



Longman Topic Activator

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Introduction

The **Topic Activator** has been created in order to help you write about a particular topic. You can see from the menu on the left-hand side of your screen that there are 16 **Topic Activators**. Each of these contains all the important vocabulary that you need to write about that particular topic.

Each **Topic Activator** is divided into sections that focus on one particular area of the topic. Look, for example, at the **Topic Activator** on **Global issues**. This is divided into 4 sections: *global economic issues; global political issues; human rights; international crime*. If you are asked to write about globalization, you can go directly to the section *global economic issues* where you will find related vocabulary such as **the global economy, free trade, protectionism and trade barriers**.

Each word or phrase is followed by an explanation of the meaning and illustrated with example sentences. These examples can be used as models for you to produce your own natural-sounding sentences.

The choice of **Topic Activators** is based on the range of topics which occur most frequently in exam questions - either in essay titles or as the subject of reading comprehensions. By learning the key vocabulary for each topic, you will improve your chances of being able to express your ideas in the written exam and understand more easily the content of reading passages.

Look at the **Topic Exercises** section of the **Writing Handbook** for activities which will help you to learn this key vocabulary.

Longman Topic Activator Introduction

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Books and Literature

- 1. The parts of a book*
- 2. Types of literature*
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- 4. Poetry- verse forms*
- 5. Poetry- metre*
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Topic Activator 1-1. the parts of a book

contents *noun* [plural] a list that shows the different parts or chapters into which the book is divided:

- *All the manuals end with an index, which supplements the **table of contents** at the beginning.*

foreword *noun* [countable] a short piece of writing at the beginning of a book that introduces the book or its writer. Forewords are often written by someone who was not the author of the book:

- *The foreword was written by Einstein.*

acknowledgements *noun* [plural] a short piece of writing at the beginning or end of a book in which the writer thanks all the people who have helped him or her:

- *In the book's acknowledgements, the writer gives thanks to his colleagues at the University of East Anglia.*

introduction *noun* [countable] a written explanation at the beginning of a book:

- *In the introduction to her fascinating book, O'Brien explains how she first became interested in music.*

preface *noun* [countable] an introduction at the beginning of a book:

- *This revised edition contains a new preface by the author.*

chapter *noun* [countable] one of the parts into which a book is divided:

- *These matters are dealt with in Chapter 8.*
- *The causes of World War I are examined in considerably greater detail in the next chapter.*

section *noun* [countable] a separate part of a book, newspaper, document, report etc:

- *The final section of this chapter will deal with recent developments.*

index *noun* [countable] an alphabetical list of names, subjects etc at the back of a book, with the numbers of the pages where they occur in the main part of the book:

- *The book is provided with a comprehensive 40-page index.*

footnote *noun* [countable] a note at the bottom of a page in a book, which gives more information about something on that page:

- *Lengthy footnotes give detailed historical material relating to each chapter.*

bibliography *noun* [countable] a list of all the books and articles used in preparing a piece of writing:

- *Details of suggested further reading are given in the bibliography.*

bibliographical *adjective*:

- *bibliographical references*

Topic Activator 1-2. types of literature

genre *noun* [countable] a particular type of literature which has certain features which all examples of this type share. Non-fiction is a genre, as is crime fiction and science fiction:

- *the triumph of the novel over all other **literary genres** in the nineteenth century*

fiction *noun* [uncountable] books and stories about imaginary people and events:

- *This small band of women writers dominated the **romantic fiction** market for a number of years.*

non-fiction *British English*, **nonfiction** *American English* **noun** [uncountable] books about real facts or events, not imagined ones:

- *His non-fiction work includes a study of Indian migration to the Caribbean.*

poetry **noun** [uncountable] writing that expresses emotions, experiences, and ideas, especially in short lines using words that **rhyme**:

- *He has published two collections of poetry.*

drama **noun** [uncountable] plays that are written to be performed in the theatre, on radio, on television etc:

- *She is one of the few women to have established herself as a writer in television drama.*

biography **noun** [uncountable and countable] **a biography** is a book about someone's life, written by someone else. **Biography** is the genre of this sort of writing:

- *She is the author of several books, including a biography of the artist Salvador Dali*

biographical **adjective**:

- *An artist's biographical details may shed light not only on his artistic activity, but also on the social context of his work.*

biographer **noun** [countable]:

- *He was a Marxist historian and biographer of Trotsky.*

autobiography **noun** [uncountable and countable] **an autobiography** is a book that someone writes about his or her own life. **Autobiography** is the genre of this sort of writing:

- *In her autobiography, Doris Lessing writes about her childhood in Zimbabwe.*

autobiographical **adjective**:

- *Sartre's autobiographical writings*

allegory **noun** [uncountable and countable] a story, painting etc in which the events and characters represent particular ideas or teach a moral lesson:

- *The story works as an allegory about repression and rebellion.*
- Obeyd Zakani was a skillful writer of allegories

allegorical **adjective**:

- *an allegorical painting*

parable **noun** [countable] a short simple story that teaches a moral or religious lesson, especially one of the stories told by Jesus in the Bible:

- *the parable of 'The Lost Sheep'*

Topic Activator 1-3. prose fiction

prose fiction **noun** [uncountable] books and stories about imaginary people and events, in ordinary written language rather than poetry:

- *The prize is awarded annually for a volume of prose fiction.*



novel *noun* [countable] a long written story in which the characters and events are usually imaginary:

- *Butler has written several **historical novels** under the pen-name of Jenny Melville.*
- *John Braine's first novel, 'Room at the Top', was set in his native Yorkshire.*

novelist *noun* [countable]:

- *Charles Dickens was one of the greatest 19th-century novelists.*

short story *noun* [countable] a short written story about imaginary situations and characters:

- *a short story by Balzac called "Sarrasine"*

novella *noun* [countable] an **imaginary** story that is shorter than a novel but longer than a short story:

- *The opera is based on a novella by Dostoevsky.*

narrator *noun* [countable] the person who tells the story in a book or a play:

- *In the second part of the novel, the narrator's voice is that of a detached, quasi-scientific observer.*
- *The **omniscient narrator** (=the writer who knows everything that all the characters know) knows the answer, but doesn't tell us till the very end.*

first-person narration *noun* [uncountable] a way of telling a story in which the writer tells it as though he or she is one of the people in the story. The writer apparently knows only what that person knows and cannot tell the reader anything about what the other characters are thinking:

- *In the course of writing the book, he switches from first-person narration - the murderer's story - to third-person narration.*

Topic Activator 1-4. poetry- verse forms

ballad *noun* [countable] a short story in the form of a poem or song:

- *He stood up and recited an old Irish ballad.*

blank verse *noun* [uncountable] *technical* poetry that has a fixed rhythm but does not rhyme:

- *Blank verse is harder to memorize because it has no rhymes.*

couplet *noun* [countable] *technical* two lines of poetry, one following the other, that are the same length:

- *a rhyming couplet*

elegy noun [countable] a sad poem or song, especially about someone who has died:

- *The best-known elegy in the English language is Gray's "Elegy written in a Country Churchyard".*

epic noun [countable] a poem, book, or film that tells a long story about brave actions and exciting events:

- *'The Mahabharata' is probably the best-known Indian epic.*

free verse noun [uncountable] *technical* poetry that does not have a fixed structure and does not rhyme:

- *This poem, written in free verse, was one of the first in which Apollinaire eliminated punctuation.*

limerick noun [countable] a humorous short poem that has five lines. The first two and the fifth lines rhyme with each other, and the third and fourth lines rhyme with each other.

lyric poetry noun [uncountable] *technical* poetry that expresses strong personal emotions such as love, in a way that is similar to music in its sounds and rhythm

ode noun [countable] a poem or song written in order to praise a person or thing:

- *Schiller's 'Ode to Joy' was used by Beethoven in his ninth symphony.*

sonnet noun [countable] *technical* a poem with 14 lines which rhyme with each other in a fixed pattern:

- *She was writing an essay on Shakespeare's Sonnets.*

Topic Activator 1-5. poetry- metre

metre *British English*, **meter** *American English* noun [uncountable and countable] an arrangement of sounds in poetry into patterns of strong and weak beats:

- *the rhythm and meter of the poem*

iamb noun [countable] *technical* a unit of rhythm in poetry, that has one short or weak beat followed by a long or strong beat, as in the word 'alive':

- *The line consists of five iambs.*

trochee noun [countable] *technical* a unit of rhythm in poetry, that has one long or strong beat followed by a short or weak beat, as in the word 'broken'

spondee noun [countable] *technical* a unit of rhythm in poetry, that has one long or strong beat followed by another long or strong beat

dactyl noun [countable] *technical* a unit of rhythm in poetry, that has one long or strong beat followed by two short or weak beats, as in the word 'carefully'

iambic pentameter noun [uncountable] *technical* a common pattern of beats in English poetry, in which each line consists of five iambs:

- *Iambic pentameter is among the most common metrical forms in English poetry.*

TopicActivator 1-6. figures of speech

alliteration *noun* [uncountable] *technical*/the use of several words together, all beginning with the same sound, in order to make a special effect, especially in poetry:

- *The poem is relatively simple, but alliteration makes it interesting.*

assonance *noun* [uncountable] *technical*/similarity in the vowel sounds of words that are close together in a poem, for example between 'born' and 'warm':

- *Wilfred Owen uses assonance rather than rhyme in most of his poems.*

onomatopoeia *noun* [uncountable] *technical*/the use of words that sound like the thing that they refer to. For example, 'hiss', which sounds like the air coming out of a tyre, or 'quack' for the sound made by a duck

onomatopoeic *adjective*:

- *For your homework assignment, write a list of 20 onomatopoeic words.*

metaphor *noun* [uncountable and countable] a way of describing something by referring to it as something different and suggesting that it has similar qualities to that thing:

- *In such descriptions, the reader should be aware that Melville is writing in metaphors.*
- *She's been doing research into the nature and function of metaphor.*

metaphorical *adjective*:

- *the metaphorical use of the word*

simile *noun* [uncountable and countable] an expression that describes something by comparing it with something else, using the words 'as' or 'like', for example 'as white as snow':

- *Her use of simile makes the book a pleasure to read.*

oxymoron *noun* [countable] *technical* a deliberate combination of two words that seem to mean the opposite of each other, such as 'cruel kindness'

paradox *noun* [countable] *technical* the use of statements that seem strange because they involve two ideas or qualities that are very different:

- *the writer's clever use of irony and paradox*

litotes *noun* [uncountable] *technical* saying something positive by using the negative of its opposite. For example, if you say "He is not unknown to me", you mean that you do know him.

irony *noun* [uncountable] the use of words that are the opposite of what you really mean, often in order to be amusing:

- *the subtle play of irony and observation in Pushkin's poem*

ironic *adjective*:

- *an ironic comment*

bathos *noun* [uncountable] *technical* in writing, a play etc, a sudden change from a subject that is beautiful, moral, or serious to something that is ordinary, silly, or not important:

- *Skillfully using bathos, he converts the story into farce.*



pun *noun* [countable] an amusing use of a word or phrase that has two meanings, or of words that have the same sound but different meanings:

- *Shakespeare's comedies are full of puns and wordplay.*

tautology *noun* [uncountable and countable] a statement in which you say the same thing twice using different words in a way which is not necessary, for example, 'He sat alone by himself.'

euphemism *noun* [uncountable and countable] a polite word or expression that you use instead of a more direct one to avoid shocking or upsetting someone, for example saying that someone "passed away" when you mean that they died

euphemistic *adjective*

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circumlocution *noun* [uncountable and countable] the practice of using too many words to express an idea, instead of saying it directly

hyperbole *noun* [uncountable and countable] a way of describing something by saying it is much bigger, smaller, worse etc than it actually is:

- *a speech full of passion and hyperbole*

personification *noun* [uncountable and countable] the representation of a thing or a quality as a person, in literature or art

rhetorical question *noun* [countable] a question that you ask as a way of making a statement, without expecting an answer:

- *"Why did you steal it?" It was not a rhetorical question, but Jeremy sat silent, not attempting an answer.*

ellipsis *noun* [uncountable] *technical* the practice of deliberately not including one or more words in a sentence that can still be understood by the reader because the context makes the meaning clear.

For example, "We saluted them, and they us" means "We saluted them, and they saluted us":

- *There are several instances of ellipsis in this text.*

apposition *noun* [uncountable] *technical* an occasion when a simple sentence contains two or more noun phrases that describe the same thing or person, appearing one after the other without a word such as 'and' or 'or' between them. For example, in the sentence 'The defendant, a woman of thirty, denies kicking the policeman' the two phrases 'the defendant' and 'a woman of thirty' are in apposition:

- *The use of apposition can provide supplementary information neatly and elegantly.*

cliché *noun* [countable] an idea or phrase that has been used so much that it is not effective or no longer has any meaning:

- *You should try to eradicate clichés from your written work.*

clichéd adjective:

- *The book presents a very clichéd view of Africa.*

2. Business and Economics

1. types of businesses
2. success in business
3. failure in business
4. finance
5. economics

TopicActivator 2-1. types of businesses

manufacturer noun [countable] a company that makes large quantities of goods:

- *The company is one of Japan's leading **car manufacturers**.*

manufacturing noun [uncountable]:

- *There was serious debate as to whether the economy should remain agricultural or whether there should be a positive attempt to develop manufacturing.*



retailer noun [countable] a business that sells goods to customers through its shops:

- *It is often cheaper to buy from online stores than from **high-street retailers** (=ordinary shops in towns and cities).*

distributor noun [countable] a company or person that supplies shops and companies with goods:

- *A decision will have to be made whether to use smaller **local distributors**, or one **national distributor**.*

service industry noun [countable] an industry that provides a service rather than a product, for example insurance or advertising:

- *There has been a shift of employment from manufacturing to service industries.*

finance company noun [countable] a company that lends money, especially to businesses:

- *Banks and finance companies continued to trade profitably despite high interest rates.*

start-up noun [countable] a new small company or business, especially one whose work involves computers or using the Internet:

- *Several Internet start-ups saw their share prices rocket in the first few years, but many failed to survive the first few months.*

multinational noun [countable] a large company that has offices, factories etc in many different countries:

- *Production of food is now dominated by the huge multinationals.*

multinational adjective:

- *a multinational oil company*

corporation noun [countable] a big company, or a group of companies acting together as a single organization:

- ***giant corporations** like IBM and General Motors*

corporate adjective [only before noun] belonging or relating to a large company or corporation:

- *an investment bank that serves mostly **corporate clients***
- *attempts to change the **corporate culture** (=the way that people in a large company think and behave)*

big business noun [uncountable] very large companies, considered as a powerful group with a lot of influence:

- *Reformers want to cut the links between government and big business.*

small business noun [countable] a company that employs only a few people

family business noun [countable] a business that is owned and controlled by one family:

- *Family businesses are more significant than most people realize.*

parent company noun [countable] a company that controls a smaller company or organization:

- *Normally, the parent company is not liable for a subsidiary's debts.*

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sister company noun [countable] one of two or more companies that are owned by the same parent company:

- *Thomson Information Services are part of the Thomson Corporation and a sister company of Thomson Regional Newspapers.*

affiliate (also **affiliated company**) noun [countable] a small company or organization that is connected with or controlled by a larger one:

- *Fuji Xerox Co. is the Japanese affiliate of Xerox Corp.*
- *Hino Motors, a truck maker in the Toyota group of affiliated companies*

subsidiary (also **subsidiary company**) noun [countable] a company that is owned or controlled by another larger company:

- *Chase Manhattan Bank is a subsidiary of Chase Manhattan Corp.*
- *The Johnson Electric Group now controls 11 subsidiary companies locally and overseas.*

Topic Activator 2-2. success in business

profit noun [uncountable and countable] money that you get by selling things or doing business, after your costs have been paid:

- *A business has to **make a profit**.*
- *Sixty percent of the perfume price is **pure profit** for the retailer.*

profitable adjective producing a profit:

- *Sidek is one of Mexico's most **profitable companies**.*
- *The credit card business is **highly profitable**.*

profitability noun [uncountable]:

- *Increased costs have an effect on profitability.*

gross profit noun [uncountable and countable] a company's profit before certain costs and taxes are taken away:

- *Your business's **gross profit margin** is one of its key performance indicators.*

net profit noun [uncountable and countable] a company's profit after all costs and taxes are taken away:

- *Sony nearly doubled its net profit for the year.*

after-tax profit noun [uncountable and countable] a company's profit after tax has been taken away:

- *The decline in after-tax profit was the result of significantly higher tax charges.*

pre-tax profit noun [uncountable and countable] a company's profit for a particular period of time before tax is taken away:

- *There was a pre-tax profit for the fourth quarter of £5 million.*

operating profit noun [uncountable and countable] profit relating to a company's normal activities of providing goods or services:

- *The company **made an operating profit** of £407 million.*

profit margin noun [countable] the difference between what it costs a business to buy or produce something and what they sell it for:

- *Slow sales have cut profit margins.*

dividend noun [countable] a part of a company's profit that is divided among the people with shares in the company:

- *Companies return some of their profits to investors in the form of dividends.*

Topic Activator 2-3. failure in business

loss *noun* [countable] if a business makes a **loss**, it spends more than it earns:

- *Last week, the parent company reported losses of \$300m for the first six months of the year.*

bankruptcy *noun* [uncountable and countable] the state when someone is judged to be unable to pay their debts by a court of law, and their money and possessions are shared among the people and businesses that they owe money to:

- *The number of bankruptcies in the first half of the year soared by 60%.*
- *Many state-operated companies had experienced difficulties and some **faced bankruptcy**.*

bankrupt *adjective*:

- *The firm **went bankrupt** last year.*

administration *British English noun* [uncountable] if a company is **in administration**, it is being reorganized by a specialist from outside the company, because it is in serious financial difficulties. The process takes place in order to try and stop the company going into liquidation:

- *The company has **gone into administration** with debts of about £40 million.*

liquidation *British English noun* [uncountable] if a company goes into **liquidation**, it closes and everything it owns is sold in order to pay its debts:

- *A number of companies were forced **into liquidation** during the recession.*

receivership *noun* [uncountable] if a business is **in receivership**, it is controlled by an official receiver because it has no money:

- *The company **went into receivership** with massive debts.*

official receiver *noun* [countable] the person whose job is to take care of the financial affairs of a company that can no longer continue in business because it has no money

TopicActivator 2-4. Finance

finance *noun* [uncountable] the management of money by governments, large organizations etc:

- *Wahl has an impressive knowledge of **corporate finance**.*

financial *adjective* [usually before noun] relating to money or the management of money:

- *the company's **financial affairs***

accountancy *especially British English, **accounting** American English* *noun* [uncountable] the profession or work of keeping or checking financial accounts, calculating taxes etc:

- *He works in accountancy.*

budget *noun* [countable] the money that is available to an organization or person, or a plan of how it will be spent:

- *Nearly two-thirds of the **total budget** is used to pay for staff.*

budgetary *adjective*:

- *Many educational institutions have not kept pace with modern methods because of **budgetary constraints** (=not having enough money available).*

cash flow *noun* [uncountable] the movement of money coming into a business as income and going out as wages, materials etc:

- *The business has severe **cash flow problems**.*

debt *noun* [countable] a sum of money that a person or organization owes:

- *The company has debts of around \$1,000,000.*

capital *noun* [uncountable] money or property, especially when it is used to start a business or produce more wealth:

- *The government is eager to attract **foreign capital** into the region.*

venture capital *noun* [uncountable] money lent to someone so that they can start a new business:

- *The fund provides venture capital and loans for U.S. business projects.*

interest rate *noun* [countable] the percentage amount charged by a bank etc when you borrow money, or paid to you by a bank when you keep money in an account there:

- *Interest rates fluctuate from day to day.*

invest *verb* [intransitive and transitive] to buy shares, property, or goods because you hope that the value will increase and you can make a profit:

- *The company has **invested in** new technology to improve its production system. They **invested** a lot of **money in** advertising last year.*

investment *noun* [countable]:

- *Real estate remains one of the safest investments.*

share (also **stock** *American English*) *noun* [countable] an equal part of a company, which people can buy and sell. The price of shares changes depending on whether the company is considered to be working successfully or not:

- *All our employees are encouraged to buy shares in the company.*

shareholder noun [countable] someone who owns shares in a company or business:

- *The shareholders have the inalienable right to dismiss directors by a simple majority vote under the 1985 Companies Act.*

investor noun [countable] someone who gives money to a company, business, or bank in order to make a profit:

- *The country has become more attractive to foreign investors.*

stockbroker noun [countable] a person or organization whose job is to buy and sell shares, bonds etc for people:

- *Over three quarters of stockbrokers say they currently need to invest more in technology to meet the demands of the anti-money laundering regulations.*

stockbroking noun [uncountable]:

- *Stockbroking can be a highly lucrative profession.*

TopicActivator 5. economics

economics noun [uncountable] the study of the way in which money and goods are produced and used:

- *He has a **degree in economics**.*

macroeconomics noun [uncountable] the study of large economic systems such as those of a whole country or area of the world

microeconomics noun [uncountable] the study of small economic systems that are part of national or international systems

economic adjective [only before noun] relating to trade, industry, and the management of money:

- *The country is facing a severe **economic crisis**.*

economist noun [countable] someone who studies the way in which money and goods are produced and used and the systems of business and trade:

- *Leading economists are predicting another recession.*

economy noun [countable] the system by which a country's money and goods are produced and used, or a country considered in this way:

- *Low interest rates will help the economy.*

economies of scale noun [plural] the financial advantages of producing something in very large quantities:

- *Toys 'R' Us has gigantic stores with huge economies of scale.*

market economy noun [countable] an economic system in which companies are not controlled by the government but decide what they want to produce or sell, based on what they believe they can make a profit from:

- *The country is moving towards a market economy.*

balance of payments noun [singular] the difference between what a country spends in order to buy goods and services abroad, and the money it earns selling goods and services abroad

balance of trade noun [singular] the difference in value between the goods a country buys from abroad and the goods it sells abroad:

- *Japan continued to maintain a favorable balance of trade. (=they received more money than they spent on trade)*

business cycle (also **economic cycle**) noun [countable] a cycle in which business activity increases, decreases, then increases again:

- *The business cycle has recently seen an upturn.*
- *the ups and downs of the economic cycle*

inflation *noun* [uncountable] a continuing increase in prices, or the rate at which prices increase:

- *The seventies was a decade of **high inflation**.*

inflationary *adjective*:

- ***inflationary pressures** on the economy*

recession *noun* [uncountable and countable] a difficult time when there is less trade, business activity etc in a country than usual:

- *The economy is heading into a recession.*



currency *noun* [uncountable and countable] the system or type of money that a country uses:

- *The bank can supply **foreign currency**.*
- *The Euro replaced several European currencies.*

fiscal *adjective* relating to money, taxes, debts etc that are owned and managed by the government:

- *The **fiscal deficit** was estimated at \$53,800,000.*

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gross domestic product (abbreviation **GDP**) *noun* [singular, uncountable] the total value of all goods and services produced in a country in one year, except for income received from abroad:

- *Canada's annual **growth in gross domestic product** will decline to about 1% next year.*

gross national product (abbreviation **GNP**) *noun* [singular, uncountable] the total value of all the goods and services produced in a country, usually in a single year:

- *The country had the largest gross national product of any nation.*

labour *British English*, **labor** *American English* *noun* [uncountable] all the people who work for a company or in a country:

- *There is a local shortage of **skilled labour**.*
- ***Labor costs** are steadily increasing.*

productivity *noun* [uncountable] the rate at which goods are produced, and the amount produced, especially in relation to the work, time, and money needed to produce them:

- *We need to find ways of **increasing productivity**.*

3. Computers and the Internet

3-1. types of computer

3-2. software

3-3. problems with computers

3-4. computer security

3-5. the study of computers

3-6. the Internet

Topic Activator 3-1. types of computer

mainframe *noun* [countable] a large, powerful computer that can work very fast and that a lot of people can use at the same time:

- *Many companies replaced their mainframes with PCs in the 1980s.*

PC/personal computer/desktop (computer) *noun* [countable] a computer that is used by one person at a time, either at home or at work:

- *You can buy a PC for as little as \$450.*
- *The widespread use of personal computers has meant smaller businesses are now more able to manage their own accounts cost effectively.*
- *The department bought 12 new desktops to replace the previous machines.*

laptop (also **notebook**) *noun* [countable] a small computer that you can carry with you, and that can work using a battery:

- *Cellular phones and laptops can turn a car or hotel room into an office.*
- *Thin and light notebooks typically weigh 5 pounds or less and cost more than \$1,000.*

tablet PC *noun* [countable] a small computer which you control by using a tool like a pen instead of a keyboard or a mouse:

- *Sales of tablet PCs totaled about \$1.2 billion in 2004.*



PDA *noun* [countable] personal digital assistant; a very small, light computer that you can carry with you, and that you use to store information such as telephone numbers, addresses, and appointments. Some PDAs can send and receive email, and connect to the Internet:

- PDAs allow users to carry their PC-based diaries and address books around when they are out of the office.

wearable computer *noun* [countable] a computer that is designed to be worn as part of an item of clothing, or attached to the body with a strap around the wrist:

- *an advanced wearable computer that provides lightweight, hands-free mobile computing*

Topic Activator 3-2. software

system software *noun* [uncountable] a set of programs which a computer needs in order to operate. System software includes the operating system and programs that control hardware:

- *System software often comes bundled with the computer, and users may not realize that it exists.*

application software *noun* [uncountable] computer software that is designed for a particular use or user:

- *Demands for faster processors with larger memory to run newer application software are increasing.*

operating system *noun* [countable] a system in a computer that helps all the programs in it to work together

USB *noun* [countable] universal serial bus; a system that lets you connect different sorts of equipment such as a keyboard or a camera to a computer:

- *Aside from speed advantages, USB devices can be connected or disconnected without the need to restart the computer.*

programming tool *noun* [countable] a program that helps a software designer to create another program or to correct mistakes in it:

- *a programming tool for designing and developing Windows applications*

office suite *noun* [countable] a set of computer programs designed to help people who do office work. An office suite typically includes software for word processing and also for creating databases and spreadsheets:

- *A major advantage of an office suite is that it provides a consistent user interface between its various components.*

database *noun* [countable] a large amount of data that has been stored and organized on a computer so that you can sort and find information easily:

- *an online database of college courses*
- *A database is a standard component of many office suites.*

spreadsheet *noun* [countable] a computer document that contains rows and columns, and that helps control and analyse information, especially information about money or numbers:

- *Abramovich and Nabors describe how using spreadsheets helped seventh-grade algebra students develop problem-solving skills.*

word processing *noun* [uncountable] using computer software or a small computer to write letters

and other documents:

- *Word processing allows users to achieve superior presentation and layout when compared with typewriters.*

desktop publishing (also **DTP**) *noun* [uncountable] the work of arranging the writing and pictures for a magazine, small book etc, using a PC or laptop and special software:

- *Desktop publishing has allowed many more people access to publishing their own work.*

GUI (also **graphical user interface**) *noun* [countable] a way of showing and organizing information on a computer screen so that it is easy to use and understand:

- *Users whose eyesight is poor often have trouble navigating in a GUI.*

Topic Activator 3-3. problems with computers

crash *verb* [intransitive and transitive] if a computer crashes, it suddenly stops working:

- *It is advisable to save your work at regular intervals in case the computer crashes.*
- *Some viruses are powerful enough to crash your computer.*

crash *noun* [countable]:

- *In the event of a crash, your data will be lost.*

freeze *verb* [intransitive] if a computer or a computer screen freezes, the image displayed on the screen will not change because there is a problem with the computer:

- *The computer froze briefly, but then started working again.*

bug *noun* [countable] a fault in the system of instructions that operates a computer:

- *The program assists software developers in identifying bugs.*

virus *noun* [countable] a set of instructions secretly put onto a computer or computer program, which can destroy information. When a computer that has a virus makes a connection with another computer, for example by email, the virus can move onto the other computer:

- *With the Internet, a virus can travel a lot faster than it used to.*

worm *noun* [countable] a sort of computer virus, especially one that makes many copies of itself and fills up all the memory on a computer:

- *A worm does not attach itself to other programs, but spreads to computers via the Internet without any user interaction.*

spam *noun* [uncountable] email messages that a computer user has not asked for and does not want to read, for example from someone who is advertising something:

- *Spam can be filtered out by means of special software.*

spam *verb* [intransitive and transitive]:

- *There is a strong case for arguing that companies which spam should be liable to prosecution.*

hack *verb* [intransitive and transitive] to find a way of getting information from someone else's computer or changing information on it:

- *Political agitators sometimes hack into government websites, altering pages to include messages in support of their cause.*

hacker *noun* [countable]:

- *A hacker is usually a very proficient programmer.*

Topic Activator 3-4. computer security

anti-virus software *noun* [uncountable] a type of software that looks for and removes viruses in programs and documents on your computer:

- *Chapter 2 deals with setting up and running preventative maintenance programmes and anti-virus software updates.*

firewall *noun* [countable] a system that protects a computer network from being used or looked at by people who do not have permission to do so:

- *If you connect your computer to the Internet without a firewall, you can be attacked by hackers within minutes.*

encryption *noun* [uncountable] the process of changing information on a computer into a special code that only some people can understand:

- *Data encryption is now used increasingly by the financial industry to protect money transfers.*

Topic Activator 3-5. the study of computers

computer science *noun* [uncountable] the study of computers and what they can do:

- *an honours degree course in Computer Science*

IT (also **information technology**) *noun* [uncountable] the study or use of electronic processes for gathering and storing information and making it available using computers:

- *IT Advanced Courses are available at the college, starting in October, January, or April.*

Topic Activator 3-6. the Internet

the Internet (also **the Net**) *noun* a computer system that allows computer users around the world to exchange information:

- *A hotel where all rooms have Internet access.*

the World Wide Web/WWW/the Web *noun* the network of all the documents, files, pictures etc. that are on websites and that can be found using the Internet:

- *The growth of the World Wide Web has made the search for reliable data much easier.*

website *noun* [countable] a place on the Internet where you can find information about something, especially a particular organization:

- *a list of **website addresses** for colleges in Canada*

browse *verb* [intransitive and transitive] to spend time looking at web pages, following links from one page to another, looking for particular information:

- *He spent the afternoon browsing for information on the Russian Revolution.*

surf *verb* [intransitive and transitive] to spend time looking at web pages, following links from one page to another, just for pleasure, and not with any particular purpose:

- *She'd never owned a computer till she was 60, and now she surfs the net every day.*

web page *noun* [countable] all the information that you can see in one part of a website:

- *If the information you are looking for relates to the research of a particular faculty member, then we encourage you to visit their web pages.*

link (also **hyperlink**) *noun* [countable] a word or picture on a website or in computer document that

will take you to another page or document if you click on it:

- *There are a number of ways to format and present hyperlinks on a web page.*
- *Click on a link to explore other related websites.*

link/hyperlink verb [transitive]:

- *Abstracts preceded by an asterisk are hyperlinked to the respective full article.*
- *A website's popularity can be measured by how many other websites are linked to it, and how many pages it is linked to.*

home page noun [countable] a) the first page of a website, which often contains links to other pages on that website:

- *One useful feature on the University's home page is the link to recent news.*

b) the web page that appears whenever you start up your Internet browser and which you return to if you click the home button:

- *You can set any web page as your home page by clicking the Internet Options button.*

browser noun [countable] a computer program that finds information on the Internet and shows it on your computer screen:

- *When you buy a new PC, it will have a **web browser** already installed.*

bookmark verb [transitive] to save the address of a page on the Internet so that you can find it again easily:

- *It is a very useful site to bookmark since it contains dozens of links to the best virus information on the Web.*

bookmark noun [countable]:

- *The browser allows users to organize their bookmarks into folders.*

x

email noun [uncountable and countable] a system that allows you to send and receive messages by computer, or a message that is sent from one person to another using the email system:

- *Despite common belief, email actually predates the Internet. In fact, existing email systems were a crucial tool in creating the Internet.*
- *A lot of time is wasted when people send each other emails instead of speaking directly to one other.*

email verb [transitive]:

- *If you are interested in the post, please email your CV to john.smythe@pearsoned.co.uk.*

online adjective, adverb connected to other computers through the Internet, or available through the Internet:

- *Around 400 papers on the subject are available online, many of them by the leading philosophers and scientists in the field.*
- *online newspapers*

online banking (also **Internet banking**) noun [uncountable] a service provided by many banks, so that customers can get information about their accounts, pay bills, etc using the Internet:

- *In Poland, 14,000 customers now use our Internet banking services.*

ISP noun [countable] Internet Service Provider; a business that provides a connection to the Internet for people's computers:

- *When you connect to the Internet through your ISP you will, by default, be directed to their Home Page.*



URL noun [countable] Uniform Resource Locator; a website address:

- *If you've visited a site before and are typing the URL in the address field, it will automatically be completed for you.*

HTML noun [uncountable] Hypertext Markup Language; a computer language used for producing pages of writing and pictures that can be put on the Internet:

- *Using a graphical Web page editor is the easiest way to create documents in HTML.*

x

domain noun [countable] a part of an internet address. Three-letter suffixes such as .com (= commercial) and .edu (= education) tell you about the type of organization. Two-letter suffixes such as .uk (= United Kingdom) tell you about the country:

- *A **domain name** identifies and locates a host computer or service on the Internet.*

chat room (also **chat site**) noun [countable] a website where people can communicate with each other in real time by typing in messages:

- *Chat rooms are often confused with discussion groups, which are similar but do not take place in real time.*

discussion group noun [countable] a system which uses the Internet to allow people to send messages about a particular subject. The messages are read by other people who are interested in the topic, and they can reply if they want to take part in the discussion:

- *a national discussion group for cyclists*

message board noun [countable] a place on a website where you can read or leave messages:

- *Users can post replies to existing threads and start new threads on the message board as they wish.*

thread noun [countable] a series of messages concerning the same subject, written by members of an Internet discussion group:

- *There was a long thread on the subject of downloading music.*

download verb [transitive] to move information or programs from a computer network to a small computer:

- *The drawback of the Web's sights and sounds is the time it takes to download them if you have a slow connection.*

download noun [uncountable and countable]:

- *This software guarantees error-free downloads.*
- *The program update is now available for download.*

x

broadband noun [uncountable] a system of connecting computers to the Internet and moving information, such as messages or pictures, at a very high speed:

- *One study found that broadband Internet usage in the United States grew from 6% in June 2000 to over 30% in 2003.*

4. Culture and the Arts

4-1. art and culture

4-2. relating to art or culture

4-3. art forms

4-4. types of performing arts

4-5. types of visual art

4-6. visual art movements and styles

Topic Activator 4-1. art and culture

art noun [uncountable] the use of painting, drawing, sculpture etc to represent things or express ideas, or the things that are produced by art:

- *In some political states during the twentieth century, there was strong support for the view that art should serve a social purpose.*
- *Johns used ordinary objects as the subjects of his paintings, and transformed them into **high art**. (=art that is considered to be very serious, and understood properly only by very clever people)*

fine art (also **the fine arts**) noun [U or plural] forms of art, especially paintings or sculpture, that are produced and admired for their beauty and high quality:

- *He is now studying for a degree in fine art.*

the arts (also **the creative arts**) noun [plural] art, music, plays, films, literature etc all considered together:

- *public subsidy of the arts*

culture noun [uncountable] activities and things relating to art, music, literature etc:

- *All forms of culture entail communication through images, language and symbols.*

popular culture *noun* [uncountable] the music, books, films etc that are liked by a lot of people and that are not considered to be high art:

- *Photography was to become the heart of the intensely visual popular culture of the twentieth century.*

Topic Activator 4-2. relating to art or culture

artistic *adjective* [usually before noun] relating to the arts, especially to painting, drawing etc:

- *his exceptional **artistic ability***
- *There were calls for greater **artistic freedom**.*

cultural *adjective* [usually before noun] relating to the arts:

- *All the prisoners are urged to pursue educational and **cultural activities**.*

Topic Activator 4-3. art forms

visual arts *noun* [plural] art such as painting, sculpture etc that you look at, as opposed to literature or music:

- *Leonardo da Vinci had an impact not only on the visual arts but also on literature and science.*

performing arts *noun* [plural] art forms such as dance, music, or drama which involve doing things to entertain people

decorative arts *noun* [plural] the design and production of beautiful things for the home, such as furniture, pottery, and cloth

plastic arts *noun* [plural] art that involves producing objects such as sculptures or pots

performance art *noun* [uncountable] a type of art that can combine acting, dance, painting, film etc to express an idea

performance artist *noun* [countable]

work *noun* [countable] something such as a painting, play, piece of music etc that is produced by a painter, writer, or musician:

- *The Metropolitan Museum of Art's collection contains more than two million **works of art**.*

Topic Activator 4-4. types of performing arts

drama (also **(the) theatre**) *noun* [uncountable] the art of plays and the way that they are written and performed, especially as a subject of study:

- *He offers an interpretation of Greek drama which brings to the fore the question of tragic guilt.*
- *The university has a strong department of theatre studies.*

opera *noun* [uncountable] musical plays in which all of the words are sung:

- *the last of the great composers of opera*



(the) ballet noun [uncountable] performances in which dancing and music tell a story without any speaking:

- *In classical ballet, the patterns made by the dancers' bodies are usually symmetrical.*

(modern) dance noun [uncountable] dancing which is done as an art form, but is not in the style of traditional ballet

cinema (also **film**) noun [singular, uncountable] films, or the work of making films considered as an art or a business:

- *the prevailing themes of French cinema*

music noun [uncountable] sounds made by instruments or voices, or the art of writing or playing these sounds

Topic Activator 4-5. types of visual art

abstract art noun [uncountable] paintings or designs consisting of shapes and patterns that do not look like real things or people:

- *This museum had a large collection of abstract art as early as the 1920s.*

abstract noun [countable] an abstract painting or design:

- *He painted colourful abstracts.*

figurative art noun [uncountable] paintings etc that show objects, people, or the countryside as they really look:

- *In this country, we are always happiest with figurative art.*

realism noun [uncountable] the style of art in which things, especially unpleasant things, are shown as they really are in life

realist noun [countable]

realist adjective:

- *the coming of the new realist cinema immediately after the war*

photorealism noun [uncountable] art in which things are painted so realistically that the painting looks like a photograph

photorealist noun [countable]

photorealist adjective

folk art noun [uncountable] art that is traditional and typical of the ordinary people who live in a particular area

naïve art *noun* [uncountable] art that is like that of a child and shows things in a flat way with bright colours

primitivism *noun* [uncountable] another word for **naïve art**

primitivist *noun* [countable]

primitivist *adjective*

minimalism *noun* [uncountable] a style of art or design that uses only a very few simple shapes or colours

minimalist *noun* [countable]

minimalist *adjective*

action painting *noun* [uncountable] a style of painting in which paint is dripped, splashed etc onto a surface

video art *noun* [uncountable] art which consists of or involves a film on video

installation art *noun* [uncountable] modern art which includes objects, light, sound etc

conceptual art *noun* [uncountable] art in which the main aim of the artist is to show an idea, rather than to represent actual things or people:

- *At first sight, much of this conceptual art seemed either flippant or overly theoretical.*

TopicActivator 4-6. visual art movements and styles

Renaissance *adjective* [only before noun] relating to the period of time in Europe between the 14th and 17th centuries, when art, literature, philosophy, and scientific ideas became very important and a lot of new art was produced:

- *Leonardo's 'Last Supper' still remains one of the masterpieces of Renaissance art.*

baroque *adjective* in the very decorated style of art, buildings etc that was common in Europe in the 17th and early 18th centuries:

- *a baroque palace in the heart of the city*

the baroque *noun* [singular] things in the baroque style

rococo *adjective* in the style with a lot of curly decoration that was fashionable in Europe in the 18th century

the rococo *noun* [singular] things in the rococo style

romanticism *noun* [uncountable] a style of painting that was popular in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, in which feelings, imagination, and wild natural beauty were considered more important than anything else

romantic *noun* [countable]

romantic *adjective*

the Pre-Raphaelites *noun* [plural] a group of late 19th-century English artists who painted detailed and realistic pictures, often of people and events in literature

Pre-Raphaelite *adjective*

art nouveau *noun* [uncountable] a style of art that used plants and flowers in paintings and in the design of objects and buildings, popular in Europe and America at the end of the 19th century:

- *She collects art nouveau jewelry.*

impressionism *noun* [uncountable] a style of painting used especially in France in the 19th century which uses colour instead of details of form to produce effects of light or feeling:

- *the French artists, including Monet, Manet, Degas, and Renoir, who pioneered Impressionism*

impressionist *noun* [countable]:

- *This early painting reveals his debt to the Impressionists.*

impressionist *adjective*

post-impressionism *noun* [uncountable] a style of painting that came after impressionism in which things are shown in a less natural and more emotional way

post-impressionist *noun* [countable]

post-impressionist *adjective*

symbolism *noun* [uncountable] a late 19th-century style of art in which images are used as symbols to represent ideas or qualities

symbolist *noun* [countable]

symbolist *adjective*

cubism *noun* [uncountable] a 20th-century style of art in which objects and people are represented by geometric shapes:

- *The influence of Cubism seems to have been immediate and extensive.*

cubist *noun* [countable]

cubist *adjective*:

- *Picasso's cubist period*

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expressionism *noun* [uncountable] an early 20th-century style of painting that expresses feelings rather than showing things in a natural way

expressionist *noun* [countable]

expressionist *adjective*:

- *The exhibition traces the connection between turn-of-the-century graphic design and the German Expressionist movement.*

abstract expressionism *noun* [uncountable] a mid 20th-century style of art in which abstract shapes and patterns are made in a free or unplanned way

abstract expressionist *noun* [countable]

abstract expressionist *adjective*

Dadaism/Dada *noun* [uncountable] an early 20th-century style of art which was intended to be different from traditional art in a rather crazy way

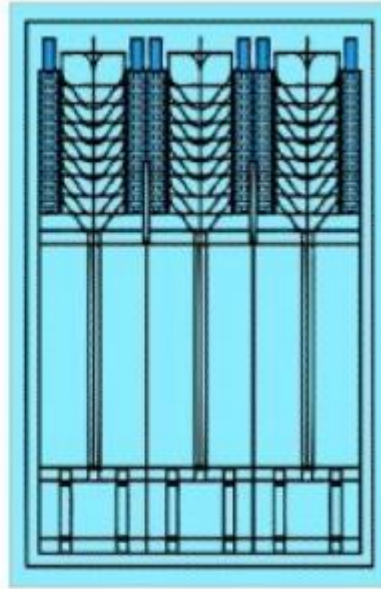
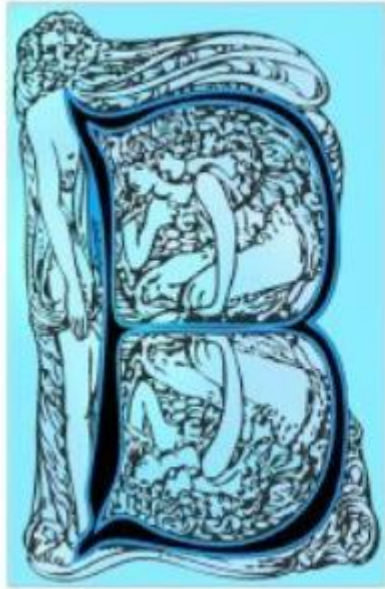
Dadaist *noun* [countable]

Dadaist *adjective*

surrealism *noun* [uncountable] 20th-century art in which the artist connects unrelated images and objects in a strange and often impossible way

surrealist *noun* [countable]

surrealist *adjective*



art deco noun [uncountable] a style of art and decoration that uses simple shapes and was popular in Europe and America in the 1920s and 1930s:

- *a grand hotel built in 1927 and decorated in the art deco style*

modernism noun [uncountable] a style of art, building etc that was popular especially from the 1940s to the 1960s, which uses simple shapes and modern artificial materials

modernist noun [countable]

modernist adjective:

- *The house, designed and built in 1939, is one of Britain's most important examples of modernist architecture.*

postmodernism noun [uncountable] a style of building, painting etc, developed in the late 20th century, that uses a mixture of old and new styles as a reaction against modernism

postmodernist noun [countable]

postmodernist adjective

socialist realism noun [uncountable] a style of art in communist countries in the 20th century which showed people and things in a realistic way and aimed to make people feel proud of their country

pop art noun [uncountable] a style of art that was popular in the 1960s, which shows ordinary objects, such as advertisements, or things you see in people's homes

op art noun [uncountable] art that uses patterns which seem to move or to produce other shapes as you look at them

5. Environment

5-1. the environment

5-2. signs of damage to the environment

5-3. things that harm the environment

5-4. things that are good for the environment

5-5. people who want to protect the environment

5-6. science and the environment

Topic Activator 5-1. the environment

the environment noun [singular] the air, water, and land on Earth, which can be harmed by man's activities:

- *the effects of acid rain on the environment*

environmental adjective concerning or affecting the air, water, or land on Earth:

- ***Environmental issues*** *affect us all.*

environmentally adverb:

- ***environmentally acceptable*** *technologies*

ecosystem *noun* [countable] *technical* the animals, plants etc that exist in a place, and are dependent on each other to live:

- *The rainforest has its own ecosystem.*

habitat *noun* [countable] the natural home of a plant or animal:

- *the gorilla's **natural habitat** in Africa*

the biosphere *noun* [singular] *technical* the surface and atmosphere of the Earth where animals and plants can live:

- *We are causing irreparable damage to the Earth's biosphere.*

ecology *noun* [uncountable] the scientific study of the way in which the plants, animals, and natural features of a place affect and depend on each other:

- *a course on ecology*

ecologist *noun* [countable]:

- *Ecologists have been studying the wetlands for years.*

ecological *adjective* connected with the way plants, animals, and people are related to each other and to their environment:

- *an **ecological disaster** such as an oil spill*

ecologically *adverb*:

- *the **ecologically fragile** mountain forests*

eco- *prefix* relating to the environment:

- *Eco-education (=education about ecological issues) fosters within young people the knowledge and skills necessary to inspire ecologically sound decisions and actions.*

biodiversity *noun* [uncountable] *technical* the variety of plants and animals in a place:

- *the biodiversity of the rainforest*

the food chain *noun* [singular] all animals and plants considered as a group in which a plant is eaten by an insect or animal, which is then eaten by another animal and so on:

- *We do not want diseased animals entering the food chain.*

Topic Activator 5-2. signs of damage to the environment

global warming *noun* [uncountable] a general increase in the temperature of the world, caused by pollution from cars, factories etc:

- *We are already starting to see the effects of global warming.*

climate change *noun* [uncountable] changes in the weather around the world, which result in much higher or lower temperatures, violent storms, floods, or droughts:

- *an international conference on climate change*

the greenhouse effect *noun* [singular] the natural process in which gases build up in the atmosphere and prevent heat from escaping, causing the earth to get warmer. Pollution from cars, factories etc is causing this process to go out of control:

- *There is no doubt that the greenhouse effect is here to stay.*

the hole in the ozone layer *noun* [singular] a hole in the layer of natural gases that surround the Earth. These gases protect the Earth from the harmful effects of the sun's rays. The hole is caused by pollution, and means that the Earth is losing some of its protection:

- *Effective action needs to be taken on environmental issues such as the hole in the ozone layer.*



endangered species noun [countable] a type of animal that is likely to stop existing completely, for example because of hunting, pollution, or humans damaging its habitat:

- *The panda is classed as an endangered species.*

extinction noun [uncountable] a situation in which all of a type of animal die and there are no more left:

- *The white rhino **is close to extinction**.*

soil erosion noun [uncountable] the process by which soil is gradually destroyed by wind or rain:

- *use of the land in such a way as to cause excessive soil erosion*

desertification noun [uncountable] *technical*/the process by which useful land, especially farmland, changes into desert because of climate change or overgrazing:

- *Farming is leading to the desertification of large areas of the planet.*

TopicActivator 5-3. things that harm the environment

pollution noun [uncountable] harmful chemicals, gases, or waste materials from factories, cars, etc, that have gone into the air, land, or water:

- *pollution from cars*
- *dangerously high **pollution levels***

pollute verb [transitive] to make air, water, soil etc dangerously dirty and not suitable for people to use:

- *chemicals that pollute the environment*

polluted adjective:

- *the city's heavily **polluted air***

pollutant noun [countable] *technical*/a substance that makes air, water, soil etc dangerously dirty, and is caused by cars, factories etc:

- *Companies face heavy fines for discharging pollutants into water supplies.*

hazardous waste *noun* [uncountable] dangerous waste materials, for example produced by industries, hospitals etc:

- *Over 90% of hazardous waste is disposed of by the manufacturers who generate it.*

greenhouse gases *noun* [plural] gases that form a layer around the Earth and keep the heat in, causing global warming:

- *Cars are a major source of greenhouse gases.*

acid rain *noun* [uncountable] rain that contains pollution from factories, power stations etc, which causes damage to forests

toxic waste *noun* [uncountable] very dangerous waste materials, for example from nuclear power stations or chemical factories:

- *laws governing toxic waste*

e-waste *noun* [uncountable] waste consisting of old electronics products such as computers, batteries, and mobile phones which people no longer want and which often contain poisonous substances:

- *E-waste presents difficulties for recycling due to the complexity of each item.*

pesticides *noun* [plural] chemicals used for killing insects and animals that attack crops. They can be harmful when they are absorbed into crops or the soil:

- *Farmers are being asked to reduce their use of pesticides.*

fossil fuels *noun* [plural] fuels such as coal or oil. Burning these fuels causes a lot of carbon gases to be released into the atmosphere:

- *our reliance on diminishing supplies of fossil fuels*

deforestation *noun* [uncountable] *technical* a situation in which most of the trees in an area are cut down or destroyed, resulting in great damage to the environment

fumes *noun* [plural] harmful gas or smoke, for example from cars, factories etc, which can damage people's health:

- *air pollution from the fumes discharged by factories*
- **Exhaust fumes** (=from cars) *can be made cleaner by the installation of catalytic converters.*

carbon emissions *noun* [plural] carbon dioxide gas which is sent into the air when fossil fuels are burnt:

- *Carbon emissions from burning rainforest were said to be the third largest contributor to the greenhouse effect.*

overpopulation *noun* [uncountable] a situation in which too many people live in a particular place:

- *A consequence of the overpopulation has been the high incidence of malnutrition and communicable diseases.*

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overfishing *noun* [uncountable] the process of taking too many fish from the sea, a river etc, so that the number of fish in it becomes too low

overgrazing *noun* [uncountable] the process of letting animals feed on plants for too long so that the land is damaged by soil erosion or desertification:

- *Overgrazing by livestock has caused serious degeneration of grassland.*

intensive farming *noun* [uncountable] farming which produces a lot of food from a small area of

land by using modern industrial methods including the use of pesticides and growth hormones. Intensive farming is sometimes criticized for damaging the environment and treating animals badly, for example by keeping them in overcrowded conditions

invasive species noun [countable] a group of animals or plants which are introduced by humans to a place where they did not exist naturally before and which can have a damaging effect on the animals or plants already there:

- *Invasive species can have a major impact on Australia's environment, threatening individual species and reducing overall species abundance and diversity.*

food miles noun [plural] a unit for measuring the distance which food is transported from the place where it is grown to the place where it is sold or eaten:

- *The more food miles that attach to a given food, the less sustainable and the less environmentally desirable that food is.*

TopicActivator 5-4. things that are good for the environment

green adjective used to talk about anything that is good for the environment, or about ideas and issues relating to protecting the environment:

- *green sources of energy*
- *information about **green products***

environmentally friendly/eco-friendly adjective **environmentally-friendly products** or **methods** do not cause harm to the environment:

- *a campaign to encourage people to use environmentally-friendly forms of transport*

conservation [noun] [uncountable] the protection of natural things such as animals, plants, forests etc, to prevent them being spoiled or destroyed and preventing something from being lost or wasted:

- *a **wildlife conservation** project*

renewable adjective renewable sources of energy use fuels that can be replaced naturally, and so they

are never completely used up:

- *the switch from fossil fuels to **renewable sources of energy** such as solar power*

organic adjective organic foods are produced naturally, without the use of harmful chemicals:

- *The higher cost of **organic farming** means tight financial pressures on those who practise it.*

organically adverb:

- ***organically grown** vegetables*

local food noun [uncountable and countable] food from the particular area you live in. Local food is good for the environment because it does not have to be transported over a long distance by lorries etc which cause pollution:

- *Local food is usually more "green" than organic food, according to a report published in the journal Food Policy.*

sustainable adjective sustainable methods of farming, fishing etc do not use up more land, natural resources etc than can be replaced naturally, and therefore do not cause harm to the environment:

- *sustainable use of rainforest resources*

sustainability noun [uncountable]:

- *More governments are beginning to recognize the principle of **environmental sustainability**.*

biodegradable adjective biodegradable materials and products can be broken into small parts and absorbed naturally into the environment:

- *Most plastic products are not biodegradable.*

recycle verb [intransitive and transitive] to use materials that have already been used, in order to make new products:

- *New techniques for recycling plastics are being introduced.*

recycled adjective:

- *Some states in the US have passed laws requiring newspaper publishers to use a certain percentage of **recycled paper**.*

recyclable adjective used materials or substances that are recyclable can be recycled:

- *recyclable bottles*

recycling point *British English*, **recycling center** *American English* noun [countable] a place where people can leave bottles, newspapers, old clothes etc which are taken away for recycling:

- *There are many recycling points across the city where you can take your old newspapers and magazines.*

bottle bank noun [countable] *British English* a container in the street that you put empty bottles in, so that the glass can be used again:

- *We go to the bottle bank once a week.*

solar power/wind power/wave power energy from the sun, the wind, or the movement of the sea, used to make electricity:

- *Solar power is a renewable resource.*



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wind farm noun [countable] a group of tall structures called wind turbines, which have blades that turn with the wind, used to produce electricity:

- *Wind farms produce energy without harmful emissions.*

biofuel noun [uncountable and countable] fuel that is made from plants and animals or from something that they produce such as cow manure. It is a renewable source of energy:

- *research into methods of converting biofuels into electricity*

Topic Activator 5-5. people who want to protect the environment

environmentalist noun [countable] someone who is concerned about protecting the environment:

- Environmentalists are agreed that more roads encourage more cars.

environmental group *noun* [countable] a group of people that tries to protect the environment, especially by influencing the government and large companies:

- Environmental groups have expressed concern over the mercury levels in fish caught from the river.

environmental activist *noun* [countable] someone who tries to protect the environment, especially by influencing the government and large companies

the Greens *noun* [plural] members of the Green party, a political party concerned with protecting the environment:

- The Greens aim to bring in environmental policies to protect the future of the planet.

eco-warrior *noun* [countable] someone who takes direct action to stop companies and governments destroying the environment:

- a group of eco-warriors which organizes raids on sites where genetically modified crops are being tested

Topic Activator 5-6. science and the environment

environmental science *noun* [uncountable and countable] the scientific study of the relationship between humans and the environment:

- *the interdisciplinary nature of environmental science*

environmental scientist *noun* [countable]:

- *an environmental scientist specializing in toxic air pollutants*

biotechnology *noun* [uncountable] the use of living things such as cells, bacteria etc to make drugs, destroy waste matter etc:

- *advances in biotechnology*

genetic engineering *noun* [uncountable] the science of changing the genetic structure of an animal, plant, or human, usually to make them stronger or healthier:

- *developments in genetic engineering*

GM (also **genetically modified**) *adjective* genetically modified foods or plants have had their genetic structure changed so that they are not affected by particular diseases or harmful insects:

- *trials of GM crops in Europe*
- *Many consumers do not want to eat genetically modified food.*

6. Global issues

6-1. global economic issues

6-2. global political issues

6-3. human rights

6-4. international crime

TopicActivator 6-1. global economic issues

the world economy/the global economy *noun* [singular] the economy of the world, seen as a whole:

- *These countries are vulnerable to changes in the world economy.*

globalization (also **-isation** *British English*) *noun* [uncountable] the process of making something such as a business operate in a lot of different countries all around the world:

- *The principal agents of economic globalization are huge business corporations.*

free trade *noun* [uncountable] a situation in which the goods coming into or going out of a country are not controlled or taxed:

- *Such policies might slow the growth of free trade in the world as a whole.*



fair trade *noun* [uncountable] the activity of making, buying, and selling goods in a way that is morally right, for example by making sure that international labour laws are obeyed, that the environment has not been damaged by making the goods, and that the people who grow or make a product have been paid a fair price for it:

- *The report describes in detail all the benefits of fair trade.*

تجارت منصفانه، تجارت مشروع، کسب منصفانه، کسب حلال

protectionism *noun* [uncountable] when a government tries to help industries in its own country by putting a tax on foreign goods that come into the country:

- *Farmers were among the fiercest supporters of protectionism.*

protectionist *adjective*:

- **protectionist measures**

trade barriers *noun* [plural] something such as a tax that makes trade between countries difficult:

- *The removal of trade barriers will certainly mean increased traffic through the port.*

Third World debt *noun* [uncountable] money owed by developing countries to richer countries:

- *the government's pledge to **cancel Third World debt***

poverty *noun* [uncountable] the situation or experience of being poor:

- *Poverty is a major cause of poor health in children in this region.*

the rich/poor divide the difference between the situations of rich people and poor people:

- *Despite all our efforts, the rich/poor divide is still growing.*

the North/South divide noun [singular] the difference between richer countries in the north (mainly in Europe, North America, and parts of East Asia) and some countries in the south (the poorer countries of Africa, Asia, and Central and South America)



sustainable development noun [uncountable] economic development that is able to continue without causing damage to the environment:

- *The document encourages all countries to move towards sustainable development.*

overconsumption noun [uncountable] the act of using or buying too much of something:

- *Overconsumption is fueling the economic boom, but at a heavy cost to the environment.*

multinational noun [countable] a large company that has offices, factories etc in many different countries:

- *attempts to regulate the global activities of multinationals*

multinational adjective:

- *a multinational oil company*

X

child labour *British English*, **child labor** *American English* noun [uncountable] work done by children:

- *a ban on goods produced by child labour*

sweatshop noun [countable] a small business, factory etc where people work hard in bad conditions for very little money:

- *It is fast becoming a sweatshop economy based on cheap labour.*

corporate greed noun [uncountable] the desire of large companies to make as much money as possible, without caring about the effects of their actions on people or the environment:

- *Others blame the unemployment situation on corporate greed.*

Topic Activator 6-2. global political issues

geopolitics *noun* [uncountable] ideas and activities relating to the way that a country's position, population etc affect its political development and its relationship with other countries, or the study of this:

- *The effects of these changes in world geopolitics are of critical importance.*

geopolitical *adjective*:

- *There were strong geopolitical reasons, too, for ending the war.*

- مطالعه‌ی رابطه‌ی جغرافی و سیاست، سیاسی و جغرافیایی، سیاست جغرافیایی، زمین سیاست، ژئوپولیتیک، جغرافیایی -

arms control *noun* [uncountable] the attempts by powerful countries to limit the number and types of military weapons that exist:

- *They had agreed to implement international **arms control agreements**.*

کنترل جنگ افزار علوم نظامی : کنترل سلاح

nuclear proliferation *noun* [uncountable] an increase in the number of countries that have nuclear weapons:

- *areas of the world where there is a risk of nuclear proliferation*

the arms trade *noun* [singular] the buying and selling of military weapons:

- *The **international arms trade** has been growing steadily for the last few years.*

terrorism *noun* [uncountable] the use of violence such as bombing, shooting, or kidnapping in order to make a government do something:

- *The bombing was clearly **an act of terrorism**.*

terrorist *noun* [countable]:

- *Many are concerned about the possibility of nuclear material falling into the hands of terrorists.*
- *a wave of **terrorist attacks***

the War on Terror *noun* [singular] the name given to the actions taken by the US, Britain, and other countries to destroy international terrorist groups after the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on September 11th, 2001

security *noun* [uncountable] things that are done to keep a person, building, or country safe from danger or crime:

- *The explosion caused officials to place many federal buildings on **heightened security**. (=doing more than usual to protect the buildings)*

foreign policy *noun* [uncountable and countable] the actions and plans of a government or leader which relate to their country's relations with other countries:

- *He had been the driving force behind the shift in India's foreign policy.*

war *noun* [uncountable and countable] a period of fighting between two or more countries or between opposing groups within a country, involving large numbers of soldiers and weapons:

- *The collapse of the peace process brought the two countries perilously close to war.*
- *When the Bengalis attempted to form their own independent nation-state, a terrible **civil war** (=between groups within a country) resulted.*

conflict *noun* [uncountable and countable] fighting or a war:

- *The region has seen 20 years of **armed conflict**.*

genocide *noun* [uncountable] the deliberate murder of a whole race of people or ethnic group:

- *regimes that are committing gross human-rights violations such as genocide*

ethnic cleansing *noun* [uncountable] the action of forcing people to leave an area or country because of their racial or national group:

- *The army was sent in to carry out a campaign of ethnic cleansing.*

Topic Activator 6-3. human rights

human rights *noun* [plural] the basic rights of every person to be treated in a fair and equal way:

- *Even if people are in prison, their basic human rights should be respected.*
- *allegations of **human rights abuses***
- *The judge ruled that such an action would be a serious **breach of human rights**.*

civil liberties *noun* [plural] the right of all citizens to be free to do whatever they want while respecting the rights of other people:

- *There is a possibility of further disorder as more protest is aroused by the loss of civil liberties.*

freedom of speech (also **freedom of expression**) *noun* [uncountable] the legal right to say what you want:

- *Freedom of speech was guaranteed in the constitution.*

liberalism *noun* [uncountable] the belief that the political, social, and economic freedom of the individual is very important:

- *The government has launched a fierce attack on social liberalism.*

inequality *noun* [uncountable and countable] an unfair situation, in which some groups in society have more money, opportunities, power etc than others:

- *Some people believe that education can play a large part in remedying **social inequality**.*

discrimination *noun* [uncountable] the practice of treating one person or group differently from another in an unfair way:

- *The Act prohibits discrimination on the grounds of race, colour or nationality.*

racism *noun* [uncountable] unfair treatment of people, or violence against them, because they belong to a different race:

- *She feels that there is more racism in big cities.*

racist *noun* [countable]

racist *adjective*:

- *racist jokes*

sexism *noun* [uncountable] the belief that one sex is weaker, less intelligent, or less important than the other; or unfair treatment of people because of this belief:

- *How can sexism be challenged?*

sexist *noun* [countable]

sexist *adjective*:

- *feminist objections to **sexist language***

women's rights *noun* [plural] the right of women to have fair treatment and equal opportunities:

- *a champion of women's rights*

political correctness *noun* [uncountable] the careful choosing of language and behaviour so that you do not offend or insult anyone - used especially when you think someone is too careful in what they say or how they behave:

- *Such terms may be considered unacceptable in this age of political correctness.*

politically correct/PC *adjective*:

- *Publishers said they were under pressure from schools and libraries to be politically correct.*

political prisoner *noun* [countable] someone who is in prison not because they have committed a crime, but because they have opposed or criticized the government of their own country:

- *the use of torture on political prisoners*

Topic Activator 6-4. international crime

drug trafficking *noun* [uncountable] the buying and selling of illegal drugs; usually used to refer to large amounts of illegal drugs being sent from one country to another:

- *Drug trafficking has become an international big business.*

arms trafficking *noun* [uncountable] the illegal buying and selling of military weapons

people smuggling *noun* [uncountable] the crime of bringing people illegally into a country; used especially to refer to bringing people from poorer countries who want to come and live in richer countries

illegal immigrant *noun* [countable] someone who comes to live in another country without official permission:

- *Parliament approved stricter laws allowing the deportation of illegal immigrants.*

illegal immigration *noun* [uncountable]

money laundering *noun* [uncountable] the action of putting money which has been obtained illegally into legal businesses and bank accounts, so that you can hide it or use it:

- *an international money laundering scheme*

7. Government and Politics

7-1. political ideologies and movements

7-2. types of state

7-3. government

7-4. branches of government

7-5. making laws

7-6. politicians

7-7. political parties

7-8. voting and elections

TopicActivator 7-1. political ideologies and movements

capitalism noun [uncountable] an economic and political system in which businesses belong mostly to private owners, not to the government:

- *the expansion of **global capitalism***

capitalist adjective:

- *the unequal distribution of wealth within the **capitalist system***

capitalist noun [countable]:

- *He argues that under capitalism, the interests of workers and capitalists are fundamentally opposed.*

socialism noun [uncountable] an economic and political system in which large industries are owned by the government, and taxes are used to take some wealth away from richer citizens and give it to poorer citizens:

- *the conflict between capitalism and socialism*

socialist noun [countable]:

- *He had hoped to win enough votes to form a coalition government with the Socialists.*

socialist adjective:

- *The extension of the rights of citizenship came to be a major theme in the programmes of **socialist parties**.*

communism noun [uncountable] a political system in which the government controls the production of all food and goods, and there is no privately owned property:

- *Communism collapsed in East Germany in 1989.*

communist noun [countable]:

- *Communists have participated on a very small scale in the governments of Sweden and France.*

communist adjective:

- *He was a member of the **Communist Party**.*

Marxism noun [uncountable] the system of political thinking invented by Karl Marx, which explains changes in history as the result of a struggle between social classes:

- *Marxism stresses the centrality of class conflict and the necessity of revolution.*

Marxist noun [countable]:

- *Her brother was a committed Marxist.*

Marxist adjective:

- a **Marxist theory** of the political history and structure of society

conservatism noun [uncountable] the political belief that society should change as little as possible:

- *Margaret Thatcher's version of Conservatism*

conservative noun [countable]:

- *The general election of 1922 gave the Conservatives an overall majority of 37 seats.*

conservative adjective:

- a **Conservative government**

liberalism noun [uncountable] the belief that the political, social, and economic freedom of the individual are very important. Liberals support moderate change in society:

- *The liberty and the equality of the individual are the two fundamental tenets of liberalism.*

liberal noun [countable]:

- *Political discourse in the United States is characterized as a debate between liberals and conservatives.*

liberal adjective:

- *the liberal political tradition*

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federalism noun [uncountable] the belief in a system of government in which a country consists of a group of states which control their own affairs, but which are also controlled by a single national government which makes decisions on foreign affairs:

- *The central issue of federalism is whether the states have areas in which they can act without the federal government interfering.*

federalist noun [countable]:

- *Federalists hoped that there would be a gradual shift of decision-making to European institutions.*

federalist adjective:

- *a Federalist state of Europe*

fascism noun [uncountable] a right-wing political system in which people's lives are completely controlled by the state and no political opposition is allowed:

- *Trevor-Roper points out that the Marxist historians failed to predict the rise of fascism.*

fascist noun [countable]:

- *Sir Oswald Mosley formed the British Union of Fascists in October 1932.*

fascist adjective:

- *the founding of the Italian **Fascist movement** by Mussolini in 1919*

Topic Activator 7-2. types of state

democracy noun a) [uncountable] a method of government in which every citizen in the country can vote to select its officials:

- *a system of **parliamentary democracy***

b) [countable] a country that has this system of government:

- *There is freedom of speech in a democracy.*

democratic adjective:

- *Everyone should have an equal public voice in the **democratic process**.*

republic noun [countable] a country governed by elected representatives of the people, and led by a president, not a king or queen:

- *the Czech Republic*
- *Mauritius became a republic in March 1992.*

monarchy noun a) [uncountable] the system in which a country is ruled by a king or queen:

- *Modern monarchy developed mainly in Spain, France, and Britain.*

b) [countable] a country that is ruled by a king or queen:

- *The United Kingdom is a monarchy.*

totalitarian regime noun a political system in which ordinary people have no power and are completely controlled by the government:

- *the totalitarian regime that followed the Russian Revolution*

dictatorship noun a) [uncountable] government by a ruler who has complete power:

- *The country has been gradually moving toward dictatorship.*

b) [countable] a country that is ruled by one person who has complete power:

- *Argentina was a **military dictatorship** until 1983.*

dictator noun [countable]:

- *General Manuel Noriega, the former Panamanian **military dictator***

dictatorial adjective:

- *He assumed **dictatorial powers** in 1970.*

TopicActivator 7-3. government

government (also **Government**) *noun* [countable usually singular also + plural verb British English] the group of people who govern a country or state:

- *the French government*
- *a democratic government*

administration *noun* [countable also + plural verb British English] the government of a country at a particular time:

- *the Bush administration*

cabinet (also **Cabinet**) *noun* [countable also + plural verb British English] the politicians with important positions in a government who meet to make decisions or advise the leader of the government:

- *a Cabinet minister*
- *leading members of the Cabinet*

parliament (also **Parliament**) *noun* [countable and uncountable also + plural verb British English] a) the group of people who are elected to make a country's laws and discuss important national affairs:

- *the parliaments of several European countries*
- b) the main law-making institution in the UK, which consists of the House of Commons and the House of Lords:

- *There are still too few women in Parliament.*

parliamentary *adjective*:

- *the voting procedure for parliamentary elections*

bicameral system *noun* [countable] *technical* a **bicameral system** of government consists of two parts, such as the Senate and the House of Representatives in the US Congress, or the House of Commons and the House of Lords in the UK:

- *The United States provides a good example of a bicameral system in which the two chambers are more or less equal.*

lower house (also **lower chamber**) *noun* [countable usually singular] a group of elected representatives who make laws in a country, for example the House of Commons in Britain or the House of Representatives in the US:

- *Japanese law calls for the lower house's choice to become prime minister in the event that the two chambers do not select the same candidate.*
- *the lower chamber of the Swiss parliament*

upper house (also **upper chamber**) *noun* [countable usually singular] a group of representatives in

a country's parliament that is usually smaller and less powerful than the country's lower house, for example the British House of Lords, but is sometimes more powerful than the lower house, for example the US Senate:

- *the Senate, Italy's upper house*
- *The party has an overall majority in the upper chamber.*

senate (also **Senate**) *noun* [countable, singular] a) the smaller and more important of the two parts of the government with the power to make laws, in countries such as the US, Australia, and France:

- *The US Senate approved the bill.*
- b) a similar part of the government in many US states:
- *the California Senate*



congress (also **Congress**) *noun* [uncountable and countable] a) the group of people chosen or elected to make the laws in some countries:

- *The Brazilian congress will be voting on a series of economic reforms.*
- b) the group of people elected to make laws in the US, consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives:
- *leading Republican members of Congress*

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assembly (also **Assembly**) *noun* [countable] a group of people who are elected to make decisions or laws for a particular country, or who are elected to form the lower house of a US state legislature:

- *the speaker of the California State Assembly*
- *the South Korean National Assembly*

local authority *British English*, **municipal government** *American English* *noun* [countable also + plural verb British English] the group of people responsible for the government of a particular area, town, or city in the UK:

- *Local authorities are legally required to provide shelter for the homeless.*

Topic Activator 7-4. branches of government

legislature *noun* [countable] an institution such as a parliament that has the power to make or change laws:

state/national/federal etc legislature: The bicameral federal legislature consists of a 217-member lower house (the National Assembly) and an 87-member upper house (the Senate).

the executive *noun* [singular] the part of a government that makes sure decisions and laws work well:

- *Parliament sets the framework of general rules for society, and the executive governs within those rules.*



the judiciary *noun* [singular] all the judges in a country who, as a group, form part of the system of government:

- *The judiciary has the function of interpreting the law and applying it to specific cases.*

Topic Activator 7-5. making laws

legislation *noun* [uncountable] a law or set of laws:

- *The Health and Safety at Work Act is a major **piece of legislation**.*

legislative *adjective* [only before noun] concerned with making laws:

- ***Legislative power** is shared by the President and the National Assembly.*

bill (also **Bill**) *noun* [countable] a written proposal for a new law, which is brought to a parliament so that it can be discussed:

approve/pass/veto a bill: The bill was passed by 105 votes to 38 with one abstention.

act (also **Act**) *noun* [countable] a law that has been officially accepted by Parliament or Congress:

- *the Criminal Justice Act 1991*
- *an **Act of Parliament***

measure (also **Measure**) *noun* [countable] *American English* a written statement for a new state or local law, that people vote for or against in elections:

- *Voters in Montana rejected a measure to increase cigarette taxes.*
- *a successful ballot measure*

proposition (also **Proposition**) *noun* [countable] *American English* a suggested change or addition to a state or local law, which people vote for or against in elections:

- *In California, Proposition 13 froze property tax rates.*

veto *verb* [transitive] if someone who has special authority **veto**s something, they refuse to allow it to happen, especially something that other people or organizations have agreed:
veto legislation/a bill/a proposal etc: The bill was vetoed by President Bush.

veto *noun* [uncountable and countable]:

- *The European Parliament would be given a veto over matters involving majority voting in the Council of Ministers.*
- *the President's power of veto over legislation*

TopicActivator 7-6. politicians

Prime Minister (also **prime minister**) *noun* [countable] the most important minister and leader of the government in some countries which have a parliament:

- *the British Prime Minister*
- *the Prime Minister of Australia*

President (also **president**) *noun* [countable] the official leader of a country that does not have a king or queen:

- *President Bush*
- *the **President of the United States***

presidential *adjective* [usually before noun]:

- *the **presidential election***

Vice President (also **vice president**) *noun* [countable] the person who is next in rank to the president of a country and who is responsible for the president's duties if he or she is unable to do them:

- *Vice President Dick Cheney*
- *Dan Quayle, former **vice president of the United States***

Senator (also **senator**) *noun* [countable] a member of the Senate or a senate:

- *Senator John McCain*
- *Republican and Democratic senators*

Governor (also **governor**) *noun* [countable] the person in charge of governing a state in the US:

- *the **governor of California***
- *Governor Schwarzenegger*

Congressman/Congresswoman (also **Representative**) *noun* [countable] a man or woman who is

a member of a congress, especially the US House of Representatives:

- *Congressman Jesse Jackson*
- *Nancy Pelosi, a Democratic San Francisco congresswoman*

Assemblyman/Assemblywoman *noun* [countable] an elected member of an assembly:

- *Assemblyman Robert Hertzberg is a co-author of the bill.*

politician *noun* [countable] someone who works in politics, especially an elected member of the government:

- *Politicians from all parties attended the funeral of the former prime minister.*

Minister (also **minister**) *noun* [countable] a politician who is in charge of a government department, in Britain and some other countries:

foreign/defence/finance etc minister: the French Foreign Minister

ministerial *adjective* [only before noun]:

- *Berri had held **ministerial posts** in a number of Cabinets during the 1980s and 1990s.*

Secretary (also **secretary**) *noun* [countable] an official who is in charge of a large government department, in the US and some other countries:

Defense/Education/Treasury etc Secretary: a committee led by former Housing Secretary Jack Kemp

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MP (also **Member of Parliament**) *noun* [countable] someone who has been elected to represent people in a parliament:

- *Diane Abbott, **MP for Hackney***
- *a Conservative Member of Parliament*

backbencher *noun* [countable] an ordinary British Member of Parliament who does not have an important official position:

- *Conservative backbenchers*

shadow *adjective* [only before noun] the **Shadow Chancellor/Foreign Secretary etc** is the politician in the main opposition party in the British parliament who would become Chancellor etc if their party was in government, and who is responsible for speaking on the same subjects:

- *The Shadow Foreign Secretary attacked the government for signing up to the directive.*

mayor (also **Mayor**) *noun* [countable] the person who has been elected to lead the government of a town or city:

- *The mayor has a good record for improving public safety.*

TopicActivator 7-7. political parties

the political spectrum *noun* [singular] the complete range of opinions relating to politics, going from the left, which supports socialism and communism, to the right, which supports capitalism:

- *The parties at the centre of the political spectrum became more outspoken in their criticisms of the government.*

the left *noun* [singular] political groups and beliefs that support the ideas of socialism. They usually want large industries to be owned by the state, and to use taxes to help solve social problems:

- *There were criticisms of the government from politicians **on the left of the party.***

the right *noun* [singular] political groups and beliefs that support the ideas of capitalism. They usually want low taxes and to encourage private business rather than businesses owned by the state:

- *After leaving university, he shifted his political allegiance to the right.*

centre *British English, center American English* *noun* [singular, uncountable] a middle position in politics in which you do not support extreme ideas:

- *The party's new policies show **a swing towards the centre**.*
- *His political views were broadly **left of centre**.*

left-wing *adjective* a **left-wing person** or **group** supports the political aims of groups such as socialists and communists:

- *Strikers were supported by **left-wing parties** from outside the government coalition.*

left wing *noun* [singular]:

- *The government's plans were strongly opposed by the left wing of the party.*

left-winger *noun* [countable]:

- *Bevan urged his fellow left-wingers not to vote against the motion.*

right-wing *adjective* a **right-wing person** or **group** supports the ideas and beliefs of capitalism:

- *Support for the extreme **right-wing parties** was strongest among city-dwelling, working-class men under 30.*

right wing *noun* [singular]:

- *the right wing of the Republican Party*

right-winger *noun* [countable]:

- *The changes were greeted with dismay by **extreme right-wingers**.*

radical *noun* [countable] someone whose political ideas are newer and much more extreme than the traditional ones:

- *From the early 1890s Marxism caught on among **young radicals** with remarkable speed.*

radical *adjective*:

- *radical political theory*

moderate *noun* [countable] someone whose political opinions or beliefs are not extreme and are considered reasonable by most people:

- *There were divisions within the party between moderates and conservatives.*

moderate *adjective*:

- *Eisenhower, keeping to his essentially **moderate approach** in domestic affairs, in fact increased welfare spending.*

coalition *noun* [countable] a union of two or more political parties that allows them to form a government or fight an election together:

- *a **coalition of** the Liberal and the National parties*
- *The formation of a **coalition government** is normal political practice in a situation of war.*

x

party politics *noun* [uncountable] activities that are concerned with getting support for one political party in a country:

- *He had been active in party politics for over 20 years.*

party political *adjective*:

- *thinly disguised **party political propaganda***

TopicActivator 7-8. voting and elections

election *noun* [countable] when people vote to choose someone for an official position:

- Until 1959, television avoided coverage of **election campaigns**, so the press had a major role as news-providers.

general election (=an election in which all the people in a country who can vote elect a government)
/ All adults enjoy the right to vote in a free general election that must be held at least every 5 years.

primary election (=an election in the US at which people vote to decide who will be a party's candidate in the main election) / the results of the primary election for the US Senate

by-election *British English* **noun** [countable] an election to replace a politician who has left parliament or died:

- Key issues during the by-election were health policy and the economic recession.

referendum **noun** [countable] an occasion when all the voters in a country are asked to say whether they support a particular proposal:

- The European Constitution was rejected in the French referendum.

electoral **adjective** [only before noun] relating to elections and voting:

- There have been growing demands for a new **electoral system**.
- The campaign for **electoral reform** has been running for many years.

elect **verb** [transitive usually passive] to choose someone for an official position by voting:

- He was **elected President** two years ago.

vote **verb** [intransitive and transitive] to show by marking a paper, raising your hand etc which person you want to elect or whether you support a particular plan:

- Which candidate did you **vote for**? Sweden's ruling Social Democrats **voted in favour of** joining the European single currency.
- More than 20 backbenchers **voted against** the government's proposal.

vote **noun** [countable] an act of voting in an election or meeting, or the choice that you make when you vote:

- The House of Commons agreed to approve the new regulations by 366 votes to 174.

voter **noun** [countable] someone who has the right to vote in a political election, or who votes in a particular election:

- Judging from the election results, a sizable number of voters agreed that change was needed.

floating voter (=someone who does not always vote for the same political party at elections) / Taxes could still be the deciding factor for millions of floating voters.

abstain **verb** [intransitive] to choose not to vote for or against something:

- Two deputies abstained in the vote.

abstention **noun** [countable]:

- The bill was passed by 328 votes to two with 38 abstentions.

ballot **verb** [intransitive and transitive] to ask someone to vote for something:

- The union **balloted** its members before making the decision.

+ on: Teachers were balloted on whether to strike over performance-related pay.

ballot **noun** [countable]:

- Before the union could recommend its members to take industrial action it would have to **hold a ballot**.
- Only 22% of voters **cast** their **ballots**.

x

the electorate **noun** [singular] all the people in a country who have a right to vote:

- Political parties compete to win elections by submitting distinct programmes from which the

electorate can choose.

constituency noun [countable] an area of a country that elects a representative to a parliament:

- *The constituency of Bromsgrove and Redditch had an electorate of 104,375.*

candidate noun [countable] someone who is competing in an election:

- *You have the right to vote for the candidate of your choice.*
- *the **Republican candidate** for mayor*

8. Health care and Medicine

8-1. health care systems

8-2. people who work in medicine

8-3. types of treatment

8-4. ways of examining patients

8-5. areas of medicine

Topic Activator 8-1. health care systems

health service noun [countable] a public service that is responsible for providing people with medical care:

- *The government is quite wrong to claim that the health service is improving.*

the National Health Service (also **the NHS**) noun the British system that provides free medical care treatment for everyone, and is paid for by taxes:

- *Only 13 percent of the survey respondents thought that pioneering new forms of surgery should be a priority for the National Health Service.*
- *The NHS was created at a time of post-war reconstruction, when large sections of British industry were being nationalised by the Labour government.*

private medicine (also **private health care**) *British English* noun [uncountable] the system in which medical treatment and advice is not provided by the government but is paid for by the patient or their insurance company:

- *Under what circumstances would you use private medicine?*

health insurance noun [uncountable] insurance which will pay the cost of your private medical treatment:

- *People with private health insurance are known to have above average income.*

Medicaid noun [uncountable] a system in the US by which the government helps to pay the cost of medical treatment for poor people

Medicare *noun* [uncountable] a system in the US by which the government helps to pay the cost of medical treatment for old people:

- *The plan would reduce projected spending for Medicare by \$100 billion over five years.*

Topic Activator 8-2. people who work in medicine

doctor *noun* [countable] someone who is trained to treat people who are ill:

- *If you are unfit, it is essential to consult your doctor before beginning a regular exercise routine.*

physician *noun* [countable] *formal, especially American English* a doctor

GP/general practitioner *British English*, **family physician/doctor** *American English* (also **primary care physician** *American English*) *noun* [countable] a doctor who is trained in general medicine and does not work in a hospital:

- *If your baby has a high temperature, you should call your GP immediately.*

specialist *noun* [countable] a doctor who has a lot of knowledge about a particular area of medicine:

- *a cancer specialist*



surgeon *noun* [countable] a doctor who does operations in a hospital

consultant *noun* [countable] *British English* a hospital doctor of a high rank who has a lot of knowledge about a particular area of medicine

registrar *noun* [countable] *British English* a hospital doctor who has finished his or her training but is of a lower rank than a consultant

internist *noun* [countable] *American English* a doctor who has a general knowledge about all illnesses and medical conditions of organs inside your body, and who treats illnesses that do not need operations

houseman *British English*, **intern** *American English* *noun* [countable] someone who has nearly finished training as a doctor and is working in a hospital

nurse *noun* [countable] someone whose job is to look after people who are ill or injured, usually in a hospital

midwife *noun* [countable] a specially trained nurse whose job is to help women when they are having a baby

anaesthetist (also **anesthetist**) (also **anesthesiologist** *American English*) *noun* [countable] a doctor or nurse who has been specially trained to give people anaesthetics (=a substance that makes

them sleep during an operation)

radiologist *noun* [countable] a hospital doctor who is trained in the use of X-rays and other kinds of radiation to examine and treat people

paramedic *noun* [countable] someone who has been trained to help people who are hurt or to do medical work, but who is not a doctor or nurse

TopicActivator 8-3. types of treatment

surgery *noun* [uncountable] medical treatment in which a surgeon cuts into someone's body to repair or remove part of it:

- *He specialized in **performing** heart **surgery**.*

surgical *adjective*:

- ***Surgical techniques** are constantly improving.*

operation *noun* [countable] an occasion when a surgeon cuts into someone's body to repair or remove part of it:

- *It was a long and difficult operation.*

operate *verb* [intransitive]:

+ on: It's much more difficult to operate on children.

transplant *noun* [countable] an operation in which an organ, piece of skin etc from one person's body is made to become part of another person's body:

- *Without a liver transplant, those with liver failure will die.*
- *a drug which prevents rejection of the donated organ after **transplant surgery***

transplant *verb* [transitive]:

- *the transplanted heart*

transplantation *noun* [uncountable]

invasive procedure (also **invasive technique**) *noun* [countable] a type of medical treatment that involves cutting into someone's body:

- *The Department of Health recommended the wearing of gloves for all invasive procedures.*

keyhole surgery *noun* [uncountable] surgery done through a very small hole in the patient's body

laser surgery (also **laser treatment**) *noun* [uncountable] surgery in which a laser is used to cut or burn the patient's body

elective surgery *noun* [uncountable] surgery that you choose to have, although it is not urgent and

you do not need to have it at that time:

- *Some GPs already undertake minor elective surgery.*

plastic surgery (also **cosmetic surgery**) noun [uncountable] surgery that changes the appearance of people's faces or bodies, either to improve their appearance or to repair injuries:

- *More women are now undergoing cosmetic surgery not just once, but several times.*

chemotherapy noun [uncountable] the use of drugs to control and try to cure cancer
chemotherapist noun [countable]

radiotherapy noun [uncountable] the treatment of cancer or other illnesses using radiation
radiotherapist noun [countable]

physiotherapy (also **physical therapy** *American English*) noun [uncountable] the use of special exercises, rubbing, heat etc to treat medical conditions and problems with muscles
physiotherapist (also **physical therapist** *American English*) noun [countable]

x

osteopathy noun [uncountable] a way of treating medical problems such as back pain by moving and pressing the muscles and bones
osteopath noun [countable]

psychotherapy noun [uncountable] the treatment of mental illness, for example depression, by talking to the person and discussing their problems rather than giving them drugs
psychotherapist noun [countable]

aggressive treatment noun [uncountable] the very active and determined treatment of an illness or medical problem, which often has unwanted effects:
• *The discovery should help doctors decide which women need more aggressive treatment.*

alternative medicine (also **complementary medicine**) noun [uncountable] medical treatment that is not the usual Western kind of treatment

traditional medicine noun [uncountable] a name for alternative medicine when it is used in places such as Africa, Asia, and Latin America



acupuncture noun [uncountable] a treatment for pain and illness that involves pushing special needles into parts of the body
acupuncturist noun [countable]

chiropractic noun [uncountable] a form of complementary medicine which involves pressing on and moving the bones in someone's back and joints

chiropractor noun [countable]

aromatherapy noun [uncountable] a treatment which involves rubbing someone's body with pleasant smelling natural oils to reduce pain and make them feel well

aromatherapist noun [countable]

homeopathy (also **homoeopathy** *British English*) noun [uncountable] a system of medicine in which a disease is treated by giving the patient extremely small amounts of a substance that causes the disease

homeopathic adjective

homeopath noun [countable]

Topic Activator 8-4. ways of examining patients

X-ray noun [countable] a medical examination of the inside of someone's body done using X-rays (=a type of radiation), or the image produced:

- *He was sent to the local hospital for an X-ray.*

ultrasound scan *British English*, **sonogram** *American English* noun [countable] a medical examination of the inside of someone's body done using sound that is too high to hear, or the image produced:

- *An ultrasound scan may show up severe abnormalities in the unborn child.*

MRI noun [uncountable] the process of using strong magnetic fields to produce an image of the inside of someone's body

CT scanning (also **CAT scanning**) noun [uncountable] the process of using X-rays and a computer to produce many images of the inside of someone's body

mammogram noun [countable] an X-ray picture of a woman's breasts used to check for signs of cancer

blood test noun [countable] a test of someone's blood to find out if they have a particular disease or medical condition:

- *Your doctor can give you a simple blood test to check for anaemia.*

biopsy noun [uncountable and countable] the removal of cells, tissue etc from someone's body for examination in order to find out more about their medical condition

endoscopy noun [uncountable and countable] the medical examination of the inside of someone's body using a lens or camera on the end of a tube

screening noun [uncountable] medical tests that are done on a lot of people to find out whether or not they have a particular disease:

+ for: Screening for breast cancer is usually offered to women aged 50–64.

Topic Activator 8-5. areas of medicine

gynaecology *British English*, **gynecology** *American English* noun [uncountable] the area of medicine that deals with conditions and illnesses that affect only women, usually ones relating to a woman's

ability to have babies

gynaecological adjective

gynaecologist noun [countable]

obstetrics noun [uncountable] the area of medicine that deals with the birth of children

obstetric adjective

obstetrician noun [countable]

paediatrics *British English*, **pediatrics** *American English* noun [uncountable] the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses

paediatric adjective

paediatrician noun [countable]

geriatrics (also **gerontology**) noun [uncountable] the area of medicine that deals with old people and their illnesses

geriatrician/gerontologist noun [countable]

oncology noun [uncountable] the area of medicine that deals with cancer and tumours

oncologist noun [countable]

cardiology noun [uncountable] the area of medicine that deals with the heart

cardiologist noun [countable]

orthopedics (also **orthopaedics** *British English*) noun [uncountable] the area of medicine that deals with illnesses or injuries that affect people's bones or muscles

orthopedic adjective

orthopedist noun [countable]

ophthalmology noun [uncountable] the area of medicine that deals with the eyes

ophthalmic adjective

ophthalmologist noun [countable]

dentistry noun [uncountable] the study of the mouth and teeth, or the care and repair of people's teeth

dentist noun [countable]

orthodontics noun [uncountable] the skill or job of helping teeth to grow straight when they have not been growing correctly

orthodontic adjective

orthodontist noun [countable]

x

chiropody *British English*, **podiatry** *American English* noun [uncountable] the treatment and prevention of foot injuries and diseases

chiropodist *British English*, **podiatrist** *American English* noun [countable]

psychiatry noun [uncountable] the study and treatment of mental illness

psychiatric adjective:

- *Most patients who inflict serious self-injuries are suffering from **psychiatric disorders**.*

psychiatrist noun [countable]

9. Higher education

- 9-1. education for adults
- 9-2. places for higher education
- 9-3. relating to education
- 9-4. what is taught
- 9-5. forms of teaching or learning
- 9-6. people at university or college
- 9-7. parts of a university
- 9-8. paying for education
- 9-9. degrees

Topic Activator 9-1. education for adults

tertiary education *noun* [uncountable] *British English* education at a university, college etc as opposed to at a school or high school:

- *Few of our parents had had any form of tertiary education.*

higher education *noun* [uncountable] education at a university or college, especially to degree level:

- *There were demands for wider access to higher education.*

further education *noun* [uncountable] *British English* education for people who have left school, that is not provided by a university

adult education (also **continuing education**) *noun* [uncountable] education provided for adults

who are not in full-time education, usually by means of classes that are held in the evening:

- *The government is committed to continuing to fund adult education of all kinds.*

Topic Activator 9-2. places for higher education

university *especially British English* (also **college/school** *American English*) **noun** [uncountable and countable] an educational institution of the highest level, where people study for degrees:

- *a student at Cambridge University*
- *Without public universities and public financial aid, many Americans would be denied the opportunity to go to college.*

college **noun** [uncountable and countable] *British English* a school for advanced education, especially in a particular profession or skill:

- *a lecturer at the Royal College of Art*

junior college (also **community college**) **noun** [countable] a college in the US that students can go to for two years in order to learn a skill or prepare for university:

- *He taught math at a community college on Staten Island.*

school **noun** [uncountable and countable] (also **academy** **noun** [countable]) a place where a particular subject or skill is taught:

- *the Guildhall School of Music*
- *a group of friends who met at drama school*
- *the U.S. Naval Academy*

graduate school **noun** [uncountable and countable] *American English* a place, usually part of a college or university, where you can study for a master's degree or a doctorate after receiving your first degree:

- *She graduated with very good grades and went on to graduate school.*

institute **noun** [countable] an organization that has a particular purpose such as scientific or educational work:

- *the California Institute of Technology*

Topic Activator 9-3. relating to education

educational **adjective** relating to education:

- *We need to raise educational standards in the inner cities.*

academic **adjective** [usually before noun] relating to education, especially at university level:

- *The University of Edinburgh is one of the largest academic institutions in Britain.*

vocational **adjective** teaching or relating to the skills you need to do a particular job:

- *vocational courses in art and design*

pedagogical **adjective** relating to teaching methods or the practice of teaching:

- *new pedagogical methods*

Topic Activator 9-4. what is taught

degree *noun* [countable] an advanced course of study at a university or college:

- *I did a law degree.*
- *She has a **degree in** economics.*
- *He went to university in 2001, but left without **taking a degree**.*

course *British English, program American English* *noun* [countable] a set of classes or period of study relating to a particular area of study, especially a student's main area of study:

- *The course covers a range of subjects including animal behaviour and animal welfare.*
- *The English program at UC Berkeley is one of the best in the country.*

course (also **class** *American English*) *noun* [countable] a set of meetings between a teacher and his or her students, during which they learn about a particular subject:

- *While at Stanford Law School, she took a business class on entrepreneurship.*
- *He taught a college course on America's involvement in Vietnam.*

evening class (also **evening classes**) *noun* [C or plural] a series of classes for adults, held in the evening:

- *She went to evening classes to study dress design.*

module *noun* [countable] *especially British English* one of the separate units that a course of study has been divided into. Usually students choose a number of modules to study:

- *The chart shows modules which each student is registered for.*

subject *noun* [countable] an area of knowledge that people study at a school or university:

- *Women are much less likely to study science subjects than men.*

discipline *noun* [countable] an area of knowledge, especially one that people study at a university:

- *He saw physics as a discipline essentially concerned with fundamental laws.*

major *noun* [countable] *American English* the main subject that a student studies at a college or university:

- *My major was economics.*

minor *noun* [countable] *American English* the second subject that a student studies at a college or university, which they do in less detail than their major subject

Topic Activator 9-5. forms of teaching or learning

lecture *noun* [countable] a long talk on a particular subject that a teacher gives to a group of people, especially to students in a university:

- *All students **attend lectures** and seminars in their chosen fields of study.*

class *noun* [uncountable and countable] a period of time during which someone teaches a group of people

seminar *noun* [countable] a class at a university in which a small group of students and a teacher study or discuss a particular subject

tutorial *noun* [countable] a period of teaching and discussion involving a tutor and a very small number of students, especially in a British university

laboratory work (also **lab work**) *noun* [uncountable] experiments or other work done in a laboratory by students who are studying science subjects



fieldwork *noun* [uncountable] the study of scientific or social subjects, done outside the class or laboratory:

- *A group of 40 geology students spent three weeks doing fieldwork in the north of Scotland.*

distance learning *noun* [uncountable] a method of study that involves working at home and sending your work to your teacher

e-learning (also **online education** *American English*) *noun* [uncountable] a method of study that involves using the Internet and communicating with teachers using email

self-study *noun* [uncountable] a form of study in which you learn on your own, using books etc:

- *a range of self-study language teaching materials*

TopicActivator 9-6. people at university or college

student *noun* [countable] someone who is studying at a university or college

undergraduate *noun* [countable] a student at a university or college who is working for their first degree

undergraduate *adjective* [only before noun]:

- *Another important feature of all **undergraduate courses** in this faculty is the final-year project.*

freshman/sophomore/junior/senior *noun* [countable] *American English* a student at a university or college who is in their first year, second year, third year, or fourth year:

- *Freshmen receive priority for rooms in the dormitories.*

postgraduate *especially British English* (also **graduate student** *especially American English*) *noun* [countable] a student at a university who is working to get a master's degree or a doctorate

postgraduate *especially British English* (also **graduate** *especially American English*) *adjective* [only before noun]:

- *The department supports a large programme of **postgraduate research**.*

major *noun* [countable] *American English* someone who is studying a particular subject as their main subject at a college or university:

history/biology/psychology etc major: I was a history major, but took a few science classes, too.

academic *noun* [countable] someone who teaches or does research at a university or college:

- *a book written by two leading academics in the field*

dean *noun* [countable] someone in a university who is responsible for a particular faculty or area of work:

- *the dean of social sciences*

professor *noun* [countable] *American English* a teacher in a university or college

professor *British English*, **full professor** *American English* *noun* [countable] a teacher of the highest rank in a university department

senior lecturer *British English*, **associate professor** *American English* *noun* [countable] a teacher at a university below the level of professor or full professor

lecturer *British English*, **assistant professor** *American English* *noun* [countable] a teacher at a university below the level of senior lecturer or associate professor

instructor *noun* [countable] *American English* a teacher at a university below the level of assistant professor

tutor *noun* [countable] *British English* someone at a university or college who teaches or advises a particular group of students

research fellow *noun* [countable] someone at a university whose main job is to do research

teaching assistant (also **TA**) *noun* [countable] *American English* a graduate student who teaches small groups of students in some types of undergraduate classes

Topic Activator 9-7. parts of a university

school (also **faculty** *British English*) *noun* [countable] *British English* a group of related departments in a University:

- *He teaches at Yale University School of Medicine.*
- *the Faculty of Engineering*

Topic Activator 9-8. paying for education

tuition fees *noun* [plural] *British English*, **tuition** *American English* *noun* [uncountable] the money that a student pays for being taught

top-up fees *noun* [plural] *British English* additional money that a university in England can charge a student, on top of the minimum that the student has to pay for tuition fees

student loan *noun* [countable] an amount of money that a student borrows from the government or a bank to pay for their education at a university or college:

- *After graduating, they will have to pay off huge student loans.*

grant noun [countable] an amount of money given to someone, especially by the government, to help pay for their education, research etc:

- *proposals to abolish the system of grants for university students*

financial aid noun [uncountable] *American English* a general term for all the loans, grants, and scholarships that a student can receive:

- *Approximately 50% of all our students receive some sort of financial aid.*

scholarship noun [countable] an amount of money that is given to someone by an educational organization to help pay for their education:

- *He had won a **scholarship** to Oxford.*

department noun [countable] a part of a school or faculty in a university that does teaching or research in a particular subject

Topic Activator 9-9. degrees



bachelor's degree noun [countable] a first university degree

BA *British English*, **B.A.** *American English* noun [countable] a first university degree in a subject such as history, languages, or English literature:

- *a **BA** in history*

BSc *British English*, **B.S.** *American English* noun [countable] a first university degree in a science subject:

- *a **B.S.** in physics*

master's degree noun [countable] a university degree that you can get by studying for one or two years after your first degree

MA *British English*, **M.A.** *American English* noun [countable] a master's degree in a subject such as history, languages, or English literature that you can get after your first degree

MSc *British English*, **M.S.** *American English* noun [countable] a master's degree in a science subject that you can get after your first degree

MPhil noun [countable] *British English* an advanced university degree that you can get after your first

degree, which is based on research

doctorate (also **PhD** *British English*, **Ph.D.** *American English*) **noun** [countable] a university degree of a very high level, which involves doing advanced research:

- a **PhD in economics**

doctoral **adjective**:

- a *doctoral dissertation*

MBA **noun** [countable] a degree in the skills needed to be in charge of a business that you can get after your first degree

PGCE **noun** [countable] *British English* a qualification in teaching that you need in order to work as a teacher in a school in the UK. It is usually a one year course, taken after a first degree

10. Holidays and Tourism

10-1. types of holiday

10-2. tourism

10-3. tourist accommodation

10-4. places where tourists go

10-5. the tourist industry

Topic Activator 10-1. types of holiday

break **noun** [countable] a short holiday:

- *The company offers short **city breaks** to Paris, Rome, and Amsterdam.*
- a **weekend break** in Phuket

package holiday *British English*, **vacation package** *American English* **noun** [countable] a holiday organized by a company at a fixed price that includes the cost of travel, accommodation etc:

- *Airports have been expanding to cope with the numbers of people going on package holidays.*

package tour (also **tour** *American English*) **noun** [countable] a holiday organized by a company at a fixed price, which includes visits to a number of different places, travel to the starting point of the holiday and all travel during it, accommodation etc:

- *Package tours to Southeast Asia are increasingly popular.*

fly-drive holiday **noun** [countable] *British English* a holiday arranged at a fixed price that includes your flight to a place, a car to drive while you are there, and accommodation

tailor-made holiday **noun** [countable] *British English* a holiday where arrangements for travel and accommodation are made specifically for you, so that you can choose exactly what you like

house exchange **noun** [countable] a holiday in which two people or families go and stay in each other's houses

tour *noun* [countable] a journey for pleasure, during which you visit several different towns, areas etc:
• *an escorted tour of the Holy Land*

family holiday *British English*, **vacation** *American English* *noun* [countable] a holiday in which parents and children go somewhere together:
• *It's the perfect spot for a family holiday.*

skiing/walking/cycling etc holiday *British English*, **ski/hiking/bike etc trip** *American English* *noun* [countable] a holiday in which you spend a lot of time skiing, walking, cycling etc:
• *Skiing holidays will be cheaper than ever this year.*

cruise *noun* [countable] a holiday on a large ship, usually visiting different places for a short while:
• *She was taken ill while on a Caribbean cruise.*

safari *noun* [countable] a trip to see or hunt wild animals, especially in Africa:
• *They spent two days **on safari** while they were there.*
• *a **photo safari** (=a trip to take photographs of wild animals)*

backpacking *noun* [uncountable] the activity of travelling for pleasure, usually without very much money, carrying your things in a large bag on your back:
• *The flexibility of backpacking has a lot to recommend it.*

backpacker *noun* [countable]

camping *noun* [uncountable] the activity of taking a holiday in which you stay in a tent
camper *noun* [countable]

x

caravanning *noun* [uncountable] *British English* a holiday in which you take a caravan (=a vehicle you can live in) with you and sleep in it while you are away
caravanner *noun* [countable]

working holiday *British English*, **working vacation/volunteer vacation** *American English* *noun* [countable] a holiday in which you do some work, either your normal type of work or a different kind such as farm work or work to protect nature:
• *Volunteers come from all over the world to the nature reserve on working holidays.*



adventure holiday *British English*, **adventure vacation** *American English* **noun** [countable] a holiday in which you spend all your time outdoors, doing something such as travel in a wild area of a country or cycle across a desert

activity holiday *British English* **noun** [countable] a holiday in which you do one or more activities, usually outdoors, for example canoeing, horse-riding or archery:

- *The Centre provides outdoor activity holidays for children with special needs.*

honeymoon **noun** [countable] a holiday taken by two people who have just got married:

- *They went to Hawaii for their honeymoon.*

honeymooner **noun** [countable]

Topic Activator 10-2. tourism

mass tourism **noun** [uncountable] the taking of holidays by many people, especially in foreign countries:

- *Mass tourism must inevitably destroy much of the existing culture.*

domestic tourism **noun** [uncountable] the taking of holidays by people in their own country

international tourism **noun** [uncountable] the taking of holidays in foreign countries:

- *International tourism is responsible for an increasing number of plane journeys every year.*

cultural tourism **noun** [uncountable] holidays taken in order to visit culturally interesting places or cultural events

ecotourism **noun** [uncountable] holidays to natural areas such as rain forests in which people can visit and learn about the area in a way that will not damage the environment:

- *Mexico's government has been trying to promote ecotourism in the area.*

sustainable tourism **noun** [uncountable] the taking of holidays without causing damage to the environment, for example by not flying to places:

- *Another area where a policy of sustainable tourism is to be welcomed is the Himalayas.*

agritourism (also **farm tourism**) **noun** [uncountable] holidays in which people stay on farms

sports tourism **noun** [uncountable] holidays taken in order to play sports

space tourism **noun** [uncountable] holidays that consists of a journey into space on a spacecraft

health tourism **noun** [uncountable] a) travel to a foreign country in order to receive cheap or free medical treatment b) holidays that involve taking part in sports activities or doing things such as having beauty treatment

e-tourism/armchair tourism/virtual tourism **noun** [uncountable] the activity of finding out what places are like by using the Internet

TopicActivator 10-3. tourist accommodation

hotel **noun** [countable] a building where people pay to stay and have meals when they are travelling

or on holiday:

- *The hotel has 340 rooms, with an Internet connection available in each one.*
- *The hotels of Madeira, in particular the deluxe **five-star hotels**, are among the best in Europe.*

bed and breakfast (also **B&B**) *noun* [countable] a private house or small hotel where you can sleep and have breakfast

guesthouse *noun* [countable] *British English* a private house where people can pay to stay and have meals

inn *noun* [countable] a small hotel or pub, especially an old one in the countryside

motel *noun* [countable] a hotel for people who are travelling by car, where you can park your car outside your room

holiday cottage *British English*, **vacation rental** *American English* *noun* [countable] a house or apartment that you rent for a holiday:

- *Farm buildings could be turned into small offices or holiday lets.*

villa *noun* [countable] a house, especially in France, Italy, or Spain, that you use or rent for a holiday

chalet *noun* [countable] *British English* a house that you rent for a holiday, usually in a mountain area

holiday home *noun* [countable] *British English* a house that someone owns, where they go for holidays:

- *House prices in an area rise if there is a demand for holiday homes.*

timeshare *noun* [countable] a holiday home that you buy with other people so that you can each spend a period of time there every year

youth hostel *noun* [countable] a place where people, especially young people who are travelling, can stay very cheaply for a short time

campsite *British English*, **campground** *American English* *noun* [countable] an area where people can stay in tents

holiday camp *British English* *noun* [countable] a specially built place where families go for their holidays and where activities are organized for them

dude ranch *noun* [countable] a holiday place in the US where you can ride horses and live like a cowboy

full board *noun* [uncountable] an arrangement in which the hotel where you are staying provides all your meals:

- *The price includes full board.*

half board *noun* [uncountable] an arrangement in which the hotel where you are staying provides your breakfast and one other meal

self-catering *adjective* *British English* used to describe a place you stay in on holiday where you can cook your own food:

- *The house has been tastefully converted into self-catering apartments.*

three-star/four-star/five-star etc *adjective* a mark used in a system for showing the quality of a hotel. The range is typically from one to five stars, with a five-star hotel being the best and most

expensive:

- *Madeira must have one of the highest concentrations of five-star hotels anywhere in the world.*

Topic Activator 10-4. places where tourists go



tourist destination/holiday destination *noun* [countable] a place where people like to go on holiday:

- *Historic cities are always popular tourist destinations.*
- *It has a reputation for being one of the most fashionable holiday destinations in the country.*

long-haul destination *noun* [countable] a place for a holiday that is a very long way away

resort *noun* [countable] a place where a lot of people go for holidays:

seaside/beach/ski etc resort: Once a tiny fishing village, this town has blossomed into the country's most popular beach resort.

tourist attraction (also **tourist draw**) *noun* [countable] a place that many tourists visit:

- *The caves are notable tourist attractions.*

tourist trap *noun* [countable] a place that many tourists visit, but where drinks, hotels etc are more expensive - used to show disapproval

Topic Activator 10-5. the tourist industry

tourist trade *noun* [usually singular] business that comes from the activities of tourists:

- *Whenever a country is in conflict with its neighbours, the tourist trade suffers.*

tourist board *noun* [countable] an organization that gives information and produces advertisements about a country or area so that people will visit it:

- *The local tourist board publishes a monthly calendar of events.*

tourist information centre (also **tourist office**) *noun* [countable] an office that gives information to tourists in an area:

- *Walking maps are available from the local tourist office.*

travel agency noun [countable] a company that arranges hotel rooms, plane tickets etc for people who want to travel

travel agent noun [countable] someone who owns or works in a travel agency:

- *The documents will be sent to you or your travel agent about two weeks before you travel.*

tour operator (also **holiday company**) noun [countable] a company that arranges and sells holidays:

- *Make sure you choose a registered tour operator.*

high season (also **peak season**) noun [singular, uncountable] the time of year when many people are taking holidays:

- *In high season boats and surfboards can be hired in the village.*

the off season noun [singular] (also **low season** *British English* noun [singular, uncountable]) the time of year when not many people are taking holidays:

- *While late spring and summer are the most popular times to visit the area, there are those who prefer to come here in the off season.*

11. Jobs and Work

11-1. types of work

11-2. people who work

11-3. positive aspects of work

11-4. negative aspects of work

11-5. time when you are working

Topic Activator 11-1. types of work



manual work/work with your hands if you **do manual work**, or if you **work with your hands**, you work using your hands or your physical strength rather than your mind:

- *He was the first one in his family to get an office job rather than doing manual work.*
- *people who work with their hands in the construction industry*

manual worker *noun* [countable]:

- *Twice as many manual workers are now in the private sector as in the public sector.*

office work (also **an office job**) *noun* if you **do office work** or **have an office job**, you work in an office:

- *After working on a farm, he found office work very dull.*
- *Office jobs changed hugely when computers became a standard tool.*

office worker *noun* [countable]:

- *Office workers struggled to get home when the subway system stopped working.*

clerical work *noun* [uncountable] work such as keeping records or accounts:

- *Banking and other types of clerical work have mostly been computerized.*

clerical worker *noun* [countable]:

- *By 1970, 75% of clerical workers in the USA were women.*

work with people if you **work with people**, your job involves a lot of contact with people and not just machines:

- *To produce results, most of us depend on others and this requires knowing how to work with people.*

work in a team if you **work in a team**, you work together with other people in a group rather than alone:

- *The nature of the job requires working in a team.*

work outdoors if you **work outdoors**, you work outside rather than inside, for example as a gardener or a road builder:

- *People who work outdoors are at greater risk from skin cancer because they spend so much time in the sun.*

TopicActivator 11-2. people who work

employee *noun* [countable] someone who is paid to work for someone else:

- *a government employee*
- +of: an employee of the airline
- *Social events were arranged to try and improve **employee relations**.*

worker *noun* [countable] someone who does a job, especially low-ranking job:

- *a conflict between workers and management*
- *workers in the manufacturing industry*
- *engineering workers*

co-worker *noun* [countable] someone who works with you and has a similar position:

- *The manual explains what to do if a co-worker is injured and in need of medical attention.*

home worker *noun* [countable] someone who does their job in their home:

- *Many home workers are working in appalling conditions, often for less than fifty pence an hour.*

colleague *noun* [countable] someone you work with, used especially by professional people:

- *a **business colleague***
- *They're working on a research project with colleagues from two other universities.*

part-time *adjective* [only before noun] someone who has a **part-time job** works for only part of each day or week:

- *I have a part-time job working in a bar.*
 - *opportunities for people who want to work **on a part-time basis***
- part-time** adverb:
- *He **works part-time**.*

full-time adjective [only before noun] for all the hours of a week during which it is usual for people to work, study etc:

- *a **full-time job***
- *Only **full-time employees** get health coverage.*

full-time adverb:

- *52 per cent of Canadian women **working full-time** got no help with housework.*

freelance adjective working independently for different companies rather than being employed by one particular company:

- *a **freelance journalist***

freelance adverb:

- *I **work freelance** from home.*

freelance verb [intransitive]:

- *She **freelances** for different companies.*

freelancer noun [countable]:

- *He is a **freelancer**, not a staff writer.*

self-employed adjective working for yourself and not employed by a company:

- *a **self-employed builder***

the self-employed (=people who are self-employed, considered together as a single group) / *Tax law is different for the self-employed.*

skilled adjective someone who is skilled has the training and experience that is needed to do something well:

- *There is a shortage of **skilled workers** in the area.*

skilled labour *British English*, **skilled labor** *American English*: an increasing demand for skilled labour

semi-skilled adjective needing or having some skills or training:

- *Many jobs presently performed by unskilled and **semi-skilled workers** will be automated out of existence.*

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unskilled adjective an **unskilled worker** has not been trained for a particular type of job:

- *Technology is taking away jobs from **unskilled workers**.*

casual adjective employed as a temporary worker or working only for a short period of time:

- *Small commercial farmers depend on **casual labour** when harvest time comes.*

temporary worker (also **temp**) noun [countable] someone who is employed to work for a short period of time, especially in an office:

- *Small commercial farmers depend on **casual labour** when harvest time comes.*

trainee noun [countable] someone who is being trained for a job:

- *a **management trainee** (=someone learning how to be a manager)*
- *graduate **trainees** (=a graduate who is being trained)*

trainee adjective:

- *a **trainee journalist***



white-collar adjective [only before noun] **white-collar workers** have jobs in offices, banks etc rather than jobs working in factories, building things etc:

- *In the past, most **white-collar workers** expected a long-term stable employment pattern.*
- *a **white-collar job***

blue-collar adjective [only before noun] **blue-collar workers** do manual work, rather than working in offices:

- *Women now account for nearly 30 percent of **blue-collar workers**.*

workforce noun [singular] all the people who work in a particular industry or company, or are available to work in a particular country or area:

- *Firms operating in high technology sectors rely upon a **highly skilled workforce**.*

staff noun [countable] [also + plural verb British English] the people who work for an organization: have a staff of 50/100 etc: The school has a staff of 100.

- *the hospital's **medical staff***
- *a **staff meeting***

teleworker noun [countable] someone who works from home, and communicates with their employer and co-workers using the Internet, email, telephone, and by fax:

- *Teleworkers can feel a little isolated sometimes.*

teleworking noun [uncountable]:

- *the environmental benefits of teleworking*

telecommuter noun [countable] someone who works at home using a computer connected to a company's main office:

- *Telecommuters may find themselves working longer hours than their co-workers in the office.*

telecommuting noun [uncountable]:

- *Employers are finding out that telecommuting increases productivity.*

11-3. positive aspects of work

job satisfaction noun [uncountable] the enjoyment you get from doing your job:

- *High performing organizations know that job satisfaction helps assure their continued success.*

job security noun [uncountable] how permanent your job is likely to be:

- *Non-manual workers tend to enjoy more job security and work shorter hours than their manual counterparts.*

promotion noun [uncountable and countable] a move to a more important job or position in a company or organization:

- *I **got a promotion** last year.*
- *a job with good prospects for promotion*

bonus noun [countable] money added to someone's wages, especially as a reward for good work:

- Every worker in this company receives an **annual bonus**.

pay rise *British English*, **pay raise** *American English* **noun** [countable] an increase in the amount of money you are paid for doing your job:

- *an average pay rise of 8.5 percent*
- *a 5% pay raise*

flexitime (also **flextime** *American English*) **noun** [uncountable] a system in which people work a particular number of hours each week or month, but can change the times at which they start and finish each day:

- *Flexitime gives employees choice about their actual working hours, usually outside certain agreed core times.*

job sharing **noun** [uncountable] an arrangement by which two people both work part-time doing the same job:

- *The company operates a **job-sharing scheme**.*

jobshare **noun** [countable]:

- *The company actively encourages jobshares.*

jobshare **verb** [intransitive]:

- *We have been jobsharing for two years now.*

fringe benefit **noun** [countable usually plural] an additional service or advantage given with a job besides wages:

- *taxable fringe benefits*
- *A company car is classed as a fringe benefit.*

perk **noun** [countable usually plural] something that you get legally from your work in addition to your wages, such as goods, meals, or a car:

- *One of the **perks of the job** is the company car.*

paid holiday *British English*, **paid vacation** *American English* **noun** [countable usually plural] a period of time when you are on holiday, but your employer continues to pay you:

- *Most companies give their employees 25 days paid holiday a year.*

pension contributions (also **retirement contributions** *American English*) **noun** [plural] money that you give or that an employer gives to pay for the pension that you will get when you are retired:

- *Pension contributions go into a pension fund which is quite separate from your employer's company.*

sick pay **noun** [uncountable] money paid by an employer to a worker who is too ill to work:

- *You will be entitled to sick pay in respect of any absence from work through sickness.*

Topic Activator 11-4. negative aspects of work

work-related stress **noun** [uncountable] continuous feelings or worry about your work, that prevent you from relaxing:

- *Work-related stress is the main health and safety concern in four out of five UK schools.*

office politics **noun** [uncountable] the activities of people who are concerned with gaining personal advantage in a workplace:

- *The leaflet offers advice on coping with office politics.*

discrimination in the workplace **noun** [uncountable] unfair treatment of someone at the place where they work, for example because of their race, age, or sex:

- *legislation to protect older workers from discrimination in the workplace*

RSI (also **repetitive strain injury**) *noun* [uncountable] pains in your hands, arms etc caused by doing the same movements many times, especially by using a computer keyboard or mouse:

- *Office workers can suffer from work-related ill-health such as RSI.*

understaffing *noun* [uncountable] not having enough workers to do all the work, or fewer workers than usual:

- *the adverse effects of understaffing*

understaffed *adjective*:

- *an understaffed police department*

unsocial hours *noun* [plural] *British English* If you **work unsocial hours**, you work during the night or very early in the morning when most people do not have to work:

- *They work unsocial hours for low wages.*

Topic Activator 11-5. time when you are working

shift *noun* [countable] if workers in a factory, hospital etc **work shifts**, they work for a particular period of time during the day or night, and are then replaced by others, so that there are always people working:

do/work a (10/12/24 etc hour) shift: I normally work an eight-hour shift.

split shift *noun* [countable] a period of work that is divided into two or more parts on the same day:

- *The catering assistants **work split shifts**, 7 to 10 and 4 to 6, to cover breakfasts and evening meals.*

night shift *noun* [countable] a period of time at night when people regularly work, especially in a factory:

- *Every other week he has to **work the night shift**.*

nine-to-five *adjective* [only before noun] between nine o'clock and five o'clock, the normal working hours of an office worker:

- *a **nine-to-five job***

nine to five *adverb*:

- *workers who have to be in the office **nine to five** every day*

be on duty to be working at a particular time, especially when you are doing a job which people take turns to do, so that someone is always doing it:

- *I have to be on duty early in the morning.*

be on call if someone such as a doctor is on call, he or she is officially not working, but is ready to go to work if necessary:

- *The hotel has a doctor on call throughout the night.*

working day *British English*, **workday** *American English* *noun* [countable] a day of the week when most people work. In Britain and the US, **working days** are usually Monday to Friday:

- *If a job requires contacting people elsewhere in the world, a time shift from the traditional 9am-to-5pm working day is often needed.*

working week *British English*, **workweek** *American English* *noun* [countable] the time that people spend doing their job during a week:

- *The new law sets a 48-hour limit on the working week.*

overtime noun [uncountable] time that you spend working in your job in addition to your normal working hours:

do/work overtime: Nurses often have to do a lot of overtime.

12. Language

12-1. types of language

12-2. writing systems and symbols

12-3. the sounds of language

12-4. words used by particular groups

12-5. the study of language

TopicActivator 12-1. types of language

language variety *noun* [countable] a form of a language that is spoken in a particular country or by a particular group of people:

- *situations where speakers of different languages or language varieties come into contact*

creole *noun* [uncountable and countable] a language that is a combination of a European language with one or more other languages:

- *Dominica is one of the Eastern Caribbean islands where a French Creole is spoken by the older generation.*

pidgin *noun* [uncountable and countable] a language that is a mixture of two other languages, which can be used by people who do not speak each other's languages well:

- *There have been pidgins based on English, French, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic, and Swahili, among others.*

dialect *noun* [uncountable and countable] a form of a language which is spoken only in one area, with words or grammar that are slightly different from other forms of the same language:

- *differences in grammar or vocabulary between the **local dialect** of English and Standard English*
- *the loss of **regional dialects***

patois *noun* [uncountable and countable] a spoken form of a language used by the people of a small area and different from the national or standard language:

- *In this village, most of the Indians conversed in patois.*

vernacular *noun* [countable usually singular] a language or form of a language that ordinary people use, especially one that is not the official language:

- *Hymns were sung **in the vernacular** (=not in Latin).*
- *The twelfth century document was in the vernacular, though scholars had expected it to be in Latin.*

tone language *noun* [countable] a language such as Chinese in which the way a sound goes up or down affects the meaning of the word

sign language *noun* [uncountable and countable] a language consisting of hand movements instead of spoken words, used by people who are deaf or who cannot hear well:

- *Some deaf children are very proficient at sign language.*

artificial language *noun* [countable] a language that has been invented, for example for use with computers:

- *It had been thought that only an artificial language could deliver the necessary precision.*

natural language *noun* [uncountable and countable] a language that has developed naturally, and is used by people to speak and write:

- *grammatical principles that apply to all natural languages*

language family *noun* [countable] a group of related languages:

- *Most of the languages of Europe are members of the Indo-European language family.*

Romance language *noun* [countable] a language that comes from Latin, for example French or Spanish:

- *This north-eastern region possessed a Romance language quite different from Spanish.*

Slavonic language *noun* [countable] a language such as Russian, Bulgarian, or Polish

Germanic language *noun* [countable] a language such as German, English, Dutch, or the Scandinavian languages

Semitic language noun [countable] a language such as Arabic or Hebrew

Indo-European language noun [countable] a member of the group of languages that includes English, French, Hindi, Russian, and most of the other languages of Europe and N India:

- *Half the world's population speak Indo-European languages.*

TopicActivator 12-2. writing systems and symbols

alphabet noun [countable] a set of letters used in writing, which are traditionally arranged in a particular order:

- *Pupils of this age should have some knowledge of the names and order of the **letters of the alphabet**.*

the Roman alphabet (=the alphabet used for English and many other European languages)

the Cyrillic alphabet (=the alphabet used for Russian, Bulgarian, and some other Slavonic languages)

alphabetic adjective:

- *an alphabetic system of writing*

symbol noun [countable] a letter, number, or sign that represents a sound or word:

- *The symbol © stands for the word "copyright".*

symbolic adjective



hieroglyphic (also **hieroglyph**) noun [countable] a picture that represents a word, especially in the Ancient Egyptian system of writing:

- *Thomas Young was able to decipher part of the hieroglyphics.*

hieroglyphic adjective:

- *hieroglyphic inscriptions*



ideogram (also **ideograph**) noun [countable] a written sign, for example in Chinese, that represents an idea or thing rather than the sound of a word:

- *Some concepts were so alien that they required new ideographs.*

ideographic adjective

kanji noun [plural] a Japanese writing system based on Chinese ideograms:

- *Since Japanese kanji have little relationship to spoken sounds, every kanji character must be memorized individually.*

kana *noun* [plural] a Japanese writing system in which symbols represent syllables

katakana *noun* [plural] a Japanese writing system in which symbols represent syllables, used mainly for writing foreign words

hiragana *noun* [plural] a Japanese writing system in which symbols represent syllables, used in newspapers and literature

braille *noun* [uncountable] a form of printing for blind people, with raised parts that they can read by touching the paper with their fingers:

- *Computers can be used to translate books into braille.*

diacritic *noun* [countable] a mark placed over, under, or through a letter in some languages, to show that the letter should be pronounced differently from the same letter without a mark

accent *noun* [countable] a mark placed above or below particular letters in some languages to show how to pronounce the letter

acute accent (=an upwards sloping mark over a letter, as in 'é')

grave accent (=a downwards sloping mark over a letter, as in 'è')

circumflex *noun* [countable] a mark placed above a letter in a French word to show its pronunciation, as in 'ô'

cedilla *noun* [countable] a mark placed under the letter 'c' in French and some other languages to show that it is an 's' sound instead of a 'k' sound, as in 'ç'

x

umlaut *noun* [countable] a mark (¨) placed over a German vowel to show how it is pronounced

tilde *noun* [countable] a mark (˜) placed over the letter 'n' in Spanish to show that it is pronounced /nj/

Topic Activator 12-3. the sounds of language

pronunciation *noun* [uncountable and countable] the way in which a particular word is or should be pronounced:

- *English pronunciation is very difficult for Japanese learners.*

accent *noun* [countable] the way someone pronounces the words of a language, which shows which country or which part of a country they come from:

- *a woman with a **foreign accent***

American/English/German/southern etc accent: He spoke with a **strong** American **accent**.

stress *noun* [uncountable and countable] the degree of force or loudness with which a part of a word is pronounced, which makes it sound stronger than other parts:

- *In the word 'Japan' the primary stress is on the last syllable.*

intonation *noun* [uncountable and countable] the way in which the level of your voice changes in order to add meaning to what you are saying, for example by going up at the end of a question:

- *This chapter looks at the most common **intonation patterns** in English.*

pitch noun [singular, uncountable] how high or low a spoken sound is:

- *There are a wide range of variations in pitch available to express nuances and degrees of emphasis.*

tone noun [uncountable and countable] how high or low your voice is when you say a word or part of a word:

rising/falling tone: It is by no means true that a rising tone is always used for questions in English.

prosody noun [uncountable] the patterns of sound and rhythm in poetry and spoken language, or the rules for arranging these patterns:

- *The translator is not obliged to reproduce the prosody of the original.*

Topic Activator 12-4. words used by particular groups

slang noun [uncountable] very informal, sometimes offensive, language that is used especially by people who belong to a particular group, such as young people or criminals:

- *Speakers show enormous creativity in their use of slang.*

slang word/expression/term: 'Shepherd' was a slang term for a spy.

language noun [uncountable] the words and expressions used by a particular group of people, for example those who do a particular job:

- *It felt uncomfortable talking about family issues in the **language of** economists and accountants.*

legal/medical etc language: A will has to be written in the correct legal language.

jargon noun [uncountable] words and expressions used by a particular group of people, for example those who do a particular job, which are difficult for other people to understand - often used to show disapproval:

technical/scientific/legal/medical etc jargon: As far as possible, the authors have tried to avoid using technical jargon.

terminology noun [uncountable] the technical words or expressions that are used when talking about a particular subject or doing a particular job:

- *Doctors should avoid using **medical terminology** when talking to patients.*

vocabulary noun [uncountable and countable] the words that are typically used when talking about a particular subject:

- *It was at this time that a new word entered the political vocabulary - ideology.*
- *She has a large **active vocabulary**. (=uses a lot of different words in her speaking and writing) / I would never say "unmitigated", though it's in my **passive vocabulary**. (=words that I recognize and understand, but do not usually speak or write)*

-speak/-ese suffix the special language or difficult words that are used in a particular business or activity:

- *adspeak* (=language used in advertising) / *legalese* (=legal language, used by lawyers)

idiolect noun [uncountable and countable] the words used by a particular person, and the way they use them:

- *Every speaker of a language has a distinct idiolect.*

TopicActivator 12-5. the study of language

linguistics noun [uncountable] the study of language in general and of particular languages, their structure, grammar, and history:

- *He spoke at length on the relationship between linguistics and the study of literature.*

linguistic adjective:

- *The test may be based on out-of-date linguistic theories.*

linguist noun [countable]:

- *Some linguists are becoming quite bold in the grouping of languages.*

phonetics noun [uncountable] the study of speech sounds, including how they are produced

phonetic adjective

phonetician noun [countable]

phonology noun [uncountable] the study of the system of speech sounds in a language

phonological adjective

phonologist noun [countable]

grammar noun [uncountable] the study of the rules by which words change their forms and are combined into sentences or phrases:

- *Gender is also a technical term in grammar, which may cause confusion.*

grammatical adjective:

- *The grammatical structure of a language does, of course, change, but this does not happen overnight.*

grammarian noun [countable]

morphology noun [uncountable] the study of the morphemes (=smallest units of meaning) of a language and of the way in which they are joined together to make words

morphological adjective

syntax noun [uncountable] the study of the way words are combined to form sentences or phrases

syntactic adjective

semantics noun [uncountable] the study of the meaning of words and phrases

semantic adjective

etymology noun [uncountable] the study of the origins, history, and changing meanings of words

etymological adjective

etymologist noun [countable]

psycholinguistics noun [uncountable] the study of psychological matters relating to the use, learning, and understanding of language

psycholinguistic adjective

sociolinguistics noun [uncountable] the study of how social and cultural matters affect people's use of language

sociolinguistic adjective

orthography noun [uncountable] the study of spelling

orthographic adjective

lexicography noun [uncountable] the skill, practice, or profession of writing dictionaries

lexicographical adjective

lexicographer noun [countable]

13. Law and the Legal system

13-1. areas of law

13-2. lawyers

- 13-3. the legal process
13-4. people involved in a court case

Topic Activator 13-1. areas of law

statute law (also **statutory law**) *noun* [uncountable] the whole group of written laws that are made by a parliament, council etc:

- *Statute law predominates over common law wherever there is conflict.*

common law *noun* [uncountable] the system of laws that has developed from customs and the decisions of judges rather than from laws made by a parliament:

- *Even if the trademark is unregistered, it may still be protected by common law.*

international law *noun* [uncountable] laws which govern the ways in which different countries deal with each other:

- *The invasion was a violation of international law.*

criminal law *noun* [uncountable] laws relating to crimes and their punishments:

- *The purpose of the civil law is to compensate; it is the function of the criminal law to punish.*

civil law (also **private law**) *noun* [uncountable] laws relating to the affairs of private citizens rather than crime:

- *Such disputes are dealt with by the civil law and in the civil courts.*

administrative law (also **public law**) *noun* [uncountable] laws relating to the activities of government organizations or to relations between the state and its citizens:

- *public law on taxation and social security*

constitutional law *noun* [uncountable] laws relating to or based on the constitution of a country:

- *The senator based his arguments on constitutional law.*

commercial law *noun* [uncountable] laws relating to business and buying and selling

corporate law *noun* [uncountable] laws relating to the activities of big companies or groups of companies acting together as a single organization

labour law/laws *British English, labor law/laws* *American English* *noun* [U or plural] laws relating to the people who work for a company or in a country

family law *noun* [uncountable] laws relating to the rights and duties of family members towards each other:

- *Family law gives priority to the welfare of the child.*

tort *noun* [uncountable] laws relating to actions that are wrong but not criminal, and that can be dealt with in a civil court of law:

- *The judge ruled that as there was no injury, there was no tort of negligence.*

jurisprudence *noun* [uncountable] the science or study of law:

- *a diploma in medical jurisprudence*

Topic Activator 13-2. lawyers

lawyer *noun* [countable] someone whose job is to advise people about laws, write formal

agreements, or represent people in court:

- *Some are able to escape conviction through employing good lawyers.*

attorney noun [countable] *American English* a lawyer:

- *He then conferred with three Justice Department civil rights attorneys.*

solicitor noun [countable] a type of lawyer in Britain who gives legal advice, prepares the necessary documents when property is bought or sold, and defends people, especially in the lower courts of law:

- *A solicitor can advise on how you should act in this situation.*

barrister noun [countable] a lawyer in Britain who can argue cases in the higher law courts

QC (also **Queen's Counsel**) noun [countable] a barrister of high rank

advocate noun [countable] a lawyer who represents someone in a court of law, especially in Scotland

notary noun [countable] someone, especially a lawyer, who has the legal power to make a signed statement or document official

counsel noun [uncountable and countable] a lawyer who represents you in court:

- *Counsel for the defence then addressed the jury.*

paralegal noun [countable] *especially American English* someone whose job is to help lawyers do their work, but who is not a qualified lawyer:

- *Paralegals handle matters such as the drawing up of wills.*

the bar noun [singular] in Britain, the group of people who are barristers; in the US, the group of people who are lawyers:

- *She studied law and was called to the Bar (=became a barrister) in 1974.*
- *Between 1970 and 1975, admissions to the bar increased a staggering 91 percent.*

TopicActivator 13-3. the legal process

lawsuit (also **civil action**) noun [countable] a problem or complaint that a person or organization brings to a court of law to be settled:

- *Any person who wishes to **file** a major **lawsuit** in state or federal court should have a lawyer.*
- *Individuals may also **bring** a **civil action** against an employer.*

class action noun [countable] a lawsuit arranged by a group of people for themselves and other people with the same problem:

- *In 1998, 127 women attempted to **bring** a **class action** against sixty hospitals for overdosing them with radiation.*

litigation noun [uncountable] the process of taking claims to a court of law:

- *The costs involved in litigation are very high.*

case noun [countable] a question or problem that will be dealt with by a court of law:

- *The case will come to court in June.*

custody *noun* [uncountable] the situation of someone who is being kept in prison until they go to court, because the police think they have committed a crime:

- *The suspects were **taken into custody** and questioned by the police.*
- *The statistics presented here refer to all persons who **were in custody** in adult prisons on 30 June of each year.*

hearing *noun* [countable] a meeting of a court or special committee to find out the facts about a case:

- *Both men attended the court hearing to defend themselves against the claims.*

trial *noun* [uncountable and countable] a legal process in which a judge and often a jury in a court of law examine information to decide whether someone is guilty of a crime:

- *It is essential that he should have a **fair trial**.*
- *She should never have been **put on trial**.*

bail *noun* [uncountable] money left with a court of law to make sure that someone who has been accused of a crime will come to the court when their trial starts:

- *He was **granted bail** (=allowed to go free after leaving money with the court) on condition that he kept away from witnesses.*
- *He was arrested and then **released on bail** by magistrates.*

allege *verb* [transitive often passive] to say that something is true or that someone has done something wrong, although it has not been proved:

allege that: The prosecution alleged that he had murdered his wife so that he could live with his mistress.

allegation *noun* [countable]:

- *Morris **denied** both **allegations**.*

charge *verb* [transitive] to state officially that someone may be guilty of a crime:

charge somebody with something: He was charged with causing death by dangerous driving.

charge *noun* [countable]:

- *He was arrested on a **charge** of treason.*

writ *noun* [countable] a document from a court that orders someone to do or not to do something:

- *He **issued a writ** against Perkins for defamation.*

court order *noun* [countable] an order or decision made by a law court:

- *The site's owners have **sought a court order** to evict the travellers from the site.*

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injunction *noun* [countable] an order given by a court which tells someone not to do something:

- *Wilson asked for a High Court **injunction** to prevent publication of his tax affairs.*

summons *noun* [countable] an official order to appear in a court of law:

- *The district judge must also prepare and **issue a summons**.*

summons *verb* [transitive]:

- *He had been **summonsed** to appear in court in Grenoble on Sept. 26.*

arraign *verb* [transitive] to make someone come to court to answer a charge against them:

- *He was **arraigned** on three different charges.*

arraignment *noun* [uncountable and countable]:

- *He had to be in court on Monday for his **arraignment** on felony charges.*

adjourn *verb* [intransitive and transitive] if a law court adjourns, or if the person in charge adjourns

it, it stops for a short time:

- *The court adjourned for lunch.*

adjournment noun [uncountable and countable]

evidence noun [uncountable] information that is given in a court of law in order to prove that someone is guilty or not guilty:

- *Cartwright **gave evidence** at Lee's trial.*



testimony noun [uncountable and countable] a formal statement made by a witness in a court of law:

- *He was visibly nervous before giving his testimony.*

testify verb [intransitive and transitive] to make a formal statement in a court of law:

testify that: The prosecutor called a woman who testified that Leyland had phoned her on the night of the shooting.

contempt of court noun [uncountable] disobedience or disrespect towards a court of law:

- *If the debtor refuses to attend, he is liable to be sent to prison for contempt of court.*

perjury noun [uncountable] the crime of telling a lie after promising to tell the truth in a court of law, or a lie told in this way:

- *He claimed two key witnesses at his trial had **committed perjury** (=lied).*

cross-examine verb [transitive] to ask someone questions about something that they have just said, to see if they are telling the truth, especially in a court of law:

- *Smith's counsel began to cross-examine the prosecution witness.*

cross-examination noun [uncountable and countable]:

- *Under cross-examination, he admitted being a drug user.*

X

prove beyond reasonable doubt if something is proved beyond reasonable doubt, it is shown to be almost certainly true

the burden of proof noun [singular] the duty to prove that something is true:

- *The plaintiff bears the burden of proof; he has to show that the defendant was negligent.*

summing-up noun [countable] a statement giving the main facts and arguments relating to a case, which the judge makes at the end of a trial

verdict noun [countable] an official decision made in a court of law, especially about whether someone is guilty of a crime or how a death happened:

- *The jury took twenty minutes to **return a verdict** of guilty.*
- *The judge formally directed the jury to return a not guilty verdict.*

acquit *verb* [transitive often passive] to give a decision in a court of law that someone is not guilty of a crime:

- *He was acquitted on one charge of assault.*

acquittal *noun* [uncountable and countable]:

- *The trial ended on May 24 with the acquittal of both defendants.*

convict *verb* [transitive often passive] to give a decision in a court of law that someone is guilty of a crime:

- *He was convicted of two murders in 1994.*

conviction *noun* [uncountable and countable]:

- *He lost an appeal against his conviction for murder.*

sentence *verb* [transitive] if a judge sentences someone who is guilty of a crime, they give them a punishment:

sentence somebody to something: He was sentenced to 15 years in prison.

sentence *noun* [countable] a punishment that is given by a judge:

- *The offence carries a maximum sentence of 10 years' imprisonment.*

appeal *verb* [intransitive and transitive] to make a formal request to a court or someone in authority asking for a decision to be changed:

- *Their lawyers are now preparing to **appeal against** the sentence.*

appeal *noun* [uncountable and countable]:

- *His five-year sentence was reduced **on appeal**.*

compensation *noun* [uncountable] money paid to someone because they have suffered injury or loss, or because something they own has been damaged:

- *a claim for compensation*

damages *noun* [plural] money that a court orders someone to pay to someone else as a punishment for harming them or their property:

- *She was awarded \$20,000 in damages.*

Topic Activator 13-4. people involved in a court case



judge *noun* [countable] the official in control of a court:

- *The judge ruled that there was no case to answer. (=that the prosecution did not have enough evidence)*

magistrate *noun* [countable] someone, not usually a lawyer, who works as a judge in a local court of law, dealing with less serious crimes, especially in Britain

jury *noun* [countable] a group of usually 12 ordinary people who listen to the details of a case in court and decide whether someone is guilty or not:

- *The jury found them not guilty (=officially said they were not guilty).*

juror noun [countable] a member of a jury

plaintiff noun [countable] someone who brings a legal action against another person in a court of law:

- *At the time of the accident, the plaintiff was not wearing a seat belt.*

defendant noun [countable] the person in a court of law who has been accused of doing something illegal:

- *The defendant must be given notice of the plaintiff's intention to amend his statement of claim.*

the accused noun [singular or plural] the person or group of people who have been officially accused of a crime or offence in a court of law:

- *The accused took money from his employers, intending to repay it.*

witness noun [countable] someone who appears in a court of law to say what they know about a crime or other event:

- *McFarlane appeared as a witness for the prosecution.*

the prosecution noun [singular] the lawyers who try to prove in a court of law that someone is guilty of a crime:

- *The prosecution claimed that she had stolen over \$200,000.*

the defence *British English*, **the defense** *American English* noun [singular] the lawyers who try to prove in a court of law that someone is not guilty of a crime:

- *The defence argued that the case was one of mistaken identity.*

prosecutor/prosecuting lawyer *British English*/**prosecuting attorney** *American English* noun [countable] a lawyer who is trying to prove in a court of law that someone is guilty of a crime

defence lawyer *British English*, **defense lawyer/defense attorney** *American English* noun [countable] a lawyer who is trying to prove in a court of law that someone is not guilty of a crime

14. Media

14-1. the media

14-2. journalism

14-3. newspapers and magazines

14-4. radio and television

Topic Activator 14-1. the media

the media *noun* [uncountable] all the organizations, such as television, radio, and newspapers, that provide news and information for the public, or the people who do this work:

- *The event attracted interest from the **national media**.*

the press *noun* [uncountable] newspapers and news magazines, or the people who work for them:

- *The case was widely reported **in the press**.*

Topic Activator 14-2. journalism

journalism *noun* [uncountable] the job or activity of writing news reports for newspapers, magazines, television, or radio:

- *Fletcher worked in all areas of newspaper and broadcast journalism.*

investigative journalism *noun* [uncountable] journalism that examines a serious event or situation in great detail in order to find out the truth about it:

- *Reporting on the Watergate scandal gave birth to the modern era of investigative journalism.*

chequebook journalism *noun* [uncountable] *British English* when newspapers get material for articles by paying people a lot of money for information about crimes or the private lives of famous people - used to show disapproval:

- *Britain's common practice of chequebook journalism is widely disparaged in the US media.*

gonzo journalism *noun* [uncountable] *American English informal* a style of journalism in which the journalist becomes a central part of the story, and in which truth is less important than giving an impression of a particular mood or atmosphere:

- *Hunter S. Thompson's gonzo journalism reflected all the insecurity felt by America during the Cold War.*

journalist *noun* [countable] someone who writes news reports for newspapers, magazines, television, or radio:

- *Research tells us that audiences and readers have a pretty low opinion of journalists.*

correspondent *noun* [countable] someone who is employed by a newspaper or a television station etc to report news from a particular area or on a particular subject:

- *Foreign correspondents are now expected to cover larger areas of the globe, and in the process they lose their specialist expertise.*

columnist *noun* [countable] someone who writes articles, especially about a particular subject, that appear regularly in a newspaper or magazine:

- *Some **newspaper columnists** attempt to build a reputation by being critical and tough.*



reporter *noun* [countable] someone whose job is to write about news events for a newspaper, or to tell people about them on television or on the radio:

- We depend on **news reporters** to be the watchdogs of our government and large corporations.
- He started his career as a **cub reporter** (=someone who is learning to be a reporter) on the *Yorkshire Post*.

editor *noun* [countable] the person who is in charge of a newspaper or magazine, or part of a newspaper or magazine, and who decides what should be included in it:

- Editors have a responsibility to present many different views in their papers and not be biased toward single ideas.
- the **Business Editor** of the *New York Times*

Topic Activator 14-3. newspapers and magazines

circulation (also **readership**) *noun* [countable usually singular] the average number of copies of a newspaper or magazine that are sold each day, week, month etc:

- 40,000 is a small circulation for a national newspaper.
- As well as measuring the readership of newspapers and magazines, the survey also collects data on other media consumption, including television viewing and radio listening.

edition *noun* [countable] the copies of a newspaper or magazine that are published at the same time:

- The story appeared in the Sunday edition of the newspaper.

tabloid (also **tabloid newspaper**) *noun* [countable] a newspaper that has small pages, a lot of photographs, and stories mainly about sex, famous people etc rather than serious news:

- Tabloids tend to emphasize sensational stories.

broadsheet *noun* [countable] a newspaper printed on large sheets of paper, especially a serious newspaper:

- The broadsheets carry about 70% more business news than the tabloids.

compact *noun* [countable] *British English* a serious newspaper printed on small sheets of paper like a tabloid:

- Compacts such as *The Independent* are designed to be easier for commuters to read on the bus or train.

colour supplement *British English*, **Sunday supplement** *American English* *noun* [countable] a magazine printed in colour and given free with a newspaper, especially on Saturdays or Sundays in Britain, and on Sundays in the US:

- Colour supplements spread beyond the quality nationals across all newspapers, following very different editorial approaches.

article *noun* [countable] a piece of writing about a particular subject in a newspaper or magazine:

- *an article in a scientific journal*

editorial (also **leader**) *noun* [countable] a piece of writing in a newspaper that gives the editor's opinion about something, rather than reporting facts:

- *an editorial in The Times*
- *The leader in The Daily Telegraph criticized the Prime Minister.*

feature *noun* [countable] a piece of writing about a subject in a newspaper or a magazine, or a special report on television or on the radio:

- *a magazine full of interesting articles and features*

column *noun* [countable] an article on a particular subject or by a particular writer that appears regularly in a newspaper or magazine:

- *She **writes** a sports **column** for the Dallas Evening News.*

review *noun* [countable] an article in a newspaper or magazine that gives an opinion about a new book, play, film etc:

- *All the papers published reviews of his latest film.*

review *verb* [transitive] to write a short article describing and judging a new book, play, film etc:

- *She reviewed the album in a national paper.*

scoop *noun* [countable] an important or exciting news story that is printed in only one newspaper or shown on only one television station before any of the others know about it:

- *In their rush to publish the scoop, they overlooked a number of historical inaccuracies in the report.*

TopicActivator 14-4. radio and television



broadcast *verb* [intransitive and transitive] to send out radio or television programmes:

- *It was in 1954 that BBC TV broadcast its first national news summary, introduced by Mr Richard Baker.*

broadcast *noun* [countable]:

- *a **news broadcast***

televis *verb* [transitive] to broadcast something on television:

- *a plan to televise court cases*

transmit *verb* [intransitive, transitive usually + adverb/preposition] to send out electronic signals, messages etc using radio, television, or other similar equipment:

- *The first commercial radio station started transmitting in 1920.*

frequency *noun* [uncountable and countable] *technical* the number of radio waves, sound waves etc that pass any point per second. Each radio station or television channel has its own frequency so that

people can always find it on their radio or TV:

- *Several frequencies were re-allocated to community radio stations.*

channel *noun* [countable] a television station and all the programmes that it broadcasts:

- *A lot of people **switch channels** during the commercials.*

radio station *noun* [countable] an organization which makes radio broadcasts, or the building where this is done:

- *KBNO is among more than 600 radio stations across the country that now broadcast in Spanish.*

national radio *noun* [uncountable] a radio service owned or controlled by the central government of a country:

- *a daily national radio programme*

local radio *noun* [uncountable] a radio service that broadcasts programmes for a particular area of the country:

- *This page provides details of the local radio stations in Essex.*

programme *British English*, **program** *American English* *noun* [countable] something that you watch on television or listen to on the radio:

- *The Broadcasting Standards Commission compiles data on complaints about **television programmes**.*

show *noun* [countable] a general word for a programme on TV or radio, especially one that is intended to entertain rather than educate:

- *Her new show combines theatre, comedy, and magic acts.*

commercial (also **advertisement** or **advert** *British English*) *noun* [countable] a short film or message encouraging people to buy a particular product or service, which is broadcast on television or radio:

- *Several well-known film directors started their careers directing commercials for TV.*

episode *noun* [countable] a television or radio programme that is one of a series of programmes in which the same story is continued each week:

- *The final episode will be broadcast next week.*

news bulletin *noun* [countable] *British English*

a) a short news programme on radio or television, reporting only the most important information:

- *the main evening news bulletin* *American*

b) a very short news programme on radio or television, broadcast suddenly in the middle of another programme when something very important has happened:

- *a news bulletin that shocked and saddened the world*

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airtime *noun* [uncountable] the amount of time that a radio or television station gives to a particular subject, advertisement etc:

- *The researchers found that only 20 percent of Channel One airtime is spent on coverage of "recent political, economic, social and cultural stories."*

cable television (also **cable TV**) *noun* [uncountable] a system of broadcasting television programmes by cable:

- *The college provides cable television service to all rooms in college residences, as well as to all classrooms and offices.*

satellite television (also **satellite TV**) noun [uncountable] television programmes that are broadcast using satellites in space, and which you can watch only if you have a special piece of equipment:

- *The introduction of satellite television completely revolutionized the media market.*

pay-per-view (also **PPV**) adjective [only before noun] a pay-per-view television channel makes people pay for each programme they watch:

- *a pay-per-view broadcast*

pay-per-view noun [uncountable]:

- *The match will be available live on pay-per-view.*

digital radio/digital television noun [uncountable] a system of broadcasting using digital signals:

- *The digital radio revolution is offering new levels of opportunity to advertisers.*
- *The transition to digital television could take much longer than expected.*

network noun [countable] a group of radio or television stations, which broadcast many of the same programmes, but in different parts of the same country:

- *a 24-hour **news network***

15. Sport and Exercise

- 15-1. types of sport
- 15-2. watching sport
- 15-3. places where sport takes place
- 15-4. success in sport
- 15-5. failure in sport
- 15-6. problems with sport
- 15-7. doing something against the rules of a sport
- 15-8. doing exercise

Topic Activator 15-1. types of sport



extreme sports *noun* [plural] sports that are very exciting or dangerous, for example white-water rafting, snowboarding, and free climbing:

- *Several extreme sports, including snowboarding, were included in the 2002 Winter Olympic Games.*

water sports *noun* [plural] sports that you play in water:

- *Water sports, such as scuba diving and parasailing, are growing in popularity.*

field sports *noun* [plural] *British English* sports that take place in the countryside, such as hunting, shooting, and fishing:

- *Those who oppose field sports believe that it is wrong to set any animal onto another for the purpose of vermin control, or as a method of providing food.*

contact sports *noun* [plural] sports such as rugby and American football in which players have physical contact with each other:

- *Contact sports such as rugby always involve a certain degree of risk.*

winter sports *noun* [plural] sports that are done on snow or ice, such as skiing and ice hockey:

- *In the summer, athletics, cricket, and tennis take over from the winter sports.*

spectator sports *noun* [plural] sports that people go and watch:

- *According to the study, figure skating ranked among the top seven spectator sports in the United States.*

Topic Activator 15-2. watching sport

action replay *British English*, **instant replay** *American English* **noun** [countable] an important or exciting moment in a sports game that is shown again on television immediately after it happens, sometimes at a slower speed:

- *In Athens, several Olympic Game venues were equipped with huge LED screens that showed both real time track and field events as well as action replays to spectators.*

fan *British English*, **supporter** **noun** [countable] someone who likes a particular sports team, and often goes to watch them play:

- *The level of influence that far-right groups have amongst football fans is a highly debatable issue, but over the years they have been present in many football grounds across Britain.*

spectator **noun** [countable] someone who is watching an event or a game:

- *Guttmann reports that 74 percent of North American Soccer League spectators are college-educated.*

armchair fan *British English* (also **armchair supporter**) **noun** [countable] someone who talks, or reads about, or watches sport on television, but does not go to stadiums to watch matches:

- *Furthermore, in terms of gender, the research found that 17% of armchair fans are female.*

stand **noun** [countable] *British English* a building where people stand or sit to watch the game at a sports ground:

- *At Bayern Munich, tickets for the stands start at about £6.50.*
- *Even a seat in the main stand costs just £14.40 for certain Bundesliga matches.*

the terraces **noun** [plural] *British English* the wide steps that the people watching a football match can stand on:

- *A study of the fans of Oxford United and Millwall found that actual physical violence played only a small part in life on the terraces (Marsh, Rosser and Harre, 1978).*

the bleachers **noun** [plural] *American English* long wooden benches arranged in rows, where you sit to watch sport:

- *In Dodger Stadium, a twelve-foot-wide walkway separates the outfield fence and the first row of seats in the bleachers.*

season ticket **noun** [countable] a ticket that allows you to go to all the games being held during a particular time. Season tickets cost less than it would cost to buy a ticket for each game:

- **Season ticket holders** *will have their own seat booked for every home league match.*

pay-per-view (also **PPV**) **noun** [uncountable] broadcasting which makes people pay each time they watch a match or game on television:

- *All selected matches are individually available on pay-per-view at £8 per match.*

arena **noun** [countable] a building with a large flat central area surrounded by seats, where sports take place:

- *The city is planning to build a new **sports arena**.*

stadium **noun** [countable] a building for sports, consisting of a playing field surrounded by rows of

seats:

- *With a seating capacity of 40646, Ladd-Peebles Stadium is the fourth-largest stadium in the state of Alabama.*

football ground *noun* [countable] *British English* the place where football is played:

- *CCTV was introduced into football grounds around the middle of the 1980s.*

ballpark *noun* [countable] *American English* a field for playing baseball with seats for watching the game:

- *The cheapest seats in the ballpark are still the bleachers.*

pitch *noun* [countable] *British English* a marked out area of ground on which a sport is played:

- *The basic size of a football pitch is around 100 x 60 m.*

playing field *noun* [countable] a large piece of ground with area marked out for playing football, cricket etc:

- *School playing fields are usually owned by local education authorities or by a school's governing or foundation body.*

Topic Activator 15-3. places where sport takes place

arena *noun* [countable] a building with a large flat central area surrounded by seats, where sports take place:

- *The city is planning to build a new sports arena.*

stadium *noun* [countable] a building for sports, consisting of a playing field surrounded by rows of seats:

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- *School playing fields are usually owned by local education authorities or by a school's governing or foundation body.*

Topic Activator 15-4. success in sport

be promoted *British English* if a sports team is promoted, they play in a better group of teams the next year:

- *The top two teams in the division are automatically promoted to the Premier League.*

finalist *noun* [countable] one of the people or teams that reaches the final game in a competition:

- *The UEFA Cup finalists in 1972 were Tottenham Hotspur and Wolverhampton Wanderers.*

reach the final to succeed in reaching the final game in a competition:

- *He reached the final of US Championships after having beaten Chapman in the semi-finals.*

qualify *verb* [intransitive] to reach the necessary standard to enter or continue in a competition or sports event:

- *Spain are expected to qualify for the World Cup.*

personal best *noun* [countable] the fastest time, most points etc that a sportsman or sportswoman has ever achieved:

- *In the morning session Kluft equalled her personal best of 8.91 seconds in the 60 metres hurdles.*

record-holder *noun* [countable] the person who has achieved the fastest speed, the longest distance etc in a sport:

- *Kenyan-born Dane Wilson Kipketer, the world 800 metres record holder and a three-times world champion, announced his retirement in August 2005.*

title holder *noun* [countable] the person or team that is the winner of an important sports competition:

- *A.C. Milan are the current title holders.*

medallist *British English, medalist American English* *noun* [countable] someone who has won a medal in a competition:

- *Canadian Olympic silver medallist Beckie Scott*

win a bronze/silver/gold medal *verb* [transitive] to get a bronze, silver or gold medal as a prize for winning a competition or game:

- *Ian Thorpe of Australia won a gold medal in the 400-meter freestyle.*

outplay *verb* [transitive] to beat an opponent in a game by playing with more skill than they do:

- *We outplayed them most of the game.*

outdistance *verb* [transitive] to run, ride etc faster than other people, especially in a race, so that you are far ahead:

- *Turner easily outdistanced the other competitors.*

outpoint *verb* [transitive] to defeat an opponent in boxing by gaining more points:

- *Ortiz outpointed Tubbs in a four-round junior middleweight bout.*

Topic Activator 15-5. failure in sport

be relegated *verb* [transitive] *British* if a sports team is relegated, it is moved into a lower division because it has finished bottom of its division:

- *The team was relegated at the end of last season.*

be defeated to lose a sports match or competition:

- *Arsenal were defeated by Real Zaragoza in the Cup Winners Cup final.*

Topic Activator 15-6. problems with sport

drug-taking noun [uncountable] the activity of illegally taking drugs to improve performance in a sports event:

- *Some people say that what is wrong with drug-taking is that it removes competition from the track to the laboratory.*

drug cheat noun [countable] someone competing in a sports event who illegally takes a drug to improve their performance:

- *Advances in science have developed new methods to detect drug cheats.*

performance-enhancing drugs noun [plural] drugs that are used illegally by people competing in sports events to improve their performance:

- *Performance-enhancing drugs pose a major problem in the Olympic movement.*

doping noun [uncountable] the practice of using drugs to improve performance in a sport:

- *As we briefly noted in Chapter 6, doping control in sport is a relatively recent phenomenon.*

match fixing noun [uncountable] arranging games etc dishonestly, so that you get the result you want:

- *In addition to the match fixing that is committed by players, coaches and/or team officials, it is not unheard of to have results manipulated by corrupt referees.*

Topic Activator 15-7. doing something against the rules of a sport

commit a foul to do something during a match that is against the rules:

- *In soccer there are two cards (red and yellow) that the referee keeps in his shirt pocket and holds up when fouls are committed.*

professional foul noun [countable] in football, if someone commits a professional foul, they deliberately do something that is against the rules in order to prevent another player from scoring:

- *Referees are not being strict enough on players who **commit professional fouls**.*

be sent off (or **get sent off** *British English*) if players are sent off, they are ordered to leave the field because they have broken the rules:

- *Players can be sent off for using foul and abusive language.*

yellow card noun [countable] a yellow card held up by a football referee to show that a player has done something wrong:

- *If a player receives two yellow cards during a match, he will be sent off.*



red card *noun* [countable] a red card held up by the referee in a football match, to show that a player has done something against the rules and will not be allowed to play for the rest of the game:

- *Attempting to strike an opponent is a **red card offence**.*

be disqualified to be stopped from taking part in a sports event because you have broken a rule:

- *Athletes are disqualified from the Olympics if they fail a drugs test.*

Topic Activator 15-8. doing exercise

active lifestyle *noun* [countable] a way of living that involves doing activities which keep you physically fit:

- *Her findings show that an active lifestyle can delay the onset of many chronic diseases common with aging.*

aerobic *adjective* intended to strength the heart and lungs:

- *Regular, vigorous **aerobic exercise** like brisk walking can lead to beneficial physiological changes in many of the body's processes.*

aerobics *noun* [uncountable] a very active type of physical exercise done to music, usually in a class:

- *Aerobics can improve your fitness, burn up calories, and shape your body.*

workout *noun* [countable] a period of physical exercise, especially as training for a sport:

- *You can keep very fit with regular workouts.*

work out *phrasal verb*:

- *Maintain your fitness levels by working out in the gym before or after work.*

gym session *noun* [countable] a period of time spent in a gym doing physical exercises to improve your fitness:

- *Many athletes undertake gym sessions to develop extra strength and muscular endurance.*

circuit training *noun* [uncountable] *British English* a series of many different exercises done quickly after each other, in order to increase your fitness:

- *The Complete Guide to Circuit Training is the essential resource for anyone wanting to maximise total body fitness.*

16. Traffic and Car crime

16-1. traffic problems

16-2. attempts to solve traffic problems

16-3. making roads and driving safer

16-4. car crime

TopicActivator 16-1. traffic problems

traffic jam (also **tailback** *British English*) **noun** [countable] a long line of vehicles on a road that cannot move or can move only very slowly:

- Cars **stuck in traffic jams** pollute three times as much as those on the open road.

congestion **noun** [uncountable] a situation in which roads are very full of traffic:

- In an effort to **ease congestion**, the government is spending an estimated £12 billion on building 900 miles of new roads.

congested **adjective**:

- What sense does it make to put yet more freight onto already congested roads?

gridlock **noun** [uncountable] a situation in which streets in a city are so full of cars that they cannot move:

- Only better public transport can save the city centres from the threat of gridlock.

rush hour **noun** [uncountable and countable] the time of day when the roads, buses etc are most full, because people are travelling to or from work:

- Try to avoid travelling in the rush hour.
- People may be delayed by **rush hour traffic**.

school run **noun** [countable usually singular] *British English* the journeys that parents make when driving their children to school in the morning or home from school in the afternoon:

- The government hopes that the new buses will encourage parents to abandon the daily school run.

rat run **noun** [countable] *British English* a quiet street that drivers use as a quick way of getting to a place, rather than using a main road:

- The road has become a rat run for lorries trying to avoid crossing the bridge.

bottleneck **noun** [countable] a place in a road where the traffic cannot pass easily, so that there are a lot of delays:

- a scheme to widen the road and ease the notorious bottleneck north of the bridge



roadworks *British English*, **road repairs** *American English* **noun** [plural] repairs that are being done to a road:

- *Whenever possible, plan your journey to avoid major roadworks and motorway restrictions.*

breakdown **noun** [countable] an occasion when a vehicle stops working

break down **phrasal verb**:

- *If your car breaks down, it's useful to have a cellphone.*

broken-down **adjective**:

- *a truck towing a broken-down car*

road/car/traffic accident **noun** [countable] an accident involving one or more vehicles:

- *Forty-five percent of fatal road accidents involving young people are alcohol-linked.*

(car) crash (also **(car) wreck** *American English*) **noun** [countable] an accident in which a vehicle violently hits something else:

- *She died in a car crash.*

collision **noun** [countable] an accident in which two or more vehicles hit each other:

+with: He crashed into a hedge as he tried to avoid a **head-on collision** with a lorry.

pile-up **noun** [countable] a traffic accident involving many vehicles:

- *a motorway pile-up in thick fog*

TopicActivator 16-2. attempts to solve traffic problems

park and ride **noun** [uncountable] a system in which you leave your car outside a busy town and then take a special bus to the centre of the town:

- *Over 300 cars were parked at the park and ride car park.*

congestion charging **noun** [uncountable] *British English* a way of reducing traffic in city centres by charging drivers money to enter:

- *The congestion charging scheme is enforced by cameras that "read" number plates and check them against a database.*

congestion charge **noun** [countable] the amount of money that drivers are charged to enter a city centre

road pricing **noun** [uncountable] a system in which drivers have to pay to use particular roads at particular times:

- *Road pricing is recognised as an effective tool for managing traffic demand.*

toll road *noun* [countable] a road that you pay to use

ring road *noun* [countable] *British English* a road that goes around the edge of a large town to keep the traffic away from the centre

bypass *noun* [countable] a road that goes around a town or other busy area rather than through it:
• *the construction of the Winchester bypass*

relief road *noun* [countable] a road that vehicles use to avoid heavy traffic, usually built for this purpose:
• *The northern relief road would reduce traffic flow on the A59 by between 20 and 30 percent.*

one-way system *noun* [countable] a traffic system in a town in which vehicles are only allowed to travel in one direction

contraflow lane *noun* [countable] the side of a one-way road where buses or bicycles are allowed to move in the opposite direction from all the other traffic

bus lane *noun* [countable] a part of a wide road that only buses are allowed to use

cycle lane *noun* *British English*, **bike lane** *American English* [countable] a part of a wide road that only bicycles are allowed to use

HOV lane (also **high occupancy vehicle lane**) *noun* [countable] a part of a wide road that can only be used by vehicles carrying three or more passengers when there is a lot of traffic

carpooling (also **car-sharing**) *noun* [uncountable] an arrangement by which a group of people travel together to work, school etc in one car and share the cost:
• *Many commuters took to carpooling.*

clamping (also **wheel-clamping** *British English*, **booting** *American English*) *noun* [uncountable] the action of putting a metal object called a clamp on one of the wheels of a car so that it cannot be driven away, because it is illegally parked. The driver has to pay to have the clamp removed.
clamp *verb* [transitive]

parking ticket *noun* [countable] an official notice fixed to a vehicle, saying that you have to pay money because you have parked your car in the wrong place or for too long

TopicActivator 16-3. making roads and driving safer

seat belt (also **safety belt**) *noun* [countable] a belt attached to a vehicle, which you fasten around yourself so that you are held safely in your seat if there is an accident:
• *Drivers and passengers in the front of cars must **wear** a **seat belt**.*

airbag *noun* [countable] a bag in a car that fills with air to protect the driver or passenger in an accident

ABS (also **antilock braking system**) *noun* [uncountable] a piece of equipment that makes a vehicle easier to control when you have to stop very suddenly

fog lamp (also **fog light**) *noun* [countable] a strong white light on the front or red light on the back of a vehicle. The front lights help drivers to see when there is fog, and the back light helps other drivers to see the vehicle.

hazard lights *noun* [plural] special lights on a vehicle that flash to warn other drivers of danger

speed limit *noun* [countable] the fastest speed allowed by law on a particular piece of road:

- *an urban area where the speed limit was 30 mph*

speed camera *noun* [countable] *British English* a special camera that takes photographs of vehicles that are travelling faster than the legal speed limit. The photographs are used as proof that drivers have broken the law.

speed trap (also **radar trap**) *noun* [countable] a place on a road where police wait to catch drivers who are going too fast

radar gun *noun* [countable] a small piece of radar equipment that is used to find out how fast drivers are going

traffic calming *noun* [uncountable] *British English* changes made to a road to stop people driving too fast, for example putting in raised areas or making it narrower:

- *All sectors of the city are having traffic calming measures introduced for environmental and safety purposes.*

speed bump (also **sleeping policeman** *British English*) *noun* [countable] a narrow raised area put across a road to force traffic to go slowly

crash barrier *British English*, **guardrail** *American English* *noun* [countable] a strong fence or wall built to keep vehicles apart or to keep them away from people, in order to prevent an accident:

- *Attention is likely to focus on the absence of adequate crash barriers at such a vulnerable spot.*

pedestrianization (also **-isation** *British English*) *noun* [uncountable] the action of changing a street or shopping area so that vehicles are no longer allowed in it:

- *the creation of an attractive walking environment through pedestrianisation*

naked street *noun* [countable] a street that has no traffic lights or structures such as kerbs that divide vehicles from people who are walking, so that drivers have to be very careful

designated driver *noun* [countable] someone who agrees not to drink alcohol when a group of friends go out together to a party, bar etc so that he or she can drive the others home safely

Topic Activator 16-4. car crime

speeding *noun* [uncountable] the offence of driving faster than the legal limit:

- *About 1,200 motorists were stopped (=stopped by the police) for speeding in just one month.*

tailgating *noun* [uncountable] driving dangerously close to the vehicle in front, especially at high speed.

car theft *noun* [uncountable and countable] the crime of stealing a car:

- *A quarter of all car thefts involve unlocked vehicles.*

joyriding *noun* [uncountable] the crime of stealing a car and driving it in a fast and dangerous way for fun

joyrider *noun* [countable]

carjacking *noun* [uncountable and countable] the crime of using a weapon to force the driver of a car to drive you somewhere or give you their car:

- *the victim of a carjacking*

carjacker *noun* [countable]

drink-driving *British English*, **drunk-driving** *American English* *noun* [uncountable] the offence of driving after having drunk too much alcohol:

- *a massive TV advertising campaign against drink-driving*

drink-driver *noun* [countable]

DUI *noun* [uncountable and countable] *American English* the offence of driving after having drunk too much alcohol. **DUI** stands for "driving under the influence".

over the limit *adjective* [not before noun] having drunk more alcohol than is legal for driving:

- *Casualties in accidents where the driver is over the limit could be in excess of 35,000 annually.*



breathalyze (also **-yze** *British English*) *verb* [transitive] to make someone breathe into a special piece of equipment in order to see if they have drunk more alcohol than is legal for driving:

- *He was later breathalysed and found to be three times over the legal limit for driving.*

road rage *noun* [uncountable] violence and angry behaviour by drivers towards other drivers:

- *No wonder road rage seems to be at an all-time high.*

hit-and-run *adjective* [only before noun] a **hit-and-run** accident is one in which a driver hits someone and does not stop to help:

- *He was killed by a **hit-and-run driver**.*