

ADVANCED VOCABULARY TO DESCRIBE APPEARANCE

VOCABULARY LESSON

YOUTUBE.COM/ENGLISHWITHLUCY

In this lesson, we will learn vocabulary to describe a person's appearance. We will have an in-depth look into some of the advanced adjectives we can use in our daily conversations when describing appearance.

Adjectives to describe bodies

Height
tall short of average height of medium height around 5'6 (specific height)
words that can be included: <u>very</u> or <u>quite</u>
He is <u>quite</u> tall. She is <u>very</u> short.

Type and Shape			
Inoffensive		Offensive	
<u>Lighter</u>	<u>Heavier</u>	<u>Lighter</u>	<u>Heavier</u>
slender	curvy	underweight	plump
slim	curvaceous	skinny	chubby
lean	womanly	bony	round
petite	voluptuous		overweight
slight	stocky		large
lanky	well built		big
	muscly		heavy



Adjectives to describe hair

Sentence structure to describe a person's hair colour:

To have + **adjective** + hair.

Example: She has **blonde** hair.

To be + **adjective-haired**.

Example: I am **blonde-haired**.



Colour	
white	strawberry blonde
grey	ginger
platinum blonde	red
blonde	mousy brown
golden	brown
dirty blonde	brunette
Fair = light coloured	
Dark = dark coloured	



Length
bald
short
a bob haircut
shoulder-length
medium length
long
If you want to say how long your hair is: My hair goes down to my _____. <u>Example:</u> My hair goes down to my <u>waist</u> .

Texture
straight
wavy
curly
afro

Quality
soft
silky
shiny
damaged
dry
straw-like

Adjectives to describe skin

Colour	
white (fair)	black (dark)
pale	brown
tan (US English)	tanned (British English)



Adjectives to describe eyes

Sentence structure to describe a person's eye colour:

To have + adjective + eyes.

Example: I have **grey** eyes.

To be + adjective-eyed.

Example: I am **grey-eye**.

Colour	
light (fair)	dark
grey	brown
blue	hazel
green	black



Adjectives to describe lips

Shape
thin
full
pouty

Adjectives to describe noses

Shape
big
small
crooked
straight
button
hooked
turned up - upturned

Adjectives to describe faces

Shape
oval
round
heart-shaped
square

Example Sentences:

She has a curvy body.

Tom is quite tall.

Ashley has beautiful red hair.

I was blonde-haired when I was younger, but now I have brown hair.

He wishes he had long, platinum-blonde hair.

I hate my dry, wavy hair.

She has such fair skin. She must burn in the sun!

You have the most beautiful green eyes.

Kyle has such thin lips but a cute button nose.

Her heart-shaped face contrasts her small nose.



Adjectives to describe general appearance

Compliments are a terrific way to add a connection to your conversations. Compliments utilize positive adjectives. It is better to separate compliments into groups for males and females. We do this because some compliments are flattering for males but can be quite insulting to females.

Positive Adjectives:

Unisex	Male	Female
attractive	handsome	pretty
beautiful		
stunning		

Negative Adjectives:

Unisex
ugly
plain

Neutral Adjectives:

Unisex	
masculine	feminine
boyish	manly
girly	womanly

Example Sentences:

Samantha is so <u>pretty</u> !
She is very <u>attractive</u> .
He has very <u>masculine</u> features.
Your husband is quite <u>handsome</u> , yet he has a <u>boyish</u> charm.

But wait, there's more!

Test your knowledge for describing appearance with a short quiz on the following page!





Activity

Choose the word(s) that best complete each sentence.

1) Phil is very _____ because he never eats junk food.

- a. slender
- b. chubby
- c. womanly

2) Jessica has long, brown _____ that she always keeps in a bun.

- a. nose
- b. eyes
- c. hair

3) I love your dark hair. Are you _____-haired?

- a. blonde
- b. brown
- c. grey

4) My hair is very _____. I need to do a treatment to make it shiny and soft.

- a. damaged
- b. silky
- c. chubby

5) She has such a lovely face. She is so _____.

- a. plain
- b. pretty
- c. boyish

6) Sam has _____ lips and a _____ nose.

- a. pretty; fair
- b. boyish; afro
- c. thin; button

7) Who is that woman with the _____ skin?

- a. tanned
- b. platinum-blonde
- c. medium-length

8) His _____ eyes give him the appearance of being trustworthy.

- a. white
- b. slender
- c. hazel

(1) a (2) c (3) b (4) a (5) b (6) c (7) a (8) c

The End



HOW TO DESCRIBE THE WEATHER

VOCABULARY LESSON



YOUTUBE.COM/ENGLISHWITHLUCY

This lesson will teach you how to describe the weather in English. You will learn basic and advanced vocabulary. This lesson will guide you through each of the seasons (Summer, Fall, Winter, Spring), and you will learn nouns, verbs, adjectives and idioms that will allow you to describe any type of weather.

Grammar

Let's start by learning how to form sentences to describe the weather. When you want to use an **adjective** to describe the weather, you can use the sentence structures:

The weather is + **adjective**.

Example: The weather is **warm**.

It is + **adjective**.

Example: It is **warm**.

It is a + **adjective** + day.

Example: It is a **warm** day.

If you would like to use a **verb** to describe the weather, you can use the following sentence structures:

<u>Verb Tense</u>	<u>Sentence Structure</u>	<u>Example</u>
Present	It is + verb-ing .	It is raining .
Past	Yesterday, it + verb-ed .	Yesterday it rained .
Future	It will + verb + tomorrow. It is going to + verb + tomorrow.	It will rain tomorrow. It is going to rain tomorrow.

If you would like to use a **noun** to describe the weather, you can use the following sentence structures:



<u>Verb Tense</u>	<u>Sentence Structure</u>	<u>Example</u>
Present	There is + noun .	There is a storm .
Past	There was + noun .	There was a storm .
Future	There will be + noun .	There will be a storm .

Vocabulary

<u>Type of Weather</u>	Adjectives	Idioms	Nouns	Verbs
Winter	Cold Bitter Bitterly cold Bleak Chilly Chilling Crisp Gloomy Freezing Frosty Harsh Icy Rainy Severe Snowy Wintry	A cold snap - a short period of cold weather To be frozen to death/the bone - to be very cold	Sleet Blizzard Storm Snowstorm Snow Hail Frost	To snow To hail To sleep To freeze To freeze over
Spring	Cool Mild Fresh Bright Breezy Warm Overcast Cloudy Muggy Wet	To chuck it down - to rain hard To rain cats and dogs - to rain hard To bucket down - to rain hard To be soaked through - to be very wet	Shower Rain Downpour Flood	To shower To drizzle To rain To pour



<u>Type of Weather</u>	Adjectives	Idioms	Nouns	Verbs
Summer	Hot Sunny Warm Boiling Sweltering Cloudless Scorching Humid Clear Dry	To catch some rays - to tan To go brown - to tan To soak up the sun - to tan To be sweating like a pig - to sweat a lot	Sunshine Heat	To burn To scorch To shine
Autumn/ Fall	Autumnal Windy Blustery Misty Foggy		Gale Hurricane Mist Fog	To blow To howl

**Stop and think!**

What is your favourite type of weather? Why do you like this type of weather? Try to describe your favourite type of weather in two sentences or more.

Example Sentences:

I really enjoy the sunshine in summer.

Don't you just love the fresh smell of rain in spring?

The wind was really blowing last night!

She can't stand the cold, gloomy weather of winter. She prefers summer.

The cloudless sky was perfect for us to go outside and catch some rays.

All I need is a cup of coffee and a cool, foggy morning!

The snowstorm prevented us from going into the office.

It is an overcast day; I wonder if it will rain?



Activity

Choose the correct season based on the nouns, adjectives, verbs and idioms used in the sentences.

1) The wind is blustery, blowing leaves everywhere!

- a. winter
- b. spring
- c. summer
- d. fall

2) I was sweating like a pig the entire time I was outside.

- a. winter
- b. spring
- c. summer
- d. fall

3) She was frozen to the bone after coming in from the snowstorm.

- a. winter
- b. spring
- c. summer
- d. fall

4) There will be a heavy downpour in the afternoon; make sure you bring your umbrella.

- a. winter
- b. spring
- c. summer
- d. fall

Choose the best word to complete each sentence.

5) The garden was completely _____ from the harsh summer sun.

- a. scorched
- b. frozen
- c. blown

6) It was a _____ day after the blizzard blew through the town.

- a. sweltering
- b. breezy
- c. bitterly cold

7) Let's go _____ on this clear, sunny day!

- a. chuck it down
- b. soak up the sun
- c. freeze to the bone

8) The _____ allowed the beautiful flowers to bloom.

- a. rain
- b. sleet
- c. fog

a(89(72(9a(59(4a(32(32P(1

The End



HOW TO DESCRIBE PERSONALITY AND CHARACTER

VOCABULARY LESSON



YOUTUBE.COM/ENGLISHWITHLUCY

This lesson will teach how to describe a person's personality or characteristics. You will learn 72 positive and negative adjectives to use to describe people.

1 How willing you are to communicate with others

Adjective	Pronunciation	Meaning
Extroverted	/ˈɛkstrəvɜːtɪd/	lively and confident, and enjoying being with other people
Introverted	/ˈɪntrəvɜːtɪd/	more interested in one's own thoughts and feelings than in spending time with other people
Talkative	/ˈtɔːkətɪv/	somebody who likes to talk a lot
Quiet	/ˈkwaɪət/	tending not to talk very much
Confident	/ˈkɒnfɪdənt/	feeling sure about your own ability to do things and be successful
Shy	/ʃaɪ/	nervous or embarrassed about meeting and speaking to other people

2 How you make others feel

Adjective	Pronunciation	Meaning
Warm	/wɔːm/	showing enthusiasm and/or affection; friendly
Cold	/kəʊld/	without emotion; unfriendly
Kind	/kaɪnd/	caring about others; gentle, friendly and generous
Unkind	/ˌʌnˈkaɪnd/	unpleasant or unfriendly; slightly cruel
Sweet	/swi:t/	having or showing a kind character
Nasty	/nɑːsti/	unkind; unpleasant



3 How you treat the feelings of others

Adjective	Pronunciation	Meaning
Considerate	/kən'sɪdərət/	always thinking of other people's wishes and feelings; careful not to hurt or upset others
Inconsiderate	/ɪnkən'sɪdərət/	not giving enough thought to other people's feelings or needs
Thoughtful	/θɔ:tfʊl/	showing that you think about and care for other people
Thoughtless	/θɔ:tləs/	not caring about the possible effects of your words or actions on other people
Tactful	/tæktfʊl/	careful not to say or do anything that will annoy or upset other people
Tactless	/tæktləs/	saying or doing things that are likely to annoy or to upset other people

4 How much people can trust you

Adjective	Pronunciation	Meaning
Trustworthy	/trʌstwɜ:ði/	that you can rely on to be good, honest, sincere, etc.
Untrustworthy	/ʌn'trʌstwɜ:ði/	cannot be trusted
Reliable	/rɪ'laɪəbl/	that can be trusted to do something well; that you can rely on
Unreliable	/ʌnrɪ'laɪəbl/	that cannot be trusted or depended on
Loyal	/lɔɪəl/	remaining faithful to somebody/something and supporting them or it
Disloyal	/dɪs'lɔɪəl/	not loyal or faithful to your friends, family, country

5 How honest you are to others

Adjective	Pronunciation	Meaning
Sincere	/sɪn'sɪə(r)/	showing what you really think or feel
Insincere	/ɪnsɪn'sɪə(r)/	saying or doing something that you do not really mean or believe
Frank	/fræŋk/	honest and direct in what you say, sometimes in a way that other people might not like
Secretive	/si:kreɪtɪv/	tending or liking to hide your thoughts, feelings, actions, etc. from other people



Direct	/də'rekt/	saying exactly what you mean in a way that nobody can pretend not to understand
Sneaky	/sni:ki/	behaving in a secret and sometimes dishonest or unpleasant way

6 How open you are to the culture and views of others

Adjective	Pronunciation	Meaning
Tolerant	/ˈtɒlərənt/	able to accept what other people say or do even if you do not agree with it
Intolerant	/ɪnˈtɒlərənt/	not willing to accept ideas or ways of behaving that are different from your own
Open-minded	/ˌəʊpən ˈmaɪndɪd/	willing to listen to, think about or accept different ideas
Narrow-minded	/ˌnærəʊ ˈmaɪndɪd/	not willing to listen to new ideas or to the opinions of others
Unbiased	/ʌnˈbiəst/	fair and not influenced by your own or somebody else's opinions, desires, etc.
Biased	/ˈbiəst/	having a tendency to show favour towards or against one group of people or one opinion for personal reasons; making unfair judgements

7 How motivated you are

Adjective	Pronunciation	Meaning
Strong-willed	/ˌstrɒŋ ˈwɪld/	determined to do what you want to do, even if other people advise you not to
Weak-willed	/wi:k ˈwɪld/	lacking the ability to resist the influence of other people or to control one's own impulses
Determined	/dɪˈtɜ:mɪnd/	if you are determined to do something, you have made a firm decision to do it and you will not let anyone prevent you
Irresolute	/ɪˈrezəlu:t/	not able to decide what to do
Driven	/ˈdrɪvən/	determined to succeed, and working very hard to do so
Apathetic	/ˌæpəˈθetɪk/	showing no interest or enthusiasm



Stop and think!

Have you been able to identify your personality type? Or may the personalities of your friends and family?

**8 Your attitude towards work**

Adjective	Pronunciation	Meaning
Industrious	/ɪnˈdʌstriəs/	working hard; busy
Idle	/aɪdl/	not working hard
Ambitious	/æmˈbɪʃəs/	determined to be successful, rich, powerful, etc.
Unambitious	/ʌnæmˈbɪʃəs/	not interested in becoming successful, rich, powerful, etc.
Hardworking	/ˌhɑːd ˈwɜːkɪŋ/	putting a lot of effort into a job and doing it well
Lazy	/leɪzi/	unwilling to work or be active; doing as little as possible

9 How good you are at learning and understanding

Adjective	Pronunciation	Meaning
Bright	/braɪt/	intelligent; quick to learn
Foolish	/ˈfuːlɪʃ/	not showing good sense or judgement
Clever	/ˈklevə(r)/	quick at learning and understanding things
Stupid	/ˈstjuːpɪd/	showing a lack of thought or good judgement
Intelligent	/ɪnˈtelɪdʒənt/	good at learning, understanding and thinking in a logical way about things
Unintelligent	/ʌnɪnˈtelɪdʒənt/	not intelligent

10 How you treat money

Adjective	Pronunciation	Meaning
Generous	/dʒenərəs/	giving or willing to give freely
Miserly	/maɪzəli/	hating to spend money
Giving	/ˈɡɪvɪŋ/	willing to give freely; generous
Mean	/miːn/	not willing to give or share things, especially money
Frugal	/ˈfruːgl/	using only as much money or food as is necessary
Extravagant	/ɪkˈstrævəɡənt/	spending a lot more money or using a lot more of something than you can afford or than is necessary

**Stop and think!**

Do you know somebody frugal or extravagant? Describe him/her!



11 How your attitude is around other people

Adjective	Pronunciation	Meaning
Humble	/ˈhʌmbəl/	showing you do not think that you are as important as other people
Arrogant	/ˈærəɡənt/	behaving in a proud, unpleasant way, showing little thought for other people
Modest	/ˈmɒdɪst/	not talking much about your own abilities or possessions
Vain	/veɪn/	too proud of your own appearance, abilities or achievements
Submissive	/səbˈmɪsɪv/	too willing to accept somebody else's authority and willing to obey them without questioning anything they want you to do
Bossy	/ˈbɒsi/	always telling people what to do

12 How relaxed you are

Adjective	Pronunciation	Meaning
Chilled	/tʃɪld/	relaxed (comes from phrasal verb - to chill out)
Tense	/tens/	nervous or worried, and unable to relax
Laid-back	/ˌleɪd ˈbæk/	calm and relaxed; seeming not to worry about anything
Uptight	/ˌʌpˈtaɪt/	anxious and/or angry about something
Optimistic	/ˌɒptɪˈmɪstɪk/	anxious and/or angry about something
Pessimistic	/ˌpesɪˈmɪstɪk/	expecting bad things to happen or something not to be successful; showing this



Activity

Choose the best adjective to describe the person(s) in each sentence.

1) Ben likes to talk a lot and always shares what he is thinking.

- a. talkative
- b. introverted
- c. cold

2) Sharon is very caring and loves to share with others.

- a. nasty
- b. thoughtful
- c. kind

3) I like talking to Jeff because he accepts what I say, even when he doesn't agree.

- a. intolerant
- b. tolerant
- c. modest

4) She raised her sons to be polite and not talk much about their abilities.

- a. uptight
- b. tense
- c) modest

5) Janet always seems relaxed; she is never anxious or worried.

- a. vain
- b. chilled
- c. arrogant

Choose the adjective that best completes the sentence.

6) Hilary seems very _____ today, is she angry about something?

- a. uptight
- b. optimistic
- c. chilled

7) I can't believe he picked up your kids from school during your busy day. He is so _____.

- a. arrogant
- b. bossy
- c. thoughtful

8) She never spends money; she must be the most _____ person on the planet.

- a. extravagant
- b. frugal
- c. thoughtless

1) a 2) c 3) b 4) c 5) b 6) a 7) c 8) b

The End



16 CLASSIC BRITISH ENGLISH EXPRESSIONS

VOCABULARY LESSON



YOUTUBE.COM/ENGLISHWITHLUCY

This lesson will teach you 16 beautiful old-fashioned, vintage British idioms and phrases that will make you sound really well-read, sophisticated and educated.

Idioms & English Phrases

No.	Idiom	Meaning	Example
1	A little bird told me	a secret informant has told me	<u>A little birdie told me</u> that you went for afternoon tea with a mystery suitor!
2	A fly in the ointment	a single thing or person that is spoiling a situation that could have been very positive or enjoyable	I'm looking forward to Sunday, the only <u>fly in the ointment</u> being the fact that I'll have to sit next to my dreadful brother-in-law
3	As keen as mustard	very eager and interested in everything	She is <u>as keen as mustard</u> to get her hands on the new teased that her mother promised her.
4	To eat humble pie	to admit that you have been wrong and apologize, especially in situations where this is humiliating or embarrassing for you	I had <u>to eat humble pie</u> and publicly apologise for spreading the vicious rumour about her gap year.
5	Pardon my french	Please forgive my swearing; a coy phrase used when someone who has used a swear-word attempts to pass it off as French.	Oh, <u>pardon my French</u> . I don't know what came over me.



No.	Idiom	Meaning	Example
6	Hanky-panky	unethical behaviour; deceit; illicit sexual relations	I am certain a bit of hanky-panky went on at the wedding reception last night.
7	To see a man about a dog	used as a way to apologize for one's imminent departure or absence—generally to euphemistically conceal one's true purpose, such as going to use the toilet or going to buy a drink	So sorry, I'm going to miss the rest of this delightful christening - I have <u>to go and see a man about a dog</u> .
8	Neither here nor there	you mean that it does not matter because it is not a relevant point.	Yes, it was our first date, but that's <u>neither here nor there</u> .
9	To go for forty winks	a short light sleep; nap	I'm just going to recline on the chaise long <u>for forty winks</u> .
10	To turn a blind eye	to pretend not to have noticed something	I saw here take the last scone but I decided to turn a blind eye.
11	Pot calling the kettle black	hypocrite; this expression has its origins in the Medieval kitchen, when both pots and kettles were made from sturdy cast iron and both would get black with soot from the open fire.	You think I'm stuck up? <u>Pot calling the kettle black much!</u>
12	I can't do (something) to save my life!	A hyperbolic way of saying that you're completely inept at something. It's typically used in a self-deprecating manner or to indicate reluctance to carry out a task requested of one.	I'm sorry, <u>I can't bake Victoria sponges to save my life...</u> Maybe you could ask your mother?



No.	Idiom	Meaning	Example
13	To get someone's goat	to irritate someone; In the 19th century, nervous horses would supposedly be calmed down by placing a goat in the stall with them. Rival horse owners would steal (or "get") the goat to upset the horse and win the race.	You know who <u>really gets my goat</u> ?
14	To kick the bucket	to die; First mentioned in print in 1775, it has been suggested that the bucket refers to the Old French 'buquet' for a balance, or a trebuchet, the medieval siege weapon for hurling missiles at the enemy.	Unfortunately, uncle Arthur <u>kicked the bucket</u> last year.
15	The apple of my eye	something or someone that one cherishes above all others; This phrase refers to a time when the pupil of the eye was thought to be a solid object.	My William is <u>the apple of my eye</u> .
16	Bob's your uncle	Meaning "Simple as that", this expression is thought to date from the Victorian prime minister, Lord Salisbury, when he appointed his nephew Arthur Balfour as chief secretary for Ireland, a post most people considered him unfit for. However, from the 1900s, "Bob" was a generic name for an unknown man.	Just place the bag into a cup of boiling water for 2.5 mins - and <u>Bob's your uncle</u> , you have a cup of tea.



Activity

What is the meaning of the underlined idiom?

1) I am as keen as mustard to get started on this project!

- a. very eager and interested
- b. extremely bored
- c. eager to leave

2) A little birdie told me that it was your birthday today.

- a. a short email
- b. the bulletin board
- c. a secret informant

3) I am feeling very tired; I am going for forty winks before the movie.

- a. a short, light sleep
- b. to blink quickly
- c. a quick run

4) We can't just turn a blind eye to your recent behaviour.

- a. to laugh at
- b. to praise
- c. to pretend not to have noticed

5) Andrea really got my goat in the meeting today, acting like she doesn't know anything.

- a. to please someone
- b. to irritate someone
- c. to forget about someone

6) It was about time he kicked the bucket; he was 103 years old!

- a. to wash the car
- b. to live forever
- c. to die

Which idiom can be used to replace the underlined portion of the sentence?

7) Thank you for sharing, but it does not matter because it is not a relevant point.

- a. neither here nor there
- b. the apple of my eye
- c. to eat humble pie

8) We had to admit that you had been wrong and apologize when the teacher found out we had plagiarised our final report.

- a. Bob's your uncle
- b. eat humble pie
- c. hanky-panky

1) a 2) c 3) a 4) b 5) c 6) c 7) a 8) b

The End



50 ADVANCED VERBS

VOCABULARY LESSON



This lesson will introduce you to 50 advanced verbs that you can use in your daily conversations. Please note that many of these verbs have multiple meanings; however, we will focus on only one for each verb.

Verbs

No.	Verb	Pronunciation	Meaning	Example
1	To alter	/ɔ:ltə(r)/	to make somebody/something different	You shouldn't feel the need to <u>alter</u> your appearance.
2	To amend	/ə'mend/	to change a law, document, statement, etc. slightly in order to correct a mistake or to improve it	Would you mind <u>amending</u> those documents I've sent you.
3	To amplify	/æmplɪfaɪ/	to add details to a story, statement, etc.	She refused to <u>amplify</u> further.
4	To balloon	/bə'lu:n/	to suddenly swell out or get bigger	Employment rates <u>ballooned</u> to 90 percent.
5	To blab	/blæb/	to tell somebody information that should be kept secret	Someone must have <u>blabbed</u> to the police.
6	To brief	/bri:f/	to give somebody information about something so that they are prepared to deal with it	The officer <u>briefed</u> her on what to expect.
7	To capture	/kæptʃə(r)/	to film/record/paint, etc. somebody/something	The attack was <u>captured</u> on film by security cameras.



No.	Verb	Pronunciation	Meaning	Example
8	To clasp	/kla:sp/	to hold something tightly in your hand	She <u>clasped</u> her hands together as she waited.
9	To clutch	/klʌtʃ/	to hold somebody/something tightly	I <u>clutched</u> onto his shoulder for support.
10	To collide	/kə'laɪd/	to disagree strongly	My husband and I often <u>collide</u> over political stances.
11	To command	/kə'mɑ:nd/	to tell somebody to do something	She <u>commanded</u> the release of the prisoners.
12	To cower	/kaʊə(r)/	to bend low and/or move back because you are frightened	The dog whimpered and <u>cowered</u> at his feet.
13	To crave	/kreɪv/	to have a very strong desire for something	I have always <u>craved</u> excitement.
14	To dash	/dæʃ/	to go somewhere very quickly	I must <u>dash</u> - it was lovely to see you!
15	To detect	/dɪ'tekt/	to discover or notice something, especially something that is not easy to see, hear, etc.	The tests are designed to <u>detect</u> the disease early.
16	To deviate	/di:viət/	to be different from something; to do something in a different way from what is usual or expected	Let's not <u>deviate</u> from the original idea.
17	To discern	/dɪ'sɜ:n/	to see or hear something, usually with difficulty	I quickly <u>discerned</u> that something was wrong.
18	To dismantle	/dɪs'mæntl/	to take apart a machine or structure so that it is in separate pieces	I had to <u>dismantle</u> the printer in order to repair it.



No.	Verb	Pronunciation	Meaning	Example
19	To eavesdrop	/i:vzdrɒp/	to listen secretly to what other people are saying	We caught him <u>eavesdropping</u> outside the window.
20	To escort	/i'skɔ:t/	to go with somebody to protect or guard them or to show them the way	Let me <u>escort</u> you to your room.
21	To expose	/ɪk'spəʊz/	to tell the true facts about a person or a situation and show them/it to be immoral, illegal, etc.	She was <u>exposed</u> as a liar and a fraud.
22	To glare	/gleə(r)/	to look at somebody or something in an angry way	He didn't shout, he just <u>glared</u> at me silently.
23	To gravitate	/ˈgrævɪteɪt/ (used with to/towards)	to move towards somebody or something that you are attracted to	Many young people <u>gravitate</u> to the cities in search of work.
24	To gush	/gʌʃ/	to express so much praise or emotion about somebody or something that it does not seem sincere	Rachel is always <u>gushing</u> about how much she appreciates Prue's friendship.
25	To hobble	/hɒbl/	to walk with difficulty, especially because your feet or legs hurt	She was <u>hobbling</u> around on crutches.
26	To hover	/hɒvə(r)/	to wait somewhere, especially near somebody, in a shy or uncertain manner	He <u>hovered</u> over her, waiting for an answer.



No.	Verb	Pronunciation	Meaning	Example
27	To ignite	/ɪgˈnaɪt/	to start to burn; to make something start to burn	Tempers <u>ignited</u> when the redundancy packages were announced.
28	To intertwine	/ˌɪntəˈtwɪn/	to be or become very closely connected with something or somebody else	Their political careers had become closely <u>intertwined</u> .
29	To lurk	/lɜːk/	to wait somewhere secretly, especially because you are going to do something bad or illegal	She saw someone <u>lurking</u> in the doorway and decided to leave.
30	To mimic	/ˈmɪmɪk/	to look or behave like something else	His behaviour <u>mimicked</u> that of his mother.
31	To oppress	/əˈpres/	to make somebody only able to think about sad or worrying things	He was beginning to feel <u>oppressed</u> by his surroundings.
32	To peer	/pɪə(r)/	to look closely or carefully at something, especially when you cannot see it clearly	He <u>peered</u> closely at the photograph.
33	To pinpoint	/ˈpɪnpɔɪnt/	to be able to give the exact reason for something or to describe something exactly	The report <u>pinpointed</u> the areas most in need of development.
34	To prune	/ˈpruːn/	to make something smaller by removing parts; to cut out parts of something	Please go through the report and <u>prune</u> out any unnecessary details.



No.	Verb	Pronunciation	Meaning	Example
35	To recoil	/rɪ'kɔɪl/	to move your body quickly away from somebody or something because you find them or it frightening or unpleasant	She <u>recoiled</u> in horror when he tried to kiss her.
36	To reverberate	/rɪ'vɜ:bəreɪt/	to have a strong effect on people for a long time or over a large area	Repercussions of the case continue to <u>reverberate</u> through the financial world.
37	To saunter	/sɔ:ntə(r)/	to walk in a slow relaxed way	She <u>sauntered</u> down the corridor, looking as if she had all the time in the world.
38	To seize	/si:z/	to take somebody or something suddenly and using force	He <u>seized</u> hold of my hand and led me to the exit.
39	To shatter	/ʃætə(r)/	to destroy something completely, especially somebody's feelings, hopes or beliefs	He <u>shattered</u> her confidence when he told her how he felt about her singing.
40	To shrivel	/ʃrɪvl/	to become or make something dry and wrinkled as a result of heat, cold or being old	The long bath had <u>shrivelled</u> my fingers and toes.
41	To slump	/slʌmp/	to fall in price, value, number, etc. suddenly and by a large amount	Profits have <u>slumped</u> by over 12% this quarter.
42	To struggle	/strʌgl/	to try very hard to do something when it is difficult or when there are a lot of problems	I am really <u>struggling</u> to pay my bills.



No.	Verb	Pronunciation	Meaning	Example
43	To stumble	/stʌmbəl/	to walk or move in an unsteady way	We <u>stumbled</u> around in the dark, trying to find the light switch.
44	To trim	/trɪm/	to make something neater, smaller, better, etc., by cutting parts from it	Staff numbers have been <u>trimmed</u> to just 15.
45	To upstage	/ʌpˈsteɪdʒ/	to say or do something that makes people notice you more than the person that they should be interested in	How dare you <u>upstage</u> me at my own wedding!
46	To withdraw	/wɪðˈdrɔː/	to stop giving or offering something to somebody	Unless you return the form within seven days, the offer will be <u>withdrawn</u> .
47	To wrestle	/resl/	to struggle to deal with something that is difficult	We <u>wrestled</u> for hours with the problem of which job to do first.
48	To yank	/jæŋk/	to pull something or somebody hard, quickly and suddenly	I <u>yanked</u> the door open and ran outside.
49	To yearn	/jɜːn/	to want something very much, especially when it is very difficult to get	I've always <u>yearned</u> to escape from office life.
50	To zap	/zæp/	to do something very fast	I'll <u>zap</u> through the report and get back to you this evening.

Now, test your advanced verb knowledge with a short quiz on the following page!



Activity

What is the meaning of the underlined verb in each sentence?

- 1) We detected some seismic activity in the southern part of the region.
- a. to discover or notice something
 - b. to run away from
 - c. to allow someone else to find
- 2) Please brief me and tell me what happened to my son!
- a. to shout at someone
 - b. to miss someone
 - c. to give somebody information about something so that they are prepared to deal with it
- 3) They seized all of the guns from the vehicle, but they still need to search his home.
- a. to walk in a slow, relaxed way
 - b. to ask for something gently
 - c. to take something suddenly and use force
- 4) She yanked the blankets off of me; I guess she was cold.
- a. to pull something hard, quickly and suddenly
 - b. to leave something as it is
 - c. to place down quietly
- 5) Paul cowered in fear when he heard shouting and banging outside his door.
- a. to wait patiently
 - b. to bend low and move back because you are frightened
 - c. to call your friends

Choose the correct verb tense to complete the sentence.

- 6) Have you seen his neatly _____ beard? He looks so much better!
- a. trimming
 - b. trim
 - c. trimmed
- 7) Our lives are _____ now that we are married.
- a. intertwining
 - b. have intertwined
 - c. intertwine
- 8) He has _____ the machine per your request.
- a. dismantling
 - b. dismantled
 - c. dismantle

1) a 2) c 3) c 4) a 5) b 6) c 7) a 8) b

The End



ADVANCED CLOTHING VOCABULARY

VOCABULARY LESSON



YOUTUBE.COM/ENGLISHWITHLUCY

1 Underwear

Menswear underpants styles:

- **Boxer shorts** - elastic waist, baggy legs - baggy means loose, not tight
- **Briefs** (also known as **y-fronts**) are short and snug (tight or close-fitting)
- **Boxer briefs** - a combination of boxer shorts and briefs - long and tight-fitting

Womenswear underpants styles

US - panties

UK - knickers/pants

- **Briefs:** Also rudely referred to as 'granny pants' because they aren't considered to be very appealing. These cover you well, are triangular come up high and finish low.
- **Control pants/Spanx:** If you want underwear that holds you in and smooths your silhouette, this is called 'control pants', or 'Spanx' which is a brand name.
- **Boyshorts** - these are like little boxer shorts that are much more rectangular.
- **Bikini/hipster** - low rising briefs that rest on the hips
- **Thongs/G-strings/Brazilians** - The back of these knickers are designed to sit between the buttocks, rather than rest on top. Many women find these far more comfortable than other styles, especially because with these you tend to avoid a VPL, which is a **visible panty line**, where the edge of your underwear digs into your bottom, leaving a visible dent or line.

Seamless - smooth, without obvious joins. A seam in clothing is a line where two pieces of fabric have been joined or sewn together.



Bra styles

Bra - A bra is short for brassiere, but no one seems to say that anymore.

Different styles are as follows:

- **A triangle bra** - triangular in shape, like a bikini
- **A t-shirt bra** - simple style, gives a smooth look under a t-shirt
- **A sports bra** - maximum control and hold for exercise
- **A strapless bra** - no straps (material over your shoulders)
- **A push-up bra** - extra padding to boost cleavage volume
- **A bandeau** - this is a strip of elasticated material with no straps or adjusters.

There are 2 adjectives that you need to know with bras - **padded** and **underwired**.

If a bra is **padded**, it means that there is extra sponge or gel material that will give your cleavage a boost.

If a bra is **underwired** it means that there is metal wiring below the cup to the bra to give extra shape.

Socks, Tights & Thermals

- **Trainer socks** - finish below the ankle so they can't be seen if you wear trainers
- **Pop-socks** - these cover just the outside of the foot, so they are invisible when you wear shoes like pumps or boatshoes (we will cover these later)
- **Ankle socks** - these come up to the ankles
- **Mid-calf**
- **Over-the calf**
- **Knee-high**
- **Over-the-knee**
- **Thigh-high**

We also have what we call **tights** in BE or **pantyhose** in AE.

The thickness of these is determined by the **denier** which refers to the thickness of the yarn used to knit a pair of tights. 20 denier would be very fine and transparent, 200 denier would be very thick and opaque.

Stockings are a cross between tights and socks that finish at your thigh.



Lastly, we have **thermal underwear**, used to keep us warm underneath our clothes.

- **Long Johns** are like thermal trousers or leggings
- An **undershirt** is usually a long-sleeved t-shirt
- **Vests** are sleeveless with straps

We often just call all types of thermal underwear '**thermals**'.

Tops/Shirts

In BE we refer to clothing for your torso as **tops**, but in AE they call them **shirts**. In BE, a shirt usually has a collar and buttons - a **top** is anything you wear on your torso.

One word you will hear a lot when talking about tops is '**sleeves**' or '**-sleeved**'. The sleeves are the parts of the garment that cover your arms.

We also mention **collars**, the material that covers your neck, or a **neckline** which is essentially the hole for your neck.

There are so many different necklines, but to name a few:

Unisex

- **V-neck** - v-shaped
- **Polo neck** - a rolled high neck
- **Cowl neck** - loose material around the neck
- **Crew neck** - a normal round neck

Womenswear in particular

- **Boat neck** - an elegant, long and thin neckline that runs shoulder to shoulder, across the collarbone
- **Sweetheart** - a heart-shaped neckline that accentuates the cleavage
- **Square neck** - a square-shaped neckline
- **Scoop neck** - a rounded, deep neckline
- **Halter neck** - straps that go around the neck

A top can:

- Be **sleeveless/strapless** - have no sleeves
- Be **strappy, have straps** - a strappy top.
- have **spaghetti straps** - really thin straps, like spaghetti.
- Have **short sleeves**
- Have $\frac{1}{2}$ **length sleeves** or $\frac{3}{4}$ **length sleeves**
- Be **long-sleeved/short-sleeved**



In BE, a **strappy top** is called a **vest top**. In AE it's usually called a **tank**.

A **t-shirt** generally refers to a short-sleeved top

If we want to refer to a long-sleeved top we would specify a **long-sleeved t-shirt**.

Also popular are **crop tops**, which show your stomach.

Blouses are feminine shirts - a loose-fitting upper garment formerly worn by women.

On shirts and sometimes blouses, we have **cuffs**, which is the material at the end of the sleeve, and the accessories we use to join the cuffs are called **cufflinks**.

Jumpers/Sweaters:

We also have **jumpers** in BrE and **sweaters** in AmE.

BrE has **sweatshirts** and **hoodies**, which are made of fine-knit cotton. A hoodie has a hood and usually a pocket at the front.

For jumpers we have a variety of patterns and designs

- **Cable-knit** or **chunky-knit** - a thick textured knitted pattern
- **Fair-isle** - 'Christmas' style jumpers with a wintry design around the shoulders
- **Striped or stripey** - with stripes
- **Cardigans** - jumpers that are separated down the front with buttons

Casual jackets:

- **Biker/leather** - jackets typically worn by motorcyclists
- **Denim** - jean material, often called a 'jean jacket' in AmE
- **Bomber/military** - an army-style jacket
- **Baseball/varsity** - American high school style jacket

Formal jackets (usually menswear):

- **A blazer** - a more casual jacket
- **Tailored jacket** - close fitting
- **Dinner jacket** - satin on the lapels
- **Single-breasted** - one row of buttons
- **Double-breasted** - two rows of buttons
- **Morning coat jacket** - long 'tails' at the back



Coats:

- **Trench coat** - long, often beige, with a belt
- **Duffle coat** - with wooden fasteners
- **Parka/Rain coat** - waterproof & knee-length
- **Ski jacket** - insulated for cold weather
- **Shooting coat** - dark green or tweed for country sports
- **Overcoat** - a big smart coat to go over indoor clothing

Women (generally) may choose to wear the following on colder evenings:

- **Poncho** - a garment of a type originally worn in South America, made of a thick piece of woollen cloth with a slit in the middle for the head
- **Shawl** - a piece of fabric worn by women over the shoulders
- **Wrap** - a large scarf that is wrapped around your body for warmth

Jeans:

Jeans come in a variety of waist heights:

- **High-rise**
- **Regular-rise**
- **Low-rise**

They also come in many different fits:

- **Skinny** - tight jeans
- **Straight** - looser than skinny jeans, but still fairly snug
- **Boot-cut** - slightly flared under the knee to allow boots to go underneath
- **Flared** - jeans that go out (flare out) at the knee or sometimes in the whole leg
- **Mom-jeans** - old fashioned jeans that are now back in fashion - high waisted and baggy, often cropped at the ankle
- **Jeggings** - jean-leggings hybrid

Trouser Styles:

- **Leggings** - high-waisted/regular
- **BrE - Joggers AmE - Sweat pants** - athletic trousers
- **Harem pants** - baggy, loose-fitting cotton trousers
- **Wide-leg trousers**



- **Corduroys** - made of velvety corduroy material
- **Cargo Pants** - army-style pants
- **Chinos** - cotton formal trousers, often beige
- **Shorts** - short trousers
- AmE - **Hotpants**, BrE - **Short shorts** - very short shorts

Skirts:

- **Mini/midi/maxi** - short/mid-length/full-length
- **Pleated** - with folded fabric
- **Skater** - flaring from the waist
- **Tulip** - coming in at the knee/thigh like a tulip flower
- **Trumpet** - flaring out like a trumpet
- **Tiered/rara** - with many layers
- **Pencil** - tight-fitting, usually to the knee

Dresses:

- **Jumpsuit** - not a dress per say, more like a dress with trouser legs
- BrE - **Playsuit** /AmE - **Romper**- like a jumpsuit but with shorts instead of full-length legs
- **Tea dress/sundress** - feminine, usually sort and floral
- **Fit and flare dress** - tight top, flared skirt
- **Wrap dress** - a wrapped dress that is tied with a bow
- **Maxi dress** - full-length dress
- **Ballgown** - formal, full-length occasion dress
- **Peplum dress** - tight dress with a flared waist
- **Bodycon dress** - tight party dress
- **Pencil dress** - tight smart dress

Women's shoes:

We usually talk about **heels** (with a high heel) or flats (no heel)

- **Ballet flats** - ballet-style pumps
- **Kitten heels** - with a tiny, thin heel
- **Platform heels** - high, with a thick platform under the whole shoe
- **Wedges** - high shoes with no defined heel
- **Stilettos** - with a tall, thin heel
- **Court shoes/pumps** - smart, high shoes



General Shoes:

- **BrE - trainers /AmE - sneakers** - sports training shoes
- **Boots** - usually leather, covering the entire foot
- **Sandals** - strapped summer shoes
- **Flipflops** - simple rubber sandals for the beach
- **Loafers** - smart leather shoes shaped like moccasins
- **Boat shoes** - nautical style leather shoes with light soles
- **Brogues** - smart leather shoes with ornamental perforated patterns in the leather, and laces.

Accessories:

- **Sunglasses/sunnies/shades** - sun protection eyewear
- **Tie** - A thin strip of material to tie around your shirt collar
- **cravat** - a silk scarf worn in place of a tie
- **Watch** - a personal wrist clock
- **Scarf** - material for around the neck
- **Gloves** - protective clothing for the hands - like shoes for the hands
- **Umbrella** - for protection from rain

Hats:

- **Bobble hat** - a wool hat with a pompom
- **Woolly hat/beanie** - a wool hat worn for warmth
- **Fedora** - a low, soft felt hat with a curled brim and the crown creased lengthways.
- **Fascinator** - a decorative headpiece worn by women at weddings or the races
- **Top hat** - a tall, formal hat



Activity

Circle the word that matches the given description.

1) A garment originally worn in South America, made of a thick piece of woollen cloth with a slit in the middle for the head.

- a. shawl
- b. poncho
- c. tailored jacket

2) 'Christmas' style jumpers with a wintery design around the shoulders.

- a. fair-isle
- b. cardigan
- c. cable-knit

3) A type of long thermal underwear.

- a. ankle socks
- b. undershirt
- c. long johns

4) A type of low rising underwear that rests on the hips.

- a. boy shorts
- b. briefs
- c. bikini/hipster

5) Old fashioned jeans that are now back in fashion - high waisted and baggy, often cropped at the ankle.

- a. grandma jeans
- b. mom jeans
- c. grandpa jeans

Circle the type of clothing that is underlined in each sentence.

6) I love Jared's purple corduroys. I never thought that he could pull off that style.

- a. a hat
- b. a type of socks
- c. a pair of pants

7) Wearing knee-highs with shorts was a strange choice, Samantha.

- a. a pair of socks
- b. a type of underwear
- c. a pair of pants

8) She is looking for a cardigan that won't be too warm for when she is in her home.

- a. a jumper/sweater
- b. a coat
- c. a casual jacket

1) b 2) a 3) c 4) b 5) c 6) b 7) c 8) a

The End