**Active** **Vocabulary Unit 1 (Navigate Upper-Intermediate)**

**NB! Active Vocabulary is highlighted in yellow colour. The rest of the words are given to enlarge your vocabulary.**

**Lesson 1.1**

1. Arrest (v) /əˈrest/- if the [police](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/police_1) arrest someone, they take that [person](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/person) to a [police](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/police_1) [station](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/station_1) because they [believe](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/believe) he or she has [committed](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/committed) a [crime](https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/crime_1): *In the Phillipines, what can you be arrested for?*
2. Awkward (adj) /ˈɔːkwəd/ -  making you feel embarrassed so that you are not sure what to do or say: *Stand too close and you might make someone feel awkward*.
3. awkward silences (phr) /ˌɔːkwəd ˈsaɪlənsɪz/ - неловкая пауза, неловкое молчание: *When he started asking us how much we earned, we had some awkward silences in the conversation. No one wanted to talk about it.*
4. Cause (*v)* /kɔːz/- to make something happen, especially something bad: *Getting these things wrong can cause offence.*
5. curl(v) /kɜːl/- to form a twisted or curved shape, or to make something do this: *The ‘come here’ sign is made by curling your finger towards you.*
6. Dominate the conversation (phr)  /ˈdɒmɪneɪt ðə ˌkɒnvəˈseɪʃn/ - to control or to have more importance than other people: *I don’t like the way she always dominates the conversation.*
7. entertaining (adj) /ˌentəˈteɪnɪŋ/ - amusing and interesting ; funny: *We had an entertaining evening with our friends this weekend.*
8. tell an entertaining story (phr) /ˌtel æn ˌentəˈteɪnɪŋ ˈstɔːri*/: Can you tell me an entertaining story?*
9. establish (v) /ɪˈstæblɪʃ/ - 1) to begin a relationship with someone or a situation that will continue: *In conversations, we often try to establish shared interests.* 2) to start a company, organization, system, etc that is intended to exist or continue for a long time: *Our goal is to establish a new research centre in the North.*
10. gesture (n) /ˈdʒestʃə(r)/ - a movement of part of your body, especially your hands or head, to show what you mean or how you feel: *I’d like to talk about gestures – the signs we make with our hands.*
11. have a misunderstanding (phr) /hæv ə ˌmɪsʌndəˈstændɪŋ/ - have a failure to understand someone or something correctly: *People from different cultures can have a misunderstanding if they don’t know each other’s rules of communication.*
12. Have a row (phr) /hæv ə ˈrau/ - quarrel, argue (спорить, ссориться, шуметь): *I don’t want to have a row about the weather.*
13. hit it off (with someone) (phr) /ˌhɪt ɪt ˈɒf wɪð sʌmwʌn/ - if two people hit it off, they like each other as soon as they meet (найти общий язык, ладить): *Can you tell me about a person you hit it off with as soon as you met them?*
14. Interrupt (*v)* /ˌɪntəˈrʌpt/ - 1) to stop someone from continuing what they are saying or doing by suddenly speaking to them, making a noise etc. 2) to make a process or activity stop temporarily: *For communication to be successful, we need to know if it’s OK to interrupt a person.*
15. lead (to) (v) /ˈliːd tə/ - to begin a process that causes something to happen: *Getting these things wrong can lead to misunderstandings.*
16. listen enthusiastically (phr) /ˈlɪsn ɪnˌθjuːziˈæstɪkli/ - with the feeling or showing a lot of interest and excitement about something: *It would be good if you tried to listen more enthusiastically in conversations.*
17. make small talk (*phr)* /meɪk ˈsmɔːl tɔːk/ - have informal conversation about things that are not important: *Could you tell me how easy you find it to make small talk?*
18. offend (someone) (v) /əˈfend ˈsʌmwʌn/ - to make someone angry or upset by doing or saying something that they think is rude, unkind etc (обижать, оскорблять): *The weather is seen as a topic which is unlikely to offend anybody.*
19. put (someone) at ease (phr) /pʊt ˌsʌmwʌn æt ˈiːz/ - to make someone who is nervous feel more relaxed (успокоить): *My friend Marc is very good at putting people at ease in new situations.*
20. put your foot in it (phr) /pʊt jɔː(r) ˈfʊt ɪn ɪt/ - to accidentally say something that is embarrassing or that upsets or annoys someone. The American expression is put your foot in your mouth (попасть впросак (при разговоре*): Can you remember a conversation when you put your foot in it?*
21. result (in) (v) /rɪˈzʌlt ɪn/ - to make something happen or to produce something: *In Russia it is believed that whistling indoors can result in bad luck.*
22. Be aware of (v) /əˈweə(r)/ - know about a situation or a fact: *They’re aware of the dangers.*
23. Be engaged (v) /ɪnˈɡeɪdʒd/ -быть занятым, заниматься; быть помолвленным: *What is he engaged in at the moment?"*
24. reserved (adj) /rɪˈzɜːvd/ - 1) unwilling to express your emotions or talk about your problems; 2) kept specially for a particular purpose or person: *English people have a reputation for being very reserved.*
25. Dry sense of humour - тонкое чувство юмора; проблемы с чувством юмора: *I'm sorry, I have a very dry sense of humor.*
26. Sesquipedalophobia – боязнь длинных слов
27. Xenoglossophobia - a strong dislike of foreign languages: *Don’t let your xenoglossophobia take over - being able to speak Chinese would be a useful skill.*

**Lesson 1.2**

1. Confidential (adj) /ˌkɒnfɪˈdenʃl/ - spoken or written in secret and intended to be kept secret: *If an email is confidential, you shouldn’t share it with anyone.*
2. copy (somebody) in (phr v) /ˈkɒpi ˌsʌmbədi ɪn/ - to send someone a copy of an email message you are sending to someone else: *I copied you in on my email to him.*
3. cross out (phr v) /krɒs ˈaʊt/ - to draw a line or lines through something you have written or drawn, usually because it is wrong: *If you make a mistake, just cross it out.*
4. delete (v) /dɪˈliːt/ - to remove something that has been written down or stored in a computer: *Texts and emails are quickly deleted, while letters stay around for longer.*
5. die out (phr v) /daɪ ˈaʊt/ - to disappear or stop existing completely: *If letters died out completely, that would be the greatest loss to our culture.*
6. emoticon (n) /ɪˈməʊtɪkɒn/ - a special sign that is used to show an emotion in email and on the Internet, often by making a picture. For example, the emoticon :-) looks like a smiling face and means that you have made a joke: *We often use emoticons instead of expressing our feelings*.
7. handwriting (n) /ˈhændraɪtɪŋ/ - the style of someone’s writing: *I’ve always had terrible handwriting.*
8. handwritten (adj) /ˌhændˈrɪtn/ - written by hand, not printed: *The handwritten letter is in serious decline.*
9. in tray (n) /ˈɪn treɪ/ - a container on your desk for work and letters that need to be dealt with (Opp. out tray): *Please put the letter in my in tray*.
10. inbox (n) /ˈɪnbɒks/ - 1) the place in a computer email program where new messages arrive; 2) American English: a container on an office desk that is used to hold letters, documents etc that you must deal with SYN **in tray** British English → **outbox:** *My inbox is too full – I need to delete some emails.*
11. instant (adj) /ˈɪnstənt/ - [usually before noun] happening or produced immediately SYN **immediate:** *Texts and emails allow for instant communication but are quickly deleted*.
12. postage stamp (n) /ˈpəʊstɪdʒ stæmp/ - a stamp that is put on an envelope etc: *Do you know the cost of a postage stamp?*
13. punctuation (n) /ˌpʌŋktʃuˈeɪʃn/ - the marks used to divide a piece of writing into sentences, phrases etc: *Punctuation is important in written communication.*
14. stationery (n) /ˈsteɪʃənri/ - 1) pens, paper, envelopes, pencils, and other things used for writing (канцелярские товары /принадлежности); 2) paper used for writing letters, often with the name of a company on it, and envelopes that match: *Newspapers have reported a rise in stationery sales.*
15. Texting (n) - the process of sending and receiving written messages using a mobile phone (СМС- переписка): *Texting and driving is just about one of the dumbest things you can do.*
16. Neat (adj) /niːt/ - tidy and carefully arranged: *Everything about the room was neat and orderly*.
17. Give consideration to – принимать в расчет/во внимание; учитывать; уделять внимание: *I have given all due consideration to your letter of yesterday.*
18. Abandon (v) /əˈbændən/ - 1) to leave someone, especially someone you are responsible for; 2) to go away from a place, vehicle etc permanently, especially because the situation makes it impossible for you to stay; 3) to stop doing something because there are too many problems and it is impossible to continue; 4) to stop having a particular idea, belief, or attitude: *All attempts to find a peaceful solution to the conflict have now been abandoned.*
19. Spring up (phr v) - to suddenly appear or start to exist: *New Internet companies were springing up every day.*

**Lesson 1.3**

1. adapt (to) (v) /əˈdæpt tə/ - 1) to gradually change your behaviour and attitudes in order to be successful in a new situation; 2) to change something to make it suitable for a different purpose: *The locals adapted the whistling language to Spanish.*
2. Appreciate (v) /əˈpriːʃieɪt/ - 1) to understand how serious or important a situation or problem is or what someone’s feelings are (syn realize); 2) to understand how good or useful someone or something is: *There is so much to appreciate when you receive a handwritten letter.*
3. Attempt (n) /əˈtempt/ - an act of trying to do something, especially something difficult: *Several internet campaigns have sprung up in an attempt to save the art of letter-writing.*
4. ban (from) (v) /ˈbæn frɒm/ - to say officially that people must not/are not allowed to do, sell, or use something (запрещать, отстранять): *Henry Ford banned his employees from whistling.*
5. birdsong (n) /ˈbɜːdsɒŋ/ - the musical noises made by birds: *Lots of birdsong can be heard at dawn.*
6. Confuse (v) /kənˈfjuːz/ - 1) to make someone feel that they cannot think clearly or do not understand; 2) to think wrongly that a person or thing is someone or something else (сбивать с толку, запутать, привести в замешательство, смешивать): *It’s easy to confuse Silbo with birdsong.*
7. consist (of) (v) /kənˈsɪst ɒv/ - to be made of particular parts or things: *Silbo consists of four vowels and four consonants.*
8. contribute (to) (v) /kɒnˈtrɪbjuːt ˌtə/ - to give money, help, ideas etc to something that a lot of other people are also involved in: *The development of mobile phones contributed to the decline of Silbo.*
9. Coverage (n) /ˈkʌvərɪdʒ/ - when something affects or covers a particular area or group of things (покрытие, охват): *In much of the island, you cannot depend on telephone coverage.*
10. cup (v) /kʌp/ - to hold something in your hands, so that your hands form part of a circle around it (складывать руки в виде чашки): *One hand is cupped next to the mouth to control the whistle’s direction.*
11. disapprove (of) (v) /ˌdɪsəˈpruːv ɒv/ - 1) to think that someone or their behaviour, ideas etc are bad or wrong; 2) to not agree to something that has been suggested (не одобрять, осуждать, порицать): *Spectators whistle when they disapprove of a referee’s decision.*
12. Extraordinary (adj) /ɪkˈstrɔːdnri/ - very unusual or surprising; very much greater or more impressive than usual: *Silbo is an extraordinary language which is whistled rather than spoken.*
13. islander (n) /ˈaɪləndə(r)/ - someone who lives on an island: *The islanders of La Gomera have been communicating with whistles for centuries.*
14. peasant (adj) /ˈpeznt/ - a poor farmer who owns or rents a small amount of land, either in past times or in poor countries (крестьянин, сельский житель): *Some locals think that Silbo is a peasant language that should be left to die out.*
15. ravine (n) /rəˈviːn/ - a deep narrow valley with steep sides (овраг, ущелье, лощина): *La Gomera’s steep hills and deep ravines make it difficult to cross.*
16. Steep (adj) /stiːp/ - a road, hill etc that is steep slopes at a high angle; involving a big increase or decrease SYN **sharp:** *La Gomera has numerous steep hills.*
17. volcano (n) /vɒlˈkeɪnəʊ/ *-* a mountain with a large hole at the top, through which lava (=very hot liquid rock) is sometimes forced out: *La Gomera is a tiny Spanish island, just the tip of a volcano.*
18. whistle (v) /ˈwɪsl/ *-* to make a high or musical sound by blowing air out through your lips (свистеть): *We whistle when we want to get someone’s attention*.
19. Revival (n) /rɪˈvaɪvəl/ - a process in which something becomes active or strong again (возрождение, оживление, восстановление): *A revival of economic strength is, in my view, the most urgent and realistic task.*
20. Stick out (phr v) - if something sticks out, you notice it because part of it comes out further than the rest of a surface (выпирать, высовываться, выступать): *A neatly folded handkerchief was sticking out of his jacket pocket.*
21. Compulsory (adj) /kəmˈpʌlsəri/ - something that is compulsory must be done because it is the law or because someone in authority orders you to (обязательный): *Maths and English are compulsory for all students.*
22. intangible (adj) /ɪnˈtændʒəbəl/ - 1) an intangible quality or feeling is difficult to describe exactly; 2) intangible things have value but do not exist physically – used in business (неосязаемый, неуловимый, непостижимый): - *It's intangible, but I can feel it.*
23. Preserve (v) / prɪˈzɜːv/ - 1) to save something or someone from being harmed or destroyed ; 2) to make something continue without changing; 3) to store food for a long time after treating it so that it will not decay (сохранять, защищать, консервировать): *The house is part of local history and should be preserved.*

**Lesson 1.4**

1. ages (n) /eɪdʒɪz/ - long period of time ( долгий срок, вечность): *It seems like ages since we were in touch.*
2. bear with (phr v) /ˈbeə(r) ˌwɪð/- 1) bear with me spoken used to ask someone politely to wait while you find out information, finish what you are doing etc; 2) to be patient or continue to do something difficult or unpleasant (относиться с пониманием, терпеливо; потерпеть; подождать):  *Just bear with me a moment.*
3. catch up (phr v) /ˌkætʃ ˈʌp/ - 1) to improve and reach the same standard as other people in your class, group etc; 2) to do what needs to be done because you have not been able to do it until now (наверстать, догнать, восполнить): *It would be great if we could catch up properly soon.*
4. cc (somebody) into (v) /ˌsiː ˈsiː ˈsʌmbədi ˈɪntə/ - to send a copy of a letter, document, or e-mail addressed to one person to another person (отправить копию): *Can you cc somebody into a handwritten letter?*
5. correspondence (n) /ˌkɒrəˈspɒndəns/ - the letters that someone sends and receives; the process of sending and receiving letters; a relationship or connection between two or more ideas or facts ( переписка; послания; соответствие): *What correspondence will we leave behind for future generations?*
6. digital media (n) /ˌdɪdʒɪtl ˈmiːdiə/ - цифровые носители информации:  *With digital media, we write more than ever before.*
7. exchange news (phr) /ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ njuːz/ - обмениваться новостями: *We can exchange news by email, text or letter.*
8. landline (n) /ˈlændlaɪn/ - a telephone connection that receives a signal from wires attached to poles or from a cable (=thick wire) under the ground (стационарная телефонная связь): *Could you call me back on my landline?*
9. over the moon (phr) /ˌəʊvə(r) ðə ˈmuːn/ - very happy: *My sister and her husband are over the moon because they are having twins!*
10. take up (phr v) /ˈteɪk ʌp/ - to become interested in a new activity and to spend time doing it; to fill a particular amount of time or space: *I won’t take up any more of your time.*
11. ukulele (n) /ˌjuːkəˈleɪli/ - a musical instrument with four strings, like a small guitar: *Is the ukulele as popular in Spain as it is here?*
12. Go ahead - to start or continue to do something, especially after waiting for permission: *They’ve decided to go ahead with plans to build 50 new houses on the site.*
13. Do somebody a favour – оказать услугу, сделать одолжение: *If you're going there, could you do me a favour?*
14. Loads of - a lot of something, often something unpleasant: *I've got loads of time.*
15. What have you been up to? – Чем ты занимался все это время? /Чем ты занимаешься?
16. Come over (phr v) - if someone comes over, they come to the country where you are: *When did your family first come over to America?*
17. Have plenty of time on one’s hands – иметь много свободного времени.

**Lesson 1.5**

1. Indigenous (language) (adj) - indigenous people or things have always been in the place where they are, rather than being brought there from somewhere else (SYN **native**) (местный, самобытный, истинный, коренной): *While the men are out hunting, the women of New Guinea's indigenous Korowai tribe wash their clothes in the river.*
2. BCE - (before common era) used after a date to show that it is before the birth of Christ (до нашей эры)
3. Goidelic (language) - гельский/кельтский
4. Cornish (language) - from or relating to Cornwall, an area in the extreme southwest of England (корнуэльский)
5. Cove (n) - part of the coast where the land curves round so that the sea is partly surrounded by land → bay: *There's a little cove about half-way between here and the big house - the Hamilton house.*
6. Make a comeback (v) - if a person, activity, style etc makes a comeback, they become popular again after being unpopular for a long time: *The miniskirt made a comeback in the late 1980s.*
7. Gaelic (n) - one of the Celtic languages, especially spoken in parts of Scotland and in Ireland (гэльский язык)
8. Sacrifice (v) /ˈsækrəfaɪs/- to willingly stop having something you want or doing something you like in order to get something more important: *She sacrificed her career to bring up the children.*