

Ready for IELTS 2nd Edition

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
1	artistic	adjective	ɑ:(r)'tɪstɪk	skilful at drawing, painting etc	You don't need to be very artistic to produce great designs.
1	adventurous	adjective	əd'ventʃ(ə)rəs	keen to try new or exciting things	He's much more adventurous than his younger brother.
1	alternative means of	phrase	ɔ:l'tɜ:(r)nətɪv 'mi:nz əv	a different method of doing or achieving something	This is an alternative means of communication cited by teens.
1	ambitious	adjective	æm'bɪʃəs	determined to be successful, rich, famous etc	Her neighbour was an ambitious young lawyer.
1	be erratic	verb phrase	bi: i'rætɪk	to change often or not follow a regular pattern	The growth rate was erratic during the previous year.
1	care	noun	keə(r)	effort and attention	I can see that a lot of care has gone into your work.
1	careful	adjective	'keə(r)f(ə)l	if someone is careful, they think about what they are doing so that they do not do anything wrong or so that they avoid problems	Teachers have to be careful when criticising pupils.
1	caring	adjective	'keərɪŋ	kind, helpful, and sympathetic towards other people	John was a caring and loving father.
1	climb	noun	klaɪm	an increase in temperature, or in the price or level of something	There has been a climb in oil prices.
1	communication devices	noun	kəmju:nɪ'keɪʃ(ə) n dɪ'vaɪsɪz	pieces of equipment such as phones that allow people to communicate	New communication devices broaden the meaning of what a friend is.
1	communication methods	phrase	kəmju:nɪ'keɪʃ(ə) n ,meθədz	ways in which people give information or make emotions or ideas known to one another	This document shows the ranking of the most popular communication methods.
1	comparison	noun	kəm'pærɪs(ə)n	a document, statement etc which shows how things or people are similar and how they are different	Look at this comparison of male and female use of commercial venues
1	confidence	noun	'kɒnfɪd(ə)ns	the belief that you are able to do things well	He's a nice boy, but he doesn't have much confidence.

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1	confident	adjective	'kɒnfɪd(ə)nt	someone who is confident believes in their own abilities and so does not feel nervous or frightened	She has a confident manner and she states her opinions clearly.
1	conscientious	adjective	,kɒnʃi'ɛnʃəs	working hard and careful to do things well	She's a very conscientious employee and always arrives five minutes before a meeting.
1	considerate	adjective	kən'sɪd(ə)rət	thinking about the feelings and needs of other people	It was very considerate of you to include me.
1	creative	adjective	kri'eɪtɪv	someone who is creative has a lot of imagination and new ideas	He was a creative genius.
1	decline	verb	di'klaɪn	to become less	Attendance at the conference declined steadily over the last five years.
1	decline	noun	di'klaɪn	a reduction in the amount or quality of something	We have seen a decline in sales.
1	decline steadily	verb phrase	di'klaɪn 'stedɪli	to become less at a slow and gradual rate	Attendance at the conference declined steadily over the last five years.
1	decrease	verb	di:'kri:s	to become less	Attendance at the conference decreased steadily over the last five years.
1	decrease steadily	verb phrase	di:'kri:s 'stedɪli	to become less at a slow and gradual rate	Attendance at the conference decreased steadily over the last five years.
1	dip	verb	dɪp	to become lower in level, amount, or value	The amount of money spent dipped slightly.
1	dip	noun	dɪp	a reduction in the amount or level of something	The dip in the share price wiped £36.8 million off the value of the company yesterday.
1	dip slightly	verb phrase	'dɪp ,slɑɪtli	to become a little lower in level, amount, or value	The amount of money spent dipped slightly.
1	drop	noun	drɒp	a fall in the amount or value of something	There was a drop in the price of laptops followed by a period of stability.
1	fall	verb	fɔ:l	to become lower in level, amount, or value	The price of laptops fell and then levelled off.
1	fall	noun	fɔ:l	an occasion when the amount, level, or value of something falls	There has been a fall in profits.

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1	fall gradually	verb phrase	ˌfɔ:l ˈgrædʒuəli	to become less at a slow rate	Attendance at the conference fell gradually over the last five years.
1	fall slightly	verb phrase	ˌfɔ:l ˌslaitli	to become a little lower in level, amount, or value	The amount of money spent fell slightly and then quickly recovered.
1	fluctuate	verb	ˈflʌktʃueɪt	to change frequently	The growth rate fluctuated during the previous year.
1	fluctuations	noun	ˈflʌktʃuˈeɪʃ(ə)nz	frequent changes in an amount or level	Fluctuations in oil prices have harmed the business.
1	generosity	noun	ˌdʒenəˈrɒsəti	kindness, especially in giving things to people	He was known for his generosity to his colleagues.
1	generous	adjective	ˈdʒenərəs	giving people more of your time or money than is usual or expected	Merton is clearly a warm and generous person.
1	have access to	phrase	hæv ˈækses tu	to have something available to use	Teens who have access to a smartphone also are likely to be in daily touch with their closest friend.
1	have an impact on	phrase	hæv ən ˈɪmpækt	to affect or influence someone or something very much	The use of social media and mobile devices among teenagers has little impact on their contact with their closest friend.
1	helpful	adjective	ˈhelpf(ə)l	a helpful person helps you by doing something or by giving you useful advice or information	We stayed in a traditional hotel with very helpful staff.
1	high	noun	haɪ	the time when something is at its highest or greatest level	Numbers reached a high in the year 2009.
1	hit	verb	hɪt	to reach a particular amount, level, or age	Numbers hit a peak in the year 2009.
1	hit a low	verb phrase	ˌhɪt ə ˈləʊ	to reach the lowest amount or level	Member numbers hit a low in March.
1	hit a peak	verb phrase	ˌhɪt ə ˈpi:k	to reach the highest amount or level	Numbers hit a peak in the year 2009.
1	humorous	adjective	ˈhju:mərəs	funny	The teacher read us a humorous story.
1	humour	noun	ˈhju:mə(r)	the quality that makes a situation or entertainment funny	This novel is full of humour.
1	impact	noun	ˈɪmpækt	an effect, or an influence	They discussed the impact of mobile devices on contact between friends.

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1	importance	noun	ɪm'pɔː(r)t(ə)nəns	the fact of being important, or the degree to which something or someone is important	She stressed the importance of regular contact with friends met online.
1	increase	verb	ɪn'kriːs	to become larger in amount or number	Book purchases increased steadily over the year.
1	increase	noun	'ɪŋkriːs	a rise in the number, amount, or degree of something	There has been a significant increase in the number of young people who smoke.
1	interact (with)	verb	ˌɪntər'ækt wɪð	to communicate with and react to someone, often while performing an activity together	Results of the survey suggest a certain comfort with interacting with friends and peers in an online space for this group of teens.
1	knowledge	noun	'nɒlɪdʒ	all the facts that someone knows about a particular subject	The teacher's comments are designed to help improve your knowledge and understanding.
1	knowledgeable	adjective	'nɒlɪdʒəb(ə)l	knowing a lot about many different subjects or about one particular subject	He's extremely knowledgeable about business and finance.
1	level off	verb phrase	ˌlev(ə)l 'ɒf	to stop becoming more or less, and remain the same	The price of laptops fell and then levelled off.
1	low	noun	ləʊ	the time when something is at its lowest or smallest level	Member numbers hit a low in March.
1	means	noun	miːnz	a method for doing or achieving something	This is an alternative means of communication cited by teens.
1	methods	noun	'meθədz	ways of doing something, especially planned or established ways	This document shows the ranking of the most popular communication methods.
1	patient	adjective	'peɪʃ(ə)nt	someone who is patient is able to wait for a long time or deal with a difficult situation without becoming angry or upset	It's difficult to be patient when you're stuck in a traffic jam.
1	peak	noun	pi:k	the time when something is at its highest or greatest level	Numbers hit a peak in the year 2009.
1	plummet	verb	'plʌmɪt	if something such as an amount, rate, or value plummets, it suddenly becomes much lower	Visitor numbers to the website plummeted in the first quarter of the year.

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1	plunge	verb	plʌndʒ	if something such as an amount, rate, or value plunges, it suddenly becomes much lower	Visitor numbers to the website plunged in the first quarter of the year.
1	plunge	noun	plʌndʒ	a sudden reduction in the amount or level of something	the plunge in oil prices
1	popularity	noun	ˌpɒpjʊˈlærəti	a situation in which someone or something is popular with many people	He spoke about the popularity of internet friends.
1	punctual	adjective	ˈpʌŋktʃʊəl	arriving or happening at the time agreed on	Mrs Marsh liked her guests to be punctual.
1	punctuality	noun	ˌpʌŋktʃʊˈæləti	the quality of being punctual	Punctuality is important in this job.
1	quickly recover	verb phrase	ˌkwɪkli riˈkʌvə(r)	to return to a previous good state in a short period of time	The amount of money spent fell slightly and then quickly recovered.
1	ranking	noun	ˈræŋkɪŋ	a position on a list that shows how good someone or something is compared to others	This document shows the ranking of the most popular communication methods.
1	reach a high	verb phrase	ˌri:tʃ ə ˈhaɪ	to reach the highest amount or level	Numbers reached a high in the year 2009.
1	reach their lowest point	verb phrase	ˌri:tʃ ðeə(r) ˌləʊst ˈpɔɪnt	to get to their smallest amount or level	Member numbers reached their lowest point in March.
1	reasons	noun	ˈri:z(ə)nz	facts, situations, or intentions that explain why something happened, why someone did something, or why something is true	What are the reasons why teenagers like using commercial venues?
1	recover	verb	riˈkʌvə(r)	to return to a previous good state	The amount of money spent fell slightly and then quickly recovered.
1	reliable	adjective	riˈlaɪəb(ə)l	a reliable person is someone who you can trust to behave well, work hard, or do what you expect them to do	Alice can look after the children. She's very reliable.
1	remain	verb	riˈmeɪn	to continue to be in a particular situation or condition	The number of students applying to the university remained flat over the decade.
1	remain stable	verb phrase	riˈmeɪn ˈsteɪb(ə)l	to stay at the same level or in the same condition	Prices have remained stable.
1	rise	verb	raɪz	to become larger in amount or number	Book purchases rose gradually over the year.
1	rise	noun	raɪz	an increase in size, amount, quality, or strength	the threat of a sudden rise in oil prices

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1	rise gradually	verb phrase	,raɪz 'grædʒuəli	to slowly become larger in amount or number	Book purchases rose gradually over the year.
1	rocket	verb	'rɒkɪt	to quickly increase to a high level	Car sales rocketed over the period.
1	soar	verb	sɔ:(r)	to quickly increase to a high level	Car sales soared over the period.
1	sociable	adjective	'səʊfəb(ə)l	a sociable person is friendly and enjoys being with other people	I'm not feeling very sociable today.
1	social	adjective	'səʊʃ(ə)l	relating to society and to people's lives in general	They try to address social problems such as unemployment and poor health.
1	society	noun	sə'saɪəti	people in general living together in organised communities, with laws and traditions controlling the way that they behave towards one another	Society has to be prepared to support its elderly people.
1	spend time with	verb	,spend 'taɪm wɪð	to stay with someone for a period of time	These teens often spend time with close friends at someone's house.
1	sporty	adjective	'spɔ:(r)ti	a sporty person likes playing sport and plays regularly	Max is very sporty - he plays a rugby and tennis.
1	stabilise	verb	'steɪbəlaɪz	to reach a state where there are no longer any major changes or problems	The number of students applying to the university stabilised over the decade.
1	steadily	adverb	'stedɪli	at a slow and gradual rate	Attendance at the conference decreased steadily over the last five years.
1	supportive	adjective	sə'pɔ:(r)tɪv	helpful and sympathetic	My boss was very supportive when I was ill.
1	talent	noun	'tælənt	a natural ability for being good at a particular activity	She had an obvious talent for music.
1	talented	adjective	'tæləntɪd	someone who is talented is very good at something	Mollie Brown is a highly talented young designer.
1	talkative	adjective	'tɔ:kətɪv	a talkative person talks a lot	Luisa is very talkative, so we had a good chat.
1	the impact of	phrase	ði: 'ɪmpækt əv	the effect or influence of	They discussed the impact of mobile devices on contact between friends.
2	accordingly	adverb	ə'kɔ:(r)dɪŋli	as a result of something	No formal complaint was made; accordingly, the police took no action.

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2	achieve	verb	ə'tʃi:v	to succeed in doing or having what you planned or intended, usually after a lot of effort	The Republic of Tunisia achieved independence from France in 1957.
2	achievement	noun	ə'tʃi:vmənt	a particular thing that you have achieved	Jade, along with bronze, represents the highest achievement of Bronze Age material culture.
2	advance	verb	əd'vɑ:ns	to accelerate the growth or progress in science, technology, human knowledge etc	In the last decade, cancer research has advanced considerably.
2	advance	noun	əd'vɑ:ns	progress or an instance of progress in science, technology, human knowledge etc	In spite of all its advances, medical science still knows little about the brain.
2	advancement	noun	əd'vɑ:nsmənt	progress in society, science, human knowledge etc	In the last decade, cancer research has yielded significant advancements.
2	affect	verb	ə'fekt	to change or influence something	The use of mobile phones is affecting the way we communicate.
2	also	adverb	'ɔ:lsoʊ	used for adding another fact or idea to what you have already said	Khaled is a keen photographer who also loves to paint.
2	although	conjunction	ɔ:l'dʌʊ	used for introducing a statement that makes your main statement seem surprising	Although there is uncertainty as to when metallurgy began in China, there is reason to believe that early bronze-working developed autonomously.
2	and so	phrase	ænd 'səʊ	used for saying that something happens or someone does something because of what you have just mentioned	Technology can cut students off from each other and so it is important for them to meet face to face in seminars and lectures.
2	appealing	adjective	ə'pi:lɪŋ	attractive and interesting	The building has an appealing old-fashioned charm.
2	as	conjunction	æz	used for giving the reason for something	As it was getting late, we decided to go home.
2	as a result	phrase	,'æz ə ri'zʌlt	because of something that has happened	As a result, people and the economy benefit.
2	because	conjunction	bɪ'kɔ:z	used for showing the reason something happens or the reason why it is described in a particular way	However, I feel it is a mixture of positive and negative effects, because technology like smartphones has brought enormous improvements.

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2	bring about an increase	phrase	ˌbrɪŋ əbaʊt ən ˈɪŋkriːs ɪn	to cause a rise in the number, amount, or degree of something	An increase in wages would bring about an increase in prices.
2	bring about the destruction of	phrase	ˌbrɪŋ əbaʊt ðə dɪˈstrʌkʃ(ə)n əv	to cause damage that is so severe that something stops existing or can never return to its normal state	These weapons could bring about the destruction of whole cities.
2	but	conjunction	bʌt	used for joining two ideas or statements when the second one is different from the first one, or seems surprising after the first one	Students used to play silly games, but they would enjoy them thoroughly.
2	cause damage to	phrase	ˌkɔːz ˈdæmɪdʒ tuː	to cause a very large amount of harm to something or someone	Comments on social media can cause enormous damage to young people.
2	change the shape of	phrase	ˌtʃeɪndʒ ðə ˈʃeɪp əv	to change the features or qualities of something	Many people like Einstein and Newton have changed the shape of science.
2	consequently	conjunction	ˈkɒnsɪkwəntli	as a result	They've increased the number of staff and consequently the service is better.
2	convenient	adjective	kənˈviːniənt	easy to use or suitable for a particular purpose	Satellite navigation systems have made travelling by car convenient.
2	critical	adjective	ˈkrɪtɪk(ə)l	completely necessary	Classroom practice is a critical factor in children's learning.
2	crucial	adjective	ˈkruːʃ(ə)l	completely necessary	We believe the question being investigated by the Commission is one of crucial importance to the country.
2	damage	verb	ˈdæmɪdʒ	to harm something physically so that it is broken, spoiled, or injured	The use of technology meant that the archaeologists did not damage the site.
2	damage	noun	ˈdæmɪdʒ	physical harm caused to something so that it is broken, spoiled, or injured	The use of technology meant that the archaeologists caused very little damage to the site.
2	dangerous	adjective	ˈdeɪndʒərəs	likely to have a bad effect or to cause a problem	Mr Ashley is playing a dangerous game, pretending to support both parties.
2	destroy	verb	dɪˈstrɔɪ	to damage something so severely that it no longer exists or can never return to its normal state	Climate change has destroyed many crops.

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2	destruction	noun	dɪ'strʌkʃ(ə)n	damage that is so severe that something stops existing or can never return to its normal state	Climate change has caused the destruction of many crops.
2	deteriorate	verb	dɪ'tɪəriəreɪt	to become worse	A series of new software inventions caused the sales of certain mobile telephones to deteriorate sharply.
2	deterioration	noun	dɪ,tɪəriə'reɪʃ(ə)n	the process of becoming worse	A series of new software inventions resulted in a sharp deterioration in the sales of certain mobile telephones.
2	do harm to	phrase	,du: 'hɑ:(r)m tu:	to injure, damage, or have a bad effect on someone or something	Did the invention of the internet really do any harm to the way people live and work?
2	effect	noun	ɪ'fekt	a change that is produced in one person or thing by another	The use of mobile phones is having a dramatic effect on the way we communicate.
2	effective	adjective	ɪ'fektɪv	someone or something that is effective works well and produces the result that was intended	Using hydrogen cars to combat global warming is an effective solution.
2	enhance	verb	ɪn'hɑ:ns	to improve something, or to make it more attractive or more valuable	The measures taken should considerably enhance the residents' quality of life.
2	enhancement	noun	ɪn'hɑ:nsmənt	the process of improving something	Simple measures can lead to the enhancement of health.
2	essential	adjective	ɪ'senʃ(ə)l	completely necessary	In a large organisation, good internal communication is essential.
2	for example	phrase	fə(r) ɪg'zɑ:mp(ə)l	used when mentioning something that shows the type of thing that you are talking about and helps to explain what you mean	Take, for example, the impact of technology on communication.
2	for instance	conjunctive adverb	fə(r) 'ɪnstəns	for example	You may have questions which you wish to raise. For instance, who will oversee your work and how will feedback be given?

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2	furthermore	adverb	'fɜ:(r)ðə(r), mɔ:(r)	used before a statement that is connected to what you have just said and adds something to it	Furthermore, the books students need at the library can often be reserved online.
2	goes hand in hand with	phrase	gəʊz hænd in hænd wið	the following also happens	In the early stages of this development, the process of urbanisation went hand in hand with the establishment of a social order.
2	harm	verb	hɑ:(r)m	to injure, damage, or have a bad effect on someone or something	Did the invention of the internet really harm the way people live and work?
2	harm	noun	hɑ:(r)m	injury, damage, or problems caused by something that you do	Did the invention of the internet really do any harm to the way people live and work?
2	harmful	adjective	'hɑ:(r)mf(ə)l	causing harm	The bacteria digest some of the harmful substances in the sewage.
2	harmless	adjective	'hɑ:(r)mləs	not causing any harm	Instead of being a harmless activity, mobile phone gaming can sometimes be dangerous.
2	have a negative influence (on)	phrase	hæv ə ,negətɪv 'ɪnfluəns ɒn	to have a bad effect on the way that someone thinks or behaves, or on the way that something happens	People constantly debate whether television has a positive or negative influence on society.
2	have a positive influence (on)	phrase	hæv ə ,pɒzətɪv 'ɪnfluəns ɒn	to have a good effect on the way that someone thinks or behaves, or on the way that something happens	People constantly debate whether television has a positive or negative influence on society.
2	have an effect on	phrase	'hæv ən ɪ'fekt ɒn	to change or influence something	The use of mobile phones is having a dramatic effect on the way we communicate.
2	helpful	adjective	'helpf(ə)l	useful, or providing help	This is a helpful guide to choosing colleges.
2	however	adverb	həʊ'evə(r)	used when you are saying something that seems surprising after your previous statement, or that makes your previous statement seem less true	However, I feel it is a mixture of positive and negative effects, because technology like smartphones has brought enormous improvements.

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2	important	adjective	ɪm'pɔ:(r)t(ə)nt	something that is important has a major effect on someone or something, for example because it affects someone's life or the way a situation develops	Some people think the wheel and the abacus are the most important inventions of all time.
2	impractical	adjective	ɪm'præktɪk(ə)l	not sensible, or not likely to be effective or successful	Some ideas from the 1950s were impractical.
2	improve	verb	ɪm'pru:v	to make something better	The introduction of a café and computers significantly improved the library's facilities.
2	improvement	noun	ɪm'pru:vmənt	the state of being better than before, or the process of making something better than it was before	The introduction of a café and computers resulted in a significant improvement in the library's facilities.
2	in order to	phrase	ɪn 'ɔ:(r)də(r) tu:	so that someone can do something or something can happen	Moreover, very large files such as reports that were once sent by post can now be transmitted electronically in order to save time and money.
2	in the early stages	phrase	ɪn ði 'ɜ:lɪ 'steɪdʒɪz	at the beginning of the period of time when	In the early stages of this development, the process of urbanization went hand in hand with the establishment of a social order.
2	inconvenient	adjective	ɪnkən'vi:niənt	causing difficulties or extra effort	Have I come at an inconvenient time?
2	ineffective	adjective	ɪnɪ'fektɪv	something that is ineffective does not work correctly or does not do what you want it to do	He dismissed the argument as ineffective.
2	influence	verb	'ɪnfluəns	to affect the way that someone thinks or behaves, or to affect the way that something happens	People constantly debate whether television influences society in a positive or negative way.
2	influence	noun	'ɪnfluəns	a person or thing that has an effect on someone or something	People constantly debate whether television has a positive or negative influence on society.
2	insignificant	adjective	ɪnsɪg'nɪfɪkənt	not large or important enough to be worth considering	The document was full of insignificant details that were no use at all.
2	inspiring	adjective	ɪn'spaɪərɪŋ	making you feel enthusiastic or excited about something	The work of people like Louis Daguerre, who shaped the world of cinema, can only be considered as inspiring.

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2	invaluable	adjective	ɪnˈvæljuəb(ə)l	extremely useful	The Internet is an invaluable resource for students.
2	key	adjective	ki:	very important	Foreign policy had been a key issue in the campaign.
2	lead to	phrase	ˌli:d tu:	to make something better	These measures have led to a significant improvement in levels of education.
2	make/form better links between	phrase	ˌmeɪk/ fɔ:(r)m betə(r) ˈlɪŋks bɪtwi:n	to form better connections or relationships with a person or organisation	The aim is to make better links between local people and the museum.
2	moreover	adverb	mɔ:ˈrəʊvə(r)	used for introducing an additional and important fact that supports or emphasises what you have just said	Moreover, very large files such as reports that were once sent by post can now be transmitted electronically in order to save time and money.
2	necessary	adjective	ˈnesəs(ə)ri	essential or needed in order to do something, provide something, or make something happen	Many of the early technologies we take for granted are necessary.
2	play an important role in	phrase	pleɪ ən ɪmˈpɔ:tənt rəʊl ɪn	to have an important purpose or influence on something	Bronze played an important role in the material culture of the time.
2	practical	adjective	ˈpræktɪk(ə)l	likely to solve a problem or deal successfully with a situation	Some ideas from the 1950s were not very practical.
2	precious	adjective	ˈpreʃəs	worth a lot of money	The case contained precious jewels.
2	produce	verb	prəˈdju:s	to make or grow something, especially in large quantities and in order to be sold	It is perhaps possible to read into the forms and decorations of these objects some of the central concerns of the societies that produced them.
2	production	noun	prəˈdʌkʃ(ə)n	the process of making or growing things, especially in large quantities, especially in a factory or on a farm, so that they can be sold	While following a general form, the appearance and specific components of taotie masks varied by period and place of production.
2	promote	verb	prəˈməʊt	to support or encourage something	These courses promote team spirit.
2	promotion	noun	prəˈməʊʃ(ə)n	the activity of encouraging or supporting something	The campaign is concerned with the promotion of health.

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2	result	verb	rɪˈzʌlt	to be caused directly by something that has happened previously	The introduction of a café and computers resulted in a significant improvement in the library's facilities.
2	result	noun	rɪˈzʌlt	something that is caused directly by something else that has happened previously	The library's facilities were significantly improved as a result of the introduction of a café.
2	ruin	verb	'ru:ɪn	to destroy or severely damage something	You'll completely ruin the flowers if you touch them.
2	ruin	noun	'ru:ɪn	the state of something that has been destroyed or severely damaged	Last month saw his dreams shattered and his business in ruins.
2	safe	adjective	seɪf	not likely to cause damage, injury, or harm	Travelling by plane is much safer than driving your own car.
2	shape	verb	ʃeɪp	to influence the way that a person, idea, or situation develops	Many people like Einstein and Newton have shaped science.
2	shape	noun	ʃeɪp	the features or qualities of something	Many people like Einstein and Newton have changed the shape of science.
2	significant	adjective	sɪg'nɪfɪkənt	very large or noticeable	The introduction of a café and computers resulted in a significant improvement in the library's facilities.
2	similarly	adverb	'sɪmələ(r)li	used for showing that two ideas are related or connected	High inflation usually leads to high interest rates. Similarly, interest rates decline when inflation is low.
2	since	conjunction	sɪns	used when explaining why someone does something or why a situation exists	Since Barbara didn't leave her address, we cannot pass the letter on.
2	so	conjunction	səʊ	used for saying that something happens or someone does something because of what you have just mentioned	She thought there might have been an accident, so she called the police.
2	such as	conjunctive adverb	'sʌtʃ əz	used for introducing more examples of the type of person or thing that you have just mentioned	Smartphones have revolutionised the way items such as personal and commercial messages are sent.
2	the culmination of	phrase	ðə ˌkʌlmɪ'neɪʃən əv	can be considered to be the final result of something	In many respects, the Shang dynasty can be regarded as the culmination of 2,000 years of the art of jade carving.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
2	therefore	conjunction	'ðeə(r)fɔ:(r)	as a result of the reason that has just been mentioned	The new boots are lighter and softer, and therefore more comfortable to wear.
2	unappealing	adjective	,ʌnə'pi:lɪŋ	not attractive or enjoyable	The food looked stale and rather unappealing.
2	unimportant	adjective	,ʌnɪm'pɔ:(r)t(ə)n	not important or relevant	Women's education was seen as unimportant.
2	uninspiring	adjective	,ʌnɪn'spaɪərɪŋ	not making you feel interested or excited	The candidate fought an uninspiring and disappointing campaign.
2	unnecessary	adjective	,ʌn'nesəs(ə)ri	not needed	Remove all unnecessary files from your computer.
2	urbanization	phrase	'prʊsəs əv, ɜ:b(ə)nai'zeɪf (ə)n	the process by which towns and cities grow bigger and more and more people go to live in them	In the early stages of this development, the process of urbanization went hand in hand with the establishment of a social order.
2	useful	adjective	'ju:sf(ə)l	helpful for doing or achieving something	Here's some useful information about travel in Canada.
2	useless	adjective	'ju:sləs	useless objects have no purpose or cannot do what they were designed to do	This technology is useless if you can't operate it.
2	valuable	adjective	'væljʊb(ə)l	very useful and important or worth a lot of money	The job gave her an opportunity to gain valuable experience.
2	valueless	adjective	'væljʊləs	not having any value, or not useful	These banknotes are completely valueless now.
2	vital	adjective	'vaɪt(ə)l	completely necessary	He played a vital role in setting up the organisation.
2	what is more	phrase	,wɒt ɪz 'mɔ:(r)	used for introducing an additional and important fact that supports or emphasises what you have just said	Chrysanthemums are such beautiful flowers, and what is more they are very easy to grow.
2	worthless	adjective	'wɜ:(r)θləs	not having any value, or not useful	The country's currency is nearly worthless.
2	worthwhile	adjective	,wɜ:(r)θ'waɪl	if something is worthwhile, it is worth the time, money, or effort that you spend on it	With so much business being done online, learning to build a website can be really worthwhile.
3	a guinea pig	phrase	eɪ 'ɡɪni piɡ	someone who is used in an experiment	Brendan Walker, a self-proclaimed 'thrill engineer', is curating this extraordinary venture where people can become a guinea pig.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
3	a greater proportion of	phrase	ə ,greɪtə(r) prə'pɔ:(r)ʃ(ə)n əv	a larger part or share of something	A greater proportion of women than men participated in badminton.
3	a quarter of ...	phrase	ə 'kwɔ:(r)tə(r) əv	one of four equal parts of a number or amount	A quarter of the members of the sports club paid by cash rather than credit card.
3	a smaller poportion of	phrase	ə ,smɔ:lə(r) prə'pɔ:(r)ʃ(ə)n əv	a smaller part or share of something	Other renewables account for a smaller proportion with a decrease from 22% to 19%.
3	a third of (the number of)	phrase	ə 'θɜ:(r)d əv ðə ,nʌmbə(r) əv	one of three equal parts of a number or amount	The rugby match was attended by a third of the number of spectators as the football match.
3	addicted to	phrase	ə'dɪktɪd tu:	enjoying a particular activity very much and spending as much time as you can doing it	Some people are addicted to watching sports. They spend all their time glued to the TV.
3	annoy	verb	ə'nɔɪ	to make someone feel slightly angry or impatient	I don't dislike her, but she just annoys me sometimes.
3	annoyed	adjective	ə'nɔɪd	feeling slightly angry or impatient	Do you get annoyed by other types of programmes?
3	annoying	adjective	ə'nɔɪɪŋ	making you feel slightly angry or impatient	Are you the sort of person who considers sports programmes on TV annoying?
3	ball	noun	bɔ:l	a round object used in games and sports	Try to kick the ball into the back of the net.
3	bodybuilding	noun	'bɒdi ,bɪldɪŋ	a programme of regular physical exercises designed to make your muscles bigger and stronger, especially exercises involving lifting, pulling, and pushing weights	He's into bodybuilding and had very big muscles.
3	bored with	phrase	'bɔ:(r)d wɪð	feeling annoyed about something that has continued for too long	I easily get bored with doing nothing.
3	boxing	noun	'bɒksɪŋ	a sport in which two people fight by hitting each other while wearing large leather boxing gloves on their hands	He loves boxing and now fights professionally.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
3	build the foundation of	phrase	bɪld ði: faʊn'deɪʃ(ə)n əv	to make the most basic part of something from which the rest of it develops	An experiment will soon lay bare the science of thrills and help to build the foundation of the next generation of funfair rides.
3	capable of	phrase	'keɪpəb(ə)l əv	able to do something	I'm not sure I'm capable of running for long distances.
3	challenge	verb	'tʃælɪndʒ	to test someone's skill and abilities	My present job doesn't really challenge me.
3	challenged	adjective	'tʃælɪndʒd	finding it difficult to deal with or achieve things	Younger people can feel challenged by some sports at school.
3	challenging	adjective	'tʃælɪndʒɪŋ	difficult to deal with or achieve, but interesting and enjoyable	I feel sports are more challenging than they used to be.
3	clubs	noun	klʌbz	objects used for hitting the ball in golf	He always carries a set of golf clubs to the course.
3	combat	adjective	'kɒmbæt	combat sports involve fighting	The school does not teach any combat sports.
3	costume	noun	'kɒstjʊ:m	a piece of clothing worn for swimming, especially by women	We're going to the beach - don't forget your swimming costume!
3	course	noun	kɔ:(r)s	an area of land where golf is played	We played on an 18-hole course.
3	court	noun	kɔ:(r)t	an area marked with lines where some sports are played, such as tennis and squash	The hotel has two tennis courts.
3	diving	noun	'daɪvɪŋ	the activity, job, or sport of swimming deep under water, especially using special equipment to carry oxygen	We went on a diving course.
3	enthusiastic about	phrase	ɪnθju:zɪ'æstɪk ə,baʊt	very interested in something or excited by it	I used to be very enthusiastic about team sports, but not anymore.
3	equestrian	adjective	i'kwɛstriən	relating to riding horses	She's a member of the national equestrian team.
3	excite	verb	ɪk'saɪt	to make someone feel happy and enthusiastic about something good that is going to happen	The prospect of working in Australia really excites me.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
3	excited	adjective	ɪk'saɪtɪd	very happy and enthusiastic because something good is going to happen, especially when this makes you unable to relax	It is rare to see a whole stadium excited by a player's performance.
3	exciting	adjective	ɪk'saɪtɪŋ	making you feel excited	What makes funfair rides like roller coasters exciting?
3	exhilarate	verb	ɪg'zɪləreɪt	to make someone feel extremely happy, excited, and full of energy	The risk exhilarated him.
3	exhilarated	adjective	ɪg'zɪlə'reɪtɪd	extremely happy, excited, and full of energy	I felt too exhilarated to sleep.
3	exhilarating	adjective	ɪg'zɪlə'reɪtɪŋ	making you feel extremely happy, excited, and full of energy	We went for an exhilarating walk on the cliffs.
3	fascinate	verb	'fæsɪneɪt	to attract and interest you very strongly	It's a subject that has always fascinated me.
3	fascinated	adjective	'fæsɪneɪtɪd	very interested or attracted by someone or something	We are all fascinated by new technology.
3	fascinating	adjective	'fæsɪneɪtɪŋ	making you very interested or attracted	Some extreme sports like snowboarding seem to be fascinating for young people.
3	figure out how to	phrase	'fɪgə haʊ tə	to be able to understand how to do something or solve a problem	Engineers and scientists have not figured out how to fool the senses at the same rate at the same time.
3	five times the number of	phrase	'faɪv taɪmz ðə ,nʌmbə(r) əv	five times as many of something	The sports department was visited by five times the number of shoppers in February 2008 when compared to February 2009.
3	fond of	phrase	'fɒnd əv	liking someone or something very much	I am fond of travelling, but my brother is completely fanatical about visiting new places.
3	football	noun	'fʊt,bɔ:l	a game in which two teams of eleven players kick a round ball and try to score goals	We had a game of football in the park.
3	forty per cent (40%) of	phrase	'fɔ:(r)ti pə(r) 'sent əv	forty out of every hundred of something	More than 40% of the competitors were from the main city.
3	four out of every ten	phrase	'fɔ:(r) əʊt əv evri 'ten	forty per cent	More than four out of every ten competitors were from the main city.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
3	gloves	noun	glʌvz	coverings used to protect the fingers and hands in sports such as boxing	She was still wearing her boxing gloves after the fight.
3	goal	noun	ɡəʊl	the point or points that you score by putting a ball into a goal	At half time, our team was losing three goals to one.
3	golf	noun	ɡɒlf	a game in which you use golf clubs to hit a small white ball into a hole in the ground	I usually play a round of golf on Saturday.
3	gym	noun	dʒɪm	a large hall or room with special equipment for doing physical exercises	We went to a dance class in the school gym.
3	half as many	phrase	'hɑ:f əz ,meni	half the number of something	Half as many cars were sold in March compared to June.
3	half of ...	phrase	'hɑ:f əv	one of two equal parts of a number or amount	The team lost just under half of the games they played last season.
3	indifferent to	phrase	ɪn 'dɪfrənt tu:	lacking interest in something, or lacking sympathy with someone	I can't say I'm indifferent to sport, but I don't like spending my time watching it.
3	indoor	adjective	'ɪndɔ:(r)	done or used inside a building	He took part in the World Indoor Athletics Championships.
3	inspire	verb	ɪn 'spɑɪə(r)	to give someone the enthusiasm to do or create something	Inspired by her example, other zoologists have begun working with apes in the wild.
3	inspired	adjective	ɪn 'spɑɪə(r)d	very special or impressive	He gave an inspired performance.
3	inspiring	adjective	ɪn 'spɑɪərɪŋ	making you feel enthusiastic or excited about something	Do you think sports stars are as inspiring for young people now as in the past?
3	interest	verb	'ɪntrəst	to make someone want to know about or take part in something	Oceanography has always interested me.
3	interested	adjective	'ɪntrəstɪd	wanting to know about or take part in something	Why do you think people are interested in extreme sports?
3	interested in	phrase	'ɪntrəstɪd ɪn	wanting to know about or take part in something	I'm not interested in going to the gym.
3	interesting	adjective	'ɪntrəstɪŋ	something that is interesting makes you want to know about it or take part in it	Where I come from people find football more interesting than other sports.
3	invigorate	verb	ɪn 'vɪɡəreɪt	to give someone more energy	A strong cup of coffee might help invigorate you.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
3	invigorated	adjective	in'vɪgəreɪtɪd	feeling that you have more energy	Do you feel invigorated when you do any type of energetic activity?
3	invigorating	adjective	in'vɪgə'reɪtɪŋ	making you feel that you have more energy	She went for an invigorating walk.
3	irons	noun	'aɪə(r)nz	golf clubs with metal ends for hitting the ball	She bought a new set of irons.
3	irritate	verb	'ɪrɪteɪt	to make someone feel annoyed or impatient	The more intrusive advertisements become, the more they irritate Web users.
3	irritated	adjective	'ɪrɪ'teɪtɪd	annoyed or impatient about something	Do you think people become irritated by the constant encouragement to do something physical?
3	irritating	adjective	'ɪrɪ'teɪtɪŋ	making you feel annoyed or impatient	He had an irritating habit of cracking his knuckles.
3	keen on	phrase	ki:n ɒn	extremely enthusiastic about something	I'm not keen on jogging.
3	motivate	verb	'məʊtɪveɪt	to make someone feel determined to do something or enthusiastic about doing it	She knows how to motivate people.
3	motivated	adjective	'məʊtɪ'veɪtɪd	enthusiastic and determined to achieve success	Being motivated helps with improving and achieving your potential at a particular sport.
3	motivating	adjective	'məʊtɪ'veɪtɪŋ	making someone feel determined to do something or enthusiastic about doing it	They are also very motivating leaders, who are passionate about what they do.
3	motor	adjective	'məʊtə(r)	relating to or involving motor vehicles	She's always been interested in motor sports.
3	outdoor	adjective	'aʊtdɔ:(r)	done outside	We did lots of outdoor activities such as walking and camping.
3	over fifty per cent (50%) of	phrase	əʊvə(r) 'fɪftɪ pə(r) 'sent əv	more than fifty out of every hundred of something	The team won just over 50% of the games they played last season.
3	oxygen tank	noun	'ɒksɪdʒ(ə)n 'tæŋk	a metal container with oxygen (gas we breathe) in it	You will need an oxygen tank to dive that deep.
3	passionate about	phrase	'pæʃ(ə)nət	showing or expressing strong beliefs, interest, or enthusiasm	I'm really passionate about travelling around the world and meeting fellow hockey enthusiasts.
3	pitch	noun	pɪtʃ	a flat area of ground for playing particular sports on	The school has its own rugby pitch.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
3	pool	noun	pu:l	a large structure filled with water for people to swim in	The hotel has a pool in the basement.
3	proportionately	adverb	prə'pɔ:(r)j(ə)nətli	in a way that is correct or suitable in size, amount, or degree when considered in relation to something else	Proportionately, nearly twice as many men as women went cycling.
3	push the boundaries of	phrase	pʊʃ ðə bawndəriz əv	to make the limits of an activity or experience greater	The latest rides are pushing the boundaries of endurance.
3	racket	noun	'rækit	an object used for hitting the ball in games such as tennis, with a long handle and a round part with strings	Can I borrow your tennis racket?
3	racket	adjective	'rækit	racket sports involve using an object with a long handle and a round part with strings to hit a ball	She's good at racket sports, especially squash.
3	racquet	noun	'rækit	an object used for hitting the ball in games such as tennis, with a long handle and a round part with strings	Can I borrow your tennis racquet?
3	racquet	adjective	'rækit	racquet sports involve using an object with a long handle and a round part with strings to hit a ball	Badminton is my favourite racquet sport.
3	refresh	verb	ri'frefʃ	to make you feel that you have more energy again, especially when you are tired or hot	A glass of cold water will refresh you.
3	refreshed	adjective	ri'frefʃt	feeling more lively and comfortable after you have rested, washed, eaten etc	People often feel refreshed after doing activities like yoga.
3	refreshing	adjective	ri'frefʃɪŋ	making you feel more lively when you have been feeling tired and hot	Lemonade tastes so refreshing on a hot day.
3	ring	noun	rɪŋ	a raised square area surrounded by ropes where people take part in boxing or wrestling	The two men entered the ring, ready to fight.
3	running	noun	'rʌnɪŋ	the activity of running for pleasure or as a sport	She took up long-distance running.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
3	sea	noun	si:	the large area of salt water that covers most of the surface of the Earth	Tim went swimming in the sea.
3	shoes	noun	ʃu:z	things that you wear on each foot, usually over socks	Make sure you have good quality running shoes.
3	shorts	noun	ʃɔ:(r)ts	short trousers that end at or above the knees	I usually wear a pair of shorts for running.
3	spend hours (living out)	phrase	spend 'aʊə(r)z ('lɪvɪŋ aʊt)	to use a lot of time doing things you have thought about doing	Nowadays, people also spend hours living out the virtual excitement of computer games.
3	spikes	noun	spaɪks	sports shoes with short pointed pieces of metal on the bottom	You don't need spikes on this track.
3	swimming	noun	'swɪmɪŋ	an activity in which you swim for enjoyment, for exercise, or in races	I go swimming every evening.
3	table	adjective	'teɪb(ə)l	table sports, for example snooker, are played on a table	We played table sports such as air hockey.
3	tennis	noun	'tenɪs	a game in which two or four people use rackets to hit a ball across a net	We played tennis in the afternoon.
3	the broad effects	phrase	ðə brɔ:d ɪ'fekts	the main facts about how something	Doctors already understand the broad effects of joy rides.
3	the bulk of	phrase	ðə 'bʌlk əv	the majority or largest part of something	The bulk of players were from overseas rather than home-grown.
3	three times as many	phrase	'θri taɪmz əz ,meni	three times the number of something	The football match was attended by three times as many spectators as the rugby match.
3	three-quarters of	phrase	'θri:'kwɔ:(r)tə(r)z əv	three of four equal parts of a number or amount	Three-quarters of the members of the sports club paid by credit card rather than cash.
3	thrill	verb	θrɪl	to make someone feel very excited and pleased	Their recent success has thrilled the whole community.
3	thrilled	adjective	θrɪld	very pleased and excited	Dan was thrilled with his birthday cake.
3	thrilling	adjective	'θrɪlɪŋ	extremely exciting	Do you find sports like parkour thrilling to watch?
3	track	noun	træk	a piece of ground used for racing	The runners are waiting on the track.
3	trunks	noun	trʌŋks	men's shorts worn for swimming and other sports	He changed into his trunks, ready to swim.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
3	twice as many	phrase	'twais əz ,meni	two times the number of something	Proportionately, nearly twice as many men as women went cycling.
3	water	adjective	'wɔ:tə(r)	water sports are played in or on water	We tried windsurfing on our water sports weekend.
3	weights	noun	weits	pieces of heavy metal designed for lifting or throwing as a sport	He goes to the gym to lift weights.
4	a skills shortage	phrase	ə skilz 'ʃɔ:(r)tɪdʒ	a lack of people who are qualified or able to do particular jobs	Before we can declare a skills shortage, we should double the salary offered.
4	accommodation	uncountable noun	ə ,kɒmə'deɪʃ(ə)n	a place for someone to stay, live, or work in	Accommodation like small flats could help reduce homelessness.
4	acute problem	phrase	ə'kjʊ:t 'prɒbləm	very serious or severe problem	Technological waste, such as computers and phones, is now an acute problem.
4	adverse circumstances	phrase	'ædvɜ:(r)s 'sɜ:(r)	circumstances likely to cause problems	Despite adverse circumstances, the company has thrived over the last year.
4	alarming	adjective	ə'la:(r)mɪŋ	frightening or worrying	The education results were alarming.
4	amusing incident	phrase	ə'mju:zɪŋ 'ɪnsɪd(ə)nt	something that happens which is funny or entertaining	I would like to describe an amusing incident that happened at work.
4	annoying incident	phrase	ə'nɔɪŋ 'ɪnsɪd(ə)nt	an incident that made someone rather angry	I lost my wallet last week. It was an annoying incident, which I reported to the police.
4	appealing	adjective	ə'pi:lɪŋ	attractive and interesting	Disaster movies are very appealing to many people.
4	attract	verb	ə'trækt	to make someone interested in something so that they do it or come to see or hear it	Cities are becoming more appealing to young people. The vibrancy attracts them enormously.
4	awkward situation	phrase	'ɔ:kwəd ,sɪtʃʊ'eɪʃən	a situation that is difficult to deal with	Both sides refuse to talk to each other. It is a rather awkward situation.
4	be at a disadvantage	phrase	bi ət ə ,dɪsəd'vɑ:təʒ	to be experiencing factors that make you less successful	You could be studying engineering right now at university and already be at a disadvantage if your institution isn't prestigious enough.
4	burglaries	countable noun	'bɜ:(r)glərɪz	instances of the crime of entering a building illegally in order to steal things	There is a lot of crime like burglaries in this area.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
4	burning issue	phrase	'bɜ:(r)niŋ 'ɪʃu:	an issue felt extremely strongly	Energy costs have been a burning issue over the last few decades.
4	cause	noun	kɔ:z	an event, thing, or person that makes something happen	The most likely cause of overcrowding in cities is a rise in birth rates.
4	circumstances	noun	'sɜ:(r)kəmstənsɪz	facts or conditions that affect a situation	These were the perfect circumstances to write my first novel.
4	company crisis	phrase	'kʌmp(ə)ni 'kraɪsɪs	an urgent, difficult, or dangerous situation related to an organisation that provides services, or that makes or sells goods for money	The number of cars sold fell. It caused a company crisis.
4	controversial issue	phrase	ˌkɒntɹə'veɜ:(r)ʃ(ə)	a controversial issue is one that people disagree about or do not approve of	Capital punishment is a controversial issue.
4	current events	phrase	'kʌrənt i'vents	events happening or existing now, especially news events	I like to read the newspaper every day to keep me up to date on current events.
4	dangerous situation	phrase	'deɪndʒərəs ˌsɪtʃ(ə)ʃən	a situation likely to have a bad effect or to cause a problem	With very little water, they are in a dangerous situation.
4	despite the fact that	phrase	dɪ'spaɪt ðə 'fækt	used for saying that something is true even though another fact makes this seem strange	He still feels it is true, despite all the evidence against that position.
4	divisive issue	phrase	dɪ'veɪsɪv 'ɪʃu:	an issue that people have strong views about and do not agree on	Taxation is a divisive issue that arouses passion.
4	due to a lack of	phrase	dju: tʊ ə læk ɒv	because there are not enough	When asked why they don't expect to be able to recruit suitable candidates over the next 4 to 5 years, over 70% of respondents said it was due to lack of suitably qualified candidates.
4	effective solution	phrase	ɪ'fektɪv sə'lju:ʃ(ə)n	a solution that is effective works well and produces the result that was intended	UN leaders are working hard to find an effective solution to the crisis.
4	encourage	verb	ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ	to suggest that someone does something that you believe would be good	Positive health education on TV can be motivating. It can encourage people to improve their lifestyle.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
4	equipment	uncountable noun	ɪ'kwɪpmənt	the tools, machines, or other things that you need for a particular job or activity	There is now no need for people to throw away equipment like computers.
4	even if	phrase	'i:v(ə)n ɪf	used for emphasising that although something may happen or may be true, another situation remains the same	Even if urban dwellers face problems such as overcrowding and traffic congestion, there are many effective solutions to tackle such issues.
4	even so	phrase	'i:v(ə)n 'səʊ	used for introducing a statement that seems surprising after what you said before	Many people believe that the changes we see in the world are a result of natural causes. Even so, there is compelling evidence to the contrary.
4	event	noun	ɪ'vent	something that happens	A series of significant events occurred in the early part of the 19th century, which changed the face of transport forever.
4	excellent opportunity	phrase	'eksələnt ˌɒpə(r)	extremely good opportunity	Instead of being seen as a serious problem, the situation should be thought of as a good opportunity.
4	faint possibility	phrase	feɪnt ˌpɒsə'bɪlətɪ	very slight chance that something might happen or be true	There is a faint possibility that the plan will succeed.
4	false impression	phrase	fɔ:ls ɪm'preʃ(ə)n	an impression based on a mistake or on wrong information	The media gave the world a false impression of life in the city.
4	fascinate	verb	'fæsɪneɪt	to attract and interest you very strongly	I found the festive occasion really interesting. It fascinated me so much I had to read more about it.
4	favourable impression	phrase	'feɪv(ə)rəb(ə)l ɪm	an impression that likes or approves of someone or something	During the job interview, the candidate made a very favourable impression on the interviewer.
4	festive occasion	phrase	'festɪv ə'keɪʒ(ə)n	an occasion connected with a festival or celebration, especially Christmas	Christmas is an important festive occasion in my country.
4	frighten	verb	'fraɪt(ə)n	to make someone feel afraid, especially suddenly	She she entered the room suddenly she frightened him.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
4	furniture	uncountable noun	'fɜ:(r)nɪtʃə(r)	the chairs, tables, beds, cupboards etc that you put in a room or house so that you can live in it	Furniture like chairs is made by skilled craftsmen working in wood from different trees.
4	golden opportunity	phrase	'gəʊld(ə)n ,ɒpə(a very good chance to do or achieve something	Instead of being seen as a serious problem, the situation should be thought of as a golden opportunity.
4	good impression	phrase	gʊd ɪm'preʃ(ə)n	an impression that likes or approves of someone or something	During the job interview, the candidate made a good impression on the interviewer.
4	good news for	phrase	gʊd nju:z fə	this is an advantage for	Over a third of respondents said that they would focus more on apprentices and graduates when recruiting the people they need in the next four to five years, which is good news for graduates.
4	graduate	noun	'grædʒuət	someone who has a degree from a university	Over a third of respondents said that they would focus more on apprentices and graduates when recruiting.
4	growing problem	phrase	'grəʊɪŋ 'prɒbləm	problem that is becoming larger	Technological waste, such as computers and phones, is now an acute problem.
4	half of the respondents said	phrase	hɑ:f əv ðə rɪ'spɒndənts sed	one out of every two people who answered the questions said	Half of the respondents said there were shortages or difficulties with specific skills.
4	ideal situation	phrase	aɪ'diəl ,sɪtʃu'eɪʃ(ə)	a situation of the best or most suitable type	The fair provides an ideal opportunity for jobseekers and employers to meet.
4	imaginative solution	phrase	ɪ'mædʒɪnətɪv sə	a solution involving new, different, or exciting ideas	Sometimes imaginative solutions are the answer to problems that seem insurmountable.
4	impression	noun	ɪm'preʃ(ə)n	an opinion or feeling that you have about someone or something you have seen but do not know very well	The natural forest made a profound impression on me.
4	insurmountable problem	phrase	ɪnsə(r)'mɔʊntəbəl	a problem that is impossible to deal with successfully	Lack of money proved to be an insurmountable problem.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
4	interesting	adjective	'intrəstɪŋ	something that is interesting makes you want to know about it or take part in it	I found the festive occasion really interesting. It fascinated me so much I had to read more about it.
4	issue	noun	'ɪʃu:	a problem that needs to be considered	Energy costs have been a burning issue over the last few decades.
4	it's no surprise (that)	phrase	ɪts nəʊ sə(r)'praɪz (ðæt)	it is not surprising (that)	It's no surprise when companies have problems with recruiting a new generation of engineers and technicians.
4	like	phrase	laɪk	such as	Accommodation like small flats could help reduce homelessness.
4	likely cause	phrase	'laɪkli kɔ:z	probably the cause	The most likely cause of overcrowding in cities is a rise in birth rates.
4	litter	uncountable noun	'lɪtə(r)	things such as pieces of paper that people have dropped on the ground in a public place, making it untidy	Litter like bottles and drinks cans ought to be recycled.
4	main cause	phrase	meɪn kɔ:z	most important cause	In my opinion, the main cause of overcrowding in cities is a rise in birth rates.
4	major issue	phrase	'meɪdʒə(r) 'ɪʃu:	important or serious issue	Energy costs have been a major issue over the last few decades.
4	media	uncountable noun	'mi:diə	ways of communicating information and ideas, especially to a lot of people, for example newspapers or television	You often see articles about her in media like magazines.
4	memorable occasion	phrase	'mem(ə)rəb(ə)l ə'keɪʒən	an occasion worth remembering or easy to remember, because of being special in some way	My parents and my brother came to my graduation. It was a very memorable occasion.
4	merchandise	uncountable noun	'mɜ:(r)tʃ(ə)ndaɪz	things that people buy and sell	Merchandise like goods is transported by rail.
4	motivating	adjective	'məʊtɪ'veɪtɪŋ	making someone feel determined to do something or enthusiastic about doing it	Positive health education on TV can be motivating. It can encourage people to improve their lifestyle.
4	much as	phrase	'mʌtʃ əz	used for introducing a statement that makes your main statement seem surprising	Much as I approve of the solution to the problem, I don't believe it is the best way to deal with the situation.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
4	nevertheless	adverb	ˌnevə(r)ðə'les	despite a fact or idea that you have just mentioned	It's a difficult race. Nevertheless, about 1,000 runners participate every year.
4	nonetheless	adverb	ˌnʌnðə'les	despite what has just been said	Many people believe that the changes we see in the world are a result of natural causes. Nonetheless, there is compelling evidence to the contrary.
4	occasion	noun	ə'keɪz(ə)n	a special or important time or event	My parents and my brother came to my graduation. It was a very special occasion.
4	opportunity	noun	ˌɒpə(r)'tju:nəti	a chance to do something, or a situation in which it is easy for you to do something	Instead of being seen as a serious problem, the situation should be thought of as a golden opportunity.
4	perfect opportunity	phrase	'pɜ:(r)fɪkt ˌɒpə(r)	an opportunity that is completely suitable or right	This is the perfect opportunity to progress in this area.
4	perfect solution	phrase	'pɜ:(r)fɪkt sə'lu:ʃ(ə)n	a solution that is completely suitable or right for someone	Unfortunately there is usually no perfect solution to the problem.
4	please	verb	pli:z	to make someone feel happy and satisfied	Some people find buying consumer goods very satisfying. Sometimes it is just the act of buying that pleases them.
4	political event	phrase	pə'litɪk(ə)l i'vent	event relating to politics	The fall of the Berlin Wall is one of the important political events of the second half of the 20th century.
4	probable cause	phrase	'prɒbəb(ə)l kɔ:z	likely to be the cause	The probable cause of overcrowding in cities is a rise in birth rates.
4	problem	noun	'prɒbləm	something that causes trouble or difficulty	Instead of being seen as a serious problem, the situation should be thought of as a golden opportunity.
4	rubbish	uncountable noun	'rʌbɪʃ	things that you throw away because they are no longer useful	Rubbish like bottles and food tins ought to be recycled.
4	satisfying	adjective	'sætɪs'faɪɪŋ	making you feel pleased or happy	Some people find buying consumer goods very satisfying. Sometimes it is just the act of buying that pleases them.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
4	serious problem	phrase	'sɪəriəs 'prɒbləm	a problem bad or dangerous enough to make you worried	Instead of being seen as a serious problem, the situation should be thought of as a golden opportunity.
4	shocking	adjective	'ʃɒkɪŋ	something that is shocking makes you feel extremely surprised or upset	The scale of crime in some cities has been shocking. It has even stunned the police.
4	significant event	phrase	sɪg'nɪfɪkənt ɪ'vent	very large or noticeable	A series of significant events occurred in the early part of the 19th century, which changed the face of transport forever.
4	situation	noun	'sɪtʃu'eɪʃ(ə)n	the set of conditions that exist at a particular time in a particular place	If the situation had been different, their plan might have succeeded.
4	solution	noun	sə'lu:ʃ(ə)n	a way to solve a problem or to deal with a bad situation	UN leaders are working hard to find a peaceful solution to the conflict.
4	state occasion	phrase	steɪt ə'keɪz(ə)n	a state occasion involves a country's government or head	The president is about to start a three-day state visit to Norway.
4	storms	countable noun	stɔ:(r)mz	occasions when a lot of rain falls very quickly, often with very strong winds or thunder and lightning	The weather deteriorated rapidly with severe storms forecast.
4	stun	verb	stʌn	to shock and surprise someone so much that they cannot react immediately	The scale of crime in some cities has been shocking. It has even stunned the police.
4	this implies that	phrase	ðɪs ɪmplaɪz ðæt .	this means that something is likely to be true	This implies that you could be studying engineering right now at university and already be at a disadvantage if your institution isn't prestigious enough.
4	trouble	verb	'trʌb(ə)l	to make someone worried	What's wrong? Is something troubling you?
4	trying circumstances	phrase	'traɪɪŋ 'sɜ:(r)kəm	circumstances difficult to deal with in a way that makes you annoyed or tired	Despite trying circumstances, the company has thrived over the last year.
4	unexpected outcome	phrase	ʌnɪk'spektɪd 'aʊt	the final result of a process, meeting, activity etc that is surprising, because you did not expect it at all, or you expected it to happen in a different way	The outcome of the talks was not totally unexpected.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
4	unfavourable circumstances	phrase	ʌn'feɪv(ə)rəb(ə)l	unfavourable circumstances are those that involves difficult problems and makes success harder to achieve	Despite unfavourable circumstances, the company has thrived over the last year.
4	worrying	adjective	'wʌrɪŋ	causing you to feel worried	The news on TV is sometimes very worrying.
5	agricultural society	phrase	ˌægrɪ'kʌltʃ(ə)rəl	people in general living together in organised communities that depend on farming	Some pessimists predict that people will end up living in agricultural societies just as their ancestors did before the Industrial Revolution.
5	anticipate	verb	æn'tɪsɪpeɪt	to think that something will probably happen	Attendances are anticipated to decline gradually in the next two years.
5	anticipation	noun	æn,tɪsɪ'peɪʃ(ə)n	the belief that something will probably happen or exist	They hired a hall in anticipation of a large crowd.
5	beautiful	adjective	'bju:təf(ə)l	something that is beautiful is very pleasant to look at	The area where I was brought up is very beautiful with lots of trees and stunning gardens.
5	beauty	noun	'bju:ti	the quality of being beautiful or very good to look at	He was impressed by her beauty and charm.
5	danger	noun	'deɪndʒə(r)	a situation in which harm, death, damage, or destruction is possible	Old and derelict buildings that may collapse are a real danger in some neighbourhoods.
5	dangerous	adjective	'deɪndʒərəs	likely to harm or kill someone, or to damage or destroy something	It is dangerous for any country not to invest in traditional skills.
5	dominant culture	phrase	'dɒmɪnənt 'kʌltʃə	more important, powerful, or successful than the other cultures	There will be one dominant culture rather than the multicultural world of today with a governing elite made up of robots controlling everything and everyone.
5	estimate	verb	'estɪmeɪt	to say what you think an amount or value will be, either by guessing or by using available information to calculate it	Ticket purchases are estimated to recover in the third quarter.
5	expect	verb	ɪk'spekt	to think that something will happen	We're expecting good weather at the weekend.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
5	expectation	noun	ˌekspek'teɪʃ(ə)n	the belief that something will happen	The team set off without any expectation of success.
5	forecast	verb	'fɔ:(r)kɑ:st	to make a statement about what is likely to happen, based on available information	Spectator numbers are forecast to rise dramatically towards the end of the year.
5	forecast	noun	'fɔ:(r)kɑ:st	a statement about what is likely to happen, based on available information	The weather forecast is for a dry sunny day tomorrow.
5	general public	phrase	'dʒen(ə)rəl 'pʌblɪk	ordinary people in society, rather than people who are considered to be important or who belong to a particular group	The general public has widely different views about what life will be like in years to come.
5	governing elite	phrase	'gʌvə(r)nɪŋ i'li:t	a small group of people who keep the most power and influence to govern a country, city etc	There will be one dominant culture rather than the multicultural world of today with a governing elite made up of robots controlling everything and everyone.
5	indigenous people	phrase	ɪn'dɪdʒənəs 'pi:pəl	indigenous people lived in a place for a very long time before other people came to live there	Diseases brought by settlers killed many of the indigenous people.
5	industrial	adjective	ɪn'dʌstriəl	relating to industry	To be successful in the future, the industrial world will need to adapt to rapid changes in the workplace.
5	industry	noun	'ɪndəstri	a particular group of people and organisations involved in producing goods	This was funded in part by the government and various companies in the food and agricultural industry.
5	it is projected that ...	phrase	ɪt ɪz prə'dʒektɪd	people think that something will happen in the future	In the year 2030 it is projected the proportion of capacity from nuclear energy will constitute 5%.
5	luxurious	adjective	lʌg'zjʊəriəs	very expensive and comfortable	Luxurious office blocks with all the latest modern facilities and expensive furniture will replace old factories and buildings.
5	luxury	noun	'lʌkjəri	a situation in which you are very comfortable, with the best and most expensive things around you	They live a life of absolute luxury.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
5	made predictions about	phrase	meɪd prɪ'dɪkʃ(ə)nz ə'baʊt	have said what they think will happen	Several experts have made their predictions about what the world of 2045 will look like.
5	modern civilisation	phrase	'mɒdə(r)n ,sɪvəlɪz	a society relating to or belonging to the present time that has developed its own culture and institutions	Some pessimists predict that modern civilisation as we know it will collapse in the near future.
5	nation	noun	'neɪʃ(ə)n	a country that has its own land and government	The leaders of the main industrial nations will need to agree a strategy.
5	national	adjective	'næʃ(ə)nəl	relating to one particular nation and not including other nations	We have many national monuments, but people forget their significance.
5	populous	adjective	'pɒpjʊləs	a populous nation, city, area, etc. has many people living in it	I come from one of the most populous regions of the world, and I think it will become even more crowded in the future.
5	predict	verb	prɪ'dɪkt	to say what you think will happen in the future	Sales are predicted to climb at the rate of 20 per cent a year.
5	prediction	noun	prɪ'dɪkʃ(ə)n	a statement about what you think will happen in the future, or the process of making such a statement	Her prediction that sales would fall has proved true.
5	project	verb	prə'dʒekt	to say what you think will happen in the future	It is projected that sales next month will be lower than this month.
5	projection	noun	prə'dʒekʃ(ə)n	a calculation of the way that something will change and develop in the future, especially of how fast it will grow or become smaller	He showed us his profit projections.
5	spacious	adjective	'speɪʃəs	a spacious room, building etc has a lot of space inside it	At the moment some houses in my community are very spacious, but in the future they will not be so big.
5	success	noun	sək'ses	the achievement of something that you planned to do or attempted to do	Thorough preparation will increase your chances of success.
5	successful	adjective	sək'sesf(ə)l	achieving the result that you want	My home town is successful in attracting tourists, with many visiting in the summer.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
5	technological	adjective	ˌteknəˈlɒdʒɪk(ə)l	relating to or involving technology	I cannot say it is a technological society at the moment, but as the internet and computers spread that will change.
5	technology	noun	tekˈnɒlədʒi	advanced scientific knowledge used for practical purposes, especially in industry	His work is connected with developing military technology.
5	tell the difference between	phrase	tel ðə ˈdɪfrəns bɪˈtwiːn	to notice what is different between things	We won't be able to tell the difference between VR hoverboards and real hoverboards.
5	this means	phrase	ðɪs miːnz	the result of this is	This means the range of human perception could expand beyond its current design limitations.
5	thriving community	phrase	ˈθraɪvɪŋ kəˈmjʊːnɪti	very successful community	A thriving community has grown up around the port area.
5	tradition	noun	trəˈdɪʃ(ə)n	a very old custom, belief, or story	This book is about Native American culture and traditions.
5	traditional	adjective	trəˈdɪʃ(ə)nəl	relating to or based on very old customs, beliefs, or stories	My home town still survives on the production of traditional crafts, but I think that modern industry is beginning to creep in.
5	urban population	phrase	ˈɜː(r)bən ˌpɒpjʊːl	all the people who live in a particular town or city	Urban populations will increase in size so much that there will be no agricultural land left.
5	use	noun	juːs	the act of using something	The use of technology could save money in the long term.
5	useful	adjective	ˈjuːsf(ə)l	helpful for doing or achieving something	Do you think it's useful to have traditional skills in the modern world?
5	wearable	adjective	ˈweərəb(ə)l	wearable technology or art is worn on the body	Several of the film's predictions, like video calls and wearable technology, came true.
6	admire the scenery	phrase	ədˌmaɪə(r) ðə ˈsiːnəri	to think that the natural things such as trees, hills, and lakes that you can see in a particular place are beautiful	People come from miles to admire the scenery across the valley, because the area has a breathtaking view.
6	after that	phrase	ˌɑːftə(r) ˈðæt	when a particular time has passed, or when an event or action has ended	After that they are dispatched to a central warehouse for distribution.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
6	appear	intransitive verb	ə'piə(r)	if someone or something appears somewhere, you begin to see them suddenly or for the first time	Blossoms appear on plants and trees in spring.
6	as soon as	phrase	əz 'su:n əz	immediately after something has happened	As soon as the wheat is fully grown, it is reaped.
6	assembly	noun	ə'sembli	the process of building something by putting all its parts together	These are then shipped to a different factory for assembly.
6	bear	transitive verb	beə(r)	if a plant bears flowers or fruit, it produces them	The new stems bear the flowers.
6	bloom	intransitive verb	blu:m	if a tree or plant blooms, it produces flowers that have opened	Flowers are colourful, bloom in gardens and look and smell very nice.
6	blossom	intransitive verb	'blɒs(ə)m	if a tree blossoms, it produces flowers	The trees blossom in spring.
6	break up	intransitive/transitive verb	'breɪk 'ʌp	to break something into smaller pieces or to break into smaller pieces	The plane broke up in mid-air.
6	collect	transitive verb	kə'lekt	to get a supply of something that you will use later	The crop is collected and taken to a factory.
6	collection	noun	kə'leɪʃ(ə)n	the process of collecting things for a particular purpose, or an instance of this	The council is responsible for the collection of household waste.
6	come out (of)	intransitive verb	'kʌm 'aʊt əv	to move from the inside to the outside of something	A butterfly comes out of a cocoon to become a flying insect.
6	create	transitive verb	kri'eɪt	to make something new or original that did not exist before	It is important for more open spaces to be created to benefit the general public health-wise.
6	crush	transitive verb	krʌʃ	to press something so hard that it breaks into very small pieces	It is taken to a factory where the crop is crushed and the oil is extracted from the plant.
6	cultivate	transitive verb	'kʌltɪveɪt	to grow crops or plants, especially in large quantities	Tea leaves are cultivated to produce a hot drink from China.
6	delivery	noun	dɪ'lɪv(ə)ri	the process of bringing goods or letters to a place	Please allow ten days for delivery.
6	derelict factory	phrase	'derələkt 'fæktri	a factory that is empty, not used, and in a bad condition	A huge factory, which is now derelict, dominates the landscape.
6	disperse	intransitive/transitive verb	dɪ'spɜ:(r)s	to spread, or to make things spread, in different directions over a wide area	Birds disperse a large proportion of the seeds.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
6	dominate the landscape	phrase	ˌdɒmɪneɪt ðə ˈlæ	to be the biggest and most noticeable thing in an area	A huge factory, which is now derelict, dominates the landscape.
6	emerge	intransitive verb	ɪˈmɜː(r)dʒ	to come out of something or out from behind something	When butterflies emerge from a chrysalis, they are at first unable to fly.
6	evidence suggests that	phrase	ˈeɪvɪd(ə)ns səˈdʒe	facts or physical signs make people believe that a particular thing is likely	Evidence suggests that people whose diets include olive oil have a reduced risk of developing certain cancers.
6	finally	adverb	ˈfaɪn(ə)li	used to introduce the last thing in a series or list	Finally, the product is wrapped.
6	first	adverb	fɜː(r)st	used for introducing the thing that comes before the others in a series or list	First, the various internal components like the chip are manufactured in one place.
6	flow	intransitive verb	fləʊ	if a liquid flows, it moves smoothly and continuously in one direction	Her tears began to flow more freely.
6	following that	phrase	ˌfɒləʊɪŋ ˈðæt	when a particular time has passed, or when an event or action has ended	Following that, the goods are sent to a warehouse.
6	gather	transitive verb	ˈgæðə(r)	to collect a crop from the fields	Corn is gathered to produce bread.
6	happen	intransitive verb	ˈhæpən	to take place, usually without being planned	The accident happened at 4.30 pm yesterday.
6	harvest	transitive verb	ˈhɑː(r)vɪst	to collect a crop from the fields	Cereals are harvested to produce bread.
6	harvesting	noun	ˈhɑː(r)vɪstɪŋ	the process of collecting a crop	The corn is ready for harvesting.
6	initially	adverb	ɪˈnɪʃ(ə)li	at the beginning	Initially she worked for us as a secretary.
6	lay	transitive verb	leɪ	if a female animal such as a bird or fish lays an egg, it produces the egg by pushing it from its body	The caterpillar lays its eggs on the leaves of plants.
6	likewise	adverb	ˈlaɪkwaɪz	in the same way, or in a similar way	People whose diets include olive oil have a reduced risk of developing certain cancers. Likewise, a diet rich in olive oil is associated with reduced risk of cardiovascular disease.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
6	next	adverb	nekst	used for referring to the time, event, action, person etc that comes after this one or after another one	He said he was leaving for Rome the next day.
6	occur	intransitive verb	ə'kɜ:(r)	to happen	The harvesting of the olives occurs in autumn.
6	once	conjunction	wʌns	used for saying that as soon as one thing happens, something else happens	Once a device is broken, it is either thrown away or sent for recycling.
6	open spaces	phrase	əʊpən 'speɪsɪz	areas without buildings, such as parks or the countryside	It's great to get out and visit open spaces at the weekend.
6	open up	intransitive verb	əʊpən 'ʌp	to start to have a wider, more open shape	The buds began to open up.
6	packaging	noun	'pækɪdʒɪŋ	the activity of putting products into containers so that they can be sold in shops	Packaging takes place in this area of the factory.
6	panoramic view	phrase	ˌpænərəmɪk 'vjʊə	panoramic view allows you to see a large area of land or sea around you	From the mountain top you have a panoramic view of the coastline.
6	pasteurisation	noun	ˌpɑ:stʃəraɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)n	the process of heating milk to a temperature that kills all the harmful bacteria	The milk is heated during pasteurisation
6	pick	transitive verb	pɪk	to get flowers, fruit, or parts of plants by breaking them off their stems	What leaves are picked to make a hot drink from China?
6	planting season	phrase	'plɑ:ntɪŋ ˌsi:z(ə)n	the time of year when seeds or small plants are put into the ground	In the planting season, the countryside is not at all tranquil as it is buzzing with activity.
6	pollinate	transitive verb	'pɒləneɪt	to place pollen from one flower on another flower in order to help it to produce seed	The tree blossoms attract bees that, in turn, pollinates the flowers.
6	reap	transitive verb	ri:p	to cut and gather a crop such as wheat	As soon as the wheat is fully grown, it is reaped.
6	recycling	noun	ri:'saɪklɪŋ	the process of changing waste materials such as newspapers and bottles so that they can be used again	Once a device is broken, it is either thrown away or sent for recycling.
6	ripen	intransitive/transitive verb	'raɪpən	to become ripe, or to make something ripe	In the autumn, the fruit begins to ripen and the leaves fall.
6	separation	noun	ˌsepə'reɪʃ(ə)n	the act of separating two or more things	This leads to the separation of milk and cream.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
6	sow	transitive verb	səʊ	to plant seeds in the ground	The seeds of the apple tree are sown in trays where they grow until they reach a certain size.
6	spectacular scenery	phrase	spekˌtækjʊlə(r) 'si:nəri	extremely impressive natural things such as trees, hills, and lakes	A huge factory, which is now derelict, dominates the landscape, but the scenery is still spectacular with wooded hills and streams.
6	sprout	intransitive verb	spraʊt	if a leaf or other part of a plant is sprouting, it is beginning to grow on the plant	As the trees become taller, the branches become bigger and they sprout leaves.
6	storage	noun	'stɔ:rdʒ	the act of storing something	The table can be folded flat for easy storage.
6	technology	noun	tek'nɒlədʒi	advanced machines and equipment developed using technology	Several of the film's predictions, like video calls and wearable technology, came true.
6	then	adverb	ðen	used for introducing the thing that happens next	These are then shipped to a different factory for assembly.
6	thrive	verb	θraɪv	to grow well or become healthy	The olive has a reputation for long life, nourishment and its ability to thrive in tough conditions.
6	tranquil countryside	phrase	ˌtræŋkwɪl 'kʌntrisaɪd	areas outside towns and cities, with farms, fields, and trees that are calm, still, and quiet	In the planting season, the countryside is not at all tranquil as it is buzzing with activity.
6	transplant	transitive verb	ˌtræns'plɑ:nt	to take a plant out of the ground and put it in a different place	When the plants reach a certain size, they are transplanted into the fields.
6	transportation	noun	ˌtræns'pɔ:(r)'teɪʃ(ə)n	the activity of moving people or things from one place to another, or the system used for doing this	We are faced with rising transportation costs.
6	tree conservation	phrase	'tri:kɒnsə(r)'veɪʃ(ə)n	the management of trees in ways that prevent them from being damaged or destroyed	Tree conservation is crucial, because trees are the lungs of the planet.
6	unspoilt countryside	phrase	ˌʌnspɔɪlt 'kʌntrisaɪd	areas outside towns and cities, with farms, fields, and trees that have not been damaged or made less beautiful	We were surrounded by miles and miles of unspoilt countryside.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
6	utilise	transitive verb	'ju:tilaɪz	to use something	Cotton is white and is utilised to create a very light cloth.
6	weave	transitive verb	wi:v	to make cloth by crossing long threads over and under each other on a machine called a loom	Manufacturers weave thread to make cloth.
6	widely distributed across	phrase	'waɪdli di'stribjʊtɪd ə'krɒs	over a large area	Olive trees (<i>Olea europaea</i>), which are widely distributed across the Mediterranean region, Africa and Asia, have long represented wealth, abundance, power and peace.
7	(a teacher) by profession	phrase	ə'ti:tʃə(r) baɪ prə'feʃ(ə)n	having the job of teacher	I am a teacher by profession.
7	a lack of	phrase	ə'læk əv	a situation in which you do not have any, or enough, of something that you need or want	I think giving up rather than the lack of ability can lead to failure.
7	a lack of	phrase	ə'læk əv	a situation in which you do not have any, or enough, of something that you need or want	What seems like a lack of achievement is often a matter of setting clear and realistic goals.
7	accrue benefit (from)	phrase	ə'kru: 'benɪfɪt frəm	if benefits and advantages accrue to you, you receive them	The department accrued several benefits from closing its doctoral programme.
7	achieve success	phrase	ə'tʃi:v sək'ses	to succeed in becoming successful, especially after a long time or after a lot of effort	Achieving success in life depends on many factors like qualifications, but it cannot always be guaranteed by having them.
7	achievement	noun	ə'tʃi:vmənt	a particular thing that you have achieved	Finding my first job represents the proudest achievement in my life so far.
7	advantage	noun	əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ	something that makes one person or thing more likely to succeed than others	Her teaching experience gives her an advantage when working with children.
7	advantages outweigh (the disadvantages)	phrase	əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ ,aʊtwaɪ	the advantage is more important, useful, or valuable than something else	Do you think the advantages of streaming children at secondary school outweigh the disadvantages?
7	arise	verb	ə'raɪz	if a particular situation or problem arises, it begins to exist or to develop	You should travel if the chance arises.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
7	as opposed to	phrase	æz ə'pəʊzd	to work in a place where other people work too, instead of working at your own home	Connections with others are a big reason why people pay to work in a communal space, as opposed to working from home for free.
7	be derived from	phrase	bi di'raɪvd frɒm	be obtained from	Lastly, meaning may also be derived from a more concrete source: the social mission inherent in the Coworking Manifesto.
7	benefit	noun	'benɪfɪt	an advantage you get from a situation	The financial benefits that derive from acquiring training and skills means that one can enjoy the fruits of one's labours.
7	boost prospects	phrase	bu:st 'prɒspekts	to help chances of success to increase or improve	What do you think people can do to boost their job prospects?
7	career	noun	kə'riə(r)	a job or series of related jobs that you do, especially a profession that you spend a lot of your working life in	It is possible to find something where it is possible to have a good livelihood and a successful career.
7	career ladder	phrase	kə'riə(r) ,lædə(r)	the levels of a job from junior to senior	In order to improve their job prospects, and thus to climb the career ladder, students need to study hard.
7	career opportunity	phrase	kə'riə(r) ,ɒpə(r)'tju:nəti	a chance to do something, or a situation in which it is easy for you to do something related to a job or series of related jobs that you do	An excellent career opportunity has arisen at the company.
7	career prospects	phrase	kə'riə(r) 'prɒspe	chances of success in a career	Even if an academic career ends in failure, it does not mean that someone's long-term career prospects are seriously damaged.
7	chance	noun	tʃɑ:ns	an opportunity for you to do something, especially something that you want to do	You should travel if the chance arises.
7	come up	phrase	ˌkʌm 'ʌp	if something such as a job comes up, it becomes available	She's hoping a vacancy will come up at the local college.
7	considerable benefit	phrase	kən'sɪd(ə)rəb(ə)	an advantage you get from a situation that is large in degree	The right training in soft skills is of considerable benefit to employees.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
7	constitute	verb	'kɒnstɪ,tʃu:t	if something constitutes something else, it is considered to be that thing	Overall the changes made to the building constitute a huge improvement.
7	counterparts	noun	'kaʊntə(r),pɑ:(r)	people who have the same job or purpose as other people, but in a different country, time, situation, or organisation	People who cowork demonstrate higher levels of thriving than their office-based counterparts.
7	damage a chance	phrase	'dæmɪdʒ ə tʃɑ:ns	to have a negative effect on someone or something	Being late with your payments could damage your chances of getting a loan.
7	damage prospects	phrase	'dæmɪdʒ 'prɒspek	to have a negative effect on prospects	This latest crisis could damage prospects for economic recovery.
7	derive benefit (from)	phrase	dɪ'raɪv 'benɪfɪt fr	the benefit that results from something	The financial benefits that derive from acquiring training and skills means that one can enjoy the fruits of one's labours.
7	deserve a chance	phrase	dɪ'zɜ:(r)v ə tʃɑ:ns	if you deserve a chance, it is right that you get it, for example because of the way you have behaved	Everyone deserves a fair chance at succeeding in life, but all too often people waste the opportunity.
7	disadvantage	verb	,dɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ	to make it more difficult for someone or something to succeed than other people or things	She was disadvantaged when she first moved by not speaking the language.
7	disadvantage	noun	,dɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ	something that makes someone or something less effective, successful, or attractive	A person who has a vocational education in plumbing or engineering does not suffer any disadvantage in life. On the contrary, having such an education is an advantage.
7	distinct disadvantage	phrase	dɪ'stɪŋkt ,dɪsəd'v	definite and obvious disadvantage	Having no experience puts you at a distinct disadvantage.
7	earn a livelihood	phrase	,ɜ:(r)n ə 'laɪvlihʊd	to earn enough money to live on	I want to be independent, so I'd like to earn my livelihood running my own business.
7	end in	phrase	'end ɪn	to have something as a final result	Even if an academic career ends in failure, it does not mean that someone's long-term career prospects are seriously damaged.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
7	enjoy benefit	phrase	ɪn'dʒɔɪ 'benɪfɪt	to have something as a benefit	Membership of the union allows you to enjoy the benefit of representation.
7	enormous success	phrase	ɪ'nɔ:(r)məs sək'sɪs	something or someone that achieves very good results	The show was an enormous success.
7	failure	noun	'feɪljə(r)	a lack of success in doing something	Even if an academic career ends in failure, it does not mean that someone's long-term career prospects are seriously damaged.
7	failure ensues	phrase	'feɪljə(r) ɪn'sju:z	failure happens after something else, often as a result of it	If the ship receives no fuel engine failure will ensue.
7	gain an/the advantage	phrase	geɪn əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ	to get or achieve an advantage	He gained an advantage over his opponent in the last round of the match.
7	good chance	phrase	gʊd tʃɑ:ns	if there is a good chance of something happening, it is likely to happen	There is a good chance their career prospects will be improved dramatically.
7	good/academic qualifications	phrase	ˌgʊd / ækə'demɪk kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃ(ə)nz	something such as a degree or a diploma that you get when you successfully finish a course of study	Good personal skills are more important than academic qualifications in this job.
7	grab a chance	phrase	græb ə tʃɑ:ns	use an opportunity when it appears	Going to university in my country is a once-in-a-lifetime chance that needs to be grabbed.
7	guarantee success	phrase	ˌgærən'ti: sək'ses	to make it certain that success will be achieved	Achieving success in life depends on many factors like qualifications, but it cannot always be guaranteed by having them.
7	have a disadvantage	phrase	hæv ə dɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ	has something that makes someone or something less effective, successful, or attractive	
7	have a good job/occupation	phrase	ˌhæv ə gʊd 'dʒɒb / ɒkju'peɪʃ(ə)n	to work in a job that is considered good	I would really like to have a good job which allows me to achieve my aims.
7	hold down a job	phrase	ˌhəʊld daʊn ə 'dʒɒb	to succeed in keeping a job	Setting up his business prevented him from holding down a day job.
7	huge advantage	phrase	hju:dʒ əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ	extremely large or great advantage	Having teaching experience can put you at a huge advantage for the role.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
7	huge improvement	phrase	hju:dʒ ɪm'pru:vnmənt	an improvement that is extremely large in degree	I made a huge improvement in my last years at school, but looking back there was certainly opportunity for more.
7	impressive achievement	phrase	ɪm'presɪv ə'tʃi:vmənt	if an achievement is impressive, you admire it, for example because it is very good or shows great skill	What do you think is your most impressive achievement so far?
7	improve their job prospects	phrase	ɪm'pru:v ðeə(r) 'dʒɒb prɒspekts	to make it more likely that they will get a (good) job	In order to improve their job prospects, and thus to climb the career ladder, students need to study hard.
7	improvement	noun	ɪm'pru:vmənt	the state of being better than before, or the process of making something better than it was before	I made a huge improvement in my last years at school, but looking back there was certainly opportunity for more.
7	job opportunities	phrase	'dʒɒb ɒpə(r)'tju:nətɪz	chances to get a job	Being up to date is essential; otherwise, it is possible to miss out on the best job opportunities.
7	make improvement	phrase	meɪk ɪm'pru:vmənt	to become better at something or to make something better	She has made a huge improvement in maths.
7	meets the needs of	phrase	mi:ts ðə ni:dz ɒv	gives someone what they need	The managers of each space go to great lengths to cultivate a unique experience that meets the needs of their respective members.
7	obvious disadvantage	phrase	'ɒbvɪəs ,dɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ	disadvantage that is clear to almost anyone	Not preparing for the interview will put you at an obvious disadvantage
7	offer prospects	phrase	'ɒfə(r) 'prɒspekt	to provide chances of success, especially in a job or career	This job offers good prospects.
7	offset	verb	'ɒf, set	to balance the effect of something, with the result that there is no advantage or disadvantage	The disadvantages of this treatment are offset by the potential benefits.
7	once-in-a-lifetime opportunity	phrase	,'wʌns ɪn ə 'laɪftaɪm ,ɒpə(r)'tju:nətɪ	very unusual or special opportunity	Going to university in my country is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity that needs to be seized if it comes along.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
7	opportunity	noun	ˌɒpə(r)'tju:nəti	a chance to do something, or a situation in which it is easy for you to do something	Everyone deserves a fair chance at succeeding in life, but all too often people waste the opportunity.
7	outstanding achievement	phrase	ˌaʊt'stændɪŋ ə'tʃiː	extremely good or impressive achievement	Winning the prize was an outstanding achievement.
7	possess	verb	pə'zes	to have a quality or ability	Kate is a woman who possesses a rare intelligence.
7	prospects	noun	'prɒspekts	chances of success, especially in a job or career	Even if an academic career ends in failure, it does not mean that someone's long-term career prospects are seriously damaged.
7	represents an achievement	phrase	ˌreprɪ'zent ə'tʃiː	if something represents an achievement, it is an achievement	Finding my first job represents the proudest achievement in my life so far.
7	result in failure	phrase	rɪ'zʌlt ɪn 'feɪljə(r)	to cause failure, or to produce failure	Their first attempt to climb Everest resulted in failure.
7	room (for) improvement	phrase	ru:m fə(r) ɪm'pruːvmənt	the possibility for improvement to happen	There is plenty of room for improvement in this field.
7	room (for) improvement	phrase	ru:m fə(r) ɪm'pruːvmənt	the possibility for improvement to happen	There is plenty of room for improvement in this field.
7	scope (for) improvement	phrase	'skəʊp fə(r) ɪm'pruːvmənt	the opportunity or freedom that is needed to improve	There is plenty of scope for improvement in this field.
7	scope for	phrase	'skəʊp fə(r)	the possibility for something to exist or happen	There is plenty of scope for disagreement in this controversial area.
7	seize an opportunity	phrase	si:z ən/ðə ˌɒpə(r)	to act quickly in order to use an opportunity that may not be available later	The funding was a golden opportunity that I had to seize.
7	show improvement	phrase	ʃəʊ ɪm'pruːvmənt	demonstrate improvement	She has shown a huge improvement in maths.
7	show improvement	phrase	ʃəʊ ɪm'pruːvmənt	demonstrate improvement	She has shown a huge improvement in maths.
7	squander a chance	phrase	'skwɒndə(r) ə'tʃɑːns	if you squander a chance, you do not use an opportunity in a sensible way	He squandered the chance of a great job.
7	success depends on	phrase	sək'ses di'pendz ɒn	success needs someone or something in order to happen	Achieving success in life depends on many factors like qualifications, but it cannot always be guaranteed by having them.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
7	suffer a disadvantage	phrase	'sʌfə(r) ,dɪsəd'vɒ	to experience something that makes someone or something less effective, successful, or attractive	A person who has a vocational education in plumbing or engineering does not suffer any disadvantage in life. On the contrary, having such an education is an advantage.
7	take advantage (of)	phrase	teɪk əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ	if you take advantage of a situation or opportunity, you use it to get what you want	You should take advantage of the education that is being offered to you.
7	take up	phrase	'teɪk 'ʌp	to start doing something regularly as a habit, job, or interest	Chris has taken up jogging.
7	throw away a chance	phrase	'θrəʊ ə'weɪ ə tʃɑ:ns	to waste something such as an opportunity or an advantage, for example by doing something silly	They threw away their chance of equalising in the second half of the game.
7	throw away a chance	phrase	'θrəʊ əweɪ ə 'tʃɑ:ns	to fail to make effective use of an opportunity	Don't throw away the chance of working for a national newspaper.
7	total failure	phrase	'təʊt(ə)l 'feɪljə(r)	complete lack of success in doing something	I think giving up rather than the lack of ability can lead to total failure.
7	waste an opportunity	phrase	weɪst ən/ðə ,ɒpə(r)'tju:nəti	to fail to make effective use of an opportunity	Everyone deserves a fair chance at succeeding in life, but all too often people waste the opportunity.
7	work ethic	phrase	'wɜ:(r)k ,eθɪk	the belief that hard work is important for developing someone's moral character	The work ethic varies from country to country and from one profession to another.
7	work-life balance	phrase	'wɜ:(r)klaɪf 'bæləns	the relationship between the amount of time and effort that someone gives to work and the amount that they give to other aspects of life, such as their family	Do you think it is important to have a good work-life balance?
8	area	noun	'eəriə	a part of a city, town, country etc	New schools are now spreading into residential areas in the city, so now they are becoming even more desirable.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
8	at your disposal	phrase	ət jə di'spəʊz(ə)l	available for you to use at any time	With three-dimensional and digital maps, modern-day cartographers have very sophisticated digital tools at their disposal
8	be associated with	verb	bi: ə'səʊsi,eɪt d wɪθ	to be connected with something in some way	The Nazca lines in Peru in South America have also been variously associated with irrigation and celestial maps.
8	beautiful	adjective	'bjʊ:təf(ə)l	something that is beautiful is very pleasant to look at	India has some beautiful places to visit, especially in the northern region of the country, where you can avoid most of the tourist hot spots.
8	beautiful place	phrase	'bjʊ:təf(ə)l 'pleɪs	an area that is very pleasant to look at	India has some beautiful places to visit, especially in the northern region of the country, where you can avoid most of the tourist hot spots.
8	beautiful/spectacular setting	phrase	'bjʊ:təf(ə)l / 'spek,tækjʊlə(r) 'setɪŋ	a place that is very pleasant to look at/extremely impressive	The house was built in a beautiful setting on a hillside with a stream and surrounded by trees.
8	build	verb	bɪld	to make a building or other large structure by putting its parts together	The house was built in a beautiful location.
8	building	noun	'bɪldɪŋ	a structure made of a strong material such as stone or wood that has a roof and walls, for example a house	Several old buildings were demolished to make way for a new supermarket.
8	business	noun	'bɪznəs	the work of buying or selling products or services for money	The shop is in the pedestrian zone next to the business district.
8	business district	phrase	'bɪznəs 'dɪstrɪkt	an area of a town or city where a lot of businesses have their offices	The shop is in the pedestrian zone next to the business district.
8	change	verb	tʃeɪndʒ	to become different, or to make someone or something different	The location for the new airport has been changed to somewhere completely different.
8	change	noun	tʃeɪndʒ	a situation in which something becomes different or you make something different	Change in the local area cannot be stopped.
8	chop down	verb	tʃɒp daʊn	to cut with a sharp tool so that they fall to the ground	A line of old trees was chopped down to widen the road.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
8	construct	verb	kən'strʌkt	to build something large or complicated, such as a bridge or road	An airport was constructed on a green field site on the edge of the town.
8	construction	noun	kən'strʌkʃ(ə)n	the process of building something large or complicated, such as a bridge or road	They used modern construction techniques and materials.
8	convert into	verb	kən'veɪ:(r)t ,ɪntu:	to change something so that it can be used for a different purpose	The bank was converted into a restaurant and a cinema.
8	covered with	phrase	'kʌvə(r)d wɪð	with something all over the surface	We climbed up a wooded hillside, covered with trees.
8	demolish	verb	di'mɒlɪʃ	to deliberately destroy a building	Several old buildings were demolished to make way for a new supermarket.
8	derelict	adjective	'derəlɪkt	something such as a building or piece of land that is derelict is empty, not used, and in a bad condition	Some old derelict factories were turned into flats.
8	derelict site	phrase	'derəlɪkt 'saɪt	an area of land where something is being built or could be built that is empty, not used, and in a bad condition	Plans for 66 homes on a derelict site were approved.
8	develop (into)	verb	di'veləp ,ɪntu:	to change and become something different	The empty space near the university has been developed into a park.
8	development	noun	di'veləpmənt	a change in something	A number of dramatic developments have taken place, which alter the character of the town completely.
8	district	noun	'dɪstrɪkt	an area of a town, city, or country	The shop is in the pedestrian zone next to the business district.
8	down	preposition	daʊn	to or towards a lower place	Several old buildings were knocked down to make way for a new supermarket.
8	east	noun	i:st	the direction that is in front of you when you are facing the rising sun, and is usually on the right on a map	The sun rises in the East.
8	east of	phrase	tə ði 'i:st əv	in a position that is further towards the east than	Poland is east of Germany.
8	expand	verb	ɪk'spænd	to become larger in size and fill more space	As the town expanded, all the open spaces were used up for housing.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
8	expansion	noun	ɪk'spænj(ə)n	the process of increasing in size and filling more space	Population expansion led to movement into sparsely populated surrounding areas.
8	extend	verb	ɪk'stend	to increase the size of a building or area, especially by adding extra parts onto it	The railway was extended to the centre of town, and three new stations were built.
8	extension	noun	ɪk'stenʃ(ə)n	a part of a road or railway line added to the existing one	They opposed the proposed motorway extension.
8	fed by	phrase	'fed baɪ	with a supply provided by	The river is fed by snow from the mountains.
8	flows	verb	fləʊz	if a river flows, it moves continuously in one direction	The river flows east towards the sea.
8	full of	phrase	'fʊl əv	containing the largest amount that will fit in a particular place	It is a noisy neighbourhood, full of shops and cafés.
8	further	adverb	'fɜ:(r)ðə(r)	used for introducing another statement that you are adding to what you have just said, especially when you are trying to emphasise or prove something.	These sea charts were all created in the same way. Further, they were rectangular in shape.
8	give way to	phrase	'gɪv 'weɪ tu:	to be replaced by something, especially something newer or better	The open-air market had given way to a supermarket.
8	hot	adjective	hɒt	fashionable, popular, and lively	India has some beautiful places to visit, especially in the northern region of the country, where you can avoid most of the tourist hot spots.
8	hot spot	phrase	'hɒt ,spɒt	a place that is fashionable, popular, and lively	India has some beautiful places to visit, especially in the northern region of the country, where you can avoid most of the tourist hot spots.
8	in the east of	phrase	ɪn ðə 'i:st əv	in the east part of an area	They live in the east of Glasgow.
8	in the north of	phrase	ɪn ðə 'nɔ:(r)θ əv	in the north part of an area	She lives in the north of Scotland.
8	in the south of	phrase	ɪn ðə 'saʊθ əv	in the south part of an area	We had a holiday in the south of France.
8	in the west of	phrase	ɪn ðə 'west əv	in the west part of an area	The school is in the west of the city.
8	knock down	phrasal verb	'nɒk 'daʊn	to deliberately destroy a building or wall	Several old buildings were knocked down to make way for a new supermarket.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
8	lies	verb	laɪz	used for saying where a place is	The town lies south of the mountains.
8	located	adjective	ləʊ'keɪtɪd	existing in a particular place	The shopping centre is located on the edge of the town.
8	location	noun	ləʊ'keɪʃ(ə)n	the place or position where someone or something is or where something happens	My family home is in a magnificent location overlooking the sea.
8	magnificent	adjective	mæg'nɪfɪs(ə)nt	very impressive and beautiful, good, or skilful	My family home is in a magnificent location overlooking the sea.
8	magnificent location	phrase	mæg'nɪfɪs(ə)nt ləʊ'keɪʃ(ə)n	a very impressive and beautiful place	My family home is in a magnificent location overlooking the sea.
8	make way for	phrase	ˌmeɪk 'weɪ fɔː(r)	to be replaced by something, especially something newer or better	The old houses were transformed to make way for a block of flats.
8	neighbourhood	noun	'neɪbə(r), hʊd	an area of a city or town	There have been a few burglaries in the vicinity recently, but by and large it is a very safe neighbourhood.
8	north	noun	nɔː(r)θ	the direction that is on your left when you are looking at the sun when it rises, and is usually at the top of a map	We were driving from North to South.
8	north of	noun	'nɔː(r)θ əv	in a position that is further towards the north than	The city is about forty miles north of London.
8	northern	adjective	'nɔː(r)ðə(r)n	in or from the north of a country	India has some beautiful places to visit, especially in the northern region of the country, where you can avoid most of the tourist hot spots.
8	northern region	phrase	'nɔː(r)ðə(r)n 'riːdʒ(ə)n	an area in the north of a country	India has some beautiful places to visit, especially in the northern region of the country, where you can avoid most of the tourist hot spots.
8	open	adjective	'əʊpən	an open space or area is not covered or enclosed, or does not have many buildings, trees etc in or on it	You can't miss the shop as it's got a huge open space in front of it with some trees.
8	open space	phrase	'əʊpən 'speɪs	an open space or area is not covered or enclosed, or does not have many buildings, trees etc in or on it	You can't miss the shop as it's got a huge open space in front of it with some trees.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
8	overlooking	phrase	ˌəʊvə(r)ˈlʊkɪŋ	having a view of something from above	Her house is on a wooded hillside overlooking the sea.
8	pedestrian	noun	pəˈdestriən	someone who is walking, especially in a town or city, instead of driving or riding	The shop is in the pedestrian zone next to the business district.
8	pedestrian zone	phrase	pəˈdestriənˌzəʊn	an area where vehicles are not allowed	The shop is in the pedestrian zone next to the business district.
8	place	noun	pleɪs	an area, or a position	India has some beautiful places to visit, especially in the northern region of the country, where you can avoid most of the tourist hot spots.
8	pull down	phrasal verb	ˌpʊlˈdaʊn	to deliberately destroy a building or wall	The offices were pulled down and rebuilt again.
8	region	noun	ˈriːdʒ(ə)n	a large area of land whose politics, geography, or culture is different from other areas	India has some beautiful places to visit, especially in the northern region of the country, where you can avoid most of the tourist hot spots.
8	remote workers	phrase	rɪˈməʊtˈwɜː(r)kə	people who do not work in the offices of the company they work for	Groups of freelancers, remote workers, and other independent professionals work together in these spaces.
8	replace	verb	rɪˈpleɪs	to get rid of someone or something, and to put a new person or thing in their place	The houses to the west were replaced with blocks of flats.
8	replace with	verb	rɪˈpleɪs wɪð	to get rid of someone or something, and to put a new person or thing in their place	The houses to the west were replaced with blocks of flats.
8	residential	adjective	ˌrezɪˈdenʃ(ə)l	a residential area is one in which most of the buildings are houses	New schools are now spreading into residential areas in the city, so now they are becoming even more desirable.
8	residential area	phrase	rezɪˈdenʃ(ə)lˈeəriə	a residential area is one in which most of the buildings are houses	New schools are now spreading into residential areas in the city, so now they are becoming even more desirable.
8	runs	verb	rʌnz	goes in a particular direction	Main Street runs west to east through the middle of Wetherby.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
8	setting	noun	'setɪŋ	the place where someone or something is	The house was built in a beautiful setting on a hillside with a stream and surrounded by trees.
8	site	noun	sait	an area of land where something is being built or could be built	Various industrial sites are for sale at the moment, but they are too expensive.
8	sited	adjective	'saitɪd	to be or be put in a particular place	The factory is sited near a river.
8	situated	adjective	'sɪtʃueɪtɪd	in a particular place	The town is situated in a valley.
8	south	noun	səʊθ	the direction that is on your right when you are facing the rising sun and is usually on the bottom of a map	They were driving from South to North.
8	south of	phrase	'səʊθ əv	in a position that is further towards the south than	The castle is just south of the city.
8	space	noun	speɪs	an area of land where there are no buildings	You can't miss the shop as it's got a huge open space in front of it with some trees.
8	spectacular	adjective	spek'tækjʊlə(r)	extremely impressive	The house was built in a spectacular setting on a hillside with a stream and surrounded by trees.
8	spot	noun	spɒt	a place	India has some beautiful places to visit, especially in the northern region of the country, where you can avoid most of the tourist hot spots.
8	stands	verb	stændz	used for saying where a place is	The house stands in ten acres of land.
8	stretching into the distance	phrase	'stretʃɪŋ ɪntə ðə	continuing for a long way	There was a huge sandy beach stretching into the distance.
8	surrounded by	phrase	sə'raʊndɪd baɪ	with something on all sides	We had our picnic in a secluded spot surrounded by trees.
8	tear down	phrasal verb	'teə(r) 'daʊn	to deliberately destroy a building or wall	The offices were torn down.
8	to the east of	phrase	tə ði 'i:st əv	in a position that is further towards the east than	The river runs to the east of the town.
8	to the north of	phrase	tə ðə 'nɔ:(r)θ əv	in a position that is further towards the north than	Boston is to the north of New York.
8	to the south of	phrase	tə ðə 'səʊθ əv	in a position that is further towards the south than	A few miles to the south of Taunton is the small town of Wellington.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
8	to the west of	phrase	tə ðə 'west əv	in a position that is further towards the west than	The airport is situated three miles to the west of the city.
8	tourist	noun	'tʊərɪst	someone who is visiting a place on holiday	India has some beautiful places to visit, especially in the northern region of the country, where you can avoid most of the tourist hot spots.
8	tourist hot spot	phrase	ˌtʊərɪst 'hɒt spɒt	a place where lots of people visiting a place on holiday want to go	India has some beautiful places to visit, especially in the northern region of the country, where you can avoid most of the tourist hot spots.
8	transform	verb	træns'fɔ:(r)m	to make someone or something completely different, usually in a way that makes them more attractive, easier to use etc	The area has been transformed by the building of new factories and a business park.
8	transformation	noun	ˌtrænsfə(r)'meɪʃn	a change into someone or something completely different, or the process by which this happens	Urban transformation has led to an increase in high-rise buildings.
8	turn into	phrasal verb	'tɜ:(r)n ,ɪntu:	to make someone or something change or develop into something different	Some old derelict factories were turned into flats.
8	west	noun	west	the direction that is behind you when you are looking at the rising sun, usually on the left on a map	Which way is West?
8	west of	phrase	'west əv	in a position that is further towards the west than	Our town is west of York.
8	zone	noun	zəʊn	an area where a particular activity is allowed or not allowed	The shop is in the pedestrian zone next to the business district.
9	be taken aback by	phrase	bi: ˌteɪkən ə' bæk baɪ	to be shocked or surprised by something	I was taken aback by the majesty of the Himalayas.
9	beautiful	adjective	'bjʊ:təf(ə)l	something that is beautiful is very pleasant to look at	This building is beautiful because it is made of marble.
9	breathtaking	adjective	'breθ ˌteɪkɪŋ	extremely impressive or beautiful	I think the building in the first photo is breathtaking because it is very elegant and attractive for a modern skyscraper.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
9	dazzling	adjective	'dæzliŋ	extremely impressive	The palace was absolutely dazzling.
9	ecstatic	adjective	ik'stætɪk	extremely happy or pleased	I was ecstatic to see the Taj Mahal at last.
9	embrace	verb	ɪm'breɪs	be enthusiastic about	Scott advocated a 'middle line' of both embracing technological progress and the human qualities of architecture.
9	emotional	adjective	ɪ'məʊʃ(ə)nəl	affected by and expressing strong emotion	Seeing the city of my birth again made me feel very emotional.
9	evocative	adjective	ɪ'vɒkətɪv	an evocative smell or sound makes you think of something, often something that you experienced in the past	The sea air was deeply evocative of her childhood on the island.
9	evoke memories of	phrase	ɪ'vəʊk 'mem(ə)rɪz	to cause you to remember something	The white architecture evokes memories of Spain.
9	fill (someone) with	phrase	'fɪl ,sʌmwʌn wɪð	if something fills you with a particular emotion, you feel that emotion very strongly	The sight of the enormous church filled me with awe.
9	humble (someone)	phrase	'hʌmb(ə)l ,sʌmwʌn	to make someone feel less important or proud because of something that has been achieved or suffered by someone else	We were humbled by the skill that had gone into the carvings.
9	humbling	adjective	'hʌmb(ə)lɪŋ	making you realise that you are not as important, good, clever etc as you thought	It's humbling to realise these cathedrals were built without modern tools.
9	impress (someone)	verb	ɪm'pres	if someone or something impresses you, you admire them	We were impressed by their luxurious offices.
9	impressive	adjective	ɪm'presɪv	if something is impressive, you admire it, for example because it is very good, large, or shows great skill	The court house is a very impressive building.
9	inspired by	verb	ɪn'spaɪə(r)d baɪ	if one thing is inspired by another, the second thing gives someone the idea for the first thing	The shape of his design was inspired by the central domed structure of Soane's tomb.
9	landmark	noun	'lænd) ,mɑ:(r)k	become a famous building or object that can be recognised easily and that many people like	Battersea power station, in particular, became a popular London landmark.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
9	magnificent	adjective	mæg' nɪfɪs(ə)nt	very impressive and beautiful, good, or skilful	They have recently built a magnificent concert hall.
9	majestic	adjective	mə'dʒestɪk	big, beautiful, or impressive in a calm and serious way	Majestic columns adorn the front of the museum.
9	make (someone)	phrase	ˌmeɪk sʌmwʌn	to cause someone	Seeing their house made me thoughtful about my own home.
9	make an impression on	phrase	meɪk ən ɪm'preʃ(ə)n ɒn	to make other people notice and admire you	The castle made an enormous impression on me.
9	melancholic	adjective	ˌmelən'kɒlɪk	looking sad	The abandoned buildings have a melancholic air.
9	nostalgic	adjective	nɒ'stældʒɪk	remembering happy times in the past	This building makes me nostalgic because it reminds me of home.
9	overawed	adjective	ˌəʊvər'ɔ:d	feeling slightly afraid of something that is extremely impressive or powerful	I was overawed the first time I went into the Sahara.
9	overcome	verb	ˌəʊvə(r)'kʌm	to make someone very emotional, weak, ill, or unconscious	Some people are completely overcome with emotion when they visit Florence.
9	overestimate	verb	ˌəʊvər'estɪ'meɪt	to think or guess that something is bigger, more important, more valuable etc than it really is	The importance of these discoveries cannot be overestimated.
9	overpriced	adjective	ˌəʊvə(r)'praɪst	worth less than the price that is being charged	However stunning the tourist attraction is, the entrance fee is definitely overpriced.
9	overrated	adjective	ˌəʊvər'reɪtɪd	not as good or important as some people believe	The museum is really overrated. It's a very boring building.
9	overrun	verb	ˌəʊvər'rʌn	to be present in a place in such large amounts or numbers that it is dangerous or unpleasant	The monuments were totally overrun by people.
9	overstate	verb	ˌəʊvə(r)'steɪt	to talk about something in a way that makes it seem more important, impressive, or serious than it really is	He may have overstated his ability in the interview.
9	overtake	verb	ˌəʊvə(r)'teɪk	to be more successful than something else	The museum overtook the theme park as the most popular attraction last year.
9	overvalued	adjective	ˌəʊvə(r)'vælju:d	not worth as much money as some people believe	I feel that these paintings are overvalued.
9	thoughtful	adjective	'θɔ:tf(ə)l	involving careful thought	The architect has made thoughtful use of light.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
9	underestimate	verb	ˌʌndərˈestɪˌmeɪt	to think or guess that something is smaller, less important, less valuable etc than it really is	Many scientists have underestimated the importance of early archaeological discoveries.
9	underfunded	adjective	ˌʌndə(r)ˈfʌndɪd	an institution, event or activity that is underfunded does not have enough money to run properly	Many buildings and monuments of international significance are crumbling, because government repair schemes are underfunded.
9	underpriced	adjective	ˌʌndə(r)ˈpraɪst	worth more than the price that is being charged	The antiques seem to be underpriced.
9	underrated	adjective	ˌʌndəˈreɪtɪd	if a person or thing is underrated, most people do not recognise how good that person or thing really is	The ruins of Greater Zimbabwe are seriously underrated. I think they are more important than they are thought to be.
9	understated	adjective	ˌʌndə(r)ˈsteɪtɪd	not trying to impress people or to attract their attention, and therefore attractive or effective	The architecture of the building is very understated. It is this simplicity which makes it magnificent.
9	undervalued	adjective	ˌʌndə(r)ˈvæljuːd	worth more money than some people believe	Artefacts from a long time ago are frequently undervalued. At auctions they may only sell for a fraction of the price of modern art.
10	a curator	phrase	ə kjuːˈreɪtə(r)	someone whose job is to look after the objects in a museum	Mary Eagle was then the National Gallery's Senior Curator of Australian Art.
10	a work to be placed in	phrase	eɪ wɜː(r)k tə bi pleɪsɪd ɪn	something produced by an artist to be put in a particular place	At the beginning of 1996 Mary Eagle approached Fiona Hall to consider a commission for a work to be placed in the Sculpture Garden.
10	actor	noun	ˈæktə(r)	someone who performs in plays and films, especially as their job	The actor, whose name I have forgotten now, was in the shop this morning.
10	actress	noun	ˈæktɹəs	a woman who performs in plays and films, especially as her job	The producer got on well with the actors and actresses in the film, but he didn't always like the way the director directed it.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
10	art installation	noun	'ɑ:(r)t ɪnstəˌleɪʃ(ə)n	a piece of art that consists of several different objects or pictures arranged to produce a particular effect	The fern garden was conceived as an art installation.
10	artist	noun	'ɑ:(r)tɪst	someone who makes paintings, sculptures etc	The artist who painted the panels must be a genius.
10	author	noun	'ɔ:θə(r)	someone who writes books, articles etc, especially as their job	She has written many fantasy novels but people still do not think that she is a great author.
10	book	noun	bʊk	a written work that is published, either as printed pages inside a cover or electronically	The book that he gave me as a present was really exciting.
10	conductor	noun	kən'dʌktə(r)	someone who directs the musicians of an orchestra or other musical group	The conductor picked up his baton.
10	costume designer	noun	'kɒstju:m dɪˌzainə(r)	someone whose job is to decide what the clothes worn by actors in a film, play etc looks like	The costume designer wanted us to have large hats.
10	designer	noun	dɪˌzainə(r)	someone whose job is to decide how to make things or to decide their shape or appearance	The costume designer wanted us to have large hats.
10	director	noun	də'rektə(r)	someone who is in charge of making a film or programme, or getting a play ready for performance, especially by telling the actors and technical staff what to do	The producer got on well with the actors and actresses in the film, but he didn't always like the way the director directed it.
10	distributor	noun	dɪ'strɪbjʊtə(r)	a company or person that supplies goods to shops	Distributors have not yet set the release date for the movie.
10	editor	noun	'editə(r)	someone whose job is to be in charge of a newspaper or magazine	He was the editor of The Times for many years.
10	engineer	noun	ˌendʒɪ'nɪə(r)	someone who repairs machines or electrical equipment	We called an engineer to fix the lift.
10	exhibition	noun	ˌeksɪ'bɪʃ(ə)n	a public show where art or other interesting things are put so that people can go and look at them	The exhibition cost a lot of money to visit and was a waste of time; it was full of avant-garde work I couldn't understand.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
10	exhibitor	noun	ɪg'zɪbɪtə(r)	a person, company, or organisation that shows their work or products in a public place	There were over 100 exhibitors at the trade show.
10	expedite	verb	tə'ekspeɪt 'plæniŋ	to make something happen more quickly	Council members were able to actually observe the design intent through a detailed model that the artist produced to expedite planning for the commission.
10	fan	noun	fæn	someone who likes watching or listening to something such as a sport, films, or music very much, or who admires a famous or important person very much	I'm a big fan of Madonna.
10	illustrator	noun	'ɪləstreɪtə(r)	someone whose job is to draw pictures for books or magazines	She works as an illustrator of children's books.
10	imbue someone/something with	verb	ɪm'bjʊ: 'sʌmʍʌŋ/'sʌmθ ɪŋ wɪθ	to fill someone or something with a particular quality or emotion	The frond canopy imbues the garden with a verdant green cast.
10	indistinguishable	adjective	ˌɪndɪ'stɪŋgwɪjəb(ə)l	if two things are indistinguishable, you cannot see any difference between them	The fibrous dark brown trunks of the ferns and the tanbark mulch are almost indistinguishable.
10	lead (role)	noun	ˌli:d 'rəʊl	the most important character played by a particular actor in a film, play etc	She played the lead role in 'Sunset Boulevard'.
10	made possible by	phrase	meɪd 'pɒsəb(ə)l baɪ	made able to be done by	The commission was made possible by funding from the Painting and Sculpture budget of the Department of Australian Art.
10	musical	noun	'mjʊ:zɪk(ə)l	a play or film in which there are a lot of songs	If they are really lucky they might have a drama teacher who produces a play or musical each year.
10	musician	noun	mju:zɪf(ə)n	someone who performs or writes music, especially as their job	She is a talented classical musician.
10	novelist	noun	'nɒvəlɪst	someone who writes novels	He is a successful contemporary novelist.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
10	painter	noun	'peɪntə(r)	an artist who paints pictures	He was a great sculptor and painter, having carved many famous statues and painted many of the world's greatest paintings.
10	percussionist	noun	pə(r)'kʌʃ(ə)nɪst	someone who plays musical instruments such as drums, cymbals, or rattles that you play by hitting or shaking them, especially as their job	This piece calls for three percussionists.
10	pianist	noun	'pi:ənɪst	someone who plays the piano, especially as their job	He is a pianist in a jazz trio.
10	play	noun	pleɪ	a piece of writing intended to be performed by actors in a theatre or on television or the radio	The scenery in the play was a work of art in itself.
10	playwright	noun	'pleɪ,rɪaɪt	someone who writes plays, especially as their job	A new play by Shakespeare, which the playwright wrote when he was young, has just been discovered.
10	producer	noun	prə'dju:sə(r)	someone whose job is to organise the work and money involved in making a film, play, television programme, CD etc	The producer got on well with the actors and actresses in the film, but he didn't always like the way the director directed it.
10	reader	noun	'ri:də(r)	someone who reads, especially someone who reads a particular newspaper, book, or magazine	The books provide the reader with an introduction to natural history.
10	scriptwriter	noun	'skript,rɪtaɪə(r)	someone whose job is to write scripts for films or television programmes	They have hired a new scriptwriter to work on the series.
10	sculptor	noun	'skʌlptə(r)	an artist who makes sculptures	He was a great sculptor and painter, having carved many famous statues and painted many of the world's greatest paintings.
10	sculpture	noun	'skʌlptʃə(r)	a solid object that someone makes as a work of art by shaping a substance such as stone, metal, or wood	The bronze sculptures were displayed in the garden and the galleries.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
10	set designer	noun	'set dɪˌzainə(r)	someone whose job is to decide what the scenery and furniture in a film, play etc looks like	Our set designer came up with this idea for representing the sea.
10	singer	noun	'sɪŋə(r)	someone who sings, especially someone who sings well or as a job	He praised the concert because of the quality of the singer.
10	software programmer	noun	'sɒf(t)weə(r) ,prəʊgræmə(r)	someone whose job is to create computer programs	He is a software programmer for a big IT company.
10	song-writer	noun	'sɒŋˌraɪtə(r)	someone who writes pieces of music with words that you sing	He is a successful song-writer.
10	stand witness to	phrase	stænd 'wɪtnəs tə	be there while something happens	Those trees planted in the garden have stood witness to the gradual disappearance of the Aboriginal peoples and their culture.
10	star	noun	stɑː(r)	a famous and popular person, especially an actor, entertainer, or sports personality	He hosted a dinner for the stars of stage and screen.
10	starlet	noun	'stɑː(r)lət	a young woman actor who wants to become a star	His new girlfriend is a Hollywood starlet.
10	to coincide with	phrase	tə ˌkəʊɪn'saɪd wɪθ	to happen or appear at the same time as	The ferns were planted to coincide with the opening of the new Exhibitions Wing.
10	video game	noun	'vɪdiəʊ ˌgeɪm	a game in which players use electronic controls to move images on a screen	My son spends hours playing video games.
10	violinist	noun	ˌvaɪə'lɪnɪst	someone who plays the violin, especially as their job	She is a violinist in a big orchestra.
10	visitor	noun	'vɪzɪtə(r)	someone who visits a place or a person	The gallery has thousands of visitors each year.
10	writer	noun	'raɪtə(r)	someone who writes books, stories, or articles as their job	Some of today's best writers worked on the script.
11	adulthood	noun	'ædʌltˌhʊd	the period of your life when you are an adult	Before people reach adulthood, they generally need to have some idea of the career they want.
11	ancestor	noun	'ænsɛstə(r)	someone who is related to you who lived a long time ago	Our family tree can be traced to the last century, so I know the names of my ancestors going back four generations.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
11	apprenticeship	noun	ə'prentɪsɪp	employment as an apprentice	Establishing a national apprenticeship scheme in the technical industries can build a strong economy.
11	boyhood	noun	'bɔɪ,hʊd	the period or state of being a boy	He spend most of his boyhood in America.
11	broken	verb	'brəʊkən	failed or damaged	He had a string of broken relationships.
11	broken relationship(s)	phrase	,brəʊkən rɪ'leɪʃ(ə)nʃɪps	failed relationships	He had a string of broken relationships.
11	brotherhood	noun	'brʌðə(r),hʊd	a group of people, especially a group of men, who have similar interests or who do the same job	At work he felt part of a brotherhood.
11	build	verb	bɪld	to develop something	It can take a long time to build relationships at work.
11	build relationships	phrase	,bɪld rɪ'leɪʃ(ə)nʃɪps	to develop relationships	It can take a long time to build relationships at work.
11	childhood	noun	'tʃaɪld,hʊd	the time of your life when you are a child	Some people think it is important to develop good behaviour in childhood.
11	close	adjective	kləʊs	if a relationship is close, the people involved have a lot of contact and like each other a lot	She still has a close relationship with her mother.
11	close relationship(s)	phrase	,kləʊs rɪ'leɪʃ(ə)nʃɪps	if a relationship is close, the people involved have a lot of contact and like each other a lot	She still has a close relationship with her mother.
11	cohesion	phrase	kəʊ'hi:ʒ(ə)n	a situation in which people or things combine well to form a unit	Socialization contributes to cohesion in societies.
11	craftsmanship	noun	'krɑ:ftsmənʃɪp	the skill involved in making something beautiful or practical using your hands	Stonework like this requires a high degree of craftsmanship.
11	cultivate a relationship	verb phrase	,kʌltɪveɪt ə rɪ'leɪʃ(ə)nʃɪp	to develop a good relationship	Over the years, the prime minister cultivated a close relationship with the ambassadors of neighbouring countries.
11	face hardship	verb phrase	,feɪs 'hɑ:(r)dʃɪp	to experience a situation in which life is very difficult	Despite facing appalling hardship during the journey, the explorers survived.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
11	family	noun	'fæm(ə)li	a group of people who live together and are related to one another, usually consisting of parents and children	My grandparents had a really big family; they had seven children in total.
11	family	noun	'fæm(ə)li	a group of people who live together and are related to one another, usually consisting of parents and children	A new baby can put a strain on family relationships.
11	family relationship(s)	phrase	'fæm(ə)li ri'leɪʃ(ə)nʃɪps	relationships between members of the same family	A new baby can put a strain on family relationships.
11	family tree	noun	'fæm(ə)li 'tri:	a drawing that contains the names of everyone in a family over a long period of time and that shows the relationship between them	Our family tree can be traced to the last century, so I know the names of my ancestors going back four generations.
11	fatherhood	noun	'fɑ:ðə(r)hʊd	the state of being a father	He was not ready for fatherhood.
11	grandparents	noun	'græn(d),peərən	the mother and father of your mother or father	My grandparents had a really big family; they had seven children in total.
11	hardship	noun	'hɑ:(r)dʃɪp	a situation in which life is very difficult, usually because you do not have enough money	Seeing people overcome hardship in life can inspire others to succeed.
11	household	noun	'haʊs,həʊld	the people who live in a house or flat when they are considered as a single unit	There are not many people in our household; only me, my brother and my parents.
11	kinship	noun	'kɪnʃɪp	the fact of being related to someone	The children are shown in a practical way the nature of kinship and the extent of familial and kinship relations.
11	leadership	noun	'li:də(r)ʃɪp	the qualities and skills of a good leader	Leadership qualities need to be identified clearly at job interviews and nurtured.
11	long-lasting	adjective	ˌlɒŋ'lɑ:stɪŋ	continuing for a long time	She hasn't been able to maintain any long-lasting relationships.
11	long-lasting relationship(s)	phrase	ˌlɒŋ'lɑ:stɪŋ ri'leɪʃ(ə)nʃɪps	relationships that continue for a long time.	She hasn't been able to maintain any long-lasting relationships.
11	maintain a relationship	verb phrase	meɪn,tɛɪn ə ri'leɪʃ(ə)nʃɪp	to continue to communicate with someone and not allow a relationship to end	It is important to maintain a close relationship with our allies.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
11	membership	noun	'membə(r)ʃɪp	the fact of being a member of a club, organisation, or group	Club membership is one way for people to socialise and develop their circle of friends.
11	motherhood	noun	'mʌðə(r), hʊd	the state of being a mother	It is hard to combine motherhood with a career.
11	musicianship	noun	mjuː'zɪʃ(ə)nʃɪp	musical ability or skill	As soon as she started playing, her musicianship was evident.
11	nationhood	noun	'neɪʃ(ə)n, hʊd	the fact that a place is a nation	When the country achieved nationhood, there was widespread celebration.
11	neighbourhood	noun	'neɪbə(r), hʊd	a particular area of a city or town	My grandparents live in a quiet neighbourhood on the edge of the town.
11	nephew	noun	'nefjuː	a son of your brother or sister, or a son of your husband's or wife's brother or sister	My brother has two children - my niece is called Anne and my nephew is called Thomas.
11	network of	phrase	,netwɜː(r)k əv	a group of people, organisations, or places that are connected or that work together	Over the years, she built up a network of relationships.
11	network of relationship(s)	phrase	,netwɜː(r)k əv rɪ'leɪʃ(ə)nʃɪps	a group of people that you have relationships with and who have relationships with each other and other people	Over the years, she built up a network of relationships.
11	niece	noun	niːs	a daughter of your brother or sister, or a daughter of your husband's or wife's brother or sister	My brother has two children - my niece is called Anne and my nephew is called Thomas.
11	offspring	noun	'ɒf, sprɪŋ	someone's child or children	There are often conflicts between parents and offspring.
11	old	adjective	əʊld	someone or something that is old has lived a long time	The house is very old and was built in the early 17th century.
11	old generation	noun	,əʊld dʒenə'reɪʃ(ə)n	the group of old people in a family or a society who are around the same age	The old generation often live in homes that are bigger than they need.
11	parent-child	adjective	,peərənt'tʃaɪld	between a mother or father and a child	As carers, we are doing our best to replicate parent-child relationships.
11	parent-child relationship(s)	phrase	,peərənttʃaɪld rɪ'leɪʃ(ə)nʃɪps	relationships between a mother or father and a child	As carers, we are doing our best to replicate parent-child relationships.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
11	parenthood	noun	'peərənt, hʊd	the condition and situation of being a parent	Parenthood brings responsibilities as well as happiness.
11	parents	noun	'peərənts	your mother and father	Both my parents come from large families, so I have many relatives.
11	partnership	noun	'pɑ:(r)tnə(r)ʃɪp	a relationship between two or more people, groups, or countries involved in an activity together	Developing a lasting partnership with international companies is essential for the development of trade.
11	professional	adjective	prə'feɪʃ(ə)nəl	relating to your work or career	I don't like to mix social and professional relationships.
11	professional relationship(s)	phrase	prə'feɪʃ(ə)nəl rɪ'leɪʃ(ə)nʃɪps	relationships with people connected to your work or career	I don't like to mix social and professional relationships.
11	professorship	noun	prə'fesə(r)ʃɪp	the job of being a professor, or the period of time that someone has this job	She was offered a professorship at Bristol University.
11	raise	verb	reɪz	to take care of children while they are growing up	It takes a village to raise up a child.
11	reach adulthood	verb phrase	,ri:tʃ 'ædʌlthʊd	to become an adult	Before people reach adulthood, they generally need to have some idea of the career they want.
11	reach nationhood	verb phrase	,ri:tʃ 'neɪʃ(ə)n, hʊd	to become a nation	When nationhood was reached, there were wild celebrations throughout the country.
11	relationship	noun	rɪ'leɪʃ(ə)nʃɪp	the way in which two or more people or groups behave towards and are involved with each other	It is said that Britain has a special relationship with America.
11	relatives	noun	'relatɪvz	members of your family, especially ones who do not live with you, for example grandparents or cousins	Both my parents come from large families, so I have many relatives.
11	show leadership	verb phrase	,ʃəʊ 'li:də(r)ʃɪp	to demonstrate the qualities and skills of a good leader	He showed outstanding leadership during the crisis.
11	siblings	noun	'sɪblɪŋz	your siblings are your brothers and sisters	I am an only child, so I have no siblings.
11	socialization	noun	,səʊʃəlaɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)n	the process in which people, especially children, learn to behave in a way that is accepted by society	All members of the society take socialization seriously. That role transcends age and gender.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
11	special relationship(s)	phrase	ˌspeʃ(ə)l rɪˈleɪʃ(ə)nʃɪps	relationships that are different from and usually better than what is normal or ordinary	She formed some very special relationships with the people she met.
11	spend childhood	verb phrase	ˌspend ˈtʃaɪldhʊd	the time of your life when you are a child	I spent such a happy childhood with my grandparents, of whom I have fond memories.
11	sponsorship	noun	ˈspɒnsə(r)ʃɪp	money given to someone by a company or a government	Improvement of young people's prospects can be achieved through sponsorship by private enterprise and the government.
11	take precedence over	phrase	teɪk ˈpreɪdəns əʊvə	to have a more important position or status than something or someone else	Kinship and family interests take precedence over individual interests.
11	to bring up	verb	tə ˈbrɪŋ ʌp	to look after a child until he or she becomes an adult	It takes a village to bring up a child.
11	upbringing	noun	ˈʌpˌbrɪŋɪŋ	the way that parents look after their children and teach them to behave	The relatives are responsible for his or her upbringing.
11	widow	noun	ˈwɪdəʊ	a woman whose husband has died and who has not married again	My aunt was a widow for over forty years.
11	widower	noun	ˈwɪdəʊə(r)	a man whose wife has died and who has not married again	She married a widower from Bath.
11	withdraw	verb	wɪðˈdrɔː ˈspɒnsə(r)ʃɪp	to take away	The government withdrew sponsorship from the social programme, but the organisers managed to attract more funds from alternative sources.
11	young	noun	ˌjʌŋ	children and young adults in general	Do you think the young have an easier life nowadays?
11	young	adjective	ˌjʌŋ	someone who is young	She's married with two young children.
11	young generation	noun	ˌjʌŋ dʒenəˈreɪʃ(ə)n	the group of young people in a family or a society who are around the same age	People often criticise today's young generation, but I'm sure it was no different in the past.
12	alien	adjective	ˈeɪliən	relating to a planet other than Earth, or involving creatures from a planet other than Earth	I found myself in the middle of an alien landscape.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
12	alien	adjective	'eiliən	completely different from what you usually do, feel, or know	His ideas were completely alien to mine.
12	book	noun	bʊk	a written work that is published, either as printed pages inside a cover or electronically	I'm going to sit quietly and read a book.
12	build	verb	bɪld	to develop something	It can take a long time to build relationships at work.
12	build relationships	phrase	'bɪld ri'leɪʃ(ə)nʃɪps	to develop relationships	It can take a long time to build relationships at work.
12	close	adjective	kləʊs	if a relationship is close, the people involved have a lot of contact and like each other a lot	She still has a close relationship with her mother.
12	close relationship(s)	phrase	'kləʊs ri'leɪʃ(ə)nʃɪps	if a relationship is close, the people involved have a lot of contact and like each other a lot	She still has a close relationship with her mother.
12	cohesion	phrase	kəʊ'shi:ʒ(ə)n	a situation in which people or things combine well to form a unit	Socialization contributes to cohesion in societies.
12	cold	adjective	kəʊld	used about the weather	It was bitterly cold that day.
12	curious	adjective	'kjʊəriəs	unusual and interesting	The building has these curious carvings over it, which none of us had ever come across.
12	curious	adjective	'kjʊəriəs	someone who is curious wants to find out about something	He was curious to know what the town looked like.
12	different	adjective	'dɪfrənt	not the same as another person or thing, or not the same as before	I would like to live in a different area to where I am now.
12	dissimilar	adjective	di'sɪmɪlə(r)	different from someone or something else	Chinese and Arabic are two very dissimilar languages.
12	diverse	adjective	daɪ'vɜ:(r)s	very different from each other	The newspaper aims to cover a diverse range of issues.
12	extraterrestrial	adjective	'ekstrətə'restriə	relating to things that exist on planets other than Earth	These animals looked like extraterrestrial creatures.
12	family	noun	'fæm(ə)li	a group of people who live together and are related to one another, usually consisting of parents and children	A new baby can put a strain on family relationships.
12	family relationship(s)	phrase	'fæm(ə)li ri'leɪʃ(ə)nʃɪps	relationships between members of the same family	A new baby can put a strain on family relationships.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
12	foreign	adjective	'fɔːrɪn	from another country, or in another country	Being in a foreign country is usually very exciting, especially when you're young.
12	foreign		'fɔːrɪn	dealing with or relating to other countries	The foreign minister met with the president and other ministers.
12	fresh	adjective	freʃ	fresh food has been recently picked, caught, or prepared	The fruit we bought at the local market was very fresh.
12	fresh	adjective	freʃ	clearly new and different	Moving city and changing job was a fresh start for me.
12	inexperienced	adjective	ˌɪnɪk'spiəriənst	lacking experience	This is a promising but inexperienced team.
12	inquisitive	adjective	ɪn'kwɪzətɪv	asking a lot of questions about things, especially things that people do not want to talk about	I didn't like his friend - he was too inquisitive.
12	integrated approach	phrase	'ɪntɪˌgreɪtɪd ə'prəʊtʃ	a particular way of thinking about or dealing with something that combines ideas of different types in one effective unit, group, or system	The Australian and Queensland Governments have a cooperative and integrated approach to managing the Great Barrier Reef.
12	irregular	adjective	ɪ'regjʊlə(r)	not following the rules, laws, or usual ways of doing things	He displayed highly irregular behaviour.
12	kinship	noun	'kɪnʃɪp	the fact of being related to someone	The children are shown in a practical way the nature of kinship and the extent of familial and kinship relations.
12	long-lasting	adjective	ˌlɒŋ'lɑːstɪŋ	continuing for a long time	She hasn't been able to maintain any long-lasting relationships.
12	long-lasting relationship(s)	phrase	ˌlɒŋlɑːstɪŋ rɪ'leɪʃ(ə)nʃɪps	relationships that continue for a long time.	She hasn't been able to maintain any long-lasting relationships.
12	memento	noun	mə'mentəʊ	something that you keep to remind you of a particular person, place, or experience	It's always nice to have even a small memento of a trip, even if it's only a card.
12	memo	noun	'meməʊ	a short note that you send to someone who you work with	Sometimes I leave memos for myself on the fridge to remind me to do things.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
12	memoirs	noun	'mem,wɑ:(r)z	an account of someone's experiences written by that person, especially the experiences of someone who has taken part in important political or military events	She's writing her memoirs now that she is no longer president.
12	memorabilia	noun	'mem(ə)rə'bilɪə	objects that you collect because they belonged to someone famous or are connected with something that interests you	Collecting cinema memorabilia is not particularly exciting.
12	memorable	adjective	'mem(ə)rəb(ə)l	worth remembering or easy to remember, because of being special in some way	Would you say that your trip to Japan was a memorable experience or not?
12	memorial	noun	mə'mɔ:riəl	a structure built to remind people of a famous person or event	We visited the Taj Mahal in India. It's a memorial to the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan's wife, Mumtaz Mahal.
12	memorise	verb	'memərəɪz	to learn something so that you remember it perfectly	We tried to memorise the route on the map so we would know it perfectly.
12	memory	noun	'mem(ə)ri	something that you remember	I have many happy memories from my time in the Caribbean.
12	morally good	phrase	'mɔ:rəli 'gʊd	good according to moral principles about what is right	He was a generous man and morally good.
12	network of	phrase	'netwɜ:(r)k əv	a group of people, organisations, or places that are connected or that work together	Over the years, she built up a network of relationships.
12	network of relationship(s)	phrase	'netwɜ:(r)k əv rɪ'leɪʃ(ə)nʃɪps	a group of people that you have relationships with and who have relationships with each other and other people	Over the years, she built up a network of relationships.
12	new	adjective	nju:	recently created, built, invented, or planned	I bought a new set of clothes for the interview.
12	new	adjective	nju:	recently arrived in a place or situation that you have not been in before	I was new to the job and didn't really know anything.
12	novel	adjective	'nɒv(ə)l	new, or unusual	It was a novel solution to our problem.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
12	odd	adjective	ɒd	unusual or unexpected in a way that attracts your interest or attention	When I travelled into the Sahara for the first time I had this really odd sensation.
12	odd	adjective	ɒd	not happening frequently or regularly	It was mainly sunny, but we did have the odd rain shower.
12	original	adjective	ə' rɪdʒ(ə)nəl	new, interesting, and different from anything else	It is an original and thought-provoking drama.
12	parent-child	adjective	ˌpeərənt'tʃaɪld	between a mother or father and a child	As carers, we are doing our best to replicate parent-child relationships.
12	parent-child relationship(s)	phrase	ˌpeərənttʃaɪld rɪ'leɪʃ(ə)nʃɪps	relationships between a mother or father and a child	As carers, we are doing our best to replicate parent-child relationships.
12	pristine	adjective	'prɪstɪ:n	something that is pristine looks very clean, tidy, or new	We walked along the pristine beach.
12	professional	adjective	prə'feʃ(ə)nəl	relating to your work or career	I don't like to mix social and professional relationships.
12	professional relationship(s)	phrase	prə'feʃ(ə)nəl rɪ'leɪʃ(ə)nʃɪps	relationships with people connected to your work or career	I don't like to mix social and professional relationships.
12	raise	verb	reɪz	to take care of children while they are growing up	It takes a village to raise up a child.
12	recently arrived	phrase	ˌrɪ:s(ə)ntli ə'raɪvd	having arrived at a time that was not long ago	The waiter offered drinks to the recently arrived guests.
12	recently made	phrase	ˌrɪ:s(ə)ntli 'meɪd	made at a time that was not long ago	We sailed through the recently made canal.
12	remember	verb	rɪ'membə(r)	to have an image in your mind of a person, a place, or something that happened or was said in the past	Do you remember the last time you had a long holiday?
12	socialization	noun	ˌsəʊʃələɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)n	the process in which people, especially children, learn to behave in a way that is accepted by society	All members of the society take socialization seriously. That role transcends age and gender.
12	special relationship(s)	phrase	ˌspeʃ(ə)l rɪ'leɪʃ(ə)nʃɪps	relationships that are different from and usually better than what is normal or ordinary	She formed some very special relationships with the people she met.
12	strange	adjective	streɪndʒ	not familiar or known to you	The area was really strange to me at first, but I soon got used to it.
12	strange	adjective	streɪndʒ	unusual or unexpected, especially in a way that surprises or worries you	I had this really strange feeling that I had been inside the house before.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
12	take precedence over	phrase	teɪk 'preɪdəns əʊvə	to have a more important position or status than something or someone else	Kinship and family interests take precedence over individual interests.
12	to bring up	verb	tʊ brɪŋ ʌp	to look after a child until he or she becomes an adult	It takes a village to bring up a child.
12	treasured	adjective	'treɪzəd	very valuable or important to you	This bracelet is my most treasured possession.
12	unexpected	adjective	ˌʌnɪk'spektɪd	something that is unexpected is surprising, because you did not expect it at all, or you expected it to happen in a different way	Help came from an unexpected quarter.
12	unfamiliar	adjective	ˌʌnfə'mɪljə(r)	used about things that you have no knowledge or experience of	It is normal to experience feelings of nervousness at being in unfamiliar surroundings.
12	unique	adjective	ju:'ni:k	not the same as anything or anyone else or very special, unusual, or good	Snowflakes have unique shapes; no two flakes are alike.
12	untouched	adjective	ʌn'tʌtʃt	not harmed or spoiled	This wilderness area is still untouched.
12	unusual	adjective	ʌn'ju:ʒʊəl	not normal, common, or ordinary	Local residents should contact the police if they notice anything unusual.
12	upbringing	noun	'ʌp,brɪŋɪŋ	the way that parents look after their children and teach them to behave	The relatives are responsible for his or her upbringing.
12	windy	adjective	'wɪndi	with a lot of wind	It was a windy day.
13	able	adjective	'eɪb(ə)l	used for saying that it is possible for someone to do something	The oil company could do what it wanted without any interference from the government. They were able to do anything they wanted.
13	address concerns about	phrase	ə'dres kən'sɜ:(r)nz ə'baʊt	deal with an issue that people are worried about	The first part of that environment is bicycle infrastructure that addresses people's concern about safety from motor vehicles.
13	adopt a policy	phrase	ə'dɒpt eɪ 'pɒləsi	to decide to start to use a set of plans or actions agreed on by a government, political party, business, or other group	Several states and cities have also adopted aggressive policies and programs to increase cycling.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
13	appliances	noun	ə'plaiənsɪz	machines or pieces of equipment that you have in your home, for example washing machines or refrigerators	The house comes with fitted appliances.
13	bridges	noun	'brɪdʒɪz	roads, railways, or paths that go over a river, over another road etc, and the structure that supports them	The railway infrastructure includes bridges and viaducts that carry the railway lines across rivers and valleys.
13	cables	noun	'keɪb(ə)lz	thick wires covered with plastic that are used for carrying electricity or electronic signals	Workers accidentally cut through the electric cables.
13	certain	adjective	'sɜ:(r)t(ə)n	definitely going to happen	Oil will run out some time. It can't last forever; that's certain.
13	channel	noun	'tʃæn(ə)l	a method used for communicating information or for sending or receiving something	They use satellites as a channel for communication between them.
13	communications	noun	kə'mju:nɪ'keɪʃ(ə)nz	a system for sending information	They use a system of satellite communications.
13	compulsory	adjective	kəm'pʌlsəri	something that is compulsory must be done because of a rule or law	Do safety measures have to be imposed on every construction project? Yes, I think it's compulsory.
13	dish	noun	dɪʃ	a round piece of equipment that sends or receives radio or television messages	You need a satellite dish to receive these programmes.
13	electricity grid	noun	ɪlek'trɪsəti ,grɪd	a set of wires that carries the electricity supply	The power this turbine generates feeds into the electricity grid.
13	expected	adjective	ɪk'spektɪd	likely to happen or be true	The satellite should improve communications dramatically. At least that's the expected result, but nobody is sure.
13	exploration	verb	ˌeksplə'reɪʃ(ə)n	the process of looking for something such as oil or gas	Oil exploration is being conducted in some of the most inhospitable places on the planet.
13	fields	noun	fi:ldz	large areas of land or water where oil or gas is found	The oil is extracted from wells in fields both on land and under the sea.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
13	filter	noun	'fɪltə(r)	an object or piece of equipment that allows you to remove solid parts that are not wanted from a liquid or gas	We use a filter to clean the water.
13	gas supply	noun	'gæs səˌplaɪ	an amount or quantity of gas that is available to use	Thousands of people are now without a gas supply following the storm.
13	generator	noun	'dʒenəˌreɪtə(r)	a machine that produces electricity	Electricity comes to us via cables and pylons from huge generators that supply the national grid.
13	have potential to	phrase	hæv pə'tenʃ(ə)l t	be more likely to achieve something	While most of the focus on "active living" has been on walking, cycling may have a greater potential to substitute for motorized vehicle trips.
13	improve the accuracy of	phrase	ɪm'pru:v ðə 'ækjʊərəsi ɒv	to try to make something more correct or true	Several actions were taken to try to improve the accuracy of the GPS data.
13	industry	noun	'ɪndəstri	the people and organisations involved in producing goods	The oil industry is an essential part of the energy infrastructure in many countries of the world.
13	likely	adjective	'laɪkli	probably going to happen, or probably true	The most likely cause of the fire was a cigarette.
13	limitation	noun	ˌlɪmɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n	a disadvantage or weak point that makes someone or something less effective	The study might have limitations.
13	lines	noun	laɪnz	the long metal bars on which trains travel	The railway infrastructure includes bridges and viaducts that carry the railway lines across rivers and valleys.
13	national	adjective	'næʃ(ə)nəl	relating to the whole of a nation and not just a part of it	Electricity comes to us via cables and pylons from huge generators that supply the national grid.
13	oil industry	noun	'ɔɪl ˌɪndəstri	the people and organisations involved in producing oil	There are two major sectors within the oil industry, upstream and downstream.
13	(oil) slick	noun	sɪk	a layer of oil floating on the sea or on a lake	The oil slick is over a mile wide.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
13	permissible	adjective	pə(r)'mɪsəb(ə)l	allowed to be done by a law or rule	It is not permissible to make photocopies of these documents.
13	pipelines	noun	'paɪp,lainz	long underground pipes that carry water, gas etc from one place to another	Gas is sent via pipelines from fields in remote areas and to people's homes.
13	possible	adjective	'pɒsəb(ə)l	if something is possible, it can be done	Can the communications systems be improved? Yes, it's possible.
13	pressure	noun	'preʃə(r)	the amount of force that a gas or liquid produces in an area or container	A tap regulates the water pressure.
13	probable	adjective	'prɒbəb(ə)l	likely to happen or be true	The government should hit its target. But that's only a probable outcome, not a certainty.
13	purification	verb	,pjʊərə'fi'keɪʃ(ə)n	the process of making something clean by removing dirty or harmful substances from it	Without the process of purification the water many people are drinking is putting their lives at risk.
13	pylons	noun	'paɪlənz	a series of very tall metal structures used for holding the wires that carry electric power high above the ground	Electricity comes to us via cables and pylons from huge generators that supply the national grid.
13	railway infrastructure	noun	'reɪlweɪ ,ɪnf'ræstrʌktʃə(r)	the metal rails, bridges etc in a country that are used for trains	The railway infrastructure includes bridges and viaducts that carry the railway lines across rivers and valleys.
13	receiver	noun	rɪ'si:və(r)	the part of a television or radio that receives electronic signals and changes them into pictures and sounds	Once the dish is available, a cable then connects it to a satellite receiver.
13	refineries	noun	rɪ'faɪnəriz	factories where things are removed from a natural substance to make it pure	The transport of oil from the wells to the refineries can cause pollution, as we have seen with spillages at sea.
13	satellite system	noun	'sætələɪt ,sɪstəm	a set of objects that are sent into space to travel round the Earth in order to receive and send information	These ships use a satellite system for navigation.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
13	tap	noun	tæp	an object used for controlling how much water, gas, or liquid comes out from a pipe or container	The water undergoes treatment that involves purification and filtering before we turn on the tap.
13	to substitute for	phrase	tə 'sʌbstɪ,tju:t fə	to be used instead of	Cycling may have a greater potential to substitute for motorized vehicle trips because of its faster speed and ability to cover greater distances.
13	train infrastructure	noun	'treɪn ,ɪnfɹæstrʌktʃə(r)	the metal rails, bridges etc in a country that are used for trains	The government is upgrading the train infrastructure.
13	treatment	noun	'tri:tmənt	a process in which a substance is put on or in something, for example in order to preserve or clean it	The water undergoes treatment that involves purification and filtering before we turn on the tap.
13	tunnels	noun	'tʌn(ə)lz	underground passages through which vehicles travel	The railway infrastructure includes tunnels that take the network through mountains and sometimes under the sea.
13	unnecessary	adjective	ʌn'nesəs(ə)ri	not needed	They didn't need to build more refineries. It was unnecessary.
13	unwilling	adjective	ʌn'wɪlɪŋ	if you are unwilling to do something, you do not want to do it or you refuse to do it	They wouldn't build an extension of the railway line. They were very unwilling to do so.
13	viaducts	noun	'vaɪə,dʌkts	long bridges on high posts, usually across a valley	The railway infrastructure includes bridges and viaducts that carry the railway lines across rivers and valleys.
13	water supply	noun	'wɔ:tə(r) sə,plai	an amount or quantity of water that is available to use	Chemical leaks have polluted the water supply.
13	weather	noun	'weðə(r)	the conditions that exist in the atmosphere relating to temperature, precipitation, and other features	Satellites can be used to collect data on the weather.
13	wells	noun	welz	deep holes dug in the ground where there is a supply of oil or gas	The oil is extracted from wells in fields both on land and under the sea,

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
14	accuse someone of	verb	əˌkjuz sʌmwʌn əv	to say that someone has done something wrong or committed a crime	When I told him not to read her emails, he accused me of being moralistic.
14	adhere to an ethical code	phrase	ədhiə(r) tʊ əˌstrikt eθik(ə)l 'kəʊd	to behave according to principles about what you consider to be right and wrong	As doctors, we must adhere to a strict ethical code.
14	as diverse as	phrase	əz daɪ'vɜ:(r)s əz	as different from one another as	The abundance of research now regularly published in fields as diverse as behavioural economics, psychology, neuroscience and philosophy, has gathered pace.
14	attach importance to	phrase	ətætʃ ɪmˌpɔ:(r)t(ə)ns tu:	to think that something is important or true and that it should be considered seriously	If you attached any importance to your values, you wouldn't accept this job.
14	capital finance	noun	ˌkæpɪt(ə) 'faɪnæns	money that companies use to invest in their business	We went abroad for capital finance.
14	capital income	noun	ˌkæpɪt(ə)l 'ɪnkʌm	income that comes from something such as equipment or a building growing in value rather than from work	The company pays tax on capital income.
14	cash crisis	noun	'kæʃ ˌkraɪsɪs	a situation in which a country, company, person, etc does not have enough money	Cash flow cash can be a problem because produce is usually seasonal. This can lead to a cash crisis for local farmers.
14	cash crop	noun	'kæʃ ˌkrɒp	a crop that farmers grow so that they can sell it, rather than using it themselves	A cash crop cash is a valuable source of income for many families in agricultural communities.
14	cash flow	noun	'kæʃ ˌfləʊ	the rate at which a business takes in money through sales and pays it out for the things it needs to continue operating	Cash flow can be a problem when produce is seasonal.
14	cash limit	noun	'kæʃ ˌlɪmɪt	a fixed amount of money that can be spent or taken out from an ATM	She has a £200 cash limit.
14	cash payment	noun	ˌkæʃ 'peɪmənt	an amount of money that you pay or receive in cash (in the form of notes or coins)	He received several cash payments from customers.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
14	cash reserves	noun	'kæʃ rɪ,zɜ:(r)vz	money that a government or a company has available to spend	They had enough cash reserves to buy the property outright.
14	cash settlement	noun	'kæʃ 'set(ə)lmənt	the payment of an amount you owe using money rather than goods, shares, etc	The court awarded a cash settlement based on the value of the land.
14	company finances	noun	'kʌmp(ə)ni 'faɪnəns	matters connected to amount of money a company has and the way it spends its money	Good sales in the first half of the year saw an improvement in company finances.
14	compromise principles	phrase	'kɒmprəmaɪz 'prɪnsəp(ə)lɪz	to do something that goes against what you believe is right	I was forced to compromise my principles and agree to the deception.
14	consumer expenditure	noun	kən'sju:mə(r) 'ɪk'spendɪtʃə(r)	the amount of money that individual people or families spend on goods and services	Consumer expenditure rose in the first quarter.
14	consumer spending	noun	kən'sju:mə(r) 'spendɪŋ	the amount of money that individual people or families spend on goods and services	Consumer spending rose in the first quarter.
14	correlate well with	verb	'kɒrələit wel wɪθ	show a strong connection with	Much recent research indicates that measures of subjective wellbeing tend to correlate well with other people's views.
14	counterfeit	adjective	'kaʊntə(r)fɪt	counterfeit bank notes, products, tickets etc are illegal copies made in order to trick people	He was accused of making counterfeit money.
14	credit	noun	'kredit	an arrangement to receive goods from a shop or money from a bank and pay for it later	I don't like buying things on credit.
14	credit agreement	noun	'kredit ə'gri:mənt	a legal agreement between someone who is borrowing money and the bank or company that is lending the money	Their credit agreement means that they have to repay the loan within ten years.
14	credit facilities	noun	'kredit fə'sɪlɪtɪz	agreements by which a bank lends money to a company for a particular period of time	The company needs to extend its credit facilities.
14	credit limit	noun	'kredit 'lɪmɪt	the amount of money you are authorised to borrow from a bank without entering into another agreement	I managed to raise my credit limit to £5,000.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
14	credit terms	noun	'kredit ,tɜ:(r)mz	the rules of a credit agreement, such as how long the money can be borrowed for, and the amount of interest that must be paid	They borrowed the money on very advantageous credit terms.
14	credit transfer	noun	'kredit ,træns'fɜ:(r)	the process of moving money from one bank account to another	The money is paid by automatic credit transfer.
14	currency	noun	'kʌrənsi	the system of money used in a particular country	She makes money buying and selling foreign currencies.
14	currency conversion	noun	'kʌrənsi kən ,vɜ:(r)ʃ(ə)n	the process of changing money from one currency to another	They usually make a charge for currency conversion.
14	currency crisis	noun	'kʌrənsi ,kraɪsɪs	when the value of a country's currency becomes uncertain or a lot less	A fall in a country's foreign currency reserves can trigger a currency crisis.
14	currency fluctuation	noun	'kʌrənsi flʌktʃu ,eɪʃ(ə)n	when the value of a country's currency goes up and down	Firms need to try to reduce the effect of currency fluctuations.
14	currency markets	noun	'kʌrənsi ,mɑ:(r)kɪts	organisations whose business is to buy and sell foreign currencies	The pound fell today on the currency markets.
14	currency reserves	noun	'kʌrənsi rɪ ,zɜ:(r)vs	the amounts of foreign currencies that a country has	A fall in a country's foreign currency reserves can trigger a currency crisis.
14	currency speculation	noun	'kʌrənsi spɛkjʊ ,leɪʃ(ə)n	attempts to make a profit by buying and selling foreign currencies	He made his fortune in currency speculation.
14	debt burden	noun	'det ,bɜ:(r)d(ə)n	the amount of debt a government, company or person has	Many prominent individuals have called for the debt burden of some nations to be reduced by cheap loans or complete cancellation.
14	debt collection	noun	'det kə ,leɪʃ(ə)n	the activity of collecting money that is owed	We used a debt collection agency to recover the money.
14	debt collector	noun	'det kə ,lektə(r)	someone whose job is to make people pay back the money they owe	They sent a debt collector for the money.
14	debt mountain	noun	'det ,mɑʊntɪn	a very large amount of debt	New graduates are facing a debt mountain.
14	education expenditure	noun	edʒʊ 'keɪʃ(ə)n ɪk ,s	money spent on education	Education expenditure has declined at a time when few working in the field think it should.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
14	education spending	noun	edʒʊ'keɪf(ə)n ,sp	money spent on education	Education spending has declined at a time when few working in the field think it should.
14	expenditure cut	noun	ɪk'spendɪtʃə(r) ,k	a reduction in the amount of money that is spent	Public expenditure cuts have hit social services.
14	expenditure level	noun	ɪk'spendɪtʃə(r) ,le	the amount of money that is spent	The current expenditure level should at least be maintained.
14	expenditure pattern	noun	ɪk'spendɪtʃə(r) ,p	the way money is usually spent, especially the amounts of money that are usually spent	We looked at the expenditure patterns of around ten households.
14	family finance	noun	ˌfæm(ə)li 'faɪnæ	matters connected to amount of money a family has and the way it spends its money	Our company offers advice on family finance.
14	family finances	noun	ˌfæm(ə)li 'faɪnænsɪz	matters connected to amount of money a family has and the way it spends its money	Family finances are often the concern of the finance minister, especially when making funding decisions.
14	family income	noun	ˌfæm(ə)li 'ɪnkʌm	the amount of money that a family gets from working or investing money	If your family income is below £30,000, you do not have to pay this charge.
14	finance department	noun	'faɪnæns dɪ ,pɑː(r)	the part of a company that deals with money	All invoices should be passed to the finance department.
14	finance director	noun	'faɪnæns də ,rekt	a senior employee of a company, whose job is to make decisions about money	She's finance director of a large publishing company.
14	finance minister	noun	'faɪnæns ,mɪnɪst	the person who is in charge of a government's finance department	Family finances are often the concern of the finance minister, especially when making funding decisions.
14	follow customs	phrase	ˌfɒləʊ 'kʌstəmz	to do things that are traditional or usual	The elder makes sure family members follow customs.
14	government	noun	'gʌvə(r)nmənt	the people who control a country, region, or town and make decisions about its laws and taxes	More government money was allocated to improve local bus services.
14	government expenditure	noun	ˌgʌvə(r)nmənt ɪk	money that is spent by a government	Government expenditure has risen considerably.
14	government finance	noun	ˌgʌvə(r)nmənt 'f	matters connected to amount of money the government of a country has and the way it spends its money	She is an expert in all matters connected with government finance.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
14	government finances	noun	ˌɡʌvə(r)nmənt 'faɪnænsɪz	matters connected to amount of money the government of a country has and the way it spends its money	The rise in unemployment could have a big impact on government finances.
14	government spending	noun	ˌɡʌvə(r)nmənt 's	money that is spent by a government	Government spending has risen considerably.
14	has focussed (predominantly) on	phrase	hæz 'fəʊkəst (pɪrɪ'dɒmɪnəntli) ɒn	has (mainly) concentrated on	By and large, UK social and economic policy since the Great War has focussed predominantly on improving the economy and meeting the material needs of the population.
14	household finances	noun	ˌhaʊshəʊld 'faɪnænsɪz	matters connected to amount of money all the people who live in a single house or flat have and the way they spend their money	My son is working now, so he's contributing to the household finances.
14	household income	noun	ˌhaʊshəʊld 'ɪnkʌ	the amount of money that all the people who live in a single house or flat get from working or investing money	If your household income is below £30,000, you do not have to pay this charge.
14	income bracket	noun	'ɪnkʌm ,bræki:t	one of the ranges of amounts that income is divided into	These goods are aimed at customers in a very high income bracket.
14	income group	noun	'ɪnkʌm ,gru:p	one of the ranges of amounts that income is divided into	People in a low income group cannot afford this kind of product.
14	income statement	noun	'ɪnkʌm ,steɪtmənt	a document that shows how much money a company has made and spent during a period of time	Their last income statement showed large losses.
14	income tax	noun	'ɪnkʌm ,tæks	a tax based on your income that you pay to the government	How much income tax do you pay?
14	individual morals	noun	ɪndɪˌvɪdʒuəl 'mɔ:rəlz	ideas about right or wrong that a person has	Our individual morals develop over the course of our lives.
14	invaluable objects	noun	ɪnˌvæljuəb(ə)l 'ɒ	extremely valuable things	The museum is full of invaluable objects.
14	investment income	noun	ɪnˈves(t)mənt ,ɪn	money that you get from owning shares in a company	The pension fund publishes its investment income figures annually.
14	money	noun	'mʌni	the coins and pieces of paper that you can use to pay for things	Paper money was invented by the Chinese.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
14	money box	noun	'mʌni ,bɒks	a container used by children for saving money in	When I was a child I kept my savings in a money box shaped like a red telephone box.
14	money laundering	noun	'mʌni ,ləʊndə(r)ɪŋ	the act of hiding the origin of money obtained from illegal activities by putting it into legal businesses	Police suspect that the business is being used for money laundering.
14	money management	noun	'mʌni ,mæni:dʒmənt	the ability to make good decisions about how to spend or save money	Money management needs to be taught as much to adults at work and students in university as to schoolchildren.
14	money market	noun	'mʌni ,mɑ:(r)kɪt	business activities in which banks and other financial institutions buy and sell money	Money market funds offer individuals the chance to invest.
14	moral stand	noun	'mɔrəl 'stænd	an attitude or opinion based on beliefs about right and wrong	She took a moral stand and refused to accept the money.
14	moral standard	noun	'mɔrəl 'stændə(r)d	way of behaving	It is difficult for people to maintain a high moral standard.
14	paper	noun	'peɪpə(r)	the thin flat substance that you use for writing on or wrapping things in	Paper money was invented by the Chinese.
14	personal morals	noun	'pɜ:(r)s(ə)nəl 'mɔrəl	ideas about right or wrong that a person has	Our personal morals develop over the course of our lives.
14	place (significant) emphasis on	phrase	pleɪs (sɪɡ'nɪfɪkənt) 'emfəsɪs ɒn	to give particular importance or attention to something	One person may answer a life satisfaction question by placing significant emphasis on their salary and job security.
14	principled	adjective	'prɪnsəp(ə)ld	honest and responsible about what you do and how you treat other people	He is a principled politician.
14	public	noun	'pʌblɪk	people in general	The house was first opened to the public in the 1950s.
14	public expenditure	noun	'pʌblɪk ɪk'spendɪtʃ	money that is spent by a government	The government needs to control public expenditure.
14	public spending	noun	'pʌblɪk 'spendɪŋ	money that is spent by a government	The government needs to control public spending.
14	savings account	noun	'seɪvɪŋz ə ,kaʊnt	a bank account designed for saving money	My grandparents encouraged me to open a savings account when I was very young and I still have it.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
14	savings bank	noun	'seivɪŋz ,bæŋk	a bank that mainly has accounts for people to save money in	He put all his money in a savings bank.
14	savings plan	noun	'seivɪŋz ,plæn	an arrangement with a bank or other organisation to keep your money so that you can save it	We paid money into a university savings plan to pay for our children's further education.
14	set of principles	noun	,set əv 'prɪnsəp(ə)lz	a group of basic rules or beliefs about what is right and morally good, that influence the way that you behave and the way that you treat other people	Religion is at the heart of his set of principles.
14	sponsorship	noun	'spɒnsə(r)ʃɪp	money given to someone by a company or a government	Sponsorship money helps many artists and young people achieve their ambitions in life.
14	standards of behaviour	noun	,stændə(r)dz əv	how good or bad someone's behaviour is	We expect very high standards of behaviour from our pupils.
14	state finance	noun	,steɪt 'faɪnæns	matters connected to amount of money a country has and the way it spends its money	He was state finance minister for five years.
14	state finances	noun	,steɪt 'faɪnænsɪz	matters connected to amount of money a country has and the way it spends its money	The rise in unemployment could have a big impact on state finances.
14	system of ethics	noun	,sɪstəm əv 'eθɪks	a set of principles that people use to decide what is right and what is wrong	He lived by a complex system of ethics.
14	take a moral stand	phrase	,teɪk ə mɔrəl 'stænd	have an attitude or opinion based on your beliefs about right and wrong	With regard to the illegal payments, she took a moral stand.
14	taxpayers'	noun	'tæks ,peɪə(r)z	belonging to people who pay tax, especially tax on income	The new road is a waste of taxpayers' money.
14	tell the whole story	phrase	tel ðə həʊl 'stɔ:ri	tell us everything there is to know	Although objective measures of wellbeing are crucial, they cannot tell the whole story.
14	tend to	verb	tend tə	usually	Much recent research indicates that measures of subjective wellbeing tend to correlate well with other people's views.

Unit	Headword	Part of speech	IPA (UK)	Definition	Example(s)
14	traditional values	noun	trəˌdɪʃ(ə)nəl 'vælz	principles and beliefs that are based on very old customs, beliefs, or stories	She believes in traditional values to do with marriage and family.
14	treasure	verb	'treɪzə(r)	to keep something and look after it carefully	Felix is materialistic; he treasures his valuables over just about everything else.
14	unprecedented	phrase	ʌn'presɪˌdentɪd	never having happened or existed before	The well-cited 'Easterlin Paradox' demonstrates that UK levels of life satisfaction and happiness have not risen since the 1950s despite unprecedented economic growth.
14	unprincipled	adjective	ʌn'prɪnsəp(ə)ld	willing to use dishonest or unfair methods in order to get what you want	My boss is totally unprincipled - he wants me to sell these products to people who don't need them at all.
14	valuables	noun	'væljəb(ə)lɪz	small possessions that are worth a lot of money, for example jewellery	Felix is materialistic; he treasures his valuables over just about everything else.
14	valuables	noun	'væljəb(ə)lɪz	small possessions that are worth a lot of money, for example jewellery	Felix is materialistic; he treasures his valuables over just about everything else.
14	value	verb	'væljuː ˌsʌmθɪŋ	to consider something to be important	She values her freedom.
14	valueless objects	noun	'væljuːləs 'ɒbdʒekts	things that have no worth	We may want to keep valueless objects if they remind us of friends.
14	welfare expenditure	noun	'welfeə(r) ɪkˌspendɪtʃə	money provided by the government for people who need help or care	Welfare expenditure has risen sharply.
14	welfare spending	noun	'welfeə(r) ˌspendɪŋ	money provided by the government for people who need help or care	Welfare spending has risen sharply.