

# Learning vocabulary

## A Using this book

It's a good idea to have a **routine** when you use this book [something you do often and usually in the same way]. For example:

- a **weekly** routine when you study a new unit for **at least** [not less than] 30–45 minutes;
- a **daily** routine when you revise that unit [study it again]. You may only need to revise for five or ten minutes each time.

1.1

### Over to you

Write your answers.

- 1 How often can you spend at least half an hour or forty-five minutes on a unit?  
.....
- 2 How often can you revise? How much time can you spend when you revise? Where will you do it?  
.....

## B Studying a new unit

When you are studying a unit for the first time, you need to be **active** when you are learning.

- With a new word or phrase, say it **aloud** [speak it so you can hear it], and repeat it to yourself **silently** [in your head, not speaking]. If you have the CD-ROM that goes with the book, use it to check the pronunciation.
- Use a **highlighter** pen to mark words you think are important or difficult.
- Write down new words and phrases in your notebook. (See Unit 2 for more information.)
- Always try to write an example sentence for new words. You can choose an example from this book or a dictionary, but an example from your own life will often help you to remember a word, e.g. *I shared a flat with an Australian girl when I was in London last year.*
- Do exercises in pencil, then you can **rub them out** (using a **rubber**) and do them again later. This is a good way to revise vocabulary.

1.2

### Over to you

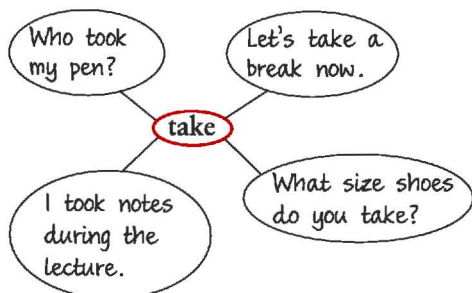
Write your answers.

- 1 Which of these things do you do now when you are learning vocabulary? .....
- 2 What will you do in the future? .....

## C Revising a unit

When you are revising a unit one or two days later, it is also important to be as active as possible.

- Test yourself, e.g. look at a word and cover the meaning. Can you remember what the meaning is? If you can't, check the meaning, then come back to the word in five minutes' time and test yourself again.
- Look at what you wrote in your notebook when you first studied the unit. Is there any new information you want to add, e.g. something about the pronunciation, or a common word partner? (See Unit 2.)
- Diagrams may help you to organise some of the vocabulary differently, and help you to remember it.



## 1.3

**Over to you**

Write your answers.

- 1 Do you revise vocabulary that you study? If so, how often? .....
- 2 Will you try to revise more often in the future? If so, will you use some of the ideas above? .....

**D** Expanding\* your vocabulary

- When you learn a word, e.g. *dirty*, think of **synonyms** (*syn*) [words with a similar meaning] or **opposites** (*opp*) in your language. Look them up in a bilingual dictionary to find the English words, then look up the English words in an English dictionary to check the meaning. From this, you will find that the opposite of *dirty* is *clean*, and you may also find *filthy* [very dirty].  
\*making something bigger

## 1.4 Using this method, find opposites for the words in bold.

- 1 My room is very **clean**. *opp* *dirty* .....
- 2 It's a **permanent** job. *opp* .....
- 3 He was **kind** to all of his animals. *opp* .....
- 4 Babies have very soft, **smooth** skin. *opp* .....
- 5 Where's the **entrance**? *opp* .....
- 6 Was the bird **dead**? *opp* .....
- 7 Did they **accept** the invitation? *opp* .....

- Building word families (see Units 69–71) will also help to expand your vocabulary. From a noun, verb or adjective, you can often find related words in the dictionary with a similar meaning. So, you can often learn two or three words, and not just one, e.g. argue *v* = have an angry discussion; *n* = argument.

## 1.5 Use a dictionary to find the related parts of speech for the words in bold.

- 1 She gave me some **advice**. *verb* *advise* .....
- 2 We mustn't **argue**. *noun* .....
- 3 I will have to **revise** this unit. *noun* .....
- 4 Is there a **choice**? *verb* .....
- 5 I want to **expand** my vocabulary. *noun* .....
- 6 The two boys are very **different**. *noun* ..... *verb* .....
- 7 They need to **communicate** more. *noun* ..... *adj* .....

- Try to read and listen to English as much as possible. The more you read and listen, the more you will learn. When you read, try to:
  - **Highlight** or **underline** interesting new words
  - Highlight words if they are familiar but you can't remember the meaning.
- There is a lot of spoken English on the Internet which you can play again and again. Try to make a note of interesting words and look up the meaning.

## 1.6

**Over to you**

Now choose a unit that interests you. Study the left-hand page, then do the exercises in pencil. Wait for at least 24 hours, revise the unit, then answer these questions.

- 1 How many answers did you get right the first time? .....
- 2 How many answers did you get right the second time? .....

# Keeping a vocabulary notebook

## A What do you do?

This is what some students do.



I write down new English words and phrases in my notebook, and next to each one I write a Spanish translation. I usually write down if a word is a *noun*, *verb*, *adjective*, and so on.



RAFAEL



KAZUO

I sometimes write a word in phonemics because English pronunciation is very difficult for me. But my notebook is a mess [nothing is in a good order; *syn* untidy]. I like to draw pictures.



EUN



ANDREY

I sometimes make a note of new words in my notebook, but I often forget [don't remember]. I usually write a translation, and sometimes I write example sentences as well.

I've got a notebook. I don't use it much but when I do, I try and list words by **topic**, so I put all the animals together, and all the clothes words together, and so on. I find it's easier to remember the words this way.



DONATA

I note down new words and phrases. Sometimes I translate them into Polish, and sometimes I write an **explanation** [a description of what something means] in English if it is not difficult. For example: **kitten** a very young cat

## B Tips for your notebook

A **tip** is a piece of advice to help you. Here are some tips for your notebook.

- Put words from one topic in the same place, e.g. food in one place, clothes in another, etc. Don't mix them up [put them together with no order]. You can also have grammar topics, e.g. 'uncountable nouns', or a page for words that all have a connection, e.g. words and phrases that were all in a story you read in English. Some words and phrases will go in more than one topic.
- If you can't find a topic for a new word or phrase, e.g. *useful* or *in particular*, put them in a different place in your notebook, e.g. a page for each day or each week, or perhaps one page for every English lesson you have. Write the date clearly at the top, e.g. Monday 14<sup>th</sup> May.
- When you write down new vocabulary, write a translation if it is necessary [you need it; *opp* unnecessary], but also write the meaning in English if it is possible, or draw pictures.
- If possible, add synonyms, opposites, other parts of speech, etc. (See Unit 1.)  
awful *adj* = terrible (*syn* dreadful)  
enjoy *v* = like something and get pleasure from it *n* = enjoyment *adj* = enjoyable
- Example sentences help you with the grammar of a word, or with word partners (collocations).  
I enjoy living in a big city. (NOT I enjoy to live in a big city.) (See Units 87–8.)  
I spent two weeks in Rome. (NOT I passed two weeks in Rome. You spend time in a place.) (See Unit 74.)
- Remember, words often have more than one meaning that you need to know, e.g. a tip is also money that you give, for example, to a waiter for serving you in a restaurant.

# Exercises

2.1 Organise the words into the topics below. One word can go in two different topics. Use a dictionary to help you.

diet	branch	lay the table	count <i>v</i>	dig <i>v</i>	ground	flour	add up
raw	leaf	minus	butcher	thousand	frozen	zero	butterfly

food	garden	numbers
diet		

2.2 Explain these words in English, or draw a picture, or if you think an explanation is too difficult and a drawing is not possible, write a translation instead.

- 1 raw *not cooked* .....
- 2 dig .....
- 3 butcher .....
- 4 leaf .....
- 5 flour .....
- 6 lay the table .....
- 7 add up .....
- 8 minus .....

2.3 What information could you include with these words? The answers are all on the opposite page.

- 1 forget *opposite - remember* .....
- 2 awful .....
- 3 necessary .....
- 4 translate .....
- 5 tip .....
- 6 enjoy .....

2.4

### Over to you

Answer the questions. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.

- 1 Look again at what the students said on the opposite page. What are the good things that they do? Underline them.
- 2 Do you do all of these things? .....
- 3 Is there anything you don't do now, but will do in the future? .....
- 4 At the moment, which person's notebook is most like your notebook? .....
- 5 What are the most useful tips on the opposite page for you? .....

# Using a dictionary

## A What dictionaries do I need?

A **bilingual dictionary** [using two languages] is easy for you to understand, and quick and easy to use. A dictionary in English will give you reading practice in English and many more examples of how words are used. If possible, use both. These are good dictionaries in English for your level, and most of them are available online:

- Cambridge Learner's Dictionary*      *Oxford Wordpower Dictionary*  
*Longman Active Study Dictionary*      *Macmillan Essential Dictionary*

## B Information in dictionaries

If you **look up a word** [find a word in a dictionary] using the *Cambridge Learner's Dictionary*, the information is shown like this:

pronunciation using phonemic symbols (see page 247)

part of speech (= noun)

a definition explains the meaning

fixed phrases using the word are shown in bold (see Units 75-6)

**fun** /ˈfʌn/ **noun** [U] **1** enjoyment or pleasure, or something that gives you enjoyment or pleasure. *She's great fun to be with.* ○ *Have fun!* (= enjoy yourself) ○ *It's no fun having to work late every night.* **2 for fun/for the fun of it** for pleasure and not for any other reason **3 make fun of sb/sth** to make a joke about someone or something in an unkind way. *The other children at school used to make fun of his hair.*

[U] tells you that *fun* is uncountable (see Unit 86)

examples are in *italics*

**bold italics** show common word partners (see Unit 74)

### 3.1 Correct the spelling mistakes. Use a dictionary to check your answers.

- |                               |                      |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 allways <i>always</i> ..... | 6 confortable .....  |
| 2 realy .....                 | 7 accomodation ..... |
| 3 unfortunatly .....          | 8 beautiful .....    |
| 4 expecially .....            | 9 unbeleivable ..... |
| 5 cloths .....                | 10 neccessary .....  |

### 3.2 In the word *island* /'aɪlənd/, the letter 's' is silent (not pronounced). Use your dictionary to find the silent letters in these words.

- 1 knee                      2 comb                      3 castle                      4 salmon                      5 receipt



## C Defining words

'Defining words' are words that dictionaries use when they **define** [explain] the words in the dictionary. Some of these are quite common.

**emphasise** [give something more attention and importance], e.g. My teacher has always emphasised the importance of writing down new words in a notebook.

**relating to or connected to/with** [having a relationship with someone or something], e.g. *musical* is connected with / related to *music*

**amount** [how much there is of something], e.g. £5 million is a large amount of money.

**official** [done by the government or someone in authority], e.g. A passport is an official document.

**behave** [do or say things in a particular way], e.g. People can behave strangely when they're nervous.

## 3.3 Complete the dictionary definitions using words from the box.

connected with    emphasise    relating to    behave    official    amount

- 1 **industrial** /ɪn'dʌstriəl/ 1 *adjective* connected with industry
- 2 **sum** /sʌm/ *noun* [C] an ..... of money
- 3 **pretend** /prɪ'tend/ *verb* [I,T] to ..... as if something is true when it is not
- 4 **certificate** /sə'tɪfɪkət/ *noun* [C] an ..... document that gives details to show something is true
- 5 **not at all** /nɒt ət ɔ:l/ used instead of 'no' or 'not' to ..... what you are saying:  
*I'm not at all happy about it*
- 6 **legal** /'li:gəl/ *adjective* ..... the law

## D Using a dictionary

- When you use a dictionary to check the meaning of a word, put a tick (✓) next to it. Each time you return to a page with a tick, see [find out] if you remember the word.
- When you meet a new word or phrase in a text, first try to **guess the meaning** [try to think of the meaning when you don't know it]. Then, use a dictionary to see if your **guess** was correct.
- Don't just read the dictionary definition. Example phrases and sentences show you how a word or phrase is used, and they help you to understand the meaning more clearly.
- If you look up a word in a bilingual dictionary and get two or three different translations, check these words in an English dictionary to see which translation is the best one for the situation.
- Remember that many words have more than one meaning. The first meaning in the dictionary is not always the one you want. You may need to read through the different meanings.

## 3.4 Answer the questions, and use an English dictionary to check the answers.

- 1 What does *puppy* mean? It's a very young dog.....
- 2 Is the correct spelling *organize* or *organise*? .....
- 3 What part of speech is *extremely*? .....
- 4 What kind of noun is *advice*? .....
- 5 What preposition follows the verb *rely*? .....
- 6 Look up *friend*, and then the words in **bold** that are often used with it. Can you complete these phrases? *She's an ..... friend; he's my ..... friend; you ..... friends with people.*

3.5 Match the sentences on the right with the different meanings of *post* on the left.

**post**<sup>1</sup> /pəʊst/ *noun* **1** [SYSTEM] [no plural] UK (US mail) the system for sending letters, parcels, etc *Your letter is in the post.* ○ *I'm sending the documents by post.* ○ **2** [LETTERS] [u] UK (US mail) letters, parcels, etc that you send or receive *Has the post arrived/come yet?* ○ **3** [JOB] [c] *formal* a job a *part-time post* ○ a *teaching post* **4** [POLE] [c] a long, vertical piece of wood or metal fixed into the ground at one end *I found the dog tied to a post.*

- 1 He's applied for a post overseas.
- 2 Did you send the cheque by post?
- 3 I tied the flag to a post.
- 4 We haven't had any post yet.

# 16 Daily routines

## A Sleep

“During the week I usually wake up<sup>1</sup> about 7.30 am. If I don’t, my mum wakes me up. I get up<sup>2</sup> a few minutes later. In the evenings I go to bed about 10.30 pm, and usually go to sleep<sup>3</sup> straight away<sup>4</sup>. If I have a late night<sup>5</sup> I try to have a sleep<sup>6</sup> in the afternoon when I get home from college.”

<sup>1</sup> stop sleeping

<sup>2</sup> get out of bed

<sup>3</sup> start sleeping; *syn* fall asleep

<sup>4</sup> immediately

<sup>5</sup> go to bed very late; *opp* have an early night

<sup>6</sup> a short period of sleeping, e.g. half an hour

## B Food

“I have coffee and cereal for breakfast, then have a light lunch<sup>1</sup>, maybe a sandwich and an apple, and a snack<sup>2</sup> in the afternoon. We have our main meal in the evening. If Mum’s late home from work, she doesn’t bother<sup>3</sup> to cook; we just get a takeaway<sup>4</sup> instead. One of us has to feed<sup>5</sup> the cat as well.”

<sup>1</sup> have a small meal

<sup>2</sup> a small amount of food you eat between meals

<sup>3</sup> doesn’t do something because there is no reason or because it is too much work

<sup>4</sup> a meal you buy in a restaurant but eat at home

<sup>5</sup> give food



cereal

## C Bathroom routines

“I usually have a shower when I get home from college because my sister, Rosie, and my brother, Marcus, spend so much time in the bathroom in the morning. I only have time to have a wash, clean my teeth (*syn* brush my teeth) and put on a bit of make-up. In the winter I sometimes have a bath instead of<sup>1</sup> a shower. I like to lie in the bath and listen to music.”

<sup>1</sup> in place of (a shower)



Marcus having a shave



Rosie putting on make-up

## D Housework\*

“Fortunately<sup>1</sup> we’ve got a cleaner<sup>2</sup> who does a lot of the housework, and that includes doing my washing<sup>3</sup>. But I still have to make my bed and do some of my ironing, and I sometimes do the shopping with Mum.”

<sup>1</sup> the work of keeping a home clean and tidy

<sup>2</sup> happening because of good luck; *syn* luckily

<sup>2</sup> a person who cleans

<sup>3</sup> washing my clothes

### Language help

When we do the shopping we buy food at the supermarket; when we go shopping, it is a leisure activity and we perhaps buy clothes, DVDs, books, etc.



ironing

## E Spare time\*

“On weekdays I usually stay in<sup>1</sup> and watch TV in the evening. At the weekend I go out quite a lot with my friends, either to the cinema or just to a café, and I eat out<sup>2</sup> once a week. Sometimes friends come round<sup>3</sup> and we chat<sup>4</sup> about clothes, music and college.”

<sup>1</sup> time when you are not working

<sup>2</sup> stay at home

<sup>2</sup> eat in a restaurant; *opp* eat in

<sup>3</sup> visit me in my home

<sup>4</sup> have an informal conversation

# Exercises

**16.1** Find seven more expressions with *have* + [noun] and *do* + [noun] from the opposite page.

have a shower ..... have ..... have ..... have .....  
do ..... do ..... do ..... do .....

**16.2** Match the words on the left with the words on the right.

- |          |                                     |            |
|----------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 get up | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a the dog  |
| 2 fall   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | b my teeth |
| 3 make   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | c make-up  |
| 4 put on | <input type="checkbox"/>            | d a week   |
| 5 go     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | e the bed  |
| 6 clean  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | f to sleep |
| 7 feed   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | g early    |
| 8 once   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | h asleep   |

**16.3** One word is missing in each sentence. What is it and where does it go?

- Does it cost much to have a cleaner to <sup>do</sup> the housework?
- My mother usually me up around 7:30, then I get up about 7:45.
- If I have a in the afternoon, I usually eat fruit instead of chocolate.
- I always go on Friday and Saturday, often to the cinema or a club.
- Sometimes friends round to the flat and we play computer games.
- I eat at the weekend, usually in a local Italian or French restaurant.
- I don't with a full meal at lunchtime; I usually just have a light lunch, like a salad.
- I often have for breakfast – usually cornflakes or something like that.
- I don't like doing housework; I have a husband who does most of it.
- When I get emails, I try to reply to them straight.

**16.4** Complete the dialogue with a word or phrasal verb from the opposite page in each gap.

- A: Don't <sup>1</sup> ~~bother~~ ..... to cook dinner tonight.  
 B: Why not?  
 A: We could go out <sup>2</sup> ..... of eating here.  
 B: Yeah. Where?  
 A: Well, I'd like to try that new Korean restaurant.  
 B: That's miles away. No, I think I'd rather <sup>3</sup> ..... and have an <sup>4</sup> ..... night.  
 A: But it's Friday.  
 B: Yes, I know, but I'm tired. Why don't we ask Ryan and Charlotte to <sup>5</sup> ..... ?  
 You don't have to cook, we can order a <sup>6</sup> ..... . And we can have a nice  
<sup>7</sup> ..... round the dining table; much better than a noisy restaurant.

**16.5**

## Over to you

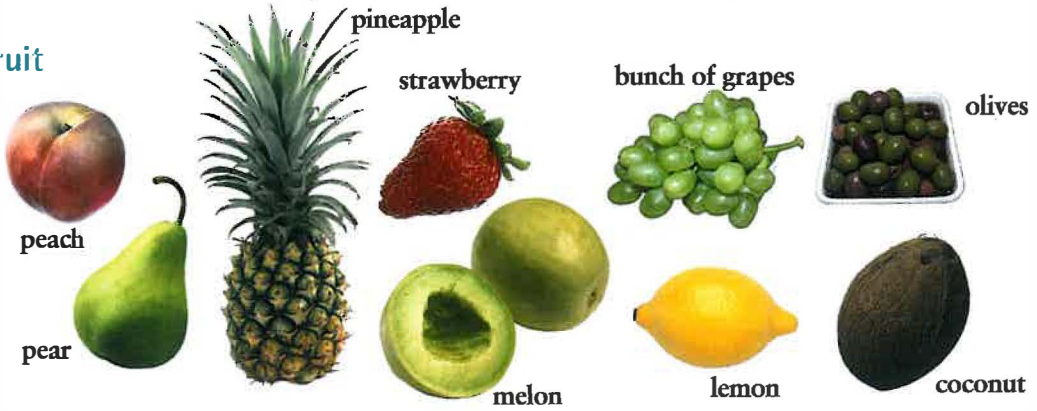
Find three facts from the opposite page that are similar in your routine, and three that are different. Complete the table.

	similar	different
1	.....	.....
2	.....	.....
3	.....	.....

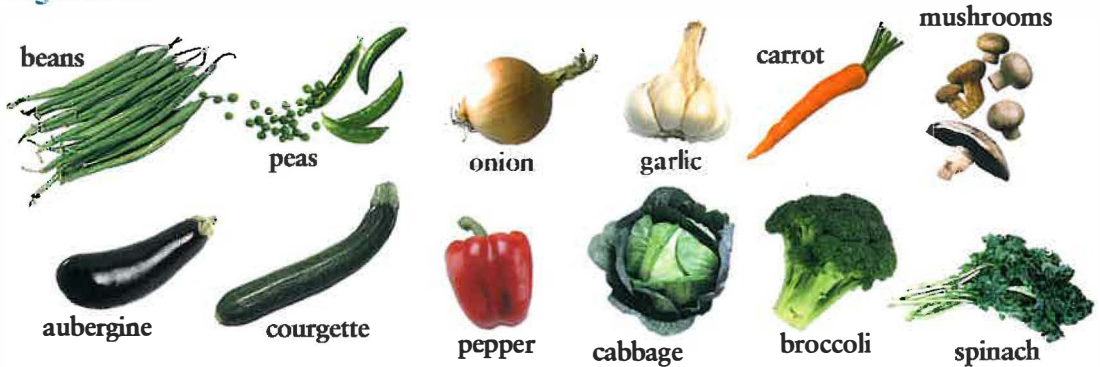


# 25 Food

## A Fruit

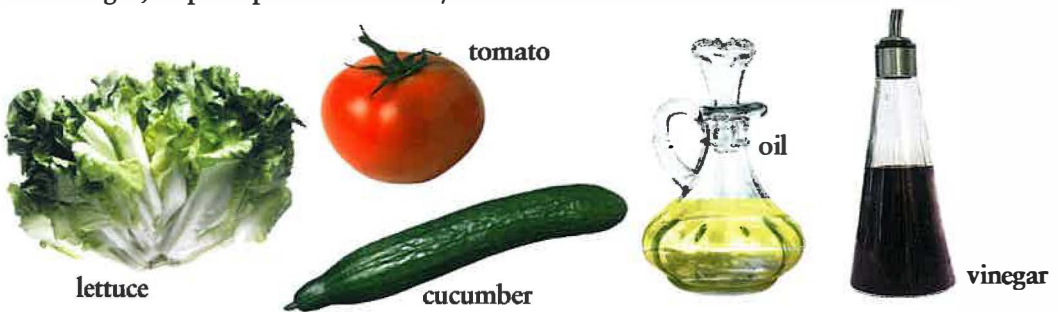


## B Vegetables



## C Salad

A salad is usually a mixture of uncooked ingredients. In Britain it mainly has lettuce, as well as tomato, cucumber, onion, and other things. We often put salad dressing (usually oil and vinegar, or perhaps oil and lemon) on salad.



## D Meat, fish and seafood

Animal:	cow	calf [young cow]	lamb [young sheep]	pig	chicken/hen
Meat:	beef	veal	lamb	pork	chicken

A person who does not eat meat is a vegetarian.



# Exercises

25.1 Write down one vegetable and fruit beginning with these letters.

	vegetable	fruit
1 the letter <i>p</i>	<u>peas</u> .....	.....
2 the letter <i>g</i>	.....	.....
3 the letter <i>m</i>	.....	.....
4 the letter <i>s</i>	.....	.....
5 the letter <i>o</i>	.....	.....

25.2 Find a word from each box where the underlined letters are pronounced the same.

carrot 1	onion
lettuce	prawn
aubergine	salmon

tomato	melon 1
pork	chicken
lamb	mushroom

25.3 Which is the odd one out in each group, and why?

1 pork	veal	<u>salmon</u>	beef	<i>salmon is a fish, the others are meat</i> .....
2 lettuce	cabbage	tomato	cucumber	.....
3 pork	lamb	beef	crab	.....
4 peach	onion	pepper	courgette	.....
5 crab	broccoli	mussels	prawn	.....
6 carrots	chicken	beans	aubergine	.....

25.4 Do you usually eat the skin (the outside) of these fruits? (Answer *Yes*, *Sometimes* or *No*.)

pineapple	No.....	peaches	.....
melon	.....	pears	.....
grapes	.....	lemon	.....

25.5 Answer the questions.

- 1 What do we call the meat from a cow, lamb, calf, and a pig? *beef*..... ,  
..... , .....
- 2 What's the main ingredient in a green salad? .....
- 3 What are the two most common things we put in salad dressing? ..... and  
.....
- 4 What do we usually call someone who doesn't eat meat? .....
- 5 What do we call a number of grapes that grow together? A ..... of grapes.

25.6

## Over to you

Using words from the opposite page, complete these sentences about yourself and your country. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.

- 1 ..... is/are more common than .....
- 2 ..... is/are more expensive than .....
- 3 A mixed salad usually has ..... , ..... , ..... ,  
.....
- 4 We don't often grow .....
- 5 We don't often eat .....
- 6 ..... is/are my favourite .....

# 36 Jobs

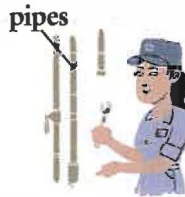
## A Working with your hands



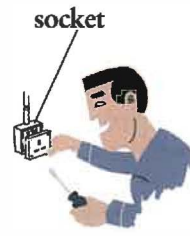
**builder**  
[builds or repairs homes]



**carpenter**  
[makes things using wood]



**plumber**  
[installs and repairs water pipes, etc.]



**electrician**  
[installs and repairs electrical things, e.g. lights]



**mechanic**  
[repairs cars when there is a problem]

### Language help

When something is damaged or broken, we often use **repair** or **fix**.

*Dad **repaired/fixes** the window for me.*

*I need someone to **fix/repair** the computer.*

With small pieces of equipment we can also use **mend**; with clothes we often use **mend**.

*Could you **fix/repair/mend** my watch?*

*I've **mended** your trousers for you.*

## B Professions\*

job	what he/she does
architect	designs buildings
lawyer	represents people with legal problems
engineer	plans the building of roads, bridges, machines, etc.
accountant	controls the financial situation of people and companies
university lecturer	teaches in a university, e.g. gives lectures

\* jobs that need a lot of training and/or education

## C The medical profession

These people treat people or animals. [give medicine or medical help]

**GPs** [general practitioners: doctors who don't work in a hospital], **dentists** [people who look after your teeth] and **vets** [animal doctors] all work in a place called a **surgery**. In hospital there are **nurses** who look after people, and **surgeons** who **operate on** people [open the body to remove or repair a part that is damaged].

## D The armed forces and the emergency services

My son joined the army when he was 18. [became a member of]



**soldier**  
(in the army)



**sailor**  
(in the navy)



**pilot**  
(in the air force)



**police officer**  
(in the police force)



**fireman/  
firefighter**  
(in the fire brigade)

# Exercises

**36.1** Match the job on the left with something the person uses on the right.

- |              |                                     |           |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 lecturer   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a a gun   |
| 2 plumber    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | b wood    |
| 3 accountant | <input type="checkbox"/>            | c books   |
| 4 builder    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | d pipes   |
| 5 soldier    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | e bricks  |
| 6 carpenter  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | f numbers |

**36.2** Write down *one* job from the opposite page that would be difficult for the person in 1–6, and *three* jobs that would be difficult for the person in 7–9.

- 1 Someone who didn't go to university. dentist.....
- 2 Someone who is always sick on a boat. .....
- 3 Someone who is not interested in cars. .....
- 4 Someone who is afraid of dogs. .....
- 5 Someone who is afraid of heights and high places. .....
- 6 Someone who is terrible at numbers and maths. .....
- 7 Someone who isn't good at working with their hands. .....
- 8 Someone who cannot see very well. .....
- 9 Someone who will not work in the evening or at weekends. .....

**36.3** Test your knowledge. Can you write down what these people do without looking at the opposite page?

- 1 A university lecturer teaches university students.....
- 2 A vet .....  
.....
- 3 An architect .....  
.....
- 4 An electrician .....  
.....
- 5 A lawyer .....  
.....
- 6 A surgeon .....  
.....
- 7 A mechanic .....  
.....
- 8 A dentist .....  
.....
- 9 An engineer .....  
.....

**36.4** Complete the dialogues.

- 1 A: She's a police officer.  
B: Really? When did she join the police force?.....
- 2 A: He's a sailor.  
B: .....  
.....
- 3 A: He's a fighter pilot.  
B: .....  
.....
- 4 A: She's a soldier.  
B: .....  
.....
- 5 A: He's a firefighter.  
B: .....  
.....

**36.5**

## Over to you

Write a list of friends, relatives or neighbours who have jobs. What does each person do?