

VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT Dictionary work

- 1 Put the following words into alphabetical order as quickly as you can. Compare your order with a partner.

brainstorm skim question accommodation dictionary
 biography student vocabulary writing punctuation scan
 pronunciation computer technology study voice keyboard

- 2 **Read Study Skill** Here is an entry from the *Oxford Student's Dictionary*. Label the parts of the entry 1–5 using the words in the box.

part of speech definition pronunciation
 example sentence stress mark

accommodation /ə,kɒmə'deɪʃn/ *noun* [U]

a place for sb to live or stay: *We lived in rented accommodation before buying this house.* • *The price of the holiday includes flights and accommodation.*

1 stress mark
 2
 3
 4
 5

STUDY SKILL A dictionary entry

Choose an English–English dictionary and make sure it is a recent edition.

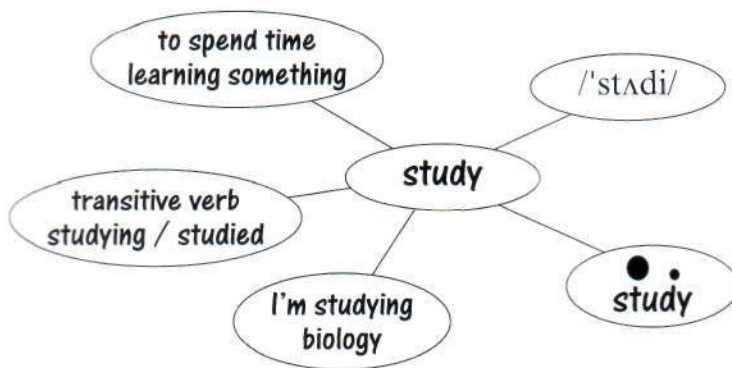
Dictionaries include a lot of useful information.

For example:

- parts of speech
- stress
- pronunciation
- definitions
- example sentences

Be careful! Some words have more than one meaning and use. Make sure you look at the correct part of a definition.

- 3 Look at the word card. What five pieces of information does it give you about the word *study*?



- 4 Make word cards for the underlined words in 1–6. Use your dictionary. **Read Study Skill**

- 1 I am studying Chemical Engineering.
- 2 We scan a timetable to get the information we want.
- 3 Correct punctuation is very important in good writing.
- 4 Always check in a dictionary if you are not sure about how a word is spelt.
- 5 A biography is the story of someone's life.
- 6 Novels, plays, and poetry are examples of literature.

STUDY SKILL Recording vocabulary (1)

It is important to keep a record of new vocabulary. You may wish to keep these records in a vocabulary notebook or in a special vocabulary file on the computer.

Wherever you record new vocabulary, it is helpful to note more than the translation. Also note, for example:

- the pronunciation
- the stressed syllables
- part of speech
- associated words and grammar, e.g. a *biography of someone*

VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT Organizing vocabulary (1)

- 1 Put the words in the box into two groups. Then organize them in order of size (**smallest** \longleftrightarrow **biggest**) or speed (**slowest** \longleftrightarrow **fastest**).

bicycle sea ocean aeroplane space rocket lake car pond

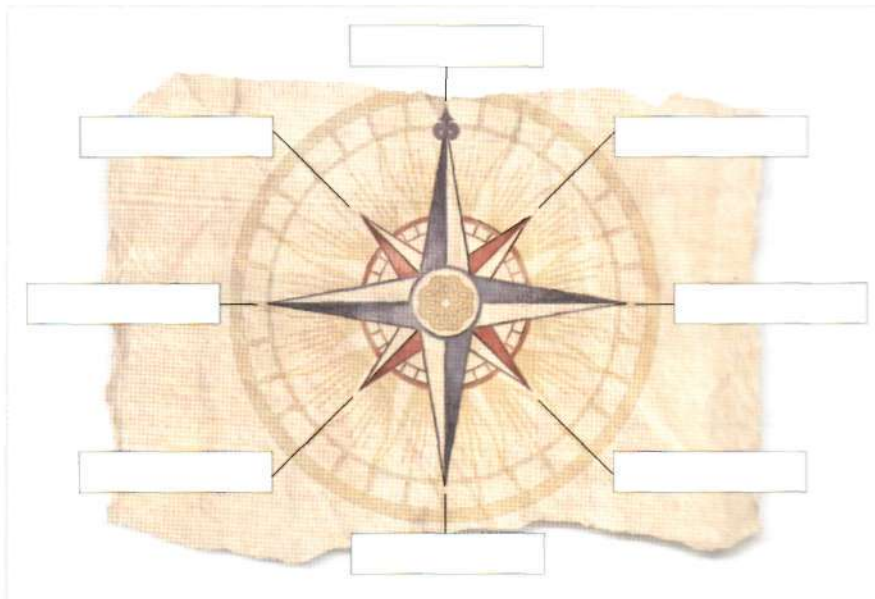
- 2 **Read Study Skill** Match 1–5 with synonyms (=) and antonyms(≠) from the box.

frontier big new noisy old quiet small seashore

- | | | |
|-------------|---|-------|
| 1 border | = | _____ |
| 2 coastline | = | _____ |
| 3 modern | = | _____ |
| | ≠ | _____ |
| 4 large | = | _____ |
| | ≠ | _____ |
| 5 loud | = | _____ |
| | ≠ | _____ |

- 3 Use the words in the box to label the compass.

north south east west north-west south-west north-east south-east



- 4 Look at the words in the box. Organize them into four groups of four words each. Record them using different methods. **Read Study Skill**

a cottage clean the North Pole deserts dirty
the Earth lakes mountains a house unpolluted
an apartment block polluted a skyscraper
rainforests the South Pole the Equator

STUDY SKILL Synonyms and antonyms

A **synonym** is a word or phrase that has the same meaning as another word or phrase.

An **antonym** is a word or a phrase that means the opposite of another word or phrase.

STUDY SKILL Recording vocabulary (2)

Recording words in groups can make them easier to remember. You can use:

- diagrams like the ones in this unit
- a scale as in exercise 1
- synonyms and antonyms as in exercise 2
- a picture with labels as in exercise 3.

Continue to add new words to each group as you learn them.

VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT Word-building (1)

- 1 Put the adjectives from this unit with the correct prefix in the table. Use a dictionary to help you. **Read Study Skill**

expected regular comfortable possible hurt important

un-	<u>unexpected</u>	_____
in-	_____	_____
il-	_____	_____
im-	_____	_____
ir-	_____	_____

STUDY SKILL Antonyms from prefixes

The antonyms of some words can be made by adding a prefix such as *un-*, *in-*, *im-*, for example, *successful/unsuccessful*.

In other cases, the antonym is a completely different word, for example, *good/bad*.

When you look up a new word in the dictionary, make a note of its antonym.

un-
in-
il- *im-* *ir-*

- 2 Use a dictionary to identify the correct prefixes for the adjectives in the box. Add them to the table in exercise 1.

appropriate direct experienced patient relevant mature
legal responsible logical legible mobile personal

- 3 Look back at the table in exercise 1. Can you see any general rules about when to use *il-*, *im-*, and *ir-*? Complete the rules.

RULES *il-*, *im-*, *ir-*

il- is used with words beginning with _____.

im- is often used with words beginning with _____ and _____.

ir- is used with words beginning with _____.

- 4 Match words 1–7 with antonyms a–g.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> different | a low |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> easy | b maximum |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> high | c small |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> large | d public |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> late | e early |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> minimum | f difficult / hard |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> private | g the same |

VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT Varying vocabulary (1)

1 Match the linking words or phrases with their synonyms.

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> finally | a but |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> firstly | b for instance |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> for example | c in contrast |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> however | d in the first place |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> in conclusion | e lastly |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> on the other hand | f to conclude |

2 Replace the word(s) in bold in each sentence with a synonym from the box.

drawbacks essential immediately made illegal rise

- 1 There are three **disadvantages** to your suggestion.
- 2 Smoking at work has been **outlawed** in many countries.
- 3 Most car owners believe their car is **necessary** for their work and leisure.
- 4 If there has been a car accident, you should call the police **straight away**.
- 5 There has been a huge **increase** in mobile phone ownership.

3 **Read Study Skill** Use your dictionary to find synonyms for these words from the unit.

STUDY SKILL Avoiding repetition (1)

To avoid sounding repetitive in your writing, try not to use the same words too often. Where possible, use a synonym. A good dictionary will often give you a synonym within the definition of a word, or the symbol SYN next to a word with the same meaning.

***finally** /'fʌmali/ *adv.* 1 after a long time or delay: *It was getting dark when the plane finally took off.* [SYN] **eventually** 2 used to introduce the last in a list of things: *Finally, I would like to say how much we have all enjoyed this evening.* [SYN] **lastly** 3 in a definite way so that sth will not be changed: *We haven't decided finally who will get the job yet.*

ideal wonderful manufacture automobile
accelerate steal rude discover

4 Replace the words in bold in the paragraph with synonyms. Use your dictionary to help.

Smart cards, that is, credit cards, mobile phone SIM cards, and so on, which contain a **very small** computer microprocessor, have their origins in the 1970s. A Frenchman, Roland Moreno, **manufactured** a circuit that could **store** electronic **data**. Since then, this idea has **grown** into a multi-billion-dollar **business**.



VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT Word-building (2)

- 1 Look at the words from Unit 5. Use a dictionary to identify what part of speech each word is.

invitation	international	forget	renewable
criticism	really	enjoy	greatly

- 2 Complete the table for each word with one example of each part of speech. Mark the stressed syllable. Use your dictionary to help. **Read Study Skill**

verb	noun	adjective	adverb
think			
			hopefully
pain			
	pleasure		
		critical	

- 3 **Read Study Skill** Match meanings 1–10 with prefixes a–j. Use the example words in *italics* to help.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> against | a auto- <i>autobiography</i> |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> wrong; not | b anti- <i>antiseptic</i> |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> small/tiny | c bi- <i>bilingual</i> |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> after | d micro- <i>microphone</i> |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> two/twice | e mis- <i>misprint</i> |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> under | f multi- <i>multimedia</i> |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> across; change | g post- <i>postgraduate</i> |
| 8 <input type="checkbox"/> again | h re- <i>review</i> |
| 9 <input type="checkbox"/> by itself/oneself | i sub- <i>submarine</i> |
| 10 <input type="checkbox"/> many | j trans- <i>transform</i> |

- 4 Complete definitions 1–10 with an example word from exercise 3.

- To _____ is to change something completely.
- A _____ is a piece of electrical equipment that is used for making sounds and voices louder.
- Someone who is _____ can speak two languages equally well.
- A liquid or cream which stops a cut becoming infected is called an _____.
- A type of ship which can travel underwater is a _____.
- To _____ your work is to look at it again to make sure you understand.
- An _____ is the story of a person's life written by that person.
- A _____ is someone doing further studies at a university after his or her first degree.
- _____ is using sound, pictures, and film as well as text on a screen.
- A _____ is a mistake in printing or typing.

STUDY SKILL Suffixes

Identify the part of speech of a word (verb, noun, adjective, or adverb) to help you understand the meaning and develop your vocabulary, for example:

inform (v), *information* (n)
informal (adj), *informally* (adv)

Suffixes give you clues to the part of speech, for example:

- *-tion, -ism, -ment, -ity, -ness* are noun suffixes, for example, *invitation*.
- *-al, -ful, -able* are adjective suffixes, for example, *international*.
- *-ly* is an adverb suffix, for example, *formally*.

STUDY SKILL Prefixes

Adding a prefix changes the meaning of a word. Each prefix has a different meaning and can be found as a separate entry in the dictionary. For example:

mis- means *wrong* or *not* e.g. *misunderstand*.
bi- means *two* or *twice*, e.g. *biannual* (twice a year).

VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT

Words that go together

1 **Read Study Skill** Scan the texts in the unit to find the prepositions that go with the nouns.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 a source <u>of</u> | 5 a link _____ |
| 2 the problem _____ | 6 a level _____ |
| 3 an increase _____ | 7 a shortage _____ |
| 4 a connection _____ | 8 a distrust _____ |

2 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition. Scan the texts or use a dictionary to help.

- Increased pollution may lead _____ more illness.
- Forest fires can contribute _____ an increase in air pollution.
- Some cyclists wear face masks to protect themselves _____ pollution.
- The number of maths students has decreased _____ six per cent.
- Scientists are looking _____ ways to encourage more people to study science.

Using numbers

3 The numbers in the box are taken from the texts in the unit. Can you remember what they represent?

25,000 2.5 49% one in ten

4 **Read Study Skill** Match numbers 1–10 to facts a–j. Compare your answers with a partner.

- The average temperature of a human is ...
 - The coldest recorded temperature on Earth is ...
 - The population of China is ...
 - The height of Mount Everest in metres is ...
 - The amount of the Earth that is covered by sea is ...
 - The average number of hairs on a person's head is ...
 - The value of the mathematical symbol pi (π) is ...
 - The approximate distance to the moon is ...
 - The number of Arabic speakers in the world is ...
 - The number of bytes in a gigabyte is ...
- a 8,850 metres
b 37°C
c 110,000
d 382,500 km
e 1,306,313,812
f 1 billion
g 3.14159265
h 70%
i -89.4°C
j 174,950,000

STUDY SKILL Noun/Verb + preposition

To use a word correctly, it is necessary to know the words which are associated with it, e.g.

noun + preposition a connection *between*
verb + preposition to die *from*

When you look up a new word in the dictionary, remember to note the preposition(s) that go with it. The example sentences will help you choose the correct preposition.

STUDY SKILL Using numbers

Numbers are frequently used in academic and professional writing and speaking.

Cardinal numbers, e.g. 22, 407, 2,056, 1,345,644
Use a comma to separate millions and thousands.

Five billion/million/
thousand/hundred

407	four hundred and seven.
3,476	three thousand, four hundred and seventy-six

Ordinal numbers

first/1st second/2nd third/3rd, etc.

Ratios, decimals, percentages, and temperatures

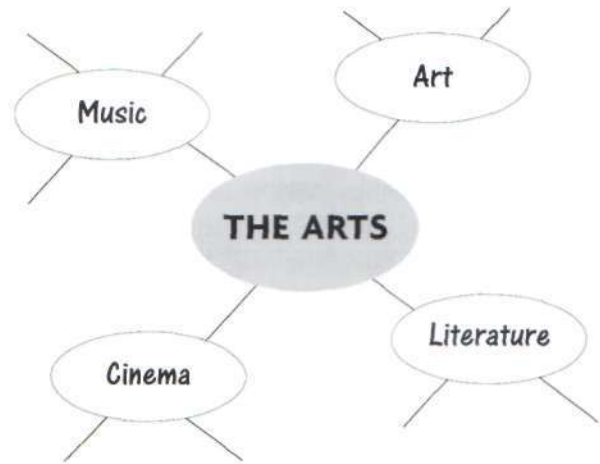
1:5	a ratio of one to five
62%	sixty-two per cent (not per cents)
0.7	nought /nɔ:t/ point seven
$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	a quarter, a third, a half, three quarters
6.05	six point oh five
-5°C	five degrees (Celsius/centigrade) below zero minus five degrees (Celsius/centigrade)

REVIEW Organizing vocabulary (2)

1 Use words and phrases from the website extracts on page 41 to complete the sentences.

- The life of the philosopher Socrates is _____, so there are very few facts about him.
- Molière is a famous French _____. One of his most famous plays is *The Miser*.
- Hamlet* is an example of a _____. It has an unhappy ending.
- This book is _____ by Oxford University Press.
- Vikram Seth is a famous Indian _____. He has written many books.
- Airport bookshops often only sell _____, the most popular and widely-read books.
- John Keats is a famous British _____. His most famous poem is *To Autumn*.
- I prefer to see _____ at the theatre because they make me laugh.

2 Copy the diagram *The Arts*. Write the topic vocabulary in the box under the correct heading in your diagram. **Read Study Skill**



STUDY SKILL Topic vocabulary

Keep a vocabulary notebook or computer file and give each page a topic title, e.g. the arts, technology, etc.

Record all new words of the same topic together on one page.

a composer a conductor a director a landscape a movie
 a novel a portrait a role a sculpture a short story
 a songwriter a star an abstract an actor an art gallery
 an author jazz opera poetry prose

3 Complete sentences 1–8 with the verbs in the box.

composed conducted designed directed
 painted played starred wrote

- Lord Norman Foster _____ the Millau Viaduct, the highest bridge in the world.
- Charles Dickens _____ many novels.
- Alfred Hitchcock _____ thrillers.
- Verdi _____ many famous operas.
- Harrison Ford _____ in adventure films.
- Van Gogh _____ *The Sunflowers* and many other famous pictures.
- Scott Joplin _____ the piano.
- Sir Georg Solti _____ the London Philharmonic Orchestra.



4 What are the comments about? Use the vocabulary in exercise 2.

- It's about ten metres tall, made of a black metal, and stands in City Square.
- It's just lots of circles of different colours. A child could have done it.
- The lead actor was great and the special effects were brilliant.
- I couldn't stop until the last page. It was so exciting.
- It was all in Italian, so I didn't understand the words, but the music was beautiful.

VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT *e.g.* etc.

1 **Read Study Skill** Match abbreviations 1–8 with their meanings a–h. Check your answers in a dictionary.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> e.g. | a and more of the same |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> c. or ca. | b for example |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> cf. | c page or pages |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> i.e. | d make a note/remember |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> ibid. | e that is |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> N.B. | f about/approximately |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> p. or pp. | g compare this with ... |
| 8 <input type="checkbox"/> etc. | h a reference to a source (book or website) referred to previously |

2 Complete the sentences using abbreviations from exercise 1.

- 1 People now listen to music in a wide variety of ways, such as on a personal stereo, iPod, podcasts, _____.
- 2 The world population today is _____ six billion people.
- 3 There are several other problems involved in computer programming (see _____ 173).
- 4 There are several career options for graduates in biochemistry, _____ working in the pharmaceutical industry.
- 5 _____ The library closes at 23.00.

3 Use a dictionary or the Internet to find out what the computer abbreviations stand for. Write how to say each abbreviation. **Read Study Skill**

1 CPU	<i>central processing unit</i>	/si:pi:'ju:/'
2 CD	_____	_____
3 CD-ROM	_____	_____
4 RAM	_____	_____
5 WiFi	_____	_____
6 GB	_____	_____
7 www	_____	_____
8 R/W	_____	_____
9 USB	_____	_____
10 user ID	_____	_____
11 IP	_____	_____
12 VDU	_____	_____

4 Which abbreviations in exercises 1 and 3 are acronyms?

STUDY SKILL Abbreviations (1)

There are many common abbreviations that are used in academic and technical texts. Understanding their meaning will help you to understand the text itself better.

e.g.

c. or ca.

cf. i.e.

ibid N.B.

p. or pp.

etc.

STUDY SKILL Abbreviations (2)

Some abbreviations are said as individual letters, e.g. BBC.

Some are acronyms, that is, said as words, e.g. OPEC /'əʊpek/.

Check in your dictionary how to say the abbreviations.

REVIEW Word-building (3)

1 **Read Study Skill** Review the text on page 53 to complete the compound nouns.

- 1 _____ radio
- 2 _____ computer
- 3 _____ waves
- 4 voice _____
- 5 _____ programme

2 Match the nouns to form compound nouns. There may be more than one possible combination. Use a dictionary to find out how to write them.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> information | a dish |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> DVD | b laboratory |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> answer | c machine |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> fax | d phone |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> word | e player |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> cable | f processor |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> satellite | g technology |
| 8 <input type="checkbox"/> physics | h television |

3 **Read Study Skill** Complete the sentences. Use a compound adjective from the box.

hard-working	poorly-written
long-term	small-scale
self-motivated	high-speed
well-written	remote-controlled
highly-qualified	voice-powered

- 1 The new professor is a _____ biochemist.
- 2 Many devices around the house, such as televisions and CD players, are _____.
- 3 Soon many home devices will use _____ technology, so you can tell them what to do!
- 4 Most science students do some _____ research at university.
- 5 _____ essays often get a few more marks than _____ ones.
- 6 Many countries are developing _____ trains as part of their public transport infrastructure.
- 7 Although most medicines do a lot of good, some have _____ side-effects.
- 8 Interviewers often look for students who are _____ as well as _____.

4 Use your dictionary. Find other compound adjectives which begin *self-*, *highly-*, *well-*.

STUDY SKILL Compound nouns

A compound noun can be formed by putting two nouns together. Sometimes these are written:

- as two words, e.g. *radio waves*
- as one word, e.g. *microwave*
- with a hyphen, e.g. *data-processing*.

Use a dictionary to check how to write them.

STUDY SKILL Compound adjectives

A compound adjective can be made with:

- a noun + adjective, e.g. *computer literate*
- an adjective + present/past participle, e.g. *easy-going*
- an adverb + present/past participle, e.g. *well-known*
- an adjective + noun, e.g. *blue-eyed*

Use a dictionary to check how to write them.

