copies of the documents and other things that you create on the computer (8) (this particular one incorporates a machine you can use to copy pictures on to your computer, a bit like a photocopier (9)). You control the computer using the rectangular flat thing with all the letters and numbers on (10) or the object with the little wheel on the top which you can move across the desk (11) These usually have a lead connecting them to the computer, but as you can see, mine is not physically connected to the computer, and instead sends electronic signals through the air (12) It's a very useful machine, of course. Once you start using it by entering a password (13) , you can create information that you store under a particular name (14) and documents, move (15) pictures from your camera and, well, loads of things really. The best thing, however, is that you can access the things that links computers from around the world (16) You can check out millions of special computer pages created by companies, organisations and individuals all over the world (17) go shopping, play games (I really enjoy playing games on my computer (18)), play (19) music and videos, and send electronic letters to (20) your friends and family. It's also great for contacting people using online places where people communicate with each other in real time (21) and other social networking sites. Unfortunately, I can't let you use it at the moment because it stopped working (22) at the weekend, and I can't get it to work again. I'm rather worried that it's got a technical fault that someone created on purpose to affect my computer (23) However, you can have a go on my small computer that I can carry around with me (24) if you like. If I can find it. The last time I remember 94 seeing it was last night on the bus, when I was coming home from my office at the Ministry of Defence. topic-specific vocabulary Science & technology 3 Now look at this essay and fill in the gaps with one of the words or phrases from Exercises 1 and 2. In some cases, more than one answer will be possible. You may need to change some of the word forms. 'Technology has come along with in the last 50 years, and our lives have become better as a result. Or have they?' The last 50 years have seen more changes than in the previous 200. There have been many remarkable advances in medicine and medical technology that have helped to increase our average 1..... way beyond that of our ancestors. Incredible 2..... such as satellite television have changed the way we spend our leisure hours. Perhaps the most important 3....., however, has been the microchip. Nobody could have imagined, when it was first 4....., that within in a matter of years, this tiny piece of silicon and circuitry would be found in almost every household object from the kettle to the video recorder. And nobody could have predicted the sudden proliferation of computers that would completely change our lives, allow us to access information from the other side of the world via the 5..... or send messages around the world by 6..... at the touch of a button. Meanwhile, 7..... into other aspects of information technology is making it easier and cheaper for us to talk to friends and relations around the world. Good news for 8..... who love modern technology, bad news for the 9..... who would prefer to hide from these modern miracles. But everything has a price. The development of 10..... led to mass automation in factories, which in turn led to millions losing their jobs. The genius of Einstein led indirectly to the threat of nuclear war and the dangerous uncertainties of 11..... (we hear of accidents and mishaps at nuclear power stations around the world, where 12..... to prevent accidents were inadequate). The relatively new science of 13..... has been seen as a major step forward, but putting modified foods on to the market before scientists had properly 14..... the move was perhaps one of the most irresponsible decisions of the 1990s. Meanwhile, pharmaceutical companies continue to 15..... on animals, a move that many consider to be cruel and unnecessary. Of course we all rely on modern science and technology to improve our lives. However, we need to make sure that we can control it before it controls us. 95 topic-specific vocabulary Sport 1 Look at the definitions, and arrange the letters in bold to make the words they are defining. Write your answers in the grid (the first letter of each word is already in place). If you do this correctly, you will reveal another word in the shaded vertical strip. 1 Someone who watches a public activity or event, especially a sports event, patron 2 Money given to an organisation to help pay for something, often an event, sponsorship 3 A man who plays sport, mascot 4 To be involved in an activity with other people, participant 5 To start doing something regularly as a habit, job or interest, routine 6 A person, team, business or group that someone is competing against, opponent 7 A large building, usually with a roof, where people play and watch sports events, stadium 8 To win against someone in a game, fight or election, defeat 9 Someone who likes to watch a particular sports team, and wants that team to win, supporter 10 A large building, usually with a roof, where sports events take place in a central

area, raane 11 Someone who plays a sport or does an activity as a job rather than for enjoyment, nesprisioalof2 Imagine that you are a professional sports player and keen spectator. How would you feel in the following situations, happy (()) or unhappy (0)? 1. Your team has been promoted. @ (\$) 2. You are sent off during a game. (^) (g) 3. Someone believes you have been taking drugs. © 4. People say you are grossly overpaid. @ (R) 5. Your team has reached the final. @ (0) 6. In a 100 metre race, you beat your personal best. © © 96 topic-specific vocabulary Sport 7. You have been disqualified from taking part in a competition. (g) (0) 8. You have failed a dope test. @ (g) 9. Your team has been relegated. (^) (R) 10. Your country's national football team qualifies for the World Cup. (g) (\$) 11. You feel that your team has no team spirit. @ (g) 12. There are a lot of hooligans at a match you attend. (g) (g) 13. In a cycling race, you outdistance the other competitors. (£) (\$) 14. People say you are always committing professional fouls. (g) 15. When you walk on to the pitch to play a game, the spectators start jeering, booing and shouting abuse. @ @ 16. The spectators cheer when you walk on to the pitch. 17. You outplay your opponent in a game of squash. (g) @ 18. A newspaper article accuses you of match fixing. (^) (g) 3 Complete this passage with words and phrases from Exercises 1 and 2. In some cases, more than one answer is possible, and you will need to change some of the word forms. For many people, football is more than just a game. Whether they're (1) on the terraces, (2) on their favourite team, or whether they're (3) players (4) a major match, football is a way of life. They could not conceive of a world in which the 'beautiful game' does not exist. For them, nothing can match that magical moment when their team (5) for a major competition like the World Cup, (6) then (7) the opposition in a resounding victory. And, apart from seeing their team lose, nothing can be worse for them than seeing their favourite team (8) at the end of the season: to see your team moved down from the first division can be a heartbreaking experience. Anyone who has ever been inside a (9) during a major match can testify to the passion people have for the game. However, there is an ugly side to football. It only takes a few (10) through bottles, invading the pitch and (11) at the players to ruin a match. This has been a problem for a long time, but evidence suggests that it is getting worse. There is criticism, too, that many top players are (12) People cannot understand how they can justify their huge salaries simply for kicking a ball around a pitch. They get even angrier when these extremely wealthy young men are caught using (13) or are (14) in disgrace during a match for (15) against other players. There is also the more recent problem of (16) committed by players, coaches, officials and corrupt referees. Acting dishonestly to get the result you want not only goes against the spirit of the game, people say, but also gives the game a bad reputation. 97 topic-specific vocabulary Town & country 1 Match the sentences in the left-hand column with the most appropriate sentence in the right-hand column. Use the words and phrases in bold to help you. 1. London is a truly cosmopolitan city. A. Drug abuse is also a big problem. B. Shops, libraries, hospitals and 2. A modern metro polis needs a good entertainment complexes are just a few integrated transport system of them. 3. London suffers a lot from traffic C. Chief among these are concerts and congestion. exhibitions. D. In particular, I enjoy the atmosphere that 4. Poverty in the inner-city areas can be red is unique to the city. crime. E. Prices in London are particularly exorbitant. 5. Cities around the world have seen a huge population explosion. F. Without them, they are unable to function properly as cities. 6. Birmingham has plenty of amenities. G. It is especially bad during the rush hour, when thousands of commuters try to 7. A lot of people visit Paris for its cultural enter or leave the city. events. H. Stress-related illnesses are very common 8. Cities in poorer countries often lack basic in cities like New York. infrastructures. I. Nowadays there are more city dwellers than ever before. 9. The pressures of modern city life can be difficult to deal with. J. Everywhere you go there are built in sites, pedestrian precincts, blocks of flats and houses in estates spreading into the 10. The cost of living in some places can be countryside. very high. K. They like to feel that they can do 11. A lot of people appreciate the anonymity something without everybody knows in of living in a large city. a but it. L. Most people use buses and the 12. I love the urban lifestyle I lead. underground to get to the banks and offices where they work. 13. In Singapore, private cars are banned from the central business district at peak M. Unfortunately, this is something that periods. most large capital cities lack. N. It's a melting pot for people from all 14. Urban sprawl is prevalent in most cities. parts of the world. 98 topic-specific vocabulary Town & country 2 Match the sentences in the left-hand column with an appropriate response in the right-hand column. Use the words and phrases in bold to help you. 1. I enjoy a rural lifestyle. A. Really? So why are we seeing so much construction in the countryside around 2. There isn't much pollution if you live London? outside a town. B. I'm not so sure. All those pesticides and 3. There is a lot of productive land in this chemical fertilisers that farmers use area. nowadays can't be good for the environment. 4. In recent years, there has been a lot of C. That's probably because we import more migration from the towns to the cities. food from abroad. 5. The government has promised to leave D. Mostly wheat, oats and barley. the green belt alone. E. Really? How much is that in acres? 6. There has been a huge reduction in the F. I'm not surprised. With such terrible amount of arable land over the last 20 prospects with in towns, depopulation is years. inevitable. G. Well I can't see much evidence of 7. My uncle's farm covers almost 800 hectares. cultivation. 8. What are the main crops grown in this H. Do you? I always find there's nothing to area? do in the countryside. 3 Complete this article with words and phrases from Exercises 1 and 2. In some cases, more than one answer is possible. For seven years I lived in Singapore, a 1..... of almost three million people. Like London, Paris and New York, Singapore is a 2..... city, with people from different parts of the world living and working together. I enjoyed the 3..... lifestyle I led there, and made the most of the superb 4 ranging from the excellent shops to some of the best restaurants in the world. In the evenings and at weekends there were always 5.....; with such diverse attractions as classical western music, an exhibition of Malay art or a Chinese opera in the street, it was difficult to get bored. Perhaps most impressive, however, was the remarkable transport 6..... with excellent roads, a swift and efficient bus service and a state-of-the-art underground system which could whisk 7 from the suburbs straight into the heart of the city (this was particularly important, as the government banned private cars from entering the 8 during the morning and afternoon 9..... in order to reduce 10..... on the roads and 11..... from the exhausts). Of course, living in a city like this has its disadvantages as well. For a start, the 12 can be very high - renting an apartment, for example, is very expensive. And as the city is expanding, there are a lot of 13..... when new apartments are continually being built to deal with the 14..... which is a direct result of the government encouraging people to have more children.

Fortunately, Singapore doesn't suffer from problems that are common in many cities such as 15..... which is partly the result of the government imposing very severe penalties on anyone bringing narcotics into the country, so it is safe to walk the streets at night. In fact, the 16..... housing estates there are probably i

e titive strain injury. (3) (§) 10. The office where you work has sick build in syndrome. (3) (g) 11. You receive regular perks as part of your job. (^) (g) 12. Somebody calls you a workaholic. (^) (§) 13. Your company gives you plenty of incentives. (^) @ 14. Your boss announces that there is going to be some downsizing of the workforce. Q) (g) 15. You have a lot of job satisfaction. @ (g) 16. Your company has a generous incentive scheme. @ (g) 17. You receive a commission for the work you have done. (q) (g) 18. You receive support from union. (^) 0) 19. You are under stress. (^) (g) 20. You are forced to resign. (g) (§) 21. You receive a cut in your salary. (g) (g) 22. Your company gives you sickness benefit @ (g) 23. You find your job very demanding. (£) ® 24. Your boss tells you that you have potential. @ (R) 25. Your boss tells you that you lack initiative and motivation. (^) (g) 26. Everyone at work ignores you. @ (g) 102 topic-specific vocabulary Work 2 Match sentences 1 - 6 in box A with one of the sentences A - F in box B. Write the person's name after each sentence A - F. Use the words and phrases in bold to help you. Box A. 1. Samantha is the assistant manager of a bank and she works from 8.30 to 5.30 every day. 2. Tracy works on the production line of a factory which makes cars. She uses a machine to spray paint on to the finished car parts. 3. Jane works for herself. She is a photographer. She works every day for a bout eight or nine hours. 4. Jeanette is a cleaner for a company in Birmingham, but she only works there for a bout three or four hours a day. 5. Claire has a powerful job in the personnel office of a large multinational company. She is responsible for employing new people and getting rid of those that the company doesn't want to employ anymore. 6. Marie works in the finance department of an international college in Oxford. Box B. A. She is a semi-skilled blue-collar worker in a manufacturing industry B. She is self-employed and works full-time. She likes to describe herself as freelance. C. She is responsible for hiring and firing D. She calculates the wages, salaries, pension contributions and medical insurance contributions of all the staff. E. She is a full-time white-collar worker in a service industry. F. She is an unskilled part-time employee 103 topic-specific vocabulary Work 3 Now read this essay and complete the gaps with one of the words or phrases from Exercises 1 and 2. You will need to change the form of some of the words. 'Some people live to work, and others work to live. In most cases, this depends on the job they have and the conditions under which they are employed. In your opinion, what are the elements that make a job worthwhile?' In answering this question, I would like to look first at the elements that combine to make a job undesirable. By avoiding such factors, potential 1..... are more likely to find a job that is more worthwhile, and by doing so, hope to achieve happiness in their work. First of all, it doesn't matter if you are an 2..... working cleaning the floor, a 3..... working on a production line in one of the 5....., or a 6..... worker in a bank, shop or one of the other 7.....: if you lack 8....., with the knowledge that you might lose your job at any time, you will never feel happy. Everybody would like a 9..... in which he or she is guaranteed work. Nowadays, however, companies have a high turnover of staff, 10..... new staff and 11 others on a weekly basis. Such companies are not popular with their workers. The same can be said of a job in which you are put under a lot of 12..... and worry, a job which is so 13..... that it takes over your life, a job where you work 14..... and so never get to see your family or friends, or a physical job in which you do the same thing every day and end up with the industrial disease that is always in the papers nowadays - 15..... With all these negative factors, it would be difficult to believe that there are any elements that make a job worthwhile. Money is, of course, the prime motivator, and everybody wants a good 16..... But of course that is not all. The chance of 17....., of being given a better position in a company, is a motivating factor. Likewise, 18..... such as a free lunch or a company car, an 19..... scheme to make you work hard such as a regular 20..... above the rate of inflation, 21..... in case you fall ill and a company 22..... scheme so that you have some money when you retire all combine to make a job worthwhile. Unfortunately, it is not always easy to find all of these. There is, however, an alternative. Forget the office and the factory floor, become 23..... and work for yourself. Your future may not be secure, but at least you will be happy. 104 answers Answers Page 1 Addition, equation & conclusion 1 Addition Equation Conclusion and equally in conclusion along with correspondingly in brief also in the same way therefore as well as likewise thus besides similarly to conclude furthermore to summarise in addition to sum up briefly moreover we can conclude that to what's more 2. Furthermore / In addition / In Moreover / What's more (this is less formal than the other expressions), 2. As well as / Besides (not in addition, as this would need to be before the verb), 3. Likewise / Similarly / In the same way (the main verb in both sentences is the same {respect}, so we can use a word / phrase of equation here), 4. As well as / Along with, 5. Also / Furthermore / In addition / Moreover / What's more, 6. Likewise / similarly, 7. Likewise / In the same way / Similarly, 8. In brief, 9. In brief / We can conclude that, 10. The fore (to sum up, to conclude and to summarise are usually used to conclude a longer piece of writing. Thus is slightly more formal than therefore, but has the same meaning) Page 2 Around the world 1 ~ 1. the Far East, 2. Antarctica (Antarctica is the name of the continent, and is not preceded by the), 3. Australasia, 4. the Indian subcontinent, 5. Central America, 6. Latin America, 7. southern Africa (South Africa is the name of a country), 8. the United Kingdom, 9. Europe, 10. the Gulf States, 11. Scandinavia, 12. capital (Traditionally, a capital city is the city in a country where the government is based. Cities which are larger than the capital cities of a country, for example, Istanbul, are often known as principal cities) 2 1. a Ghana, 2. Argentina, 3. Australian, 4. Bangladeshi, 5. Belgian, 6. Brazilian, 7. Canadian, 8. Danish, 9. Egyptian, 10. English / British, 11. Finnish, 12. Greek, 13. Indian, 14. Iranian, 15. Iraqi, 16. Irish, 17. Israeli, 18. Japanese, 19. Kuwaiti, 20. Lebanese, 21. Malay / Malaysian, 22. Mexican, 23. Moroccan, 24. Dutch, 25. Norwegian, 26. Pakistani, 27. Peruvian, 28. Filipino, 29. Polish, 30. Portuguese, 31. Russian, 32. Saudi Arabian, 33. Scottish / British, 34. Spanish, 35. Swedish, 36. Swiss, 37. Thai, 38. Turkish, 39. Welsh / British, 40. Yemeni Pages 3 - 4 Changes 1 The words and phrases in this module are particularly useful for Part 1 of the IELTS Writing Test, where you may be asked to write about changes shown in tables or graphs. 1 1. increased / rose / went up (in any order), 2. fell / dropped / went down / declined (in any order), 3. remained steady / remained constant (in either order), 4. fluctuated / peaked at / reached a peak of (in either order) 2 1. gradually / steadily (in either order), 2. slightly, 3. dramatically / sharply (in either order), 4. upward trend 3 The number of visitors to Seahaven (1) increased / rose / went up (2) gradually / steadily between April and June, then (3) increased / rose / went up (4) dramatically / sharply in July, and continued to (5) go up / increase / rise in August. For the first four months, visitor numbers to Bridgeport (6) fluctuated, but then (7) dropped / fell / declined / decreased / went down (8) dramatically / sharply

105 answers Answers in the final month. Westminster visitor numbers (9) remained constant / remained steady from April to June, the number (10) increased / rose / went up (11) slightly in July and finally (12) peaked at / reached a peak of 11,000 in August. Overall, there was an upward trend in the number of visitors to Seahaven and Westminster, but a downward trend in the number of people visiting Bridgeport. (Remember to vary your vocabulary in Writing tasks. Try not to use the same word too often. If, for example, you use increase in one part, use rise in another, and go up in another.) Pages 5 - 6 Changes 2 1 1. altered / alter, 2. sw itching / sw itched, 3. adjust / adjust, 4. faded / faded, 5. varies / vary, 6. reduce / reduce, 7. deteriorate / deteriorated (we can also say worsen or get worse), 8. swell / swells, 9. exchanged / exchange, 10. renovate / renovate 2 1. replaced / replace, 2. adapt / adapted, 3. disappear / disappeared, 4. promote / promote, 5. relax / relax, 6. improve / improve, 7. expand / expanded, 8. cut / cutting, 9. transform / transform, 10. declined / declining Page 7 Condition 1 1. provide / provide, 2. provided that * I have, 3. unless you get (unless means the same as if you don't), 4. on condition that * they tidy (on condition that is quite formal), 5. as long as we continue, 6. no matter how much you, 7. how ever many books you, 8. wherever you * We can omit that after providing, provided and on condition. We can also use the before condition. Note: All of these sentences can also begin with the conditional word or phrase. For example: You can borrow my dictionary providing that you return it before you go home = Providing that you return it before you go home, you can borrow my dictionary. When we do this, we are shifting the emphasis of the sentence to the conditional clause. Pages 8 - 9 Confusing words & false friends 1 1. abroad / aboard, 2. action / activity, 3. advise / advice, 4. effect / affect, 5. appreciable / appreciative, 6. prevent / avoid, 7. beside / Besides, 8. Shortly / briefly, 9. canal / channel, 10. conscious / Conscientious, 11. considerate / considerable, 12. continual / continuous, 13. control / inspect, 14. objection / criticism, 15. injury / harm / damage, 16. for / while / during, 17. However / Moreover, 18. wounded / injured Pages 10 - 11 Confusing words & false friends 2 1. job / work, 2. lie / lay, 3. watch / look at, 4. lose / loose, 5. make / cause, 6. nature / countryside, 7. per cent (often written as one word: percent) / percentage, 8. permit / permission, 9. personal / personnel, 10. possibility / chance, 11. practise / practice (note that in American English, practice is both a noun and a verb), 12. Priceless / worthless, 13. principle / Principal / principal / principle, 14. trouble / problem, 15. procession / process, 16. rise / raise, 17. remember / remind, 18. respectful / respectable, 19. to let / to let, 20. treat / cure Other confusing words or false friends include: actually + now, already + yet, afraid of + worry about, bring + fetch, conduct + direct, discover + invent, driver + chauffeur, formula + wonderful, fun + funny, go + play (for sports and games), come along with + follow, kind + sympathetic, lend + borrow, overcome + overtake, pass + take (an exam), receipt + recipe, scenery + view, sensible + sensitive, special + especially, take + bring Pages 12 - 13 Context & meaning 1 1 2 (suggested answers), nocturnal: active at night rather than during the day. / cites: mentions something as an example or explanation of something else. / coherently, spoken or written so that all the different parts fit together, and / or which are easy to understand. / feat something impressive that someone does. 106 answers Answers 3 (a) burden, (b) prolific, (c) initiative, (d) resilient, (e) sways, (f) elusive, (g) implement, (h) arduous, (i) fringe, (j) prohibitive, (k) exhaustive, (l) forage, (m) stacks, (n) imperative, (o) mediocre Remember that some words can have a different meaning depending on their context. For example, prohibitive can also mean limiting something, or preventing something from being done (e.g., prohibitive anti-piracy laws). In addition to looking at the context in which a word appears in order to work out its meaning, you should also identify its function (is it a noun, verb, adjective, adverb, etc?). Some of the words in Exercise 2 can have a different function with out changing their form, depending on how they are used (e.g., burden can be a verb as well as a noun). Pages 14 - 15 Context & meaning 2 1 1. Incorrect (stop someone or something from making progress or develop in), 2. Correct, 3. Incorrect (speak publicly to a group of people), 4. Incorrect (badly built or made, and so likely to break easily), 5. Correct, 6. Incorrect (become a full member of a group or society), 7. Incorrect (the start of something), 8. Incorrect (inventing or using new ideas), 9. Incorrect (gradually becomes narrower towards one end), 10. Correct, 11. Incorrect (nice to look at), 12. Correct 2 1. Incorrect (rough and hard), 2. Incorrect (spread ideas, beliefs, etc., to a lot of people), 3. Correct, 4. Incorrect (able to be done, or worth doing), 5. Incorrect (believe or say that something was written, said, painted, etc, by a particular person), 6. Incorrect (an official document that, among other things, prevents someone from copying someone else's invention), 7. Correct, 8. Incorrect (to be reasonable or necessary), 9. Correct, 10. Incorrect (connected with something, but not a necessary or important part of it), 11. Incorrect (to make or persuade somebody to do something), 12. Incorrect (had changes made in order to improve it) Pages 16 - 17 Context & meaning 3 1 1. infancy: the time when you are a baby or very young child. 2. personnel: the people who work for a company or organisation. 3. prolong: to make something last longer. 4. wind sweep: having a lot of wind, and not many buildings or trees to protect it. 5. threefold: three times as much, or three times as many (also written three-fold. Other numbers can be used: twofold, tenfold, etc.). 6. scholars: people who study a particular subject and know a lot about it, especially if the subject is not scientific. 7. recipient: (formal) someone who receives something. 8. centrepiece: the most important object or decoration in a particular place. 9. multitude: a very large number of things or people. 10. numeracy: basic skills in mathematics. 11. lifespan: the length of time that an animal or human lives. 12. monetary: consisting of money, or able to be measured in money. 13. grandeur: an impressive quality that a place, object or occasion has. 14. standpoint: a way of considering something from someone's point of view. 2 1. epicentre: the area of land directly over the centre of an earthquake. 2. outpatients: people who receive medical treatment at a hospital, but do not stay there for the night. 3. validate: to officially prove that something is true or correct. 4. widespread: happening or existing in many places, or affecting many people. 5. seafarers: people who work or travel regularly on the sea, especially sailors. 6. spatial: relating to the size, shape and position of things (the 'ro' of word is space). 7. monorail: a railway system in which trains travel on a single metal track. 8. auditory: relating to hearing. 9. industrious: always working very hard. 107 answers Answers 10. longevity: having a long life or existence. 11. draw back: a feature of something that makes it less useful than it could be. 12. showcases: shows someone or something in a way that attracts attention and emphasises their good qualities. 13. wilderness: an area of land where people do not live or grow crops, and where there are no buildings. 14. illiterate: unable to read or write. Page 18 Contrast & comparison 1. A, 2. B, 3. B, 4. C (differentiate and distinguish have exactly the same meaning), 5. C, 6. A, 7. C, 8. A, 9. B, 10. C, 11. A, 12. C, 13. C, 14. B, 15. B (this is an informal expression) Page 19 Emphasis 8t misunderstanding 1 1. F, 2. B, 3. E, 4. C, 5. A, 6. D 2 1. accentuated / emphasised, 2. prominent, 3. accent / emphasis / stress, 4. put great stress, 5. crucially important / extremely important / of crucial importance, 6. emphasis 3 1. confused, 2. confusion, 3. mix-up (this is an informal word), 4. obscure, 5. misapprehension, 6. assumed, 7. mistaken, 8. impression Page 20 Focusing attention 1 1. simply, 2. largely, 3. primarily, 4. mainly, 5. exclusively, 6. particularly, 7. specifically, 8. notably, 9. mostly, 10. purely, 11. chiefly The word in the bold vertical box is principally. 2 Only or solely: simply, exclusively, purely, specifically In most cases, normally, or the main reason for something: chiefly, largely, mainly, mostly, notably, particularly, primarily. Pages 21 - 22 Generalisations & specifics 1. D, 2. A, 3. B, 4. H, 5. L, 6. E, 7. O, 8. F, 9. I, 10. J, 11. N, 12. M, 13. G, 14. C, 15. K 2 Specific things: the specifics, characteristics, details, exemplifies, illustrate, illustration, itemise, minutiae, peculiar to, peculiarity,

technicality General things: generalisations, outline, gist, in general Other words and phrases you might find useful include: for the most part, generalities, in general terms, on the whole, to generalise, list (as a verb), specify Page 23 Groups 1 People in general: crowd, gang, group, huddle, throng A group of people working together: cast, company, crew, platoon, staff, team Animals: flock, herd, litter, pack, shoal (of fish. We can also say school), swarm * Objects: batch**, bunch, bundle, pile (we can also say heap), set, stack * swarm can also be used informally for a large group of people (Swarms of police officers surrounded the building) ** batch can also be used to talk about a number of people that arrive or are dealt with at the same time (This new batch of students seems very nice) 108 Answers 2 Lherd, 2. cast, 3. swarms, 4. piles/stacks/heaps, 5. shoals / schools, 6. crew, 7. set, 8. staff, 9. bunch, 10. crowd / throng (or, more informally, swarm), 11. packs, 12. group / huddle, 13. flocks, 14. batch, 15. bundle, 16. gangs / crowds / groups Page 24 How something works => The words and phrases in this module are particularly useful for the IELTS Listening Test (where you may hear someone describing how something works) or Part 1 of the IELTS Writing Test (where you may be shown a picture or diagram of something, and have to explain how it works).

1. A thermostat A thermostat is a strip of steel and a strip of copper, one on top of the other. As the strip / coil heats up, the metals expand, but one does it faster than the other. The strip / coil bends and connects with a switch, which turns off the power supply. When the strip / coil cools down, the metals contract and the switch is disconnected. The thermostat is adjusted using a dial or other control. 2. A disc player A disc player (for example, in a computer) has several component parts. A disc is inserted into the player and begins to spin. At the same time, a thin beam of light called a laser strikes the disc and converts digital signals into sounds or images, which can be heard through speakers or viewed on a screen. Volume or brightness can be increased or decreased by means of a button, knob or other control. Now days, discs are largely being replaced by storage devices like memory sticks, which have no moving parts. 3. An aerosol In an aerosol, liquid and gas are compressed in a metal and / or hard plastic tube. This can be released from the tube by pushing a button, which opens a valve. When the liquid-gas combination leaves the tube and mixes with oxygen, it rapidly expands. 4. An aircraft Most aircraft are made of aluminium, and require two forces to allow them to fly: thrust and lift. As the aircraft moves forward on the ground under the power of its engines, air flows over the wings. As it accelerates / moves faster, creating / producing more thrust, a vacuum is created / formed over the wings. This creates / produces lift. The aircraft is pulled into the air by the force of this lift. 5. A digital camera A digital camera consists of two main parts: a body and a lens. When a button is pressed on the body, a window in the lens called a shutter opens and light enters the camera. The amount of light going into the camera is controlled by both the speed of this shutter, and a smaller window called an aperture. Both the shutter speed and the size of the aperture can be adjusted by the person using the camera. The light hits a sensor in the body of the camera, which records the light as a digital image. The image is recorded / stored on a memory card in the camera, and this can later be downloaded onto a computer. Other words and phrases you might find useful include: fold, reflect, reverse, revolve, start, stop, turn, turn down, turn up, unfold, unwind, upload, wind Note: When we describe how an object works and there is no other person or agent involved in our description, we use the active voice ('...light enters the camera...', '...the metals expand...'). When there is a person involved in the process, we usually use the passive voice (is / are + a past participle: 'The thermostat is adjusted...', '...liquid and gas are compressed...'). We use the passive voice when we do not know who does the action or process, or because we do not need to say who does it. Page 25 Joining / becoming part of something bigger _ 1. linked, 2. amalgamated / merged, 3. blended, 4. merged / amalgamated, 5. incorporated, 6. integrated / assimilated, 7. assimilated / integrated, 8. took over / swallowed up (swallowed up is less formal than took over. We can also say acquired), 9. got together (an informal phrase. We can also say met or assembled, which are slightly less informal), 10. took over / swallowed up answers Answers 2 1. alliance, 2. union, 3. federation, 4. alloy, 5. compound, 6. synthesis, 7. unification, 8. blend, 9. coalition, 10. merger Page 26 Likes & dislikes _ 1. Positive, 2. Positive, 3. Negative, 4. Positive, 5. Negative, 6. Negative, 7. Negative, 8. Positive (fancies in this context is an informal way of saying would like to), 9. Positive, 10. Positive, 11. Positive, 12. Positive, 13. Negative, 14. Positive, 15. Positive, 16. Negative, 17. Positive, 18. Positive attract, captivate, disgust, fascinate, repel and tempt can be active (New technology fascinates me). but are more commonly passive (/ am fascinated by new technology) Pages 27 - 29 Location & direction => Language of location and direction is particularly useful for the IELTS Listening Test, where you may be asked to locate places or other things on maps or plans. 1 1. directly opposite, 2. to the west of, 3. on the south side of, 4. to the east of, 5. on the left-hand side of (we can just say on the left side of), 6. in the middle of, 7. halfway along (we can also say halfway up), 8. parallel to, 9. at right angles to (when something is at a 90° angle to something else, we can also say that it is perpendicular to it), 10. on the north side of, 11. halfway between, 12. diagonally opposite, 13. surrounded by, 14. on, 15. on the corner of 2 You are going to A (the hotel) Note: A crossroads is a place where one road crosses another. A crossroads is a type of junction (a place where one road crosses or joins another). The American word is intersection. 3 To the supermarket 1. Go to the end, 2. turn right, 3. take the first, 4. on your left, 5. second / last, 6. on your left To the language school 7. Go along, 8. turn right, 9. crossroads, 10. Take the first, 11. on your left, 12. first, 13. on your right To the book shop 14. Go along, 15. turn left, 16. crossroads, 17. the end, 18. turn left, 19. take the second, 20. on your right, 21. Go past, 22. last, 23. on your right Pages 30 - 31 Modified words 1 1. teleconferences, 2. biannual (something that is biannual occurs twice a year, something that is biennial occurs once every two years*), 3. autobiography, 4. transformed, 5. predetermined, 6. semi-final (this can also be written as one word, semifinal, or two words, semi final), 7. postgraduate, 8. co-workers, 9. micro-organisms (this can also be written as one word, microorganisms, or two words, micro organisms), 10. unisex, 11. substandard, 12. circumnavigate, 13. International, 14. monolingual, 15. underachiever, 16. overpopulate * Rather confusingly, something that is biweekly occurs twice a week or once every two weeks (e.g., A biweekly newsletter). Something that is bimonthly occurs twice a month or once every two months (e.g., a bimonthly meeting). 2 1. microwaves, 2. telecommunications, 3. unilateral, 4. semi-detached, 5. autopilot, 6. bilingual, 7. circumvented, 8. post-war (this can also be written as one word, postwar), 9. premature, 10. overweigh, 11. subconscious, 12. coeducational (we can also write this co-educational), 13. underestimated, 14. transatlantic (note that Atlantic does not begin with a capital letter in this word, but you would need to write it used on its own), 15. interrelationship, 110 16. monotonous answers Answers Pages 32 - 33 Objects & actions 1 1. freeze, 2. spin, 3. slide, 4. evaporate, 5. congeal (for blood, we would say clot), 6. rotate, 7. wobble, 8. leak (we could also say escape. The noise it makes is a hiss), 9. vibrate (if the glass is loose in the frame, it would also rattle), 10. fade, 11. rise, 12. erode, 13. smoulder, 14. expand, 15. stretch, 16. crack (if the glass breaks completely, it shatters), 17. spill, 18. explode 2 1. revolve, 2. subside, 3. flow, 4. melt, 5. bounce, 6. grow, 7. set, 8. condense, 9. meander, 10. spread, 11. trickle (if the water is coming out very slowly in small drops, we say drip), 12. burn, 13. crumble, 14. contract, 15. ring (we also use this word for the noise a telephone makes when someone is calling you), 16. sink, 17. float, 18. erupt 3 1. froze, 2. float, 3. rising, 4. fades, 5. condense, 6. subsided, 7. revolved, 8. set, 9. trickle, 10. stretched, 11. bounce (we can also bounce ideas around. These are informal expressions), 12. leaked Page 34 Obligation 8c option _ 1. False (you must take your own pencil and eraser), 2.

True, 3. False (he had to pay the money back), 4. False (they don't have to pay any income tax at all), 5. True, 6. False (the companies make them work long hours: the employees have no choice), 7. True, 8. False (you can attend the classes if you want to), 9. False (you must wear a crash helmet. We can also use the word obligatory), 10. True 2 1. obliged / required, 2. no alternative, 3. liable for, 4. compulsory, 5. voluntary, 6. mandatory, 7. required, 8. force, 9. optional, 10. exempt Pages 35 - 36 Opinion, attitude & belief 1 * 1. tolerance, 2. obsessed, 3. reckon (this is quite an informal word), 4. suspect, 5. bigoted, 6. doubt, 7. fanatical, 8. dedicated, 9. opinion, 10. pragmatic, 11. committed, 12. regarding, 13. disapproval, 14. maintain, 15. concerned, 16. cynical, 17. exception, 18. convinced, 19. traditional, 20. conservative 2 1. suspicious, 2. pragmatic, 3. fanatical, 4. disapprove, 5. opinion, 6. dedication / commitment, 7. tolerate, 8. conservative / traditional, 9. doubt, 10. maintain / reckon / suspect / doubt Page 37 Opposites: adjectives 1. clear, 2. easy, 3. graceful, 4. detrimental, 5. approximate, 6. innocent, 7. even, 8. scarce, 9. flexible, 10. marked, 11. crude, 12. delicate, 13. dim, 14. obligate (we can also say compulsory), 15. reluctant, 16. widespread, 17. costly, 18. chronic Page 38 Opposites: verbs 1. accepted, 2. denied, 3. retreating, 4. agreed, 5. defended, 6. demoralised, 7. simplified, 8. abandon, 9. deteriorated, 10. rewarding, 11. lowered, 12. forbid, 13. fell, 14. loosen, 15. withdraw, 16. retained, 17. accelerates, 18. ignored Page 39 Ownership, giving, lending & borrowing 1 1. landlords (landlady = female. We can also say landowner), 2. Proprietors / Owners, 3. owners, 4. property, 5. estate / property, 6. possessions, 7. belongings {possessions usually refers to everything we own, for example, our homes, furniture, etc. Belongings usually refers to smaller things, for example, briefcase, mobile phone, etc.}, 8. loan, 9. mortgage, 10. tenants, 11. rent, 12. donation Mortgage, rent and loan can also be verbs. 111 answers Answers 2 1. lend, 2. hire, 3. borrow, 4. ^, 5. present, 6. S, 7. allocate, 8. provide Page 40 Phrasal verbs 1 1. up, 2. out, 3. up to, 4. off, 5. on, 6. up with, 7. down, 8. out of, 9. out, 10. out, 11. up, 12. in, 13. up with, 14. out, 15. out, 16. into, 17. on, 18. behind, 19. down / back on, 20. out, 21. over, 22. with, 23. forward, 24. back on Pages 41 - 42 Phrasal verbs 2 1. broke down, 2. work out, 3. wear off, 4. wear ... out, 5. pull through, 6. sort out, 7. split up, 8. showed up, 9. pulled out of, 10. letting off, 11. let ... down, 12. carry on, 13. held up, 14. fell through, 15. ended up, 16. carried out, 17. cutting back on, 18. cut off, 19. did away with, 20. do up Page 43 Phrasal verbs 3 1. looked, 2. get, 3. getting, 4. looking, 5. go, 6. look, 7. get, 8. go, 9. came, 10. give, 11. look, 12. go, 13. went, 14. go, 15. look, 16. come / get, 17. comes, 18. looked / went, 19. get, 20. came Pages 44 - 45 Phrasal verbs 4 Clues across 1. put down, 4. talk ... round, 5. take after, 6. run in against, 8. turned out, 11. picked on, 12. opt out, 16. turned up, 19. set off, 20. run up, 21. made up Clues down 1. put aside (set aside has the same meaning, but does not fit in the crossword), 2. take in, 3. taken in, 5. turned down, 7. put up with, 9. stand in (also used with for. I was asked to stand in for him). 10. put off, 13. sets in, 14. make out, 15. made up, 17. ran for, 18. pick up Page 46 Presenting an argument ^ You will find the words and phrases in this module useful in Part 2 of the IELTS Writing Test, and also in the Speaking Test (especially Part 3, where you are asked to talk about a topic and say what you think about it). 1. However, 2. First of all / Firstly, 3. As well as / In addition to, 4. I believe / I think, 5. Moreover / Furthermore, 6. Although / While, 7. as well, 8. Nevertheless, 9. The most important reason / The main reason, 10. As far as I am concerned / For me, 11. Many consider, 12. Secondly, 13. Finally, 14. In other words, 15. In conclusion / To summarise, 16. On the one hand, 17. On the other hand, 18. In my opinion Note: The sample answer is longer than you would need to write in the IELTS. When you are asked to present an argument, you should always look at it from two sides, giving reasons why you agree and / or disagree before reaching a conclusion. It is usually best to present your argument in favour of something just before the conclusion. Page 47 Reason 81 result 1 1. The police asked him his reason for speeding through the town, 2. He failed his exam due to / on account of / owing to (these phrases have the same meaning as because of) his lack of revision, 3. A persistent cough prompted him to seek professional medical help, 4. She started her campaign with the aim of starting a riot, 5. He spent the whole week revising in order to pass his exams, 6. They came in quietly so as not to wake anyone, 7. He refused to lend anyone money on the grounds that people rarely repay a loan, 8. The bank manager refused to lend the company more money on account of / due to / owing to its low turnover and poor sales history, 9. The school was forced to close due to / on account of / owing to poor student attendance, 10. What were your motives for upsetting me like that?, 11. What are the effects of a large earthquake, 12. Stress and overwork can affect different people in different ways, 13. The army attacked without considering the consequences of / effects of its action, 14. He failed to send off his application form and as a result, 15. Riots and street fighting ensued when the police officers on trial were acquitted. 2 1. ensued, 2. consequence of / effects of, 3. in order to, 4. with the aim of, 5. on account of / due to / owing to, 6. reason for, 7. prompted him to, 8. on the grounds that, 9. so as not to, 10. affect Page 48 Shape & feature 1 1. a pyramid, 2. a spiral, 3. a circle, 4. an oval, 5. a triangle, 6. a cube, 7. a sphere, 8. a crescent, 9. a square, 10. a cylinder, 11. a rectangle, 12. a cone 2 1. circular, 2. rectangular, 3. oval, 4. spiral, 5. spherical, 6. triangular, 7. conical, 8. cylindrical, 9. square For words like pyramid, crescent and cube, we add -shaped (a pyramid-shaped building, a cube-shaped container) 3 1. (d), 2. (g), 3. (i), 4. (h), 5. (j), 6. (b), 7. (e), 8. (a), 9. (c), 10. (f) Pages 49 - 50 Size, quantity & dimension 1 1. small (note the pronunciation of minute in this sense: /maɪnju:t/), 2. small, 3. big, 4. big (this is an informal use of the word mammoth), 5. big, 6. big, 7. big, 8. small, 9. big (this is an informal use of the word monumental), 10. big, 11. big, 12. big (this is an informal use of the word loads), 13. small, 14. big, 15. big, 16. big, 17. big, 18. big, 19. big, 20. big, 21. small, 22. big, 23. big, 24. big (this is an informal use of the word tons), 25. big 2 1. a long-distance journey, 2. a great deal of time, 3. loads of times, 4. a minute amount of dust, 5. a gigantic wave, 6. a huge waste of time, 7. A colossal statue, 8. plenty of food, 9. A broad river, 10. A vast crowd of supporters, 11. a gargantuan meal / plenty of food, 12. a vast room, 13. a mammoth job / tons of work, 14. a deep lake, 15. a minuscule piece of cloth, 16. an enormous book, 17. a mammoth job / tons of work, 18. a high mountain, 19. a monumental error, 20. a tiny car, 21. a giant building, 22. a wide avenue, 23. a shallow pool, 24. a tall man, 25. A narrow alleyway Page 51 Spelling The incorrectly-spelt words are underlined and corrected below. 1 Despite banning tobacco advertising and raising the price of cigarettes, the government's anti-smoking campaign has failed to have any long-term effects. It is now widely believed that more drastic measures are necessary. A new national committee, which has been formed to tackle the problem, has made several recommendations. These include banning smoking in all public areas, and denying hospital treatment to persistent smokers who have been warned by their doctors to give up but failed to do so. 2 It is arguable whether good pronunciation is more important than good grammar and vocabulary. Conscientious students balance their acquisition of these skills, hoping to achieve both fluency and accuracy. English teachers should encourage their students to practise all the relevant language skills, and use their English at every opportunity. 3 It is becoming increasingly difficult for many people to find decent accommodation in the city at a price they can afford. To put it simply, there are too many people and not enough homes for them. Local community centres and charitable organisations such as Home Front can offer advice, but it is widely agreed that the situation is no longer manageable. The fact that some councils in the city 113 Answers are building cheap, temporary housing for low-rent professionals is the

only official acknowledgment of this problem. Page 52 Stop in giving something 1. delete, 2. repeal (we can also say abolish), 3. deter, 4. dissuade, 5. rescind, 6. suppress, 7. sever, 8. tum down (we can also say decline), 9. pull out of, 10. deny, 11. cancel, 12. quash, 13. give up, 14. put an end to, 15. remove (less formally, we can say strike, but only if we are referring to something on paper: Strike his name from the list), 16. suspend, 17. scrap, 18. curb Page 53 Success & failure 1. reached, 2. accomplish, 3. secured, 4. achieved, 5. realise, 6. attain, 7. fulfilled, 8. managed*, 9. abandon, 10. collapsed, 11. faltered, 12. folded, 13. fell through, 14. misfired * We manage to do something or we succeed in doing something (He managed to pass his exam/ He succeeded in passing his exam). Page 54 Task commands 1. F, 2. D, 3. C, 4. H, 5. A, 6. G, 7. B, 8. E 2 1. D, 2. G, 3. A, 4. H, 5. E, 6. B, 7. C Other words and phrases which you might find useful include: calculate, characterise, classify, comment on, consider, deduce, describe, determine, differentiate between, distinguish between, evaluate, explain, give an account of, identify, list, show, state, summarise Page 55 Time 1 Part 1: 1. Prior to (this phrase is usually followed by a noun or by an -ing verb. For example: Prior to moving to the country, he had to learn the language), 2. By the time, 3. Formerly (we could also use Previously, but Formerly works better in this context), 4. precede, 5. Previously, 6. Earlier (we could also use Previously) Part 2: 1. While (we can also say As or Just as. Note that while is usually used to talk about long actions. For short actions, we would use when), 2. During (we can also say Throughout. During and throughout are followed by a noun), 3. In the meantime, 4. At the very moment Part 3: 1. Following (this word is always followed by a noun. We can also say After), 2. As soon as (we can also say Once or The moment / minute that. These words and phrases are always followed by an action: Once the show had ended, we went home), 3. A few weeks 2 (1) In the past: a few decades ago, at that point / moment in history, at the turn of the century, back in the 1990s, between 2003 and 2005, from 2006 to 2011, in medieval times (note that medieval can also be spelt mediaeval), in my childhood / youth, in those days, last century (2) The past leading to the present: ever since, for the past few months, lately, over the past six weeks (3) The present: as things stand, nowadays, these days (4) The future: by the end of this year, for the foreseeable future, for the next few weeks, from now on, in another five years' time, one day, over the coming weeks and months, sooner or later answers Answers Pages 56 - 57 Useful Interview expressions _ Agree in with somebody: I agree. / I could not agree more. / That's just what I think. / That's my view exactly. / That's right. Disagreeing with somebody: I do not entirely agree. / I'm afraid I disagree / do not agree. / I see things rather differently myself. / Well, actually... / Well, as a matter of fact,... Interrupting somebody: Could I just say that...? / Excuse me for interrupting... / Let me interrupt you there. / Sorry to but in, ... / Sorry to interrupt you, ... (You shouldn't interrupt the examiner too often. In any case, the examiner will leave you to do most of the talking) Asking somebody for their opinion: Do you agree that...? / What are your feelings about...? / What are your views on...? / What do you think about...? / What's your opinion? (You probably won't need to use these expressions yourself in the Speaking Test, but you are likely to hear the examiner use them) 2 Asking for clarification or repetition: Could you repeat the question? / I'm afraid I didn't catch that. / I'm sorry? / What was that? / Would you mind repeating that? Saving something in another way: In other words... / Perhaps I should make that clearer by saying... / To put it another way,... / What I'm trying to say is... / What I mean is... Giving yourself time to think: Hmm, how can I put / say this? / Let me see. / Let me think about that for a moment. / May I think about that for a moment? / That's an interesting question. Summing up what you have said: So, basically,... / In short / briefly,... / So, in conclusion,... / To summarise,... / To sum up, ... 3 1. Any expression from the 'Asking for clarification or repetition' box. 2. Any expression from the 'Agree in with somebody' box. 3. Any expression from the 'Interrupting somebody' box except Could I just say that...? (which would be used before giving an opinion rather than correcting a mistake, as the student is doing here). expression from the 'Giving yourself time to think' box except May I think about that for a 4. Any moment? (which would require a response from the interviewer before the student continues). 5. Any expression from the 'Saying something in another way' box. 6. Any expression from the 'Disagreeing with somebody' box. Pages 58 - 60 Architecture 1 Building materials: concrete, glass, reinforced concrete, steel, stone, timber Aesthetic perception: controversial, elegant, an eyesore, pleasing geometric forms, ugly, well-designed Types of building: high-rise apartments (in the UK, the word flat is usually used instead of apartment), low-rise apartments, multi-storey car park, skyscraper Architectural style: art deco, international style, modernist, post-modern, standardised, traditional (high-tech could also be included in this category) Parts of a building: foundations, facade, porch, walls Features: energy-efficient, functional, high-tech, practical 2 1. B, 2. A, 3. C, 4. C, 5. A, 6. A, 7. C, 8. C, 9. A, 10. A, 11. B, 12. A (we can also say loft) 3 1. planning, 2. preservation, 3. renovate, 4. architects, 5. glass, 6. facade, 7. foundations, 8. social, 9. derelict, 10. estate, 11. an eyesore, 12. traditional, 13. slums, 14. high-rise / low-rise, 15. energy-efficient Other words and phrases which you might find useful include: Other types of building: bunker, castle, cottage, detached house, maisonette, manor house, mansion, palace, semi-detached house, shopping centre / mall, terraced house Other parts of a building: basement / cellar, chimney, roof, staircase, walls Verbs: construct, design, modernise, plan Others: development, low-cost, mass-produced, prefabricated, standardised 115 answers Answers Pages 61 - 63 The arts 1 1. a ballet, 2. a play, 3. a biography, 4. a sculpture, 5. a portrait, 6. an opera, 7. a concert, 8. a novel, 9. a collection of short stories, 10. a still life, 11. photography, 12. a film, 13. abstract art, 14. a landscape 2 1. performance, 2. works (or work), 3. edition, 4. reviews (a revue is a type of performance with songs, dances and humour), 5. exhibition (an exhibit in the context of art is an object that forms part of an exhibition), 6. grant, 7. Gallery (a galley is a type of ship or a kitchen on a ship or plane), 8. novelists (we can also say writers), 9. Impressionists (Impressionism is the style of painting), 10. publish, 11. atmospheric, 12. artistic, 13. popular, 14. cinematic, 15. Surrealist (the noun is Surrealism), 16. cultural 3 1. ballet, 2. performance, 3. reviews, 4. exhibition, 5. Gallery, 6. portraits, 7. still life, 8. grant, 9. novelist, 10. work/s/novels, 11. published, 12. biography, 13. concert, 14. opera, 15. sculpture Other words and phrases which you might find useful include: actor, artist, author, collection, exhibit, pop art, production, produce, sculptor Pages 64 - 66 Business & industry 1. demand for, 2. loss, 3. net, 4. lending, 5. credit, 6. retail, 7. private, 8. state-owned industries, 9. Unskilled labourers, 10. take on (we can also say employ or hire), 11. White-collar, 12. exports, 13. recession, 14. employees (we can also say staff or workers), 15. expenditure, 16. shop floor (...a fight broke out on the shop floor. In this context, the shop floor is the area in a factory where products are made. This phrase can also be used to mean the workers in a factory, not the managers) 2 A. interest rates, B. secondary industries, C. GNP (= Gross National Product), D. output, E. primary industry, F. automation, G. service industries, H. balance of payments, I. deficit, J. monopoly, K. nationalised industries, L. unemployment, M. taxation, N. key industries, O. inflation, P. income tax, Q. VAT (= Value Added Tax), R. salary 3 1. Interest, 2. borrow in g, 3. lay off, 4. unemployment, 5. Inflation, 6. exports, 7. secondary industries, 8. Blue-collar/White-collar, 9. state-owned / nationalised, 10. salaries, 11. management, 12. public, 13. Demand, 14. supply, 15. revenue / income, 16. nationalised, 17. deficit, 18. automation Pages 67 - 68 Children & the family 1 1. nuclear, 2. extended, 3. single-parent, 4. bring up (we can also say raise or rear), 5. upbringing, 6. divorced, 7. childcare, 8. adolescence (the noun is adolescent), 9. formative years, 10. birth rate, 11. dependants (the adjective is dependent), 12. Juvenile 2 1. H (authoritarian can also be a noun: a strict authoritarian), 2. C, 3. G, 4. K, 5. A,

6. D, 7. J, 8. B, 9. E, 10. F, 11.1, 12. L 3 1. formative, 2. divorced, 3. brought up, 4. foster family (a child who lives with a foster family is a foster child), 5. authoritarian, 6. upbringing, 7. running wild, 8. adolescence, 9. juvenile, 10. responsible, 11. siblings, 12. well-adjusted, 13. lenient, 14. over-protective, 15. nuclear, 16. single-parent, 17. dependants, 18. extended 116 Answers Pages 69 - 70 Crime & the law 1 1. judge, 2. jury, 3. witness, 4. defendant, 5. victim, 6. solicitor (called an attorney in the US), 7. offender, 8. barrister, 9. law abiding, 10. break the law 2 Part 1 (in order): A, F, D, B, C, E Part 2 (in order): A, E, F, C, B, D Part 3 (in order): A, D, F, C, E, B 3 1. committed, 2. arrested / charged, 3. court, 4. pleaded, 5. guilty, 6. sentenced, 7. misdeeds, 8. law-abiding / innocent, 9. retribution, 10. rehabilitate, 11. reform, 12. released, 13. deterrent, 14. parole, 15. victim, 16. offender, 17. community service, 18. fine, 19. + 20. corporal punishment / capital punishment (in either order), 21. + 22. judges / barristers / juries / solicitors (any of these in any order) Other words and phrases you might find useful include: accuse, admit, convict (noun + verb), conviction, deny, lawyer, pass a verdict, punish, punishment, revenge, send to prison, statement, wrongdoer Different types of crime (and the people who commit them): bigamy (a bigamist), burglary (a burglar), espionage (a spy), forgery (a forger), hijack (a hijacker), hooliganism (a hooligan), murder (a murderer), piracy (a pirate), rape (a rapist), robbery (a robber), shoplifting (a shoplifter), terrorism (a terrorist), vandalism (a vandal) Pages 71 - 72 Education ___ 1. A (we can also say retake), 2. B, 3. B, 4. C, 5. C, 6. A, 7. C, 8. B, 9. B, 10. C, 11. B, 12. A, 13. B, 14. A 2 1. kindergarten (we can also say nursery or nursery school), 2. primary, 3. skills, 4. + 5. numeracy / literacy (in either order), 6. secondary, 7. discipline, 8. passed (The opposite of pass is fail), 9. course, 10. enrolled, 11. graduated (this can also be a noun: a graduate. A graduate is a student who has finished a course at university. A student who is still at university is called an undergraduate), 12. degree, 13. on-line, 14. qualifications, 15. day release, 16. evening class 3 1. skills, 2. + 3. literacy / numeracy (in either order), 4. kindergarten, 5. primary, 6. secondary, 7. discipline, 8. pass, 9. qualifications, 10. acquire, 11. health, 12. further, 13. enrol, 14. higher, 15. graduate, 16. degree, 17. higher, 18. evening class, 19. day release, 20. on-line, 21. mature 22. graduate Other words and phrases which you might find useful include: adult education, campus, co-educational, comprehensive school, faculty, infant school, junior school, private education, resources, subject, take / sit an exam Pages 73 - 74 The environment 1 1. F (the opposite of an animal which has been raised on a battery farm is a free-range animal, e.g., a free-range chicken. Eggs can also be described as free-range: I only eat free-range eggs), 2. L, 3. J (some of these animals are called protected species, which means it is usually illegal to kill them), 4. E, 5. B, 6. C, 7. D, 8. K, 9. I, 10. G, 11. H, 12. A (we can also say hunting, although there are some differences. Poaching means to hunt illegally) 2 1. green belt, 2. biodegradable packaging, 3. greenhouse, 4. rain forest (often written as one word, rainforest), 5. erosion, 6. recycle, 7. organic, 8. genetically modified (often abbreviated to GM), 9. Deforestation, 10. Acid rain, 11. ecosystem, 12. emissions + fossil fuels, 13. contaminated (we can also say polluted), 14. environmentalists, 15. global warming Answers 3 1. fossil fuels, 2. acid rain, 3. greenhouse, 4. global warming, 5. rain forest, 6. contaminated, 7. emissions / gases, 8. Poaching, 9. endangered species, 10. ecosystem, 11. recycle, 12. biodegradable, 13. genetically modified, 14. organic, 15. pollution, 16. environmentalists, 17. conservation programmes, 18. battery farm in g, 19. green belts Other words and phrases which you might find useful include: bottle bank, carbon dioxide, CFC gases, climatic change, degradation, destruction, energy-efficient, the greenhouse effect, legislation, over-fishing, overpopulation, the ozone layer, radioactive waste, recycling facilities, re-use, rising sea levels, toxic waste, waste disposal Pages 75 - 77 Food & diet 1 1. vitamins, 2. nutritious (the noun is nutrition (general) or nutrient (specific)). A person who specialises in the study of nutrition and advises on diets is called a nutritionist), 3. vegetarian (this word can also be an adjective: a vegetarian diet), 4. carbohydrates, 5. protein, 6. cholesterol, 7. famine, 8. obesity (the adjective is obese), 9. malnourished (the noun is malnutrition), 10. minerals, 11. fat, 12. fibre (digest = change into substances your body can use), 13. overweight, 14. fresh, 15. calories (the adjective is calorific: What is the calorific content of a bar of chocolate?), 16. processed (the chemicals and other things in processed food are called additives) 2 1. I (the noun for allergic is allergy. Some people also have a food intolerance, which means they cannot digest certain foods properly: James has an intolerance to wheat), 2. C, 3. A, 4. Jordan, 5. Dorset, 6. E, 7. B, 8. G, 9. H, 10. F (fast food is also often called junk food) 3 1. fast food, 2. processed, 3. vitamins / minerals, 4. minerals / vitamins, 5. fat / carbohydrates, 6. carbohydrate / salt, 7. obesity, 8. malnourished, 9. shortages, 10. harvest, 11. cholesterol, 12. balanced diet, 13. fresh, 14. fibre Pages 78 - 79 Geography 1 ~ 1. tree, copse, wood, forest (beach does not belong in this group) 2. football, track, lane, road (peak does not belong in this group) 3. hillock, hill, mountain, mountain range (shore does not belong in this group) 4. hollow, gorge, valley, plain (waterfall does not belong in this group) 5. inlet, cove, bay, gulf (ridge does not belong in this group) 6. brook, stream, river, estuary (cliff does not belong in this group) 7. city, county, country, continent (tributary does not belong in this group) 8. pond, lake, sea, ocean (cape does not belong in this group) 2 Geographical features associated with water and the sea: beach, cape, cliff, coast, coastline, glacier, mouth (of a river), peninsula, shore, source (of a river), tributary, waterfall Geographical features associated with farves feayw

money if they are unable to work) * Called a family doctor or general practitioner (GP) in the UK. 3 I. welfare state, 2. + 3. cutbacks + underfunding (in either order), 4. conventional medicine, 5. traditional medicine, 6. arthritis, 7. consultant, 8. surgery, 9. therapeutic, 10. stress-related, 11. symptoms, 12. holistic medicine, 13. diet, 14. + 15. vitamins + minerals (in either order), 16. active, 17. sedentary, 18. arthritis / cancer / cardiovascular disease Other words and phrases which you might find useful include: blood pressure, consult, curable, cure, mental health, physical health, prescription, prevention, remedy, research, the World Health Organisation (the WHO) Pages 84 - 85 The media 1. broadsheets, 2. tabloids, 3. journalists, 4. coverage (for radio and television, we often use the word airtime), 5. current affairs, 6. broadcasts, 7. log on, 8. reporters, 9. download, 10. the Internet, 11. information overload, 12. website 2 1. freedom of the press, 2. media tycoon (we can also say media mogul or press baron*), 3. censorship, 4. unscrupulous, 5. exploiting, 6. invasion of privacy, 7. paparazzi, 8. + 9. information + entertainment (in either order), 10. chequebook journalism, 11. integrity, 12. investigative journalism, 13. readership, 14. gutter press, 15. libel * This is informal and slightly negative, as it suggests the person has too much influence. answers Answers 3 1. broadsheets, 2. coverage, 3. current affairs, 4. reporters, 5. journalists, 6. tabloids, 7. broadcasts, 8. the Internet, 9. websites, 10. download, 11. + 12. information + entertainment (in either order), 13. gutter press/tabloids, 14. invasion of privacy, 15. paparazzi, 16. libel, 17. chequebook journalism, 18. unscrupulous, 19. integrity, 20. log on, 21. Media tycoons / Journalists / Reporters, 22. censorship, 23. freedom of the press Other words and expressions which you might find useful include: Types of television programme: chat show, commercial**, documentary, drama, game show, makeover show, quiz show, reality show, sitcom, soap opera, talent show, variety show, weather forecast Parts of a newspaper: advertisement**, colour supplement, editorial, entertainment, fashion, financial, headline, horoscope, lead story, local news, national news, reader's letter (also called letters to the editor), sport, what's on Others: downmarket, highbrow, journal, lowbrow, read broadcast, direct, large, standard, controlled, full, soap, special, top market, terrestrial television and radio stations show commercials, newspapers and magazines print advertisements. However, the word advertisements (often shortened to adverts or, more informally, ads) is often used instead of commercials. Pages 86 - 88 Men & women 1. negative, 2. negative, 3. negative, 4. negative (a glass ceiling is an unfair system that prevents some people, especially women, from reaching the most senior positions in a company or organisation), 5. positive, 6. positive, 7. positive (if you are good at multi-tasking, you are good at doing more than one thing at the same time), 8. negative (this could also be positive, depend on your point of view) Los rhenigisc

These are large car parks outside city centres where drivers can park their cars, often for free. They can then take a bus into the city centre.

121 answers Answers Distances and speed limits in the UK are in miles (1 mile = about 1.6 kilometres) and miles per hour (mph). The maximum speed limit is 60 mph on single-lane roads outside towns, or 70 mph on dual carriageways and motorways (although this may increase to 80 mph on motorways in the near future). In most built-up areas, the maximum speed limit is usually 20 or 30 mph. Drivers who are caught speeding can face penalties ranging from a fine to imprisonment, depending on how fast they were driving and where. They also receive 'penalty points' on their driving licence, and can have their licence suspended. Drink-driving is considered a serious offence. Offenders automatically have their driving licence suspended for at least a year, will normally receive a fine and in extreme cases (especially where the y cause an accident), may go to prison. 3 1. + 2. injuries + fatalities (in either order), 3. speeding, 4. drink-driving, 5. pedestrians, 6. pedestrian crossings, 7. Highway Code, 8. + 9. congestion + pollution (in either order), 10. black spot, 11. transport strategy, 12. Traffic Lights, 13. Park and Ride, 14. traffic-free zone, 15. cycle lanes, 16. subsidised, 17. fines, 18. dominate Other words and phrases which you might find useful include: Objects in the street: bollard, contraflow, crossroads, junction, kerb, pelican crossing, pavement, speed camera, traffic cones, traffic island, traffic lights, zebra crossing Others: accelerate, brake, carriageway, central reservation, cut in, hard shoulder, highway, motorway, overtake, skid, slip road, swerve, tailgate

Pages 93 - 95 Science & technology 1. research, 2. development, 3. innovations, 4. react, 5. invented, 6. discovered, 7. analysed, 8. combined, 9. a technology, 10. a technophile (informally called a techie), 11. safeguards, 12. experimented, 13. genetic engineering, 14. molecular biology, 15. cybernetics, 16. nuclear engineering, 17. breakthrough, 18. Life expectancy, 19. proliferated, 20. advances 2 1. PC (= personal computer), 2. components, 3. base unit (we can also say hard drive or disc* drive), 4. hardware, 5. load (we can also say install), 6. software, 7. monitor, 8. printer, 9. scanner, 10. keyboard, 11. mouse, 12. wireless, 13. log on, 14. files, 15. download, 16. Internet, 17. websites, 18. gaming, 19. stream, 20. email (this word can also be a noun: send an email. It can also be written with a hyphen: e-mail**), 21. chat rooms, 22. crashed, 23. virus, 24. laptop (we can also say notebook. Smaller laptops are called netbooks. Small computers which you control using your fingers or a tool like a pen are called tablet PCs) * Also often spelt disk ** The letter e in email means electronic, and is used as a prefix for many things connected with computers, the Internet and modern technology: e-book, e-commerce, e-learning, e-reader, e-shopping, e-ticket, etc. 3 1. invented, 2. life expectancy, 3. innovations, 4. breakthrough, 5. invented, 6. Internet, 7. email, 8. research, 9. technophiles, 10. technophobes, 11. cybernetics, 12. nuclear engineering, 13. safeguards, 14. genetic engineering, 15. analysed, 16. experiment Pages 96 - 97 Sport 1. spectator, 2. sponsorship (the people or organisations who provide the money are called sponsors. The verb is to sponsor), 3. sportsman (a woman who plays sport is a sportswoman), 4. take part in, 5. take up, 6. opposition, 7. stadium*, 8. defeat (often used in the passive voice to describe the losing team or player: Once again, Chelsea have been beaten in the final. We can also say beat), 9. supporter (The verb is to support. We can also say fan, which can be used for other things as well, including music groups and film stars, etc.), 10. arena**, 11. professional (this can be an adjective or a noun) * Important football matches, baseball matches, etc., are often played on a pitch in a stadium. ** Important basketball matches, volleyball matches, etc., are often played on a court in an arena. Answers The word in the shaded vertical column is competitors (= the sportsmen and sportswomen who take part in a sports competition). 2 1. ©, 2. ©, 3. ©, 4. ©, 5. ©, 6. ©, 7. ©, 8. ©, 9. ©, 10. ©, 11. ©, 12. ©, 13. ©, 14. ©, 15. ©, 16. ©, 17. ©, 18. © 3 1. spectators / supporters / fans, 2. cheering, 3. professional, 4. taking part in, 5. qualifies, 6. reaches the final, 7. defeats / beats, 8. relegated, 9. stadium, 10. hooligans, 11. shouting abuse / jeering, 12. grossly overpaid, 13. performance-enhancing drugs, 14. sent off, 15. committing professional fouls, 16. match fixing

Pages 98 - 99 Town & country 1. N, 2. M, 3. G, 4. A, 5. I, 6. B, 7. C, 8. F, 9. H, 10. E, 11. K, 12. D, 13. L (central business district is often abbreviated to CBD), 14. J 2 1. H, 2. B, 3. G, 4. F, 5. A, 6. C, 7. E, 8. D 3 1. metropolis, 2. cosmopolitan, 3. urban, 4. amenities, 5. cultural events, 6. infrastructure, 7. commuters, 8. central business district (CBD), 9. rush hour / peak periods, 10. congestion, 11. pollution, 12. cost of living, 13. building sites, 14. population explosion, 15. drug abuse, 16. inner-city, 17. rural, 18. prospects, 19. productive land / cultivation / arable land, 20. urban sprawl, 21. environment Other words which you might find useful include: development, employment, facilities, outskirts, property prices, residents, residential, suburbs, unemployment Pages 100 - 101 Travel 1. False (a travel agency, sometimes called a travel agent, is a place where you go to buy a holiday or ticket, and a tour operator is the company which sells the holiday to you via the travel agency) 2. True 3. True 4. D, he nt is od, K Co v w to Q Q E har tr l, tr 9. Trand a at a

incentive, 20. increment, 21. sickness benefit, 22. pension, 23. self-employed Other words and phrases which you might find useful include: candidate, dismiss, dismissal, employer, fixed income, interview, interviewee, interviewer, leave (= a formal word for a holiday from work: She's on leave at the moment), manual worker, overtime, profession, recruit, recruitment

Cost of Living in Moscow



Restaurants

Edit Range Meal, Inexpensive Restaurant 800.00 pyб 500.00-1,500.00 Meal for 2 People, Mid-range Restaurant, Three-course 4,000.00 pyб 2,600.00-6,500.00 McMeal at McDonalds (or Equivalent Combo Meal) 400.00 pyб 360.00-500.00 Domestic Beer (0.5 liter draught) 250.00 pyб 100.00-400.00 Imported Beer (0.33 liter bottle) 250.00 pyб 130.00-400.00 Cappuccino (regular) 209.00 pyб 120.00-300.00 Coke/Pepsi (0.33 liter bottle) 79.40 pyб 54.99-150.00 Water (0.33 liter bottle) 44.47 pyб 30.00-100.00

Markets

Edit Milk (regular), (1 liter) 87.44 pyб 70.00-100.00 Loaf of Fresh White Bread (500g) 52.16 pyб 37.50-100.00 Rice (white), (1kg) 114.22 pyб 80.00-180.00 Eggs (regular) (12) 114.84 pyб 84.00-138.00 Local Cheese (1kg) 813.14 pyб 500.00-1,300.00 Chicken Fillets (1kg) 352.14 pyб 200.00-426.00 Beef Round (1kg) (or Equivalent Back Leg Red Meat) 692.14 pyб 450.00-950.00 Apples (1kg) 103.44 pyб 51.03-150.00 Banana (1kg) 82.20 pyб 60.00-120.00 Oranges (1kg) 126.95 pyб 70.00-250.00 Tomato (1kg) 181.28 pyб 80.00-300.00 Potato (1kg) 48.63 pyб 25.00-80.00 Onion (1kg) 42.28 pyб 25.00-60.00 Lettuce (1 head) 92.06 pyб 55.00-150.00 Water (1.5 liter bottle) 52.42 pyб 40.00-80.00 Bottle of Wine (Mid-Range) 700.00 pyб 400.00-1,000.00 Domestic Beer (0.5 liter bottle) 72.31 pyб 50.00-100.00 Imported Beer (0.33 liter bottle) 150.16 pyб 100.00-250.00 Cigarettes 20 Pack (Marlboro) 200.00 pyб 160.00-250.00

Transportation

Edit One-way Ticket (Local Transport) 51.00 pyб 46.00-61.00 Monthly Pass (Regular Price) 2,400.00 pyб 2,000.00-2,900.00 Taxi Start (Normal Tariff) 160.00 pyб 129.00-300.00 Taxi 1km (Normal Tariff) 15.00 pyб 10.00-33.00 Taxi 1hour Waiting (Normal Tariff) 540.00 pyб 500.00-1,000.00 Gasoline (1 liter) 52.79 pyб 48.00-58.00 Volkswagen Golf 1.4 90 KW Trendline (Or Equivalent New Car) 2,200,000.00 pyб 2,000,000.00-3,350,000.00 Toyota Corolla Sedan 1.6i 97kW Comfort (Or Equivalent New Car) 2,422,647.31 pyб 2,000,500.00-





3,000,000.00

Utilities (Monthly)



Edit Basic (Electricity, Heating, Cooling, Water, Garbage) for 85m2 Apartment 9,095.71 pyб 5,950.00-13,076.92 1 min. of Prepaid Mobile Tariff Local (No Discounts or Plans) 2.40 pyб 1.00-3.00 Internet (60 Mbps or More, Unlimited Data, Cable/ADSL) 519.41 pyб 400.00-700.00




Sports And Leisure

 Edit Fitness Club, Monthly Fee for 1 Adult 3,250.51 pyб 1,500.00-5,625.00 Tennis Court Rent (1 Hour on Weekend) 2,003.35 pyб 1,500.00-3,000.00 Cinema, International Release, 1 Seat 500.00 pyб 350.00-600.00 

Childcare



 Edit Preschool (or Kindergarten), Full Day, Private, Monthly for 1 Child 38,833.33 pyб 30,000.00-60,000.00 International Primary School, Yearly for 1 Child 716,309.08 pyб 470,575.00-1,400,000.00 

Clothing And Shoes



 Edit 1 Pair of Jeans (Levis 501 Or Similar) 6,611.25 pyб 3,000.00-12,000.00 1 Summer Dress in a Chain Store (Zara, H&M, ...) 3,842.62 pyб 2,000.00-6,500.00 1 Pair of Nike Running Shoes (Mid-Range) 8,542.86 pyб 5,000.00-14,000.00 1 Pair of Men Leather Business Shoes 9,343.24 pyб 5,000.00-15,000.00



Rent Per Month

 Edit Apartment (1 bedroom) in City Centre 71,195.12 pyб 55,000.00-100,000.00 Apartment (1 bedroom) Outside of Centre 40,753.42 pyб 35,000.00-50,000.00 Apartment (3 bedrooms) in City Centre 135,487.80 pyб 100,000.00-250,000.00 Apartment (3 bedrooms) Outside of Centre 72,056.18 pyб 60,000.00-100,000.00 

Buy Apartment Price

 Edit Price per Square Meter to Buy Apartment in City Centre 486,752.90 pyб 400,000.00-800,000.00 Price per Square Meter to Buy Apartment Outside of Centre 264,201.00 pyб 220,000.00-350,000.00 

Salaries And Financing

 Edit Average Monthly Net Salary (After Tax) 89,966.54 pyб Mortgage Interest Rate in Percentages (%), Yearly, for 20 Years Fixed-Rate 10.25 7.00-12.00

This city had 20471 entries in the past 12 months by 1544 different contributors. Last update: December 2022

Catheter Pain: One Possible Tip For Relief



Catheter pain is probably greatest when the thing is being put in, and sometimes when it's being taken out. But after you've survived urinary catheter insertion, at least for most people, the worst is over. However, depending on the type of catheter you had installed (a urethral or a suprapubic catheter), you may still experience some catheter pain, especially in the case of an indwelling catheter that is expected to stay in your bladder for awhile – usually from a few days all the way up to forever.

My catheter is of the suprapubic type of indwelling cath. It is a Foley catheter, which means that it is held in place by a balloon inflated with saline inside my bladder. Now as you can imagine, having something the size of a golf ball with a little straw-like tube sticking out of it (that's where the urine goes in) sitting in your bladder is going to feel odd to some degree, and occasionally cause some pain.

In my case, the catheter pain felt mostly like an urge to pee, which is fairly unpleasant, especially since you cannot just relieve it by going to the bathroom. Your new reality is that you don't go to the bathroom in the same way anymore. Your bladder pumps out your pee through the catheter. So what do you do about that urge-pain?

So what can you do?

My urologist called it a tickle. The catheter is tickling the inside of my bladder. I don't really agree that it felt like being tickled, although that would be one way to torture me. I HATE being tickled. Anyway, he said (and this is true) that feeling would diminish over time. But later I started to feel a different kind of catheter pain – a bit sharper and lower down. I called the nurse at Urology and asked about this. He said the catheter was probably sitting low in my bladder and that I could just pull it up. Wait, what!? Yup. He said just to gently pull the tube so that I could raise the position of the balloon and tip of the catheter in my bladder so it wasn't sitting on the bottom.

I gotta tell you, that was a weird thing to do. But it worked! I've seen some on-line warnings against pulling on your catheter, so I was a little surprised when I was told to try it. But my assumption is that those warnings are there to stop people from yanking on them. After all, the ARE held in place by an inflated balloon, and some folks may not know or remember that fact. If they try to remove their own catheter without first deflating the balloon (done with a syringe using the 2nd tube ending), well, it could do some damage and cause some REALLY serious catheter pain.

By way of a disclaimer I am not a doctor or a nurse. So make sure you check with your medical professionals before trying the "pulling method" I described above. But it does work for me. And hopefully it will help you as well.

Since I had a suprapubic catheter, and not one "the normal way" (transurethral or through the penis if you're a guy:-P), things were a bit different. The balloon of the catheter was supposed to be on the side of the bladder with the tip projecting into the middle space. So pulling it back against the bladder wall made sense. This pulling remedy may not work if they have the catheter the normal way. But there is good news (at present, mainly for the folks in the US though, sorry to say – but watch this space for news on that!)....

The Best Way To Prevent Pinching Pain Entirely



No matter how your catheter is inserted, there is a way to completely eliminate the pinching/sucking of the catheter tip. And that is to use a new type of catheter called The Duette. You can read more details about it here: [The Duette – A Better Catheter Than The Foley](#). But the bottom line is – unlike the standard Foley catheter (Foley is a brand name, BTW), the Duette has 2 balloons with the inlet holes in between them. This means there is no tip at the end to stab the interior of your bladder and to suck on the bladder wall. With the Duette, the little inlet holes can't make contact with your bladder wall (being between the balloons), and so not only will you not get the pinch pain, but your risk of catheter induced UTI (CAUTI) is reduced due to the reduced trauma. See the video on my article about the Duette.

So how do you get a Duette?

As I alluded to above, Poiesis Medical (the creator of the Duette) cannot ship outside the US. There are a lot of legal hurdles they need to clear to make it practical. And they are working on it hard. But if you are in the US, all you need to do is contact your nearest DME (durable medical equipment) supplier. The Duette does not require a prescription. So you CAN simply purchase them directly from the DME for about \$13 apiece. If you are getting your supplies through your medical insurance though, just contact the DME for how to set up billing for that.

Cheers.

Ken

Mr. Bigglesworth

[Quick Facts](#) [Screenshots](#) [Videos](#)

[View in 3DLinks](#)

This NPC can be found in [Naxxramas](#) .

Guides

[Naxxramas Overview](#)

Related

Contribute

Karnor's Castle

Venril Sathir locked door.

Apr 07 2017 at 11:30 PM Rating: Decent

Anybody know where the key too locked door drops for getting out of Venril's area ?

Venril Sathir locked door.

Apr 08 2017 at 12:09 PM Rating: Good



528 posts

Gladius wrote:

Anybody know where the key too locked door drops for getting out of Venril's area ?

Believe that one must be lockpicked by either a bard or a rogue.

a drolvarg lieutenant

Aug 19 2014 at 7:26 AM Rating: Good

a drolvarg lieutenant, yellow at level 52. Dropped White Silk Gloves.

Kills your Overthere faction / DE faction....Be warned!

Jul 29 2012 at 10:34 AM Rating: Decent



109 posts

Just to update this for any newcomer's that don't know about it. If you are a dark (evil) race: Ogre, Troll or Dark Elf....it won't take long to become KoS in Overthere and possibly your home town. The ONLY way to fix your Venril Sathir faction is to grind out + faction hits in Veeshan's Peak(a 60+ zone). I found out the hard way long ago. Or if you use hammer gate to OT, you'll be KoS in a short amount of time killing mobs in Karnor's.

So, be warned about going to Karnor's if you don't want to kill your faction in OT. Plenty of other options to fight 45-55.

Kills your Overthere faction / DE faction....Be warned!

Jul 29 2012 at 11:46 PM Rating: Good

Sarnak War Braids from the Overthere Sarnaks quest.

Bonesmasher/95 Nec <http://eq.magelo.com/profile/439476> Craseon/95 War <http://eq.magelo.com/profile/1829990> Hyrax/95 Enc <http://eq.magelo.com/profile/1762728>

Caster Binding in Karnor's?

Nov 05 2009 at 8:47 PM Rating: Decent



91 posts

Did they eliminate the ability to bind in Karnor's Castle? I have tried with my druid for several days now and it keeps telling me to "find a City". This is silly, since casters always had the ability to bind anywhere. Plus I can (and did) just zone to Dreadlands and bound there with no trouble. But I hadn't heard of it being changed so wanted to check.

Bright Blessings to All!

Lady Daia Spiritlight High Priestess of Quellious, Rathe Server

Caster Binding in Karnor's?

May 06 2010 at 12:58 AM Rating: Decent



73 posts

I am playing on Mac server, which is frozen at PoP expansion - and there is no binding in Karnor's there either. It's not a big deal though, you can

zone out to Dreadlands and bind there.

Defiant drops here are abnormally high.

Apr 28 2009 at 4:35 PM Rating: Good

Defiant armor drops here like crazy. Seriously, I had so much, I can't remember what drops it all. Pretty much any mob here can drop Flawed or Ornate. I think they made it that way for some reason. Anyways, it's a good place to get random tribute drops from any mob.. go singing steel boots, midnight drovalg mantle, Drovalg captain spawns I think every 20 minutes and either drops gloves (2K tribute, lore) and axe of destruction..also good tribute. Easy mobs for easy to sell rewards. Or to twink someone with.

Bonesmasher/95 Nec <http://eq.magelo.com/profile/439476> Craseon/95 War <http://eq.magelo.com/profile/1829990> Hyrax/95 Enc <http://eq.magelo.com/profile/1762728>

2 Locked doors

Mar 29 2007 at 3:08 AM Rating: Decent

I see the place where VS and VSR spawns and the only way out seems to be gate, port or a potion and a locked door. Has anyone ever found the key for this and the 2nd locked door for this zone? Or are these 2 doors only able to be opened by a rogue, like the 2 locked doors in City of Mist (CoM) off of the emerald jungle (EJ)?

Will clear the zone a few times and check myself but hoping for an answer here too.

I know you believe you understand what you think I said, but I am not sure you realize that what you thought you heard was not what I meant.

2 Locked doors

Mar 11 2009 at 1:27 PM Rating: Decent



74 posts

There are no keys to these doors. As with most locked stuff in old school Kunark EQ content (aka, the crypt in old seb, the lift and doors in the city of mist that lead to the black reavers) there are absolutely no keys or anything to open them or activate them other than the good ol' fashion skill lock pick. As far as the doors by VS, they do lead you out of the area, but if you don't have a rogue with you, you're pretty much out of luck and either need to gate or have something kill you to escape.

2 Locked doors

Sep 26 2011 at 7:34 AM Rating: Decent

To get by Locked Doors.

1) Shrink 2) Summon Mount 3) Stick face in door till you see other side. 4) Remove Mount. 5) Ta-Daaa! You are through.

IF you are in an indoor Zone:

1) Shrink 2) Stick face in door till you see other side. 4) Get out your Boots of Shadow Step. 5) Click the boots, and MAYBE you might get through.(SS is a random Port.) 6) Repeat 2 to 20 times. 7) Ta-Daaa! You are through.

2 Locked doors

Jun 20 2012 at 9:52 AM Rating: Decent



85 posts

You can replace either of those with:

1) Use an illusion 2) Shrink 3) Stick face in door until you see other side 4) Click off illusion 5) Ta-Daaa! You are through

Godslayer Talif Yourgirllovesme, Chosen of the Gods 105 Wizard, Drinal, Undivided Faith

2 Locked doors

Mar 12 2019 at 4:46 PM Rating: Excellent



49 posts

NightGod wrote:

You can replace either of those with:

1) Use an illusion 2) Shrink 3) Stick face in door until you see other side 4) Click off illusion 5) Ta-Daaa! You are through

None of these methods work anymore.

Hot zones

Jan 29 2007 at 3:22 AM Rating: Decent

If you'll notice, all of the hotzones are whack. Like you said, you get junk xp at 55 in KC. Yet other places, such as OT listed as a lvl 25 hotzone....I actually soloed my monk from lvl 25-37 in a few hours time. Using ds pots and heal pots of course. What's even sadder is they dont base the hot zones off solo xp, so you are expected to kill light blues with a group rofl. It would make perfect sense though, if they determined the hot zones off the old lvl colors i.e green, light blue etc...Which is what i think they have done.

Hot zones

Feb 27 2007 at 7:20 AM Rating: Default



73 posts

Uhhh... you may be getting lousy experience because Karnor's isn't a hot zone.

Hot Zone?????

Nov 21 2006 at 6:41 AM Rating: Decent

KC? Hot Zone for 55? I could probably count the DB mobs on one hand at 55...only spot I havent tried in there is VSR room. I think this needs updated EXP is very slow at 55

Ruined Leather Mask

Jul 20 2006 at 2:24 AM Rating: Decent

Didn't see it in database so I thought I'd post a drop, forgive me if someone has already posted.

Ruined Leather Mask MAGIC ITEM LORE ITEM Face AC: 7 str +6 sta: +4 cha+5 hp +45 mana +45 End +45 sv fire +4 sv poison +4 wt 1.3 class all race all recommended lvl 50 required lvl 45 slot 1, type 7 aug slot

Dropped off a drolvarg sentry, common mob.

stay here?

Jul 09 2006 at 11:41 PM Rating: Decent

my lvl 46 druid has been lvling here for 3 days r so, in here, should i stay here,???, is it good zone for my lvl??, or should i go somewhere else???,

stay here?

Nov 12 2006 at 3:45 AM Rating: Decent



146 posts

Stay in zone hot zones offer more xp than a non hot zone you can lvl to 55 here if you dont get bored.

Solo

Jul 02 2006 at 6:39

RE: HOT ZONE SUCKS

Jun 28 2006 at 9:26 AM Rating: Default



95 posts

yea, i got about a half of a % at lvl 58 here and so did the lvl 55. But everyone under lvl 55 got wat they called "great exp" because after like 30 kills at least they said "i like this hot zone, i've gotten 15% exp since we started" Wateva, i am going 2 a new zone 2 lvl now.

Mayong Server:

Schuyler 70 Cleric <Axiom>

Tunare:

Ktorsa 85 Beastlord

RE: HOT ZONE SUCKS

Nov 12 2006 at 3:59 AM Rating: Default



146 posts

Classic example of a toon in a hurry get to lvl 75. Take not lvl 51 regen 3 run3 and i do water, food aa while on mount have the rate of consumption its huge difference. Hit lvl 55 and do the important ones for your class. Once you hit each aa stage get the important aa exp your toon will be desired in groups i would never want a melee in group at 60 plus and no aa exp done.

RE: HOT ZONE SUCKS

Nov 12 2006 at 2:26 PM Rating: Decent

because levels mean everyting in EQ. Every calculation takes your level vs the mob's into effect. A level 60 with 0 aa's is much more powerful than a 55 with 200 aa's

Pain Mistress Okami L`Assundre of Tarew Marr Dark Elf Shadow Knight Drinal (Tarew) Retired after 500 days /played Deleted http://eqplayers.station.sony.com/character_profile.vm?characterId=455266869792 Remade http://www.magelo.com/eq_view_profile.html?num=96950 Retired again

RE: HOT ZONE SUCKS

Nov 28 2006 at 11:36 PM Rating: Decent

That is total crap. I would be willing to bet plat that if you took a 65 pally with no AA's and a 60 pally with 200 AA's it would be a almost one sided fight. AA's can increase damage output, decrease damage taken and increase hit points. Not to mention the increased stats. AA's let you customize your toon and make them something other than the standard "oh it's just another (insert class name here). Rethink your stand on AA's, they make a difference.

RE: HOT ZONE SUCKS

Nov 29 2006 at 7:38 AM Rating: Good

AA's do make a difference, but levels make a bigger one. Yes, you can raise your stat caps with aas. However, you also raise you stat caps when you level. Plus your skill caps, plus your damage tables, hp, mana, end, plus you get new discs, spells etc...

Then there is the fact that lots of gear is level restricted, so either you cannot equip it, or it has reduced stats. The gear choices at 65 are much better than 60.

A 65 pally with 0 aa and a 60 pally with 200 aa WOULD be a 1 sided fight. The 65 would own the level 60. Plus, it saould be mentioned that 200 aa is a lot more exp, than it takes to go from 60-65.

Now, having said that, in general, levelling is better, there are exceptions to that. for example, rangers and EQ/am3. There are some specific, class defining AAs, that should be gotten early. Also run 3. But aside from those, levelling yields more benefits.

RE: HOT ZONE SUCKS

Jan 11 2007 at 5:06 AM Rating: Decent

As a 58 Pal with 303 aa's (all of them for the level...) I can tell you that I was a far better tank than most of the level 62-63 pal I met. Cleric wouldn't have to heal me much, better dps, better agro management, better healing abilities... That being said, i levelled to 59 4 days ago : i am a far better tank now with just that level! Better Hot Spell, better AC, better defense/offence, skill-up, and a new range of aa's!

Just remember one thing : what makes your toon a good toon is the knowldege you have of it. Not only the gear/level/aa's... Just play it in different situations while soloing or grouping, according to his class. As a PAL, during LDON's i could play the puller, or the tank, or the healer, or the crowd controller, cause i wanted to... Experience is all you need, you are not only here to press buttons...

New drop (random zonewide?)

Jun 25 2006 at 9:15 AM Rating: Excellent

I was killing bodyguards to spawn pawbuster and one dropped:

<http://lucy.allakhazam.com/item.html?id=46187> Midnight Drolvarg Cloak MAGIC ITEM LORE ITEM Slot: BACK AC: 8 DEX: +4 STA: +6 CHA: +5 HP: +55 MANA: +55 ENDUR: +55 SV COLD: +4 SV MAGIC: +4 Recommended level of 50. Required level of 45. Effect: Ultravision (Worn) at Level 50 WT: 1.2 Size: SMALL Class: ALL Race: ALL Slot 1, Type 7

-Wyre

Locked door

Jun 19 2006 at 11:53 PM Rating: Decent

Does anyone know where to get the key to the locked door?

Edited, Mon Jun 19 23:43:19 2006

zone

Sep 06 2005 at 4:39 PM Rating: Decent

would this be good for a war after echo caverns?

RE: zone

Dec 26 2005 at 10:05 AM Rating: Good



97 posts

not really. after echo, head to CoM (city of mist) and then the hole.

Key for wooden door by VS

Sep 27 2004 at 1:14 PM Rating: Decent

Where do you get the key to open the wooden door in the large room on the way to pulling Venthril? (or whatever that Druid epic guys name is),

RE: Key for wooden door by VS

Mar 22 2006 at 1:48 PM Rating: Decent



65 posts

So I'm guessing you guys don't know where he gets the key?

Noobs

Apr 28 2004 at 11:08 AM Rating: Decent

I was in Karnors 4 boxing my group at ent when a 62 ranger came in and pretty much just took the camp over. I ooced out to let her know and she responded that she needed a drop and there were other mobs for us. I found this annoying with her better than me attitude, when in fact she was the inferior to me. I had a 59 sk, 43 sha, 51 cleric and 51 mage with me that I was running without a problem until she showed up with her smug attitude. I am not in anyway bragging because I 4 box, under a controlled environment such as the camp I held it is a matter of hotkeys and timing to ensure a happy and safe death fest. I do not train the zone and have allowed my entire group to wipe not making my mess someone elses problem. No biggie really, I have a 57 cleric and 65 chanter parked in the zone for such a situation. I logged all but the shamanto reorganize my

bags before I gave up to the disrespectful useless ranger that felt she was more important than anyone else. She even had the nerve to ooc out that my sk is a noob. Enraged by this I ooced out "who is the noob here, the group at the zone getting exp or the person that came in and plopped down in their camp taking exp from all claiming that you needed a drop we would have let you gladly loot had you asked" I was then told "when I was your lvl I respected my elders and didnt get in their way". So my point is this, even though I was lvls 59, 43, 51 and 51 am I not in actuality your elder that deserves respect because in fact when I was your lvl with my chanter pesky 62 ranger, I wasnt a jerk too people. I have never seen myself better than other people for my lvl, sad but true there are a lot of annoying noobs that will harass for gear and pp but kids will be kids. You need to consider before you **** someone off that you may not in fact be the biggest dog when you are barking out who is the noob. Simple reality is that we are all noobs like it or not. If being new to a zone makes you one, than either you are stuck in this game missing the progression or just a moron that thinks 65 makes you god. I love being a noob and exploring each new zone slowly and carefully. Its as exciting as it can be rewarding, and sure not much for a 59 sk in kamors but slow aa exp... Just enjoyment and very nice exp for the rest of my self made group. Try in the future not to look like an *** just because your lvl may be higher than someone else. It doesnt make you any better than the 62 ranger or the 2 cleric... Someday you may need something from that noob that you looked down upon... Give it a rest, play the game and treat people like you want to be treated. Seems simple to me, but what do I know I am just a noob because I dont know it all 8P

This is just my opinion and feel free to hate it, but please listen to it... In the words of bill and ted "Be excellent to each other" Help people out when you can, dont go out of your way, throw them a bone... Sow the slow, Buff with the stuff, use your brain and stop the train... You never know when that noob needing sow for cr might be the chanter, cleric, shaman or druid that loaded you up with the buffs at an mgb... Just give back once in a while and the eq worlds would be better places...

I have spoken my peace

Noobs

Feb 27 2007 at 9:09 AM Rating: Default



73 posts

I'd also like to add that it's interesting that you were compelled to come here, start an allakhazam account, and make this one and only post... and now, nearly three years later, it's still your one and only post. I bet the other guy's story is 180 degrees different than yours, too... starting with, I doubt you're even 4-boxing.

Noobs

Feb 27 2007 at 8:57 AM Rating: Default



73 posts

You sound like a complete bonehead to me, from the subject line of your post right down to your incessant bragging, then denying that you're bragging. Grow the hell up.

RE: Noobs

Jan 05 2005 at 5:35 AM Rating: Default

Quote:

In the words of bill and ted "Be excellent to each other" Help people out when you can, dont go out of your way, throw them a bone... Sow the slow, Buff with the stuff, use your brain and stop the train.. You never know when that noob needing sow for cr might be the chanter, cleric, shaman or druid that loaded you up with the buffs at an mgb... Just give back once in a while and the eq worlds would be better places...

All those kind and sharing words from someone who plays a social game by not grouping with others, which would help the rest of the playerbase, rather by being stingy and hoarding up the whole experience yourself. Talk is cheap and so are your social skills. I personally loathe anyone who can and does play in that manner. You have 4 accounts simultaneously-go somewhere else.

RE: Noobs

Nov 18 2004 at 3:28 PM Rating: Decent

I woulda camped all except the SK: invis vs undead, pull a monster train to her and feign death. Bye bye ranger.

Some children need to be taught a lesson. Learning to share is a beautiful thing.

RE: Noobs

Oct 26 2007 at 2:32 PM Rating: Decent



187 posts

Woulda, Coulda, Shoulda, Years after this post I have seen this happen many a time to younger toons who held a camp only to have some greatly higher toon jump in and take it over or just ***** it up so bad their group gets killed and the higher more smugly but less mature toon laughs.

Some times those smugly futhers need a spanking, and a CR to remember what it was like when they were young. Then again the probably never spent months leveling, but had one of their guild buds or boxed themselves from one to 50 in a single afternoon.

In the days of old when this game was first played, players tended to respect other players camps. Those that didn't often found themselves on CR's or at the mercy of a GM explaining their actions. Now GM's won't listen and CR's are only existent to those who can't afford a summon in the GL.

With that, yes most players seem to think the game revolves around them because they are "so much better than the lower levels".

Which makes the point about social behavior even more interesting, why group with jerks when you can make multiple toons and your own group when your friends can't get on?

I really have to laugh when I see some one level so fast that they completely miss out on all those good times questing, exploring and grouping. So power hungry are they...want it all now and couldn't care less how to or who pays for it.

So Republican....it's scary.

RE: Noobs

Jan 07 2010 at 4:17 PM Rating: Decent

yeah but u can always find none jerks to group with the game is not filled with just jerks takes time to find the decent older players that have some respect for peoples camps and such.

RE: Noobs

Oct 08 2006 at 3:38 PM Rating: Decent

lol that is funny but if i was in that zone i would probally do the same thing

RE: Noobs

Aug 02 2004 at 8:07 PM Rating: Default



75 posts

Wow, 4-boxing. Perhaps if you need that many accounts running at the same time to make your own groups I'd like to hear the Ranger's side of the story. I'm guessing the Ranger isn't the one with the social problems.

RE: Noobs

Jul 19 2006 at 1:44 AM Rating: Decent

nohart wrote:

I'm guessing the Ranger isn't the one with the social problems.

You don't need to have inevitably social problems if you are boxin' 4 times. There are some vantages, for example powerleveling twinkins, for using a wizard as 'taxi' only, for farming or just to complete the group for better (leader)exp :-)

I'm boxing 3 accounts as well (sometimes 4 with the account of my brother), but I always prefer to invite another mate instead of boxin one of my alts. I'm looking upon boxed chars as support chars for the Mainchar only.

Greetings, yours Fay

#REDACTED, Posted: Apr 28 2004 at 12:52 PM, Rating: Sub-Default, (Expand Post) You got what you deserved you 4-boxing farmer.

spawn time on VSR now

Mar 21 2004 at 5:28 PM Rating: Default

Well i have been trying to catch the VSR spawn for oh 3 weeks now :)). I was just wondering if they changed the spawn time from 24 hours to 12, and is this why i keep missing it. makes it very hard for a druid that is in a fairly new guild to get there epic. So any help in this matter would be helpful, thanks Dogsofstorms (Freaklegion)

RE: spawn time on VSR now

Jun 11 2004 at 9:36 AM Rating: Excellent



73 posts

try after a server patch....but be quick, or he'll be dead before you can say "crap what bag is that cleric spell in"

Monk Epic

Mar 12 2004 at 10:14 AM Rating: Decent

Went here to get the pipe I needed for my epic. Came with a 55monk, 51 monk (myself), bard, and then a druid. We picked up another druid so we had 2 druids then. Anyway 1

I haven't gotten any of the Phat loot that drops here yet but im hopping to have some of the tolarns items soon.

well thanx for reading this and I hope it helps.

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Sulfuras, Hand of Ragnaros

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