

Daily Vocabulary and Grammar Learning

(17 Dec 2023)

Vocabulary:

- **Addicted** (*Adjectives*)

Meaning:

Synonyms:

Collocations:

Examples:

- *Are you addicted to social media?*

- **Adolescent** (*Noun*)

Meaning: ,

- a young person who is developing from a child into an adult
- used to describe an adult or an adult's behaviour that is silly and like a child's
- An **adolescent** is someone aged 10 to 19.

Synonyms: Young, Growing, Junior, Teenage, Youthful, Childish, Immature, Boyish, Undeveloped, Girlish

Collocations: an adolescent boy, adolescent concerns/traumas/problems, adolescent humour/behaviour

Examples:

- *Research in the US has found that **adolescents** who spend more time than three hours a day on social media have double the risk of developing **depression** and **anxiety**.*
- *adolescents between the ages of 13 and 18 and the problems they face*

- Stop acting like an adolescent!
- *The two adolescent boys made their mother very tried.*

- **Circumnavigation** *(Noun)*

Meaning: the act of sailing all the way around something, the act of traveling all the way around something, the act of discussing something in a lot of detail.

Synonyms:

Collocations:

Examples:

- *A circumnavigation of the globe from west to east*
- *We completed our circumnavigation of island in our little boat .*
- *Santa Claus's historical journey is even longer and more fantastic than his annual, one-night circumnavigation of the globe.*

- **Plenty** *(Pronoun, Noun, Adverb)*

Meaning:

- **plenty (of something)** a large amount; as much or as many as you need
- plenty of eggs/money/time
- enough or more than enough

Synonyms:

- **many / a lot (of) / lots (of)**
 - *Many is used only with countable nouns. For example, **Do you go to many concerts?***
- **much / a lot of / lots of**
 - *Much is used only with uncountable nouns. For example, **Do you have much free time?***
 - *I miss my family a lot.*
 - *Thanks a lot.*
- **enough**
- **A great deal of**

- ***A good deal of***
- ***A mass of***
- ***A volume of***
- ***An abundance of***

Collocations:

Examples:

- *'Do we need more milk?' 'No, there's plenty in the fridge.'*
- *They always gave us plenty to eat.*
- *They've always had plenty of money.*
- *The water looked plenty deep (Adverb)*
- *The compartment is plenty big enough (Adverb)*

• **Gambling (Noun)**

Meaning:

- the activity of playing games of chance for money and of betting on horses, etc.
- in the sense of betting

Synonyms: Betting, Gaming, Punting, Wagering

Collocations:

- **Adjectives + Gambling:**
- He went to a psychiatrist about his **compulsive gambling**.
- The police are trying to stop all **illegal gambling**.
- **Gambling + Noun: (casino, club, den | table | debt | man)**
- She ran up **gambling debts** worth a million pounds.
- If I were a **gambling man**, I'd put my money on him resigning soon.

Examples:

- *Online or internet gambling*
- *He ran up heavy gambling debts.*
- *The police are trying to stop all illegal gambling.*

• **Chronic (Adjective)**

Meaning:

- (of a disease) lasting for a long time; difficult to cure
- (especially of a disease or something bad) continuing for a long time
- having had a disease for a long time
- (of a problem) lasting a long time; difficult to solve
- very bad

Synonyms: Serious, Dangerous, Acute, Alarming, Severe, Extreme

Collocations:

- Chronic + Noun: chronic bronchitis/arthritis/asthma, a chronic alcoholic/depressive
- chronic condition
- chronic disease
- chronic pain

Examples:

- *The country's chronic unemployment problem*
- *There has been growing agreement among health experts about the negative, chronic health effects of social media use on teenagers.*
- *The film was just chronic.*
- *The acting was chronic.*
- *There is a chronic shortage of teachers.*

• The onus (**Noun**)

Meaning:

- Responsibility or duty
- the responsibility for something
- the responsibility or duty to do something
- in the sense of duty
- in the sense of liability
- in the sense of load

Synonyms: Responsibility, job, task, work, calling, business, service, office, charge, role, function, mission, province, obligation, assignment, pigeon (informal), onus, responsibility, accountability, culpability, obligation, onus, answerability, charge, pressure, worry, trouble, weight, responsibility, burden, affliction, onus, albatross, millstone, encumbrance, incubus

Collocations:

- Chronic + Noun: chronic bronchitis/arthritis/asthma, a chronic alcoholic/depressive
- chronic condition
- chronic disease
- chronic pain

Examples:

- *The onus is on employers to follow health and safety laws.*
- *The onus is on the landlord to ensure that the property is habitable.*
- *We are trying to shift the onus for passenger safety onto the government.*

• **A losing battle** (*Idioms*)

Meaning:

- **(A fight)** you can not win
- to try hard to do something when there is no chance that you will succeed

Synonyms: Abjectly, Backbencher

Collocations:

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Examples:

- *I'm fighting a losing battle against the mess in this house!*
- *She wanted him to take some responsibility for his actions, but she knew it was a losing battle.*
- *Parents need to be able to challenge their children when they need to, even if this is a losing battle, a fight they cannot win, as teenagers have their 'entire life' on social network.*

Grammar:

Let's begin with a little story of Mary's dog

Wrong:

I have five dogs, three cats and one rooster. I love animals very much but I am going to describe only one of them. My female dog called Ceferina. She is a senior big dog. I meet her at the street. She was very ill and sad. Now is a cute dog.

Her colors is black and eyes are brown. She is a friendly dog. She looks like brave but she is lovely dog.

Explanation, Suggestions and Correction:

Let's start with first two sentences

I have five dogs, three cats and one rooster. I love animals very much but I am going to describe only one of them.

Here, Maria uses number adjectives to describe how many pets she has. Maria has nine pets total! She then says that she will only choose one.

We suggest adding "my" before "animals" because Maria then refers to her animals as "them" in the second half of the sentence. The choice "my" is a more specific choice. We also suggest adding a comma before "but" to separate the two clauses.

I have five dogs, three cats and one rooster. I love my animals very much, but I am going to describe only one of them.

Let's move onto the next two sentences.

My female dog called Ceferina. She is a senior big dog.