

# Check Your English Vocabulary for IELTS

Bloomsbury, RAWDON WYATT, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition

## Phrasal Verbs 1

1. Some parents are criticized for the way they **bring up** their children. (*raise*)
2. The committee members **fell out** over plans for the new health center. (*argued*)
3. They refused to **face up to** their responsibilities, with disastrous consequences. (*accept an unpleasant state of affairs and try to deal with it*)
4. At the last minute we had to **call off** our visit to the museum. (*not to go ahead with something*)
5. I can always **count on** my best friend to be there when I need him. (*rely / depend*)
6. Many developing countries are failing to **catch up with** their developed neighbors. (*get to the same level*)
7. As the wind **dies down**, the heat and humidity gradually begin to rise. (*becomes less strong*)
8. An alarming number of students **drop out** of school early every year. (*leave*)
9. Major international companies can't **figure out** the popularity of the anti-capitalist movement. (*find it hard to understand*)
10. If they examined the issues more closely, they would **find out** the reasons for the changes. (*discover*)
11. As we **grow up** our priorities change. (*change from being children to being adults*)
12. Students can be quite creative with the reasons they give for not **handling in** their homework. (*giving their teachers*)
13. Salaries very rarely **keep up** with the cost of living. (*rise at the same speed as*)
14. The article is very detailed but **leaves out** the reasons for demographic change. (*does not include*)
15. The lecturer **pointed out** all of the places on the map where similar incidents had occurred. (*showed*)
16. Before you write your essay, you should **look into** the Party's history. (*research*)

17. Many employees **carried on** working despite pressure from the unions. (*continued*)
18. Once people **fall behind** with their mortgage payments, they come under extreme financial pressure from their bank. (*become late*)
19. The first step to a healthier lifestyle is to cut **down/back on** amount of salt you consume. (*reduce*)
20. It is becoming more common for people to **cut out** meat from their diet. (*stop eating*)
21. In the late 1990s, a lot of large supermarket chains **took over** premises that had previously been run by small, independent retailers. (*assumed control*)
22. When computer technology fails us, we have to **make do with** more primitive methods. They're called 'pen and paper'. (*use something because there is nothing else available*)
23. In this essay, I'd like to **put forward** the arguments for and against globalism. (*suggest or state the case for something*)
24. When I **look back on** my childhood, I remember the many sacrifices my parents made for me. (*think about something that happened in the past*)

## Phrasal Verbs 2

1. Peace talks between the two countries **collapsed** when neither side reached an agreement.

Broke down

2. I'm trying to **calculate** if we've sold more this year than last year.

Work out

3. The effects of the drug **disappear** after a few hours.

Wear off

4. A lot of people **exhaust** themselves through overwork.

Wear themselves out

5. Despite the severity of the disease, many people **cover** with the help of appropriate drugs.

Pull through

6. Through careful negotiation, they were able to **resolve** the problem.

Sort out

7. When parents **start to live apart**, it can be particularly difficult for their children to cope.

Split up

8. At the opening night, only a few audience members **came**.

Showed up

9. The Australian partners **stopped being a part of** the deal at the last moment.

Pulled out of

10. People celebrate the Chinese New Year by **exploding** fireworks in the street.

Letting off

11. It is pointless relying on people to help you if they **don't do as they promised**.

Let you down

12. New government pension plans mean that many people will **continue** working well into their seventies.

Carry on

13. The planned changes were **delayed** because committee members argued among themselves.

Held up

14. At the last minute, the plans for the proposed motorway **didn't take place**.

Fell though

15. During the recession, many workers in the primary sector **became** jobless.

Ended up

16. Doctors **did** some tests on the patients.

Carried out

17. Minor economies such as **spending less on** staff costs, can often prevent a company sliding into bankruptcy.

Cutting back on

18. We were accidentally **disconnected** in the middle of our phone call.

Cut off

19. Once the government **removed** quotas, the market was flooded with cheap foreign imports.

Did away with

20. It cost almost \$8 million to **renovate** the stadium, by which time the team was in serious financial difficulties.

Do up

### Phrasal Verbs 3

1. I loved school as a child and never really **looked forward to** the holidays as much as the other children.

2. In rural districts, it can be difficult to **get by** without a car.

3. The 'drive safely' message is finally **getting through to** people and there are now fewer accidents on the roads.

4. After years of decline, government investment is revitalizing the area and things are finally **looking up** for local businesses.

5. As ticket prices **go up**, fewer people go to the cinema, preferring instead to stay at home and do other things.

6. I believe that people who have to **look after** elderly relatives or other dependents should receive financial support.

7. Large companies can no longer **get away with** dumping industrial waste in rivers.

8. Even if you fail the first time, you should **go on** trying.

9. Scientists **came across** the cure by accident while they were studying the health benefits of a rare tropical plant.

10. The first step to a healthier lifestyle is to **give up** smoking.

11. Although many children **look up to** their parents, many rebel against their values and way of life.

12. People who want to know how to **go about** starting up their own website should read Websites Made Easy.

13. The gas fire heating the container **went out** and the apparatus started to cool down rapidly.

14. We decided not to **go through** with our plans until we had made enough money.

15. Some people tend to **look down on** those who are less fortunate than they are.

16. Wealthy countries are usually able to **come/get through** a period of recession by drawing on financial reserves.
17. In any dispute with a major company, it is usually the customer who **comes off** the worst.
18. Before I handed my essay in, I looked / went through it very carefully, checking for mistakes.
19. People who live in close proximity to one another must try to get on with their neighbours.
20. When our local council tried to build a ring road around the town, they **came up against** a lot of opposition.

### Phrasal Verbs 4

1. Accommodation in some cities is so expensive that some people cannot even afford to **put down** the eight weeks' deposit that is required. *(to make a deposit)*
2. They were reluctant to make changes but we managed to **talk** them **around**. *(to persuade somebody)*
3. Children often **take after** one of their parents either in their mannerisms or in the way they look. *(to resemble)*
4. After **running up against** a few unexpected difficulties, they decided to scrap the project. *(to stop because something is in the way)*
5. They were **turned out** of the apartment by their landlord when they could no longer afford the rent and ended up living on the street. *(to be forced to leave)*
6. When I was at school, some teachers unfairly **picked on** children who avoided sport because they preferred more creative interests and pastimes. *(to choose someone to attack or criticize)*
7. Although many companies offer their employees a pension programme, many decide to **opt out** of the programme and make their own arrangements. *(to decide not to take part in something)*
8. A lot of applicants expressed an interest in the job but only a handful **turned up** for the interview. *(to arrive for a meeting, appointment, etc.)*
9. Air pollution can **set off** asthma and other chest diseases in those most valuable. *(to start)*
10. People who use credit cards unwisely can easily **run up** debt of thousands of pounds every month. *(to make debts go up quickly)*
11. By the time he was 18, he had **made up** his mind that he wanted to be famous. *(to decide on something)*

12. It's often a good idea to **put aside** some money for a 'rainy day'. *(to save money)*
13. Technology is moving at such a fast pace it is no longer possible to **take in** all the latest developments. *(to understand or assimilate information)*
14. Nobody was **taken in** by the government's false figures on unemployment. *(to be fooled or tricked)*
15. He **turned down** the job that was offered to him, even though he was desperate for the money. *(to refuse something which is offered)*
16. Most people will **put up** with a stressful job if the money is good enough. *(to tolerate something which is not very pleasant)*
17. He was unable to make the speech, so I was asked to **stand in** and make it on his behalf. *(to take the place of someone – often also used with 'for')*
18. A lot of people are **put off** the idea of working for themselves because of the lack of a regular salary. *(to be discouraged from doing something, usually because of a potentially negative outcome)*
19. Once bad weather **sets in**, people tend to stay at home rather than go out. *(to start and become permanent)*
20. Doctors and medical experts were unable to **make out** why some people survived the virus and others didn't. *(to understand or know the reason for something)*
21. She **made up** a story about ghosts in the cellar to stop us going down there but of course we didn't believe her. *(to invent a story)*
22. At the age of 38, he **ran for** the post of President but lacked sufficient experience to be taken seriously. *(to apply for a job in politics, competing against other people for the same job)*
23. Despite massive promotion by the tourist board. It took a long time for tourism to **pick up** again after the terrorist attacks. *(to improve, to get better)*

## Presenting an argument

These days, it is very common for young people to take time off studying between school and university. Many of them go travelling and spend a year or longer visiting interesting and exotic places. **But / However**, is it better to do this, or to continue studying without a break?

**First of all / Firstly**, there are several benefits to taking time off to travel.

As well as / In addition to meeting lots of interesting people, you can also experience cultures that are very different from your own. I believe/ I think that first-hand knowledge and experience of the world around you early in life are useful things to have.

Moreover / Furthermore, you learn to look after yourself in different and often difficult situations. Although / While few people have serious problems when they travel, you will occasionally encounter situations where you need to think and act quickly without having friends or family to turn to. Unfortunately, traveling has its disadvantages also/ as well, such as homesickness and culture shock. Despite / Nevertheless, these inconveniences are inevitable part of travelling and are greatly outweighed by the advantages.

The most important reason / The main reason for going straight to university after school is the fact that the sooner you get qualifications, the quicker you can get a job and start earning.

As far as I am concerned / For me, starting work and making money is one of the most important things in life. I am not alone in this opinion. Many consider / Many say a sound career and a good salary to be one of life's most important goals. Second / Secondly, if you go straight to university, you learn so many things that will help you in your future life. Eventually / Finally, going straight to university from school means that you maintain a momentum that you might lose if you go travelling. I mean / In other words, you remain focused on studying.

In conclusion / To summarise, I would say that spending a year travelling between school and university has its advantages and disadvantages. On the one hand / To begin, you are seeing something of the world.

After that /On the other hand, you are delaying your education and career. In my opinion /I opinion that, it is better to carry on with your studies and leave the travelling until later.

## Reason and Result

1. Panic buying **ensued** when the stock market crashed.
2. People often do things without considering the **consequence of / effects of** their actions.
3. The government raised the income tax rate **in order to** curb inflation.
4. The government raised the income tax rate **with the aim of** curbing inflation.
5. The government raised the income tax rate **on account of / due to / owing to** the rapidly rising rate of inflation.
6. When questioned, many racists cannot give a logical **reason for** their attitudes towards other racial groups.

7. The soaring crime rate alarmed the police superintendent and **prompted him to** adopt a zero-tolerance policing policy.
8. He was arrested **on the grounds that** he was a danger to others and himself.
9. The family was forced to economise **so as not to** go heavily into debt.
10. The fumes from motor traffic **affect** people in many different ways.

## Shape and features

1. Sharp, with jagged teeth. A knife
2. Steep, with a pointed peak. A mountain
3. Rolling, with undulating wheat fields. Agricultural countryside
4. Curved, with a smooth surface. A banana
5. Thin and flat, with words and dotted lines. An application form
6. Wavy, with a few spiky bits sticking up. Somebody's hair
7. Meandering, with a calm surface. A slow-moving river.
8. Winding and bumpy, with deep potholes. A country road in very poor condition
9. Hollow, with a rough surface. A very old tree
10. Thick, solid and heavy, with straight edges. A brick

## Size, quantity and dimension

1. a minute amount dust – **Small**
2. a minuscule piece of cloth – **Small**
3. an enormous book – **Big**
4. a mammoth job – **Big**
5. a huge waste of time – **Big**
6. a vast room – **Big**
7. a gigantic wave – **Big**
8. a tiny car – **Small**
9. a monumental error – **Small**



10. A colossal statue – **Big**
11. Plenty of food – **Big**
12. Loads of times – **Big**
13. A narrow alleyway – **Small**
14. A giant building – **Big**
15. A gargantuan meal – **Big**
16. A wide avenue – **Big**
17. A broad river – **Big**
18. A tall man – **Big**
19. A high mountain – **Big**
20. A deep lake – **Big**
21. A shallow pool – **Small**
22. A long-distance journey – **Big**
23. A vast crowd of supporters – **Big**
24. Tons of work – **Big**
25. A great deal of time – **Big**

### Sentences

1. Before you embark on **a long-distance journey**, it is essential that you are well prepared.
2. We spent **a great deal of time** working on the plans for the new library.
3. I love the Museum of Modern Art and have been there **loads of times**.
4. There's a small grey spot in the corner of all my photographs, so I guess **a minute amount of dust** must have got into the camera and ended up on the sensor.
5. Villages along the coast were destroyed when **a gigantic wave** caused by the earthquake swept houses into the sea.
6. In my opinion, playing computer games for hours on end is a **huge waste of time**.
7. **A colossal statue** of the Greek god Poseidon stood by the entrance to the harbor.

8. Despite the poor harvest, there was **plenty of food** for the whole population.
9. **A broad river** called the Thames separates the city of London from the suburbs to the south.
10. **A vast crowd of supporters** gathered to see their favorite football team.
11. We ate **a gargantuan meal / plenty of food** and then lay down to rest.
12. The most impressive place in the building is **a vast room** called the Great Hall, which can hold over 3,000 people.
13. We have **a mammoth job / tons of work** to do in the next few days, so I suggest we start as soon as possible.
14. Loch Ness is **a deep lake** in the Highlands of Scotland.
15. The only evidence of the crime was **a minuscule piece of cloth** which was stuck on a branch of one of the trees in the garden.
16. 'Sumo' is **an enormous book** containing almost 1,000 pictures by the controversial photographer Helmut Newton.
17. I had **a mammoth job / tons of work** to do, so took the phone off the hook made myself some coffee and sat down at my desk.
18. The Matterhorn, **a high mountain** in Switzerland has claimed the lives of many who have tried to climb it.
19. He made **a monumental error** in his calculations and had to start all over again.
20. The manufacturers have built **a tiny car** which is ideal for getting around the city.
21. The NEC in Birmingham is **a giant building** which is used for concerts and exhibitions.
22. The main feature of the town is **a wide avenue** lined with shops and cafes.
23. I could see the key glittering at the bottom of **a shallow pool**.
24. Early European settlers in Central and South America heard legends of **a tall man** called El Dorado who covered himself in gold dust.
25. **A narrow alleyway** ran along the side of the house to a garden at the rear.

## Stopping something

1. To Stop your hard disk becoming too full, you should **delete** any unwanted programmes. (*to cut out part of a document, a computer file, etc*)

2. The new government plans to **repeal** the existing legislation. *(to officially end a law so that it is no longer valid)*
3. Increasing fuel prices does not usually **deter** people from using their cars. *(to discourage people from doing something)*
4. The college tries to **dissuade** students from taking exams which are not suitable for them. *(to persuade someone not to do something)*
5. The committee decided to **rescind** its earlier resolution on the use of its premises. *(to cancel a contract or agreement)*
6. State monopolies often **suppress** all forms of economic competition. *(to stop an activity, usually by making laws or using your authority)*
7. The Cornucopian government made the sudden decision to **sever** diplomatic relations with their neighboring countries. *(to end something such as a friendship or a connection completely and permanently)*
8. You should never **turn down** a good job when it's offered to you. *(to refuse something which is offered)*
9. We decided to **pull out** of the competition when three of our team members became ill. *(to decide not to support or be part of a project or activity after you have agreed to)*
10. Oil and petroleum companies **deny** that they are harming the environment. *(to state that something someone has said is not true or correct)*
11. Travel companies do not normally give refunds if their customers **cancel** their holiday at the last moment. *(to stop something which has been planned)*
12. It's important to **quash** rumors before too many people hear them. *(to stop something from continuing, especially things people say or believe- rumors, doubts, speculation)*
13. You should **give up** fast food and other foods that have a high fat content if you want to lose weight. *(to stop doing something that you have done for quite a long time)*
14. They finally agreed to **put an end to** their long-standing dispute and try to work together instead. *(to stop something which has been going on for a long time)*
15. I would be grateful if you would **remove** my name from your mailing list. *(to take something away)*
16. The factory management had to **suspend** operations because of some serious health and safety issues. *(to officially stop something for a short time)*

17. We were forced to **scrap** the plans when we realized they would not work. *(to decide not to continue with something such as a plan or event often because there is a problem with some aspect of it)*

18. I believe that the best way to **curb** inflation is to increase interest rates on borrowing. *(to control or limit something that is harmful)*

## Success and failure

### Success

1. The two department **reached** a compromise over how to proceed with the project.
2. During his first month as head of the company, he was able to **accomplish** more than his predecessor had in the previous six.
3. Our team played well and **secured** their second win of the season.
4. The first signs that a breakthrough had been **achieved** quickly became apparent.
5. Many people want to be rich and famous but very few **realize** their dream.
6. Becoming an Olympic athlete requires hard work and dedication but few athletes **attain** the required standard of physical excellence.
7. His journey up the Amazon **fulfilled** a long-cherished ambition.
8. After several attempts, we **managed** to solve the problem.

### failure

9. They had to **abandon** their idea of travelling by boat and flew instead.
10. Negotiations **collapsed** when neither side could agree on the terms and conditions.
11. Progress on the research project **faltered** when the money began to run out.
12. After a disastrous year, the company **folded** with debts of over \$2 million.
13. Our planned visit to Sudan **fell through** when we were unable to get visas.
14. The company's plans to double prices **misfired** when the government declared their actions illegal.

## Task Commands

1. **Account for** the increased use of social networking on the Internet.

Say why something has happened or is happening.

2. **Analyse** the effects of climate change around the world.

Explain something closely and scientifically.

3. **Evaluate** the improvements you have made to your English since you started using this book.

Calculate the value, importance or effect of something.

4. **Compare** and **contrast** the two machines.

Look at two things side by side to see in what way they are similar and / or different.

5. **Define** 'happiness' and say how important it is.

Give the meaning of something.

6. **Demonstrate** the different features on this mobile phone.

Show how something works, usually by physically operating it so that the other person knows what it does and how it works.

7. **Discuss** the advantages and disadvantages of growing up in a big city.

Talk about something with someone else or write about it from different viewpoints.

8. **Elaborate on** your feelings about global capitalism.

Explain something in more detail than you did previously.

9. **Estimate** the costs of setting up a website for the school.

Calculate (but not exactly) the value or cost of something.

10. **Examine** the causes of global warming.

Write or talk about the different aspects (e.g. causes, results) of something.

11. **Illustrate** the problems caused by the increased use of private vehicles.

Explain with real examples, why something has happened or is happening.

12. **Justify** your reasons for only considering one aspect of the problem.

Show that you have a good reason for doing something especially if other people think you have done something wrong or bad,

13. **Outline** your country's environmental policy.

Give the main points of something, or a broad description of something without giving too much detail.

14. **Predict** the changes that we are going to see in information technology in the next 10 years.

Say what you think is going to happen in the future.

15. **Suggest** ways in which food shortages in some countries could be solved.

Describe what you think can be done in order to achieve something.

16. **Trace** the development of space travel since the 1960s.

Give a brief history of something in the order in which it happened.

## **Time**

### ***Part 1 – one action or situation occurring before another action or situation***

1. **Prior to** the advent of the Industrial Revolution, pollution was virtually unheard of.

2. **By the time** the army had restored order, the city had been almost completely devastated.

3. **Formerly** known as Bombay, Mumbai is India's most vibrant and exciting city.

4. A sudden drop in temperature will usually precede a blizzard.

5. It was my first trip on an aero plane. **Previously**, I'd always gone by train.

6. The Prime Minister made a speech praising charity organizations working in Mozambique. **Earlier** that day he had promised massive economic aid to stricken areas.

### ***Part 2 – one action or situation occurring at the same time as another action or situation***

1. **While** the minister was making his speech, thousands of demonstrators took to the streets.

2. **During** the speech they jeered and shouted slogans.

3. The minister continued speaking. **In the meantime** the police were ordered onto the streets.

4. He finished the speech with a word of praise for the police. **At that very moment** people began throwing bottles and bricks and the riot began.

### ***Part 3 – one action or situation occurring after another action or situation***

1. **Following** the earthquake, emergency organizations around the world swung into action.

2. **As soon as** the stock market collapsed, there was panic buying on an unprecedented scale.

3. The Klondike gold rush lasted from 1896 to 1910. **Afterwards**, the area became practically deserted overnight.

## ***Categories***

### *1. In the past*

A few decades ago, at that point / moment in history, at the turn of the century, back in the 1990s, between 2003 and 2005, from 2006 to 2011, in medieval times, in my childhood / youth, in those days, last century

### *2. The past leading to the present*

Ever since, for the past few months, lately, over the past six weeks

### *3. The present*

As things stand, nowadays, these days

### *4. The future*

By the end of this year, for the foreseeable future, for the next few weeks, from now on, in another five years time, one day, over the coming weeks and months, sooner or later

## **Useful Interview Expressions**

### *1. Agreeing with somebody*

I agree.

I couldn't agree more.

That's just what I think.

That's my view exactly.

That's right.

### *2. Disagreeing with somebody*

I don't entirely agree.

I'm afraid I disagree / don't agree.

I see things rather differently myself.

Well, actually..

Well, as a matter of fact..

### *3. Interrupting somebody*

Could I just say that..?

Excuse me for interrupting,

Let me interrupt you there.

Sorry to butt in.

Sorry to interrupt.

#### *4. Asking somebody for their opinion*

Do you agree that..?

What are your feelings about..?

What are your views on..?

What do you think about..?

What's your opinion?

#### *5. Asking for clarification or repetition*

Could you repeat the question?

I'm afraid I didn't catch that.

I'm sorry?

What was that?

Would you mind repeating that?

#### *6. Saying something in another way*

In other words

Perhaps I should make that clearer by saying.

To put it another way

What I'm trying to say is

What I mean is



### *7. Giving yourself time to think*

Hmm, how can i put / say this>

Let me see.

Let me think about that for a moment.

May I think about that for a moment?

That's an interesting question.

### *8. Summing up what you have said*

So, basically,

In short

Brief

So, in conclusion,

To summarise,

To sum up

## ***Sentences***

1.

Interviewer: Why are so many people obsessed with celebrities?

Student: Any expression for the 'Asking for clarification or repetition' box.

Interviewer: Why are so many people obsessed with celebrities?

2.

Interviewer: A lot of people say that we've become too reliant on technology. What's your opinion?

Student: Any expression from the 'Agreeing with somebody' box. In fact, I think that it's taking over our lives.

3.

Interviewer: Do you think that people in places like India, Bangladesh and other African countries work harder.

Student: Any expression from the 'Interrupting somebody' box except Could I just say that? But don't you mean Asian Countries?

Interviewer: Of course, yes, that's what I meant.

4.

Interviewer: Some professional sports people are paid far too much. Do you agree?

Student: Any expression from the 'Giving yourself time to think' box except May I think about that for a moment?. First of all, I think that there are times when the salary they're paid is justified, but then again, a lot of them.

5.

Interviewer: The way parents behave can have a profound effect on how their children develop. Do you agree?

Student: Yes I do. Children need people who can influence them in a positive way and who can show them the difference between right and wrong. Any expression from the 'Giving yourself time to think' except May I think about that for a moment? They need good role models.

6.

Interviewer: Some people say that private vehicle ownership should be banned and we should all use public transport. Are they right, do you think?

Student: Any expression from the 'Saying something in another way' box. First of all, public transport can't always take you exactly where you want to go. Secondly, it's expensive and unreliable. Then there's the problem with..

## **Architecture**

### *1. Building materials*

Concrete, glass, reinforced concrete, steel, stone, timber

### *2. Types of building*

High-rise apartments, low-rise apartments, multi-Storey car park, skyscraper.

### *3. Architectural style*

Art deco, international style, modernist, post-modern, standardized, traditional

### *4. Aesthetic perception (how we feel about a building)*

Controversial, elegant, an eyesore, pleasing geometric forms, ugly, well-designed

### *5. Parts of a building*

Foundations, facade, porch, walls

### *6. Features (that make the building easy to live or work in)*

Energy-efficient, functional, high-tech, practical

## **Sentences**

1. The building is **derelict**. It's been ruined and abandoned for years.
2. She lives on a large housing **estate** near the center of the city.
3. There are several run-down districts inside the city where the housing is in a bad state, although most of these **slums** are going to be replaced by high-rise apartments.
4. The city council are going to **demolish** the old church and built a new one in its place.
5. You can't knock down that house; there's a **preservation** order on it which makes it illegal to destroy it.
6. Sir Richard Rogers is the **architect** who designed the Lloyds building in London.
7. Some of the problems in our **inner cities** are drug related.
8. The council hope to reduce crime in the town by introducing new **social** facilities so that people have something to do in the evening.
9. The cinema is going to be closed for two months while the owners **renovate** it.
10. If you want to add an extension to your house, you will need **planning** permission from your local council.
11. In the US, the ground floor is called the **first** floor.
12. One way of creating more space in a house is to convert the **attic** into an extra room.
13. Applications for planning permission from homeowners who want to develop their properties have increased by 50 per cent. However, many of these homes are historic buildings

and have preservation orders which prevent them from being altered externally. At Present, we can only allow owners to renovate the inside of their homes.

14. Last summer we invited several architects to design plans for the new council offices on Peach Street. We eventually chose Barnard, Jackson and Willies, a local company. It was generally agreed that their design, which included a grey tinted glass facade at the front of the building, was the most aesthetically pleasing. They are currently in the process of laying the foundations for the new building which we understand is taking some time as the land must be drained first.

15. In response to a lot of complaints about the lack of social facilities in the town, it was agreed at last month's meeting that funds should be set aside for the construction of a new sports center and youth club.

16. Several derelict buildings which have been ruined and abandoned for over five years are to be knocked down. In their place, a new housing estate will be built. This will provide 20 new homes within the next two years.

17. Everybody agrees that the new shops on the High Street are an eyesore. It is certainly true that they are very ugly and out of keeping with the other buildings on the street. In future, we must ensure that all new buildings are built in a traditional style so that they fit in with the other buildings around them.

18. There has been an increased crime rate in the slums to the east of the town. We plan to demolish these run-down areas within the next eight years and re-house the residents in new high-rise/low-rise apartments in the Berkely Health district.

19. In an attempt to help the environment, we are going to make the town hall more energy-efficient. Windows will be double-glazed, walls and ceilings will be insulated, and we will replace the current center heating system.

## **The arts**

1. Mimi Latouche is getting a little too old for this kind of thing and as I watched her pirouette across the stage in a tutu two sizes too small, she reminded me not so much of a swan as rather ungainly crow.

### **A ballet**

2. The Scenery was wonderful. The costumes were marvelous. The casts were incredible. I wish i could say the same about the script. The playwright should be shot.

### **A play**

3. In his new book on Ernest Hemingway acclaimed writer Michael Norris has brought the great man to life in a way nobody else could.

### **A biography**

4. Move over Michelangelo! You have a rival. Vittorio Manelleto's marble pieces embody the human form in a way that has not been achieved in over 500 years.

### **A sculpture**

5. I had to study the picture for almost two minutes before I realized who it was. It was none other than our Queen. I doubt she would have been amused.

### **A portrait**

6. There are no great tenors in Britain. That is until now Brian Clack's performance in La Traviatta sent shudders down my spine. What a man! What a voice! What a size!

### **An opera**

7. Herbert von Erding has been conducting for almost 40 years, and his final appearance yesterday was greeted with a standing ovation from both musicians and members of the audience.

### **A concert**

8. Stone Angel is an hilarious tale about the fall and rise of an opera singer. I picked it up and didn't put it down until I finished. A fantastic book.

### **A novel**

9. Dylan Thomas showed remarkable eloquence, and this latest compilation of some of his finest prose will surely be a bestseller.

### **A collection of short stories**

10. Bruschetta's studies of dead animals might not be to everyone's taste, but it is impossible to deny his skill in representing inanimate objects like these on canvas.

### **A still life**

11. He usually works in black and white and it my opinion that's the medium he should stick to. His color shots are too static and are heavily over-filtered; the strong lighting washes out any subtlety, and much of it is out of focus.

### **Photography**

12. Shot entirely on location in Iran, this is perhaps the director's finest hour. A stunning setting, fine performances from the leads, and a cast of thousands of extras make this a truly visual feast.

### A film

13. The painting shows a lot of red circles and triangles inside squares floating in the sky above a yellow sea and its title 'Contractual Obligation Metamorphosis'.

### Abstract art

14. 'Dawn View of London' takes in the whole of the city as seen from the top of Parliament Hill, although the artist has removed some of the less attractive buildings from the foreground.

### A landscape

### Sentences

1. Tonight's **performance** of Romeo and Juliet begins at 7.30.
2. Camford University Press have just released a collection of Shakespeare's **works**.
3. A new limited **edition** of the CD 'Here we go!' by rock group Glass Weasel contains a DVD of their latest tour.
4. His last book received some excellent **reviews** in the papers.
5. Tate Modern is currently running an **exhibition** of Tracey Emin's early work.
6. The British National Opera says that it is delighted with the government's promise of a \$500,000 **grant**.
7. Tickets have already sold out for the first day's showing of Tom Cartmill's paintings at the National Art **Gallery**.
8. Ernest Hemingway was one of the twentieth century's most famous **novelists**.
9. French **Impressionists**, which included Monet, Manet and Degas had a profound influence on nineteenth-century art.
10. Apparently, Old Haven Press are going to **publish** a collection of short stories written by schoolchildren.
11. I loved the film's **atmospheric** music and use of visual metaphors.
12. I've always had an **artistic** eye and think I would be a good fashion photographer.

13. I hate reality shows, talent shows and similar television programmes that form the bulk of today's **popular** culture.

14. Orson Welles' film Citizen Kane was made over 70 years ago but remains a **cinematic** masterpiece.

15. Andre Breton is widely regarded as the founder of the Surrealist art movement.

16. The college runs a varied programme of **cultural** activities which are open to ordinary members of the public.

### **An extract from a radio programme**

Hello, and welcome to today's edition of 'But is it Art?' Now, I don't usually enjoy **ballet** – all those pirouettes and pas de Deux's and dying swans usually send me to sleep, but last night's **performance** of Sleeping Beauty at Nureyev Hall had me on the edge of my seat. And I'm not the only one: rave **reviews** in the national press praised the excellent choreography and the incredible stage set. It's on again tonight, but you'll have to move fast if you want a ticket!

The current **exhibition** of Monette's paintings at the Wheatley Art **Gallery** has been a disappointment. The pictures themselves are excellent, especially the great artist's **portraits** of film stars and of course his stunning **still life** of a vase of daffodils, but the lighting inside the room was terrible. I would have thought that having received a government **grant** of almost \$100,000 the Wheatley Arts Council could have invested it in some good lights.

Fans of the great twentieth-century **novelist** George Orwell will be delighted to hear that Swansong Press are going to release a collection of his greatest **works / novels**, which will of course include Animal Farm and Nineteen Eighty-Four. Also included are some rare short stories which were not **published** until after his death. Look out for the book, which will be in the shops from the end of the month.

On the subject of books, a new biography of the life of conductor Charles Worsenmost is due to be released in January. Worsenmost conducted his last **concert** in 1998 after a long and eventful career. This is highly recommended for anyone who is remotely interested in classical music.

Have you ever wanted to be an **opera** singer? Well, now's your chance! The National Music Company is looking for tenors and sopranos to audition for a new production of Mozart's Marriage of Figaro. If you're interested, we'll give you the number to call at the end of the programme.

Potential Michelangelo's and Henry Moores can try their hand at **sculpture** this weekend. The Gleaneagles Museum is holding a series of workshops which will give you the chance to chip

away at a lump of stone to produce a piece of three-dimensional art. There's no need to book – just turn up at the door on Saturday at nine o'clock.

And now here's that number I promised you...

## Business and Industry

1. We have a limited **supply of** computer-based units.

*Opposite: demand for*

2. Last year, our company made a huge **profit**.

*Opposite: loss*

3. Our **gross** profits are up by almost 150 percent last year.

*Opposite: net*

4. Banks across the country are reporting a sharp drop in **borrowing**.

*Opposite: lending*

5. The company will **debit** your bank account with \$528 each month.

*Opposite: credit*

6. The **wholesale** market has experienced a downturn since the recession began.

*Opposite: retail*

7. The government is encouraging short-term investors to put their money into the **public** sector.

*Opposite: private*

8. **Private enterprises** are under a lot of financial pressure.

*Opposite: State-owned industries*

9. **Skilled workers** are demanding a 15 per cent pay rise.

*Opposite: Unskilled laborers*

10. If this continues, we will have to **lay off** members of staff.

*Opposite: take on*

11. **Blue-collar** workers across the country are demanding improved working conditions.



*Opposite: White-collar*

12. He works for a company which **imports** camera equipment.

*Opposite: export*

13. A lot of people have benefited from the recent **boom** in the electrical industry.

*Opposite: recession*

14. The **management** refuse to compromise on the quality of their products.

*Opposite: employees*

15. Overall **revenue** is down by almost 15 per cent.

*Opposite: expenditure*

16. A fight broke out in the **boardroom** over terms and conditions of employment.

*Opposite: shop floor*

### **Words and phrases**

1. Interest rates - *The percentage charged for borrowing money.*

The Bank of England has raised **interest rates**.

2. Secondary industries – *Industries involved in the manufacture of goods.*

**Secondary industries** rely on the ready supply of raw materials

3. GNP (Gross National Product) - *The value of goods and services paid for in a country, including income earned in other countries.*

Last year's **Gross National Product** was close to \$25 billion.

4. Output – *The amount which a firm, machine or person produces.*

The factory has doubled its **output** in the last six months.

5. Primary industry – *Industries involved in the production of raw materials.*

Coal mining is an important **primary industry**.

6. Automation – *installing machinery in place of workers.*

**Automation** can be a mixed blessing – machines usually tend to be out of order when you need them most.

7. Service industries – *Industries which do not make products but offer services such as banking, insurance and transport.*

**Service industries** have become more important in the last decade.

8. Balance of payments – *the difference in value between a country's imports and exports.*

The government is trying to reduce the **balance of payments** deficit.

9. Deficit – *the amount by which expenditure is more than receipts in a firm's or country's accounts.*

The company announced a two-million-pound **deficit**.

10. Monopoly – *a system where one person or company supplies all of a product in one area without any competition.*

The state has a **monopoly** of the tobacco trade.

11. Nationalized industries – *industries which were once privately owned but now belong to the state.*

Workers in **nationalized industries** are to get a 3 percent pay rise.

12. Unemployment – *lack of work.*

The figures for **unemployment** are rising.

13. Taxation – *the action of imposing taxes.*

Money raised by **taxation** pays for all government services.

14. Key industries – *the most important industries in a country.*

Oil is a **key industry** which is essential to the country's economy.

15. Inflation – *a state in an economy where prices and wages are rising to keep pace with each other.*

The government is trying to keep **inflation** below 3 per cent.

16. Income tax – *a tax on money earned as wages or salary.*

She pays **income tax** at the lowest rate.

17. VAT (Value Added Tax) - *a tax imposed as a percentage of the invoice value of goods or services. An indirect tax.*

**Value Added Tax** in Britain currently runs at 20 per cent.

18. Salary – *a fixed amount of money that you earn each month of the year from your job.*

I receive an annual **salary** of \$30,000.

### **An extract from business programme**

1. **Interest** rates are to rise by a further half a percent next month, putting further pressure on homeowners paying mortgages. It will also discourage people from **borrowing** money from the high street banks, who are already under a lot of pressure. Last year, the National Bank was forced to **lay off** 2,000 members of staff across the country, adding to the country's rapidly rising rate of **unemployment**.

**Inflation** rose in the last year by almost 6 per cent despite the government's pledge to keep price and wage rises no higher than 3 percent. This has had a negative impact on **exports**, since the strong dollars coupled with rising prices has made it almost impossible for foreign companies to buy America goods and services. Especially affected are **secondary industries** producing pharmaceuticals and chemicals.

**Blue-collar / White-collar** workers in **state-owned / nationalized** industries across the country are demanding higher **salaries**. Unions and workers are negotiating with management chiefs for an eight percent rise. This follows the announcement that the government wants more investors to put their money into the **public** sector.

**Demand** for home computers has finally overtaken the **supply**, making it once again a seller's market. There is now a two-week waiting list to receive a new computer. This has pushed prices up by almost a third.

Bradford Aerospace Technologies, where overall **revenue / income** for sales of aircraft parts had dropped by almost 10 per cent in the last quarter, will shortly become a **nationalized** industry in a final desperate attempt to keep it open. The government has promised it will keep the current workforce.

Bad news too for Ranger Cars, who this week announced a 17 **deficit** of almost \$5 million. A spokesman for the company blamed high labor costs and the reluctance by union leaders to approve increased **automation** at the firm's factories. They insist that the installation of new machinery will lead to redundancies.