

1. Safe

■ Not dangerous

- It is not safe to go out alone at night.

○ Your Example:

2. Remarkable

■ Unusual or surprising in a good way

- She made remarkable progress.

○ Your Example:

3. Scratch

■ To move your nails across your skin

- She cannot scratch her back.

○ Your Example:

4. Statue



■ A model of an animal or a person made from metal or stone

- I was visiting the statue of the liberty when you telephoned.

○ Your Example:

5. Illustrate

■ To make the meaning of something clearer by giving examples:

- She illustrated her discussion with diagrams.

○ Your Example:

6. Journey



■ [Especially British English] A long trip from one place to another

- We are going on a journey to a strange country.

• **SYN:** Trip (American English)

○ Your Example:

7. Timetable

■ [British English] A list of the times that shows us when buses, trains, planes etc., arrive and leave

- I am going to check the railway timetable to be on time for the meeting tomorrow.

• **SYN:** Schedule (American English)

■ A list of the times of classes in a school, college etc...

- She checked her timetable to find his time of class.

• **SYN:** Schedule (American English)

○ Your Example:

8. Steward



■ A man that his job is to serve food and drinks to passengers on a plane or ship

■ Stewardess is the woman who has this job

- The steward was kind to passengers and everybody liked him.

• **SYN:** Flight attendant

○ Your Example:

9. Headlight

■ One of the large lights at the front of a vehicle

- I couldn't see the road because my headlights didn't work.

○ Your Example:

10. Seat belt



■ A long thin piece of material that you put around your body in a car, bus or airplane to keep you safe

- You shouldn't forget to fasten your seat belt before you start driving.

○ Your Example:

11. Married

■ Having a husband or a wife

• **ANT:** Single/Unmarried

- Gary is married to Helen.

► **Get married**

■ To take someone as your husband or wife

- Fran and Paul got married last year.

○ Your Example:

12. Marriage



■ The time when two people are together as husband and wife

- They had a long and happy marriage.

■ The time when a man and woman become husband and wife

• **SYN:** Wedding

- The marriage will take place at the church.

○ Your Example:

13. Marital status

■ The status which shows if someone is married or single

▶ **Marital status: married/single/divorced**

- They asked questions about the age, sex and marital status of all the people in the house.

○ Your Example:

14. Mother-in-law

■ The mother of your wife or husband

- He bought a present (gift) for his mother-in-law's birthday.

○ Your Example:

15. Father-in-law

■ The father of your husband or wife

- Her father-in-law passed away when her husband was a child.

○ Your Example:

16. Sibling

■ (Formal) A brother or a sister

- Do you have any siblings?

○ Your Example:

17. Extended family

■ A large family group that includes uncles, aunts, cousins, grandparents, etc.

- Are you planning to invite your whole extended family to the wedding?

○ Your Example:

18. Adopt

■ **To take the child of another person into your family and treat them as your own child by law**

- They adopted Mikey after his parents died.

○ Your Example:

19. Inherit

■ **To get money or things from someone who has died**

- Katie inherited some money from her grandmother.

■ **(biology) To receive a quality, a physical characteristic, etc. from your parents or family:**

- She inherited her father's gift for languages.

► Inheritance

■ **Money or things that you get from someone who has died**

- She spent her inheritance in just one year.

○ Your Example:

20. Adolescent

■ **A young person, usually between the ages of 12 and 18, who is developing into an adult**

- Adolescent girls

- Oddly, Courtney became a difficult young adolescent.

○ Your Example:

21. Infancy



■ **The period of a child's life before they can walk or talk**

- In the past, many children died in infancy.

■ **The time when something is just starting to be developed**

- The infancy of radio broadcasting

- Genetic engineering is still in its infancy.

○ Your Example:

22. Infant

■ **[Countable] (Formal) A baby or very young child**

- An infant's skin is very sensitive.

○ Your Example:

23. Maturity

■ **The quality of behaving in a sensible way like an adult**

• **ANT: Immaturity**

- Beth shows a maturity way beyond her 16 years.

- One day you'll have the maturity to understand.

■ **The time or state when someone or something is fully grown or developed**

► **At maturity**

- The tree will reach only 5 feet at maturity.

○ Your Example:

24 . Mature

■ **[SENSIBLE]** Someone, especially a child or young person, who is mature behaves in a sensible and reasonable way, as you would expect an adult to behave

• **ANT:** Immature

- Laura is very mature for her age.

- We're mature enough to disagree on this issue but still respect each other.

■ **[FULLY GROWN]** Fully grown and developed

- Mature apple trees are typically 20 feet tall.

- The new leader wants his country to be seen as a mature democracy.

- The human brain isn't fully mature until about age 25.

► **Physically/emotionally/sexually mature**

- Most girls are sexually mature by about 14 years of age.

○ Your Example:

25. Healthy



■ **Well; not often sick**

- Healthy children

■ **Helping to make or keep you well**

• **ANT:** Unhealthy

- Healthy food

○ Your Example:

26 . Health



■ The general condition of your body and how healthy you are

- I'm worried about my husband's health.

■ The work of providing medical services to keep people healthy

- The government has promised to spend more on health and education.

- Health insurance

- Nurses and other health workers

■ When you have no illness or disease

- Even if you haven't got much money, at least you've got your health.

- When we last met, he was glowing with health (=was clearly very healthy).

■ How successful something such as a business, an organization, or a country's economy is

- The monthly trade figures are seen as an indicator of the health of the economy.

○ Your Example:

27. Lifestyle

■ The way that you live

- They have a healthy lifestyle.

○ Your Example:

28. Pregnant



■ **If a woman or female animal is pregnant, she has an unborn baby growing inside her body**

- Medical care for pregnant women I knew right away that I was pregnant.

- I thought I was too old to get pregnant.

► **Twenty weeks/three months etc. pregnant**

- She's about five months pregnant.

► **Pregnant with**

- Maria was pregnant with her second child.

- I didn't mean to get her pregnant (=make her pregnant).

○ Your Example:

29. Childhood

■ **The period of time when you are a child**

- I had a very happy childhood.

► **In/during/since (somebody's) childhood**

- Most infections occur in childhood.

- She had been writing poems since her childhood.

○ Your Example:

30. Toddler

■ **A very young child who is just learning to walk**

- A toddler, he was attacked and injured by the family's pet dog.

○ Your Example:

31. Niece

■ **The daughter of your brother or sister, or the daughter of your wife's or husband's brother or sister**

- My niece is a very beautiful girl with long hair.

○ Your Example:

32. Nephew

■ **The son of your brother or sister, or the son of your husband's or wife's brother or sister**

- His nephew was the good-looking boy with an expensive watch.

○ Your Example:

33. Cousin

■ **The child of your uncle or aunt**

- While my cousin was studying English his father telephoned.

○ Your Example:

34. Spouse

■ **A husband or wife**

- The spouses could come to the company picnic.

○ Your Example:

35. Giant

■ Extremely big and much bigger than other things of the same type

- He works in a giant electronics company.

• **SYN:** Big, Enormouse, Huge

○ Your Example:

36. Enormous

■ Very big in size or in amount

- The team made an enormous progress.

• **SYN:** Huge

○ Your Example:

37. Cabbage

■ A large round vegetable with thick green or purple leaves



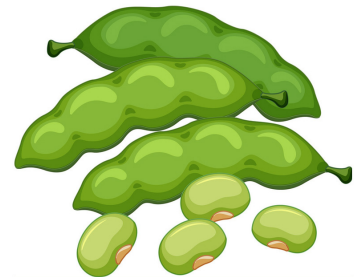
38. Garlic

■ A plant like a small onion, used in cooking to give a strong taste



39. Bean

■ A seed that comes from a climbing plant and is cooked as food



40. Morsel

■ **A very small amount of something, especially a small piece of food**

- I ate a morsel of bread when I wanted to leave home.

• **SYN: Scrap**

○ Your Example:

41. Outraged

■ **Very angry and shocked**

- Customers were outraged by the price increases.

○ Your Example:

42. Allow

■ **To let someone do or have something, or let something happen**

- My parents won't allow me to go to the party.

- I don't allow the cat in the bedroom.

• **SYN: Permit**

■ **To make it possible for something to happen or for someone to do something, especially something helpful or useful**

- This car has a seat belt that allows the driver greater freedom of movement.

• **SYN: Permit**

○ Your Example:

43. Permit

■ **To allow something to happen, especially by an official decision, rule, or law**

- They won't permit you to smoke here.

■ **To make it possible for something to happen**

- I'll see you after the meeting, if time permits (=If it finishes early enough).

○ Your Example:

44. Crash

■ **To have an accident in a car, plane etc. by hitting something else**

- The jet crashed after take-off.

○ Your Example:

45. Agree



■ **To have the same opinion as someone else:**

• **ANT: Disagree**

- Teenagers and their parents seldom agree in different subjects.

- We don't agree on everything, of course.

■ **To say yes to an idea, plan, suggestion etc...**

• **ANT: Refuse**

- I suggested we go somewhere for the weekend and she agreed.

○ Your Example:

46. Satisfy

■ **To make someone feel sure that something is right or true**

- I can't satisfy my mother in any subjects.

• **SYN: Convince**

○ Your Example:

47. Satisfaction

■ **Being pleased with what you or other people have done:**

- She finished painting the picture and looked at it with satisfaction.

○ Your Example:

48. Gratify

■ **To make someone feel pleased and satisfied**

- He was gratified by Lucy's response.

- John was gratified to see the improvement in his mother's health.

■ **To satisfy a desire, need etc...**

- She did not propose to gratify Gloria's curiosity any further.

○ Your Example:

49. Persuasion

■ **the process of making someone think or do something**

- After a lot of persuasion, she agreed to come.

○ Your Example:

50. Persuade

■ **To make someone think or do something by talking to them**

- My friend persuaded me to buy the most expensive pair of jeans.

■ **To make someone believe something or feel sure about something**

• **SYN: Convince**

- I am not persuaded by these arguments.

▶ **persuade somebody (that)**

- She'll only take me back if I can persuade her that I've changed.

○ Your Example:

51. Convince

■ **To make someone believe something**

- I couldn't convince him that I was right.

■ **To persuade someone to do something**

- She tried to convince me to go with her.

▶ **Convinced**

ANT: Unconvinced

■ **Completely sure about something**

- I'm convinced that I've seen her somewhere before.

○ Your Example:

52. Have a seat

■ **You use this phrase to invite someone to sit somewhere politely**

- Have a seat please before I start teaching.

○ Your Example:

53. Feel at home

■ You use this phrase when you want the others be comfortable at your place.

- I'm already feeling at home in the new apartment.
- After a while we began to feel at home with each other.

• **SYN:** Make yourself at home

○ Your Example:

54. Help yourself

■ 'Help yourself' is a polite way of giving permission for a person to do something without asking.

- Receptionist: Please help yourself to tea and coffee.

○ Your Example:

55. Effect

■ A change that happens because of something

- My parents' divorce had a big effect on me.

○ Your Example:

56. Continent



■ A large mass of land surrounded by sea

- The continents of Asia and Africa are enormous.

○ Your Example:

57. Conserve

■ To avoid wasting something

- We have a dark future in our nature because we couldn't conserve water.

○ Your Example:

58. Refer

■ To speak about someone or something

- When I said some people aren't working hard, I wasn't referring to you.

■ To look at a book, map, piece of paper etc. for information

- If you don't understand the meaning of a word you can refer to your dictionary.

■ To be connected with someone or something

- The word 'child' refers to anyone under the age of 16.

○ Your Example:

59. Annoy

■ To make someone angry and unhappy about something

- She annoyed him with her stupid questions.

- It really annoys me when my brother leaves his clothes all over the floor.

• SYN: Bother, Irritate

○ Your Example:

60. Luggage



■ The cases, bags etc. that you carry when you are travelling

- They searched his luggage for illegal drugs.

• SYN: Baggage (American English)

○ Your Example:

61. Reasonable

■ Fair and ready to listen to what other people say

• **ANT:** Unreasonable

- I tried to be reasonable, even though I was very angry.

■ Fair or right in a particular situation

- I think \$100 is a reasonable price.

► Reasonably

■ To a certain degree, but not very

• **SYN:** Fairly

- The food was reasonably good.

■ In a reasonable way

- Don't get angry – let's talk about this reasonably.

○ Your Example:

62. Fair

■ Reasonable, acceptable

• **ANT:** Unfair

- £150 is a fair price.

- It is fair to give them a second chance.

■ Someone who is fair, or who has fair hair or skin, has hair or skin that is very light in color

• **ANT:** Dark

- She has fair hair and skin.

○ Your Example:

63. Respect

■ **To have a good opinion of someone or something**

• **SYN:** Admire

- I respect him for his honesty.

■ **To pay attention to or be careful about something**

- We should respect other people's cultures and values.

■ **Feeling that you have a good opinion of someone**

- I have a lot of respect for your father.

■ **Being polite to someone or something**

- You should treat old people with more respect.

○ Your Example:

64. Sensible

■ **Able to think carefully about something and to do the right thing**

• **ANT:** Silly

- It wasn't very sensible of you to run away.

- A sensible answer

► **Sensibly**

- I hope you'll behave sensibly.

○ Your Example:

65. Species

■ **(Biology) A group of animals or plants that are the same and can breed (= make new animals or plants) together**

- A rare species of frog

- The panda is an endangered species (= in danger of disappearing).

○ Your Example:

66. touch



■ **To put a part of your body, usually your hand or finger, onto someone or something**

- Don't touch the paint – it's still wet.
- He touched me on the arm.

■ **To be so close to another thing or person that there is no space in between**

- Her coat was so long that it touched the ground.

■ **To make someone feel sad, sorry for someone, grateful, etc.**

- She told us a sad story that touched our hearts.

▶ **Be or keep in touch with someone**

■ **To meet, call, or write to someone often**

- Are you still in touch with Kevin?
- Let's keep in touch.

▶ **Get in touch with someone**

■ **To write to, or call someone**

- I'm trying to get in touch with my cousin.

Lose touch with someone

■ **To stop meeting, calling, or writing to someone**

- I've lost touch with all my old friends from school.

○ Your Example:

67. Tail



■ **The long, thin part at the end of an animal's body**

- The dog wagged its tail.

■ **The part at the back of something**

- The tail of an airplane

○ Your Example:

68. Sense

■ **[noncount, singular] The ability to feel or understand something**

- The boy had no sense of right and wrong.
- I like him – he has a great sense of humor.

■ **[noncount, singular] The ability to think carefully about something and to do the right thing**

- Did anyone have the sense to call the police?

■ **[count] (biology) The power to see, hear, smell, taste, or touch**

- Dogs have a very good sense of smell.

■ **[count] A meaning**

- This word has four senses.

► **Make sense**

■ **To be possible to understand**

- What does this sentence mean? It doesn't make sense to me.

■ **To understand or feel something**

- I sensed that he was worried.

○ Your Example:

69. Wildlife



■ **Animals and plants which grow in natural conditions**

- There is a wonderful wildlife in the north of the country.

○ Your Example:

70. Creature

■ Anything that is living, such as an animal, fish, or insect, but not a plant

- All the living creatures in the sea

■ An imaginary animal or person, or one that is very strange and frightening

- Creatures from outer space

■ Something, especially something bad, that was made or invented by a particular person or organization

- The poll tax was a creature of the government.

■ Someone who is controlled or influenced a lot by something

- He was a creature of the military government.

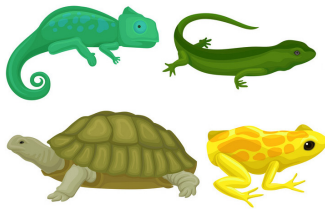
► Creator

■ A person who makes something new

- The creator of the new drama

○ Your Example:

71. Reptile



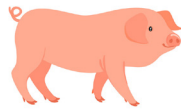
■ A type of animal, such as a snake, whose body temperature changes according to the temperature around it, and that usually lays eggs to have babies

- They kept reptiles in the conservation area.

- A type of reptile that has four legs and a long tail live here.

○ Your Example:

72. Pig



73. Chicken



74. Hen



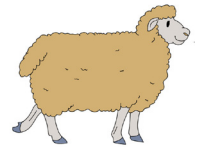
75. Cow



76. Calf



77. Sheep



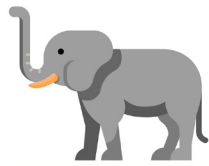
78. Lamb



79. Foal



80. Elephant



81. Monkey



82. Tiger



83. Parrot



84. Lizard



85. Tortoise



86. Turtle



87. Alligator



88. Hatch



■ [also hatch out] If an egg hatches, or if it is hatched, it breaks, letting the young bird, insect etc. come out

- The eggs take three days to hatch.

■ If a young bird, insect etc. hatches, or if it is hatched, it comes out of its egg

- All the chicks have hatched out.

o Your Example:

89. Hunt



■ To chase animals to kill them as a sport or for food

- Owls hunt at night.

■ To try to find something

- I hunted everywhere for my watch, but I couldn't find it.

▶ **Hunt(noun)**

- A foxhunt

- A hunt for the missing child

▶ **Hunting**

■ The activity of chasing and killing animals as a sport or for food

- To go hunting

o Your Example:

90. Countryside

■ Land that is outside cities and towns [= the country]

- The house had lovely views over open countryside.

o Your Example:

91. Village

■ **A very small town in the countryside**

- She lives in a village near the mountains.

○ Your Example:

92. Suburb

■ **An area where people live that is away from the center of a town or city**

- Don't you get bored living out here in the suburbs?

○ Your Example:

93. Nature

■ **Everything in the physical world that is not controlled by humans, such as wild plants and animals, earth and rocks, and the weather**

- We grew up in the countryside, and we could see the beauties of nature.

○ Your Example:

94. Forest

■ **A large area of land that is covered with trees [= woods, jungle]**

- Much of Scandinavia is covered in thick forest.

○ Your Example:

95. Ocean



■ **The great amount of salt water that covers most of the earth's surface**

- The Pacific Ocean is really fantastic.

○ Your Example:

96. Hill

■ An area of land that is higher than the land around it

- Their house is on a hill overlooking the sea.

○ Your Example:

97. Cave



■ A large natural hole in the side of a cliff or hill, or under the ground

- One day he heard a noise coming from a cave.

- The entrance to a cave

- He looked inside the cave and saw a lion.

○ Your Example:

98. Beach

■ An area of sand or small stones at the edge of the sea or a lake

• **SYN:** Coast

- There is a beautiful sandy beach.

- It's a nice day for going to the beach.

○ Your Example:

99. Plant



■ A living thing that has leaves and grows in earth, especially one that is smaller than a tree

- Don't forget to water the plants.

■ A factory

- There is a huge chemical plant in this city.

○ Your Example:

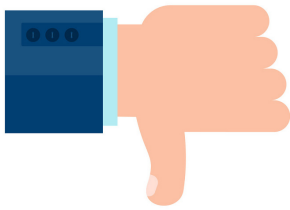
100. Root

■ The part of a plant or tree that grows under the ground and gets water from the soil

- These plants produce a number of thin roots.

○ Your Example:

101. Dislike



■ To think someone or something is unpleasant and not like them

• **ANT:** Like

- Why do you dislike her so much?

- I dislike being the center of attention

○ Your Example:

102. Job



■ The regular paid work that you do for an employer

• **SYN:** Work

- Do you enjoy your job?

■ Something that you are responsible for doing

• **SYN:** Duty

- It's my job to make sure that the work is finished on time.

■ A particular thing you have to do, consider as work

• **SYN:** Task

- My parents were always finding little jobs for me to do.

○ Your Example:

103. Profession

■ **A job that needs a high level of education and training**

- She is a doctor by profession.

○ Your Example:

104. Career

■ **A job that you learn to do and then do for many years**

- He is considering a career in teaching.

- His career was always more important to him than his family

■ **The period of time in your life that you spend doing a particular activity**

- She had not had a very impressive school career up till then.

- My career as an English teacher didn't last long.

○ Your Example:

105. Occupation

■ **A job or profession**

- Please state your name, address and occupation.

■ **Hint: Do not say 'what is your job?' or 'what is your work'. Say 'what do you do?' or 'what do you do for a living?'**

○ Your Example:

106. Experience

■ If you experience something, it happens to you

- Everyone experiences failure at some time in their lives.

■ [noncount] Knowing about something because you have seen it or done it

- She has four years' teaching experience.

- Do you have much experience of working with children?

■ [count] Something that has happened to you

- He wrote a book about his experiences in South America.

► Experienced

■ If you are experienced, you know about something because you have done it many times before

• **ANT:** Inexperienced

- She's an experienced driver.

○ Your Example:

107. Economy



■ (Business, politics) [count] The way that a country spends its money and makes, buys, and sells things

- The economies of Japan and Germany.

■ [count, noncount] Using money or things well and carefully

- We need to make some economies.

○ Your Example:

108. Income

■ **The money that you earn from your work or that you receive from investments, the government etc...**

- Workers with a family income of less than \$30,000
- It's difficult for a family to live on one income.

○ Your Example:

109. Retire

■ **To stop working because you are a certain age**

- My grandfather retired when he was 65.

▶ **Retired**

- A retired teacher
- Both my parents are retired now.

○ Your Example:

110. Secretary



■ **Someone who works in an office typing letters, keeping records, answering telephone calls, arranging meetings etc...**

- My secretary will fax you all the details.

○ Your Example:

111. Hairdresser

■ **A person who cuts, washes, and arranges people's hair in particular styles**

- Her mother was a hairdresser when they live in the U.K.

■ **[British English]] The hairdresser's shop**

• **SYN: Salon**

○ Your Example:

112. Barber



■ A man whose job is to cut men's hair and sometimes to shave them

- The barber couldn't cut my hair in the way that I wanted.

○ Your Example:

113. Receptionist

■ Someone whose job is to welcome and deal with people who arrive in a hotel or office building, visiting a doctor etc...

- The hotel receptionist was a king beautiful girl.

○ Your Example:

114. Waiter

■ A man who serves food and drink at the tables in a restaurant

- The waiter here provides the best services for you.

○ Your Example:

115. Waitress

■ A woman who serves food and drink at the tables in a restaurant

- The waitress was shy and couldn't do her duty well.

○ Your Example:

116. Cook



■ Someone who prepares and cooks food as their job

• **SYN:** Chef

- He works as a cook in a local restaurant

■ **To prepare food for eating by using heat**

- Where did you learn to cook?

○ Your Example:

117. Traffic warden

■ **[British English] Someone whose job is to check that people have not parked their cars illegally**

- The traffic warden was a man with a beard.

○ Your Example:

118. Librarian

■ **Someone who works in a library**

- He borrowed a book from the librarian.

○ Your Example:

119. Mathematics

■ **(Also: math) The science of numbers and of shapes, including algebra, geometry**

- My favorite subject is mathematics.

○ Your Example:

120. Algebra

■ **A type of mathematics that uses letters and other signs to show numbers and values**

- He gets bad scores in algebra.

○ Your Example:

121. Geometry



■ **The study in mathematics of the angles and shapes formed by the relationships of lines, surfaces, and solid objects in space**

- I couldn't pass the geometry course in my high school.

○ Your Example:

122. Geography

■ **The study of the countries, oceans, rivers, mountains, cities etc... Of the world**

- We had a geography lesson in junior high school.

○ Your Example:

123. Biology

■ **The scientific study of living things**

- Biology was my favorite subject in high school.

○ Your Example:

124. Leisure

■ **Time when you are not working or studying and can relax and do things you enjoy**

- Most people now enjoy shorter working hours and more leisure time.

○ Your Example:

125. Summary

■ **A short statement that gives the main information about something, without giving all the details**

- In summary, I can't continue this relationship.

○ Your Example:

126. Rainbow



■ A large curve with different colors that can appear in the sky when there is both sun and rain

- All people tried to take a photo from the perfect rainbow in the sky.

○ Your Example:

127. Safety

■ The time when someone or something is safe from danger or harm

- For your own safety, please do not smoke inside the plane.

○ Your Example:

128. Scent

■ A pleasant smell that something has

• **SYN:** Fragrance

- She gave me a yellow rose with a lovely scent.

○ Your Example:

129. Explain

■ To tell someone about something in a way that is clear or easy to understand

- Let me explain what I mean.

○ Your Example:

130. Wing



■ **One of the parts of a bird's or insect's body that it uses for flying**

- She watched a butterfly with beautiful markings on its wings.

○ Your Example:

131. Insult

■ **To offend someone by saying or doing something they think is rude**

- He insulted my brother by saying he was fat.

- They insult us by ignoring our complaints.

○ Your Example:

132. Feed



■ **Give food To give food to a person or animal**

- My father always feeds the cat.

■ **To provide enough food for a group of people**

- The baby sitter forgot to feed the children.

○ Your Example:

133. Emotion

■ **A strong human feeling like love, hate, or anger**

- Her voice was full of emotion.

- She was good at hiding her emotions.

○ Your Example:

134. Outline

■ The main ideas or facts about something, without the details

- He reported a brief outline of the events.

○ Your Example:

135. Square

■ A shape with four straight sides that have the same length

- There was a large square room in their apartment.



○ Your Example:

136. Triangle

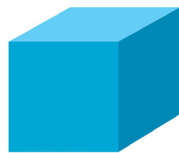
■ A flat shape with three straight sides and three angles

- A triangle has got three sides.



○ Your Example:

137. Cube



CUBE

138. Sphere



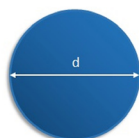
139. Cylinder



140. Curve



141. Diameter



142. Circle



■ **A completely round shape, like the letter O**

- Draw a circle 10 cm in diameter.

■ **A group of people who know each other and meet regularly, or who have similar interests or jobs**

- We don't like to let other people enter our circle.

○ Your Example:

143. Occasion

■ **A time when something happens**

- I've been to Chicago on three or four occasions.

■ **A special time**

- A wedding is a big family occasion.

▶ **Occasional**

■ **Happening sometimes, but not very often**

- We get the occasional visitor.

▶ **Occasionally**

■ **Sometimes, but not often**

- I go to Miami occasionally.

○ Your Example:

144. Numerous

■ **Many**

- The two leaders have worked together on numerous occasions.

■ **Hint: In everyday English, people usually say a lot of rather than numerous**

○ Your Example:

145. Useful

■ Good and helpful for doing something.

• **ANT: Useless**

- This information is not useful for new students.

○ Your Example:

146. Necessary

■ If something that is necessary you must do it or have it

- Warm clothes are necessary for winter.

○ Your Example:

147. Essential

■ Extremely important and necessary

- A good diet is essential for everyone.

- It is essential that our pilots are given the best possible training.

- It is essential to book in advance.

○ Your Example:

148. Observe

■ To see and notice something very carefully

- Police observed a man while he was leaving the bank.

○ Your Example:

149. Supervise

■ To see or watch someone or something in order to see if they are working well or not

- It was her job to supervise the builders.

○ Your Example:

150. Disaster



■ **Something very bad that happens and that may hurt a lot of people**

- Floods and earthquakes are natural disasters.

■ **A very bad situation or event**

• **SYN: Catastrophe**

- Our vacation was a disaster! It rained all week!

○ Your Example:

151. Catastrophic

■ **Causing a lot of destruction, suffering, or death**

- Catastrophic floods

■ **Extremely bad**

- The failure of the talks could have catastrophic consequences.

○ Your Example:

152. Disastrous

■ **Very bad, or ending in failure**

- A disastrous first marriage

► **Disastrous effects/consequences/results**

- Climate change could have disastrous effects on Earth.

- The move proved disastrous (=was disastrous) for the company.

○ Your Example:

153. Environment

■ **The environment [singular] the air, water, land, animals, and plants around us**

- We must do more to protect the environment.

■ **[count, noncount] The conditions in which you live, work, etc.**

- Children need a happy home environment.

○ Your Example:

154. Atmosphere



■ **The atmosphere [singular] (general science) the mixture of gases around the earth**

- Pollution of the atmosphere

■ **The air in a place**

- A smoky atmosphere

■ **The feeling that places or people give you**

- The atmosphere in the office was very friendly.

○ Your Example:

155. Earthquake

■ **A sudden strong shaking of the that often causes a lot of damage**

- Many people are killed because of earthquakes every year.

○ Your Example:

156. Flood

■ **A very large amount of water that covers an area that is usually dry**

- The roads were closed because of the flood.

○ Your Example:

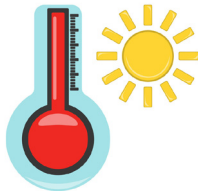
157. Humid

■ **If the weather is humid, you feel uncomfortable because the air is very wet and usually hot**

- Tokyo is extremely humid in midsummer.
- The entire island is covered by thick humid jungle.
- Drinks were essential in the humid atmosphere.

○ Your Example:

158. Scorching



■ **An extremely hot day**

- It was a scorching day.
- Today's going to be a scorching.
- The Monday had been a proper scorching.

○ Your Example:

159. Damp

■ **Slightly wet, often in an unpleasant way**

- Wipe the leather with a damp cloth.
- A cold, damp day
- Be careful you don't slip - the grass is damp.

○ Your Example:

160. Chilled



■ **Chilled food or drink has been kept in a refrigerator to make it cold**

- A bottle of chilled white wine

■ **[Informal] Relaxed**

- He's usually quite chilled.

- The restaurant offers great food and a chilled atmosphere.

○ Your Example:

161. Temperate

■ **A type of weather or a part of the world that is never very hot or very cold**

- The length of the day changes in the temperate zone with the change of seasons.

- Here I review these data and their implications for a temperate climate.

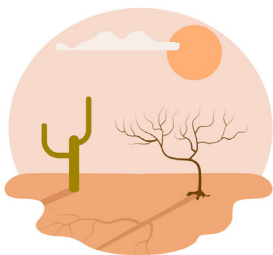
■ **Formal behaviour that is temperate is calm and sensible**

• **ANT: Intemperate**

- Here I review these data and their implications for a temperate climate.

○ Your Example:

162. Drought



■ **A long period of dry weather when there is not enough water for plants and animals to live**

- But most everything evens out during the summer drought.

- A severe drought has caused most of the corn crop to fail.

○ Your Example:

163. Famine

■ **A famine happens when there is not enough food in a country**

- How many people died in the famine?

○ Your Example:

164. Responsibility

■ **A duty to deal with or take care of someone or something**

- The minister has responsibility for the National Health Service.

■ **It is Somebody's responsibility to do something**

- It's your responsibility to inform us of any changes.

○ Your Example:

165. Available

■ **Something that is available is able to be used or can easily be bought or found**

- Tickets are available from the box office.
- Not enough data is available to scientists.
- There are plenty of jobs available in the area.
- Every available space on the wall was covered in pictures.

○ Your Example:

166. Compare

■ **To consider two or more things or people, in order to show how they are similar or different**

- The report compares the different types of home computer available.

■ **Compare something/somebody with something/somebody.**

- You shouldn't compare your child with other students in class.

○ Your Example:

167. Patient



■ **Someone who is receiving medical treatment from a doctor or in a hospital:**

- The patients in this hospital are satisfied with services.

■ **Able to wait calmly for a long time or to accept difficulties, people's annoying behavior etc. without becoming angry**

• **ANT:** Impatient

- Louise was very patient with me.

○ Your Example:

168. Require

■ **To need something**

- Please contact us if you require further information.

■ **To officially demand or order something**

- Passengers are required by law to wear seat belts.

▶ **Requirement**

■ **Something that someone needs or asks for**

- The new computer system will provide all our requirements.

○ Your Example:

169. Provide

■ To give something to someone who needs it

- I will provide the cake for the party.

○ Your Example:

170. Supply

■ To give or sell something that someone needs

- The school supplies us with books.
- The lake supplies water to thousands of homes.

■ A store or an amount of something that you need

- Food supplies were dropped by helicopter.
- The water supply was cut off.

▶ **Supplier**

- We are the region's biggest supplier of computer equipment.

○ Your Example:

171. Demand

■ The need or desire that people have for particular goods and services

- There is a huge demand for new cars.

○ Your Example:

172. Request

■ A polite or formal demand for something

- They have made a request for international aid.

○ Your Example:

173. Eager

■ **If you are eager to do something you want to do it very much**

- He is eager to understand the philosophy of life.

○ Your Example:

174. Keen

■ **Very good or strong**

- Keen eyesight

■ **Wanting to do something**

- Mike was keen to go out, but I wanted to stay at home.

○ Your Example:

175. Habit

■ **Something that you do regularly or usually, often without thinking about it**

- She has a bad habit of calling me when I am in bed.

○ Your Example:

176. Apologize (Apologies [British English])

■ **To tell someone that you are sorry that you did something wrong**

- I think you should apologize to your brother.

- He apologized for his behavior.

○ Your Example:

177. Clap



■ **To hit your hands together to make a noise, usually to show that you like something**

- At the end of the concert the audience clapped loudly.

○ Your Example:

178. Export

■ **To sell things to another country**

• **ANT: Import**

- Japan exports cars to the United States.

○ Your Example:

179. Exporter

■ **Someone who export something**

• **ANT: Importer**

- The world's biggest exporter of oil

○ Your Example:

180. Reserve

■ **To ask for a seat, table, room, etc. to be kept for you at a future time**

• **SYN: Book**

- I'd like to reserve a room for tomorrow night.

■ **To keep something for a special reason or to use later**

- Those seats are reserved.

○ Your Example:

181. Enroll

■ **To join a group, for example a school, college, or class. You usually pay money (called a fee) when you enroll**

- I've enrolled in an English course.

○ Your Example:

182. Extremely

■ **To a very great degree (very)**

- I'm extremely sorry to have troubled you.

- Earthquakes are extremely difficult to predict.

- He's extremely good-looking

○ Your Example:

183. Achieve

■ **To successfully complete something or get a good result, especially by working hard**

- Francs achieved very good exam results.

■ **To be successful in a particular kind of job or activity**

- We want all our students to achieve within their chosen profession.

○ Your Example:

184. Obtain

■ **(Formal) To get something that you want, especially through your own effort, skill, or work [=get]:**

• **SYN: Get**

- You will need to obtain permission from the principal.

○ Your Example:

185. Gain



■ To obtain or achieve something you want or need

- I gained useful experience from that job.
- After gaining independence in 1957, it was renamed 'Ghana'.

■ To increase in weight, speed, height, or value

- John has gained a lot of weight recently.
- I've gained weight recently.

○ Your Example:

186. Visible

■ If something is visible, you can see it

• ANT: Invisible

- Stars are only visible at night.
- The outline of the mountains was clearly visible.
- The sign was clearly visible to passing motorists.

■ An effect that is visible is great enough to be noticed [= noticeable]

- There has been a visible change in his attitude.

○ Your Example:

187. Legible

■ Written or printed clearly enough for you to read

• ANT: Illegible

- Her handwriting was so tiny it was barely legible.

○ Your Example:

188. Resemble

■ To look like or be similar to someone or something

- It's amazing how closely Brian and Steve resemble each other.

- He grew up to resemble his father.

○ Your Example:

189. Appear



■ To suddenly be seen; to come into sight

• ANT: Disappear

- The sun suddenly appeared from behind a cloud.

- We waited for an hour but he didn't appear.

■ To seem

- She appears to be very happy at her new school.

- It appears that I was wrong.

■ To perform in a movie, play, etc.

- She is currently appearing in a Broadway musical.

○ Your Example:

190. Appearance

■ The way that someone or something looks or seems

- A new hairstyle can completely change your appearance.

■ When someone or something arrives in a place; when someone or something is seen

- Jane's appearance at the party surprised everyone.

- Is this your first appearance on television?

○ Your Example:

191. Height



■ **[count, noncount] How far it is from the bottom to the top of someone or something**

- What is the normal height of a basketball hoop?
- The wall is 12 feet in height.
- She asked me my height, weight, and age.

▶ **The adjective is high.**

■ **[count] A high place**

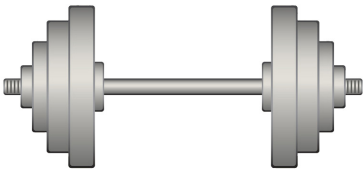
- I'm afraid of heights.

■ **[noncount] The strongest or most important part of something**

- The height of summer

○ Your Example:

192. Weight



■ **[noncount] How heavy someone or something is**

- Do you know the weight of the letter?
- I'm getting fat – I need to lose weight (= get thinner)!
- He put on weight (= got fatter).

■ **[count] A piece of metal that weighs a particular amount and is used to measure the weight of something, or which people lift in order to improve their strength and as a sport**

- She lifts weights as part of her training.

○ Your Example:

193. Medium

■ **Of middle size, level, or amount**

- She's of medium height.

○ Your Example:

194. plump

■ Slightly fat in a fairly pleasant way – used especially about women or children, often to avoid saying the word 'fat'

- The nurse was a cheerful plump woman.
- The baby's nice and plump.

○ Your Example:

195. Curly



■ Having a lot of curls

• **ANT:** Straight

- Long dark curly hair

■ **British English** curved in shape

- Cows with curly horns

○ Your Example:

196. Straight



197. Wavy



198. Overweight

■ Someone who is overweight is too heavy and fat

- Sally was fifty pounds overweight.

○ Your Example:

199. Underweight

■ Weighing less than what is normal usual:

- Women who smoke give birth to underweight babies.

○ Your Example:

200. Thin



■ **Thin is a general word to describe a person who is not fat. It can be used with a positive, negative, or neutral meaning. [≠Fat]**

- He's tall and thin.
- She has long, thin legs.
- You need to eat more. You're too thin.

○ Your Example:

201. Slim

■ **It is a positive word that means thin in an attractive way. It is often used to describe women**

- How do you manage to stay so slim?
- He put his arm around her slim waist.

○ Your Example:

202. Skinny

■ **It is a more informal word meaning very thin. It can be used with a negative meaning to describe someone who is too thin**

- He was such a skinny child.

○ Your Example:

203. Lean

■ **It is a positive word, and means thin and healthy. It is often used to describe men**

- He had a lean, muscular body.
- He's tall, lean, and handsome.

○ Your Example:

204. Beard



o Your Example:

■ **Hair that grows around a man's chin and cheeks**

- Billy has a beard and long hair.

205. Moustache



o Your Example:

■ **Hair that grows on a man's upper lip**

- He's shaved off his moustache.

206. Cheek

■ **British English disrespectful or rude behavior, especially towards someone in a position of authority**

- I've had enough of your cheek.

▶ **Have the cheek to do something**

- He had the cheek to make personal remarks and expect no reaction.

- She's got a cheek; she just goes on till she gets what she wants.

■ **The soft round part of your face below each of your eyes**

- Lucy stretched up to kiss his cheek.

- Billy had rosy cheeks and blue eyes.

o Your Example:

207. Eyelash

■ **One of the hairs that grow in a line on your eyelid**

- She has beautiful long eyelashes.

o Your Example:

208. Eyebrow



■ The line of hair above your eye

- Thick bushy eyebrows
- She lifts her eyebrows and looks the place over.

○ Your Example:

209. Forehead

■ The part of your face above your eyes and below your hair

- I kissed her forehead and her cheeks.
- Their faces are split by blue scars down the forehead and nose.

○ Your Example:

210. Gorgeous

■ Extremely beautiful or attractive

- 'What do you think of my new roommate?' 'He's absolutely gorgeous!'

■ Extremely pleasant or enjoyable

• SYN: Lovely

- The weather was gorgeous!
- The hotel room had a gorgeous view.

○ Your Example:

211. Attract

■ **To make someone interested in something, or make them want to take part in something**

- What attracted me most to the job was the chance to travel.

■ **To make someone like or admire something or feel romantically interested in someone**

- I guess it was his eyes that attracted me first.

■ **To make someone or something move towards another thing**

- Low rents designed to attract new businesses to the area.

○ Your Example:

212. Attraction



■ **A feeling of liking someone or something very much**

- I can't understand his attraction to her.

■ **Something that is interesting or enjoyable**

- The Washington Monument is a major tourist attraction.

○ Your Example:

213. Enhance

■ **To improve someone or something, or to make someone or something more attractive**

■ **An opportunity to enhance the reputation of the company**

- Makeup that enhances your best features

○ Your Example:

214. Progress

■ **The process of getting better at doing something, or getting closer to finishing or achieving something (Improvement or Development):**

- Little progress has been made on human rights issues.

■ **Slow or steady movement somewhere:**

- We made good progress despite the snow.

○ Your Example:

215. In progress

■ **Happening now**

- Quiet please – examination in progress.

○ Your Example:

216. Inform



■ **(Formal) To officially tell someone about something or give them information**

- Please inform us of any change of address as soon as possible.

■ **(Formal) to influence someone's attitude or opinion**

- Her experience as a refugee informs the content of her latest novel.

■ **(Formal) Inform on/against somebody, to tell the police or an enemy information about someone that will harm them**

- He denied that he had ever informed on his neighbors.

○ Your Example:

217. Advertise



■ **To tell the public about a product or service in order to persuade them to buy it**

- They no longer advertise alcohol or cigarettes at sporting events.

■ **To make an announcement, for example in a newspaper or on a poster, that a job is available, an event is going to happen etc...**

- I see they're advertising for a new sales director.

■ **Advertise the fact (that), to let people know something about yourself:**

- Don't advertise the fact that you're looking for another job.

○ Your Example:

218. Enjoyable

■ **Something enjoyable gives you pleasure**

- Games can make learning more enjoyable.

- Thank you for a very enjoyable evening.

○ Your Example:

219. Suitable

■ **Right for someone or something**

• **ANT: Unsuitable**

- This movie isn't suitable for children.

- Tony wasn't suitably dressed for a party.

○ Your Example:

220. Nightmare



■ A very frightening dream

- Years after the accident I still have nightmares about it.

■ A very difficult, unpleasant, or frightening experience or situation

- Traffic was a nightmare.

■ Something terrible that you fear may happen in the future

- The nightmare of a nuclear war

o Your Example:

221. Suffer



■ To experience physical or mental pain

- At least he died suddenly and didn't suffer.

■ If someone suffers an unpleasant or difficult experience, or is in a difficult situation, it happens to them or they experience it

- Most of us have suffered the consequences of stupid decisions taken by others.

o Your Example:

222. Withstand

■ To be strong enough to remain unharmed by something such as great heat, cold, pressure etc... [= resist, stand up to]

- This fabric can withstand steam and high temperatures.

■ To defend yourself successfully against people who attack, criticize, or oppose you [= stand up to]

o Your Example:

223. Bear

■ **To bravely accept or deal with a painful, difficult, or upsetting situation [= stand]**

- She was afraid, she wouldn't be able to bear the pain.

■ **Can't bear something, (spoken) to be so upset about something that you feel unable to accept it or let it happen [= can't stand]**

- please don't leave me. I couldn't bear it.

■ **To dislike something or someone very much, often so that they make you feel annoyed or impatient [= can't stand]**

- Oh, I really can't bear him.

■ **Bear (something) in mind, to remember a fact or piece of information that is important or could be useful in the future [= keep (something) in mind]**

- bear in mind that some children will need help.

○ Your Example:

224. Vanish



■ **To go away; to stop being seen**

• **SYN: Disappear**

- The thief ran into the crowd and vanished.

○ Your Example:

225. Prove

■ **To show that something is true**

• **ANT: Disprove**

- The blood on his shirt proves that he is the murderer.

▶ **The noun is proof**

○ Your Example:

226. Approve

■ To think or say that something or someone is good or right

• **ANT:** Disapprove

- My parents don't approve of my friends.

- She doesn't approve of smoking.

■ To officially agree to something or say that something is correct

- Has your boss approved your vacation days?

○ Your Example:

227. Garbage



■ Things that you do not want anymore; waste material

- Our garbage is picked up every Monday.

■ The place where you put waste material

- Please throw your wrappers in the garbage.

■ (Informal) Something that you think is bad, stupid, or wrong

- I don't know why you watch that garbage on TV.

- You're talking garbage!

○ Your Example:

228. Rubbish



■ Food, paper etc. that is no longer needed and has been thrown away

• **SYN:** Garbage/trash

- A rubbish bin household rubbish

■ Informal an idea, statement etc. that is rubbish is silly or wrong and does not deserve serious attention

• **SYN:** Nonsense/Garbage

- You do talk rubbish sometimes.

- The suggestion is absolute rubbish.

○ Your Example:

229. Injure

■ (Health) to hurt yourself or someone else, especially in an accident

- She injured her arm during a tennis match.

- Joe was injured in a car accident.

▶ **injured [adjective]**

- The injured woman was taken to the hospital.

○ Your Example:

230. Injury



■ (Health) Damage to the body of a person or an animal

- He had serious head injuries.

○ Your Example:

231. Revise

■ **To change something to make it better or more correct**

- The book has been revised for this new edition.

► **Revision**

- The whole system is in need of revision.

- Several revisions have been made.

○ Your Example:

232. Adequate

■ **Enough for what you need**

- I didn't have adequate time to prepare.

• **ANT: Inadequate**

- They are very poor and do not have adequate food or clothing.

○ Your Example:

233. Envy



■ **A sad or angry feeling of wanting what another person has**

• **SYN: Jealousy**

- I couldn't hide my envy of her success.

- They looked with envy at her new clothes.

○ Your Example:

234. Proud

■ Pleased about something that you or others have done or about something that you have

- They are very proud of their new house.

Thinking that you are better than other people

- She was too proud to say she was sorry.

▶ The noun is **pride**.

▶ The adverb is **proudly**.

- "I made this myself," he said proudly.

○ Your Example:

235. Bashful



■ Easily embarrassed in social situations

• **SYN:** Shy/ Timid

- Sheila was never bashful about asking a question.

- A bashful grin

- Don't be bashful about telling people how you feel.

○ Your Example:

236. Jealous



■ Angry or sad because you want what another person has

• **SYN:** Envious

- Ben was jealous of his brother's new car.

■ Angry or sad because you are afraid of losing someone's love

- Sarah's boyfriend gets jealous if she talks to other guys.

▶ **Jealousy [noun]**

- He felt sick with jealousy.

○ Your Example:

237. Pity

■ **[noncount]** A feeling of sadness for a person or an animal who is in pain or who has problems:

- I feel no pity for him – it's his own fault.

■ **[singular]** Something that disappoints you or makes you feel a little sad

• **SYN:** Shame

- It's a pity you can't come to the party.

► **Take pity on someone**

■ **To help someone because you feel sad for them**

- I took pity on her and gave her some money.

■ **[Verb]** To feel sad for someone who is in pain or who has problems

- I really pity people who don't have anywhere to live.

○ Your Example:

238. Appropriate

■ **Suitable or right for a particular situation, person, etc.**

• **ANT:** Inappropriate

- Jeans and T-shirts are not appropriate for a job interview.

■ **Appropriately** [adverb]

- Please come appropriately dressed.

○ Your Example:

239. Compete

■ To try to win a race or a competition

- The world's best athletes compete in the Olympic Games.

▶ Competent

Having the ability or skill for something

- She's a very competent teacher.

○ Your Example:

240. Competition



■ [count] A game or test that people try to win

- I entered the painting competition and won first prize.

■ [noncount] Trying to win or be better than someone else

- We were in competition with a team from another school.

▶ Competitive

■ In which people or organizations compete against each other

- Competitive sports

■ Wanting to win or be better than other people

- She's very competitive.

○ Your Example:

241. Conclude

■ **To decide something, after you have studied or thought about it**

- The report concluded that the working conditions were unsafe.

■ **(formal) To end or make something end**

- The ambassador concluded his tour with a visit to a local hospital.

- I would like to conclude by thanking our guest speaker.

○ Your Example:

242. Conclusion

■ **What you believe or decide after thinking carefully about something**

- We came to the conclusion that you were right all along.

■ **The end of something, for example a movie or a piece of writing**

- Your essay should include a clear conclusion.

○ Your Example:

243. Afraid



■ **If you are afraid of something, it makes you feel fear**

- Some people are afraid of snakes.

- I was afraid to open the door.

▶ **I'm afraid ...**

■ **A polite way of saying that you are sorry**

- I'm afraid I broke your calculator.

- I'm afraid that I can't come to your party.

○ Your Example:

244. Stupid

■ Showing a lack of good sense or good judgment

• SYN: Silly

- Stupid mistakes
- That was a stupid thing to say.
- I can't believe Kate was stupid enough to get involved in this.

■ Stupid idea/question

- Whose stupid idea was this?
- It was stupid of me to lose my temper

■ Having a low level of intelligence, so that you have difficulty learning or understanding things

- He understands – he's not stupid.

▶ Stupidly

- I stupidly forgot to close the door.

○ Your Example:

245. Terrified



■ Very afraid

• SYN: Frightened/ Scared

- To be terrified of spiders
- He was terrified that he would fall.
- You look terrified!

○ Your Example:

246. Shocked



■ **Feeling surprised and upset by something very unexpected and unpleasant**

▶ **Shocked by**

- I was deeply shocked by Jo's death.

▶ **Shocked at**

- He is shocked at what happened to his son.

■ **Shocked look/expression/voice...**

- She gave him a shocked look.

- For a few minutes she stood in shocked silence.

- We were too shocked to talk.

■ **Very offended because something seems immoral or socially unacceptable**

▶ **Shocked by**

- Many people were shocked by the film when it first came out

▶ **Shocked at**

- They were deeply shocked at her behavior.

○ Your Example:

247. Astonished



■ **Very surprised about something**

• **SYN: Amazed**

▶ **Astonished to see/find/hear/learn etc.**

- We were astonished to find the temple still in its original condition.

▶ **Astonished by/at**

- I was astonished by the result.

▶ **Astonished (that)**

- I'm astonished that you should even think such a thing!

○ Your Example:

248. Fascinating

■ Extremely interesting

- A fascinating book
- That sounds absolutely fascinating.

► Find somebody/something fascinating

- I found him quite fascinating.

○ Your Example:

249. Brilliant

■ [BRIGHT] Brilliant light or colour is very bright and strong

- She closed her eyes against the brilliant light.
- We sat outside in the brilliant sunshine.

■ [CLEVER] Extremely clever or skillful

- I think that's a brilliant idea.
- A brilliant performance

• SYN: Silly

■ [EXCELLENT] British English excellent

- The film was absolutely brilliant.

■ [SUCCESSFUL] Very successful

- He had a long and brilliant career.
- The project was a brilliant success.

○ Your Example:

250. Fantastic

■ (Informal) Very good; wonderful

• SYN: Great

- We had a fantastic vacation.

○ Your Example:

251. Impressive

■ **If someone or something is impressive, you admire them**

- An impressive building
- Your work is very impressive.
- The figures certainly look impressive.
- An impressive achievement

○ Your Example:

252. Magnificent

■ **Very good or beautiful, and very impressive**

- A magnificent performance
- The twelve-mile coastline has magnificent scenery.
- She looked magnificent in a long red dress.

○ Your Example:

253. Appreciate

■ **To be grateful for something that someone has done for you**

- Thank you for your help. I appreciate it.

■ **To enjoy something or understand how good someone or something is**

- Van Gogh's paintings were only appreciated after his death.
- My boss doesn't appreciate me.

■ **To understand that something is true**

- I don't think you appreciate how expensive it will be.

○ Your Example:

254. Admire

■ **To think or say that someone or something is very good**

- I really admire you for doing such a difficult job.
- They were admiring the view from the top of the tower.

▶ **Admiration [noncount]**

- I have great admiration for her work.

○ Your Example:

255. Praise

■ **To say that someone or something is good**

- She was praised for her hard work.
- The book has received a lot of praise.

○ Your Example:

256. Acclaim



■ **To praise someone or something publicly**

- His work was acclaimed by art critics.

■ **Praise for a person or their achievements**

- The young singer is enjoying critical acclaim (=praise by people who are paid to give their opinion on art, music...)

■ **International/great/popular/public etc. acclaim**

- Their recordings have won great acclaim.

○ Your Example:

257. Disgusting



■ **Extremely unpleasant and making you feel sick**

• **SYN: Revolting**

- Rubbish was piled everywhere – it was disgusting.
- Smoking is a really disgusting habit.

■ **Shocking and unacceptable**

- Sixty pounds for a thirty-minute consultation. I think that's disgusting!
- That's a disgusting thing to say.

○ Your Example:

258. Complain

■ **[Intransitive, transitive] To say that you are annoyed, not satisfied, or unhappy about something or someone**

- Residents are complaining because traffic in the area has increased.

▶ **Complain (that)**

- She complained that no one had been at the airport to meet her.

▶ **Complain about**

- She often complains about not feeling appreciated at work.

▶ **complain of**

- Several women have complained of sexual harassment.

▶ **Complain to**

- Neighbours complained to the police about the dogs barking.

○ Your Example:

259. Declare

■ **To say very clearly what you think or what you will do, often to a lot of people**

- He declared that he was not a thief.
- The country declared war on its enemy.

■ **To give information about goods or money so that you can pay tax on them or it**

- You must declare all your income on this form.

▶ **Declaration [count, noncount]**

- A declaration of support
- The declaration of Independence

○ Your Example:

260. Hang on

■ **To hold something tightly**

▶ **To**

- She hung on to the side of the cart.
- Hang on tight!

▶ **Hang on! British English spoken**

■ **Used to ask or tell someone to wait**

• **SYN: Hold on**

- Hang on! I'll be back in a minute.

▶ **Used when you have just noticed or thought of something that is interesting or wrong**

■ **Hang on something to depend on something**

- Everything hangs on the outcome of this meeting.

■ **Hang on somebody's words/every word to pay close attention to everything someone is saying**

- She was watching his face, hanging on his every word.

○ Your Example:

261. Hang out

■ **Informal to spend a lot of time in a particular place or with particular people**

▶ **With**

- I don't really know who she hangs out with.
- Where do the youngsters hang out?

▶ **Hang something ↔ out**

■ **To hang clothes outside in order to dry them**

- My job was to hang out the washing.
- Hang the wet things out to dry

○ Your Example:

262. Bother



■ **To disturb someone or make them angry, worried, or upset**

- Don't bother me now – I'm busy!
- Is this music bothering you?
- I'm sorry to bother you, but there's someone on the phone for you.
- My ankle is still bothering (= hurting) me.

■ **To spend extra time or energy doing something**

- Don't bother with the dishes – I'll do them later.
- He didn't even bother to say goodbye.

○ Your Example:

263. Idiom

■ **A group of words with a special meaning**

- The idiom "break someone's heart" means "to make someone very unhappy."

○ Your Example:

264. Interrupt

■ **To say or do something to stop someone from speaking or doing something**

- Please don't interrupt me when I'm speaking.

■ **To stop something for a time**

- The game was interrupted by rain.

► **Interruption**

- I can't do my homework here. There are too many interruptions.

○ Your Example:

265. Disturb



■ **To stop someone from doing something, for example thinking, working, or sleeping.**

- I'm sorry to disturb you, but there's a phone call for you.

- Do not disturb (= a sign that you put on a door to tell people not to come in).

- We were disturbed by the news that John was in the hospital.

► **Disturbing**

■ **Making you worried or upset**

- The new crime statistics are very disturbing.

○ Your Example:

266. Tax

■ **Money that you have to pay to the government. You pay tax from the money you earn or when you buy things**

- There is a tax on cigarettes in this country.

- The president announced plans to cut taxes.

○ Your Example:

267. Annual

■ **Happening or done once a year or every year**

- There is an annual meeting in June.

■ **For a period of one year**

- Their annual income (= the money they earn in a year) is less than \$20,000.

► **Annually**

- Payments will be made annually.

○ Your Example:

268. Anniversary



■ **A day that is exactly a year or a number of years after a special or important event**

- Today is their 25th wedding anniversary.

- It happened on the anniversary of her husband's death.

○ Your Example:

269. Area

■ **[count] A part of a city, country, or the world**

- Do you live in this area?

- The desert areas of South America

■ **[count, noncount] (math) The size of a flat place**

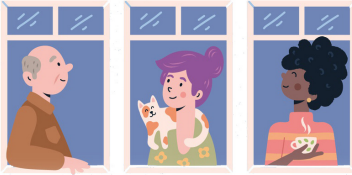
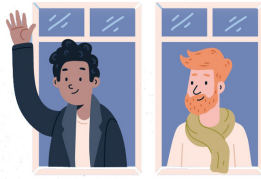
- If a room is twelve feet wide and ten feet long, it has an area of 120 square feet.

■ **[count] A space that you use for a particular activity**

- The restaurant has a nonsmoking area (= a part where you must not smoke).

○ Your Example:

270. Neighbor



○ Your Example:

■ A person who lives near you

- Don't make so much noise, or you'll wake the neighbors.

- Our next-door neighbors

■ A person or thing that is next to or near another

- The United States is Canada's neighbor.

- Try not to look at what your neighbor is writing.

271. Depend

▶ Depend on someone or something

■ To trust someone; to feel sure that someone or something will do what you want

- I know I can depend on my friends to help me.

■ To need someone or something

- She still depends on her parents for money because she doesn't have a job.

▶ It depends; that depends

■ words that you use to show that something is not certain

- I don't know whether I'll see him. It depends what time he gets here.

- "Can you lend me some money?" "That depends. How much do you want?"

○ Your Example:

272. Dependence

■ **The state of needing someone or something**

- The country is trying to reduce its dependence on imported oil.

○ Your Example:

273. Neighborhood

■ **A part of a town or city; the people who live there**

- They live in a friendly neighborhood.

○ Your Example:

274. Dependency

■ **[uncountable] Dependence**

• **ANT: Independency**

- Drug dependency

■ **[countable] A country that is controlled by another country**

- Britain's Caribbean dependencies

○ Your Example:

275. Noticeable

■ **Easy to see**

- I have a mark on my shirt. Is it noticeable?

○ Your Example:

276. Attitude

■ **The way you think or feel about something**

- What's your attitude toward marriage?

- The people have a very positive attitude to life.

○ Your Example:

277. Perform

■ To do something such as a piece of work or a task

- Doctors performed a complicated operation to save her life.

■ To be in something such as a play or a concert

- The band has never performed here before.

- The play will be performed every night next week.

○ Your Example:

278. Current

■ Happening or used now

• SYN: Present

- Current fashions

▶ Currently

■ Now; at the moment

- He is currently working in Seattle.

○ Your Example:

279. Reputation

■ The opinion that people have about someone or something because of what has happened in the past:

▶ Reputation for

- Judge Kelso has a reputation for being strict but fair.

▶ Reputation as

- In her last job she gained a reputation as a hard worker.

○ Your Example:

280. Feature

■ An important part of something

- Pictures are a feature of this dictionary.

■ One of the parts of your face, for example your eyes, nose, or mouth

- Her eyes are her best feature.

■ A newspaper or magazine article, or TV program about something

- The magazine has a special feature on education.

○ Your Example:

281. Quality

■ How good or bad something is

- Much of the land was of poor quality.

- The quality of the water is reasonably good.

■ Something that people may have as part of their character, for example courage or intelligence

- He shows strong leadership qualities.

- The personal qualities necessary to be a successful salesman

■ Something that is typical of one thing and makes it different from other things, for example size, colour etc.

- The drug's addictive quality

- The physical and chemical qualities of the rock

○ Your Example:

282. Content

■ Contents [plural] what is inside something

- I poured the contents of the bottle into a bowl.
- The contents page of a book tells you what is in it.

■ [singular] The main ideas or facts in a book, an essay, a speech, etc.

- The content of the essay is good, but there are too many spelling mistakes.

○ Your Example:

283. Announce

■ To tell a lot of people something important

- The teacher announced the winner of the competition.
- She announced that she was going to have a baby.

○ Your Example:

284. Announcement

■ Important information that someone tells a lot of people

- Ladies and gentlemen, I'd like to make an announcement.

► Announcer

■ A person whose job is to tell us about programs on radio or television

- I held my breath as the announcer introduced the players for the first match.

○ Your Example:

285. Deny



o Your Example:

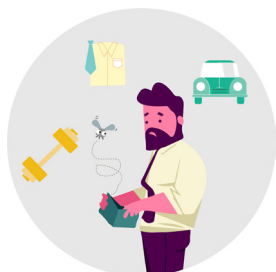
■ **To say that something is not true**

• **ANT: Admit**

- He denied that he had stolen the car.
- They denied breaking the window.

▶ **The noun is denial.**

286. Afford



o Your Example:

■ **To have enough money to buy or do something**

- I can't afford a vacation this year.
- We couldn't afford a car in those days.

▶ **Affordable**

- Good food at affordable prices

287. Response

■ **An answer to someone or something**

• **ANT: Reply**

- I wrote to them but I haven't had a response.
- The exhibition has received a positive response from visitors.

o Your Example:

288. Curiosity

■ **[singular, uncountable] The desire to know about something**

- I opened the packet just to satisfy my curiosity.
- She decided to follow him out of curiosity.

▶ **Curiosity about**

- Children have a natural curiosity about the world around them.

■ **[countable] Someone or something that is interesting because they are unusual or strange**

- A house full of old maps and other curiosities.

○ Your Example:

289. Further

■ **More; extra**

- Do you have any further questions?
- I have nothing further to say

■ **At or to a greater distance in time**

- You need to plan a little further into the future.

■ **(informal) At or to a greater distance in space**

- The hospital is further down the road.
- We couldn't go any further because the road was closed.

○ Your Example:

290. Nuclear

■ **(Physics) Using the energy that is made when the central part of an atom is broken**

- Nuclear energy
- Nuclear weapons

■ **Connected with the center of atoms**

- Nuclear physics

○ Your Example:

291. Terrible



■ **Extremely severe in a way that causes harm or damage**

• **SYN: Horrible/Awful**

- Their son had been injured in a terrible accident.
- We're worried that something terrible might have happened to Greg.

■ **Very bad**

- The hotel was absolutely terrible.

■ **Making you feel afraid or shocked**

- There was a terrible noise and the roof caved in.

○ Your Example:

292. Invest

■ **(Business) To give money to a business or bank so that you will get more money back**

- He invested all his money in the company.

► **Curiosity about**

- She was looking for investors for her new company.

○ Your Example:

293. Issue

■ **A subject or problem that is often discussed or argued about, especially a social or political matter that affects the interests of a lot of people**

- Pollution is a serious issue.

- The key issue is whether workers should be classified as 'employees'

○ Your Example:

294. Consequence

■ **A result of something that has happened**

- Their actions had terrible consequences.

- My rent just went up, and as a consequence, I hardly have any money.

▶ **Consequently**

■ **Because of that**

• **SYN: Therefore**

- He didn't study enough, and consequently failed the test.

○ Your Example:

295. Official

■ **Connected with government, or with a particular organization or person in authority**

- An official government report

- An official announcement

■ **A person who does important work, especially for the government**

- Government officials

○ Your Example:

296. Inner

■ **Inside; toward or close to the center**

• **ANT: Outer**

- The inner ear
- Inner London

○ Your Example:

297. Facility

■ **A special part of a piece of equipment or a system which makes it possible to do something**

- Is there a call-back facility on this phone?
- A bank account with an overdraft facility

■ **A place or building used for a particular activity or industry, or for providing a particular type of service**

- A top-secret research facility
- The finest indoor sports facility in the US

■ **A natural ability to do something easily and well**

• **SYN: Talent**

▶ **Facility for**

- She has an amazing facility for languages.

○ Your Example:

298. Advantage

■ **Something that helps you or that is useful**

• **ANT: Disadvantage**

- One advantage of camping is that it's cheap.
- He has the advantage of being able to speak two languages fluently.

▶ **Take advantage of something**

■ **To make good use of something to help yourself.**

- Buy now and take advantage of these special prices!

○ Your Example:



299. Disadvantage

■ A problem that makes something difficult or less good

• **ANT: Advantage**

- One disadvantage of living in the country is the lack of public transportation.

○ Your Example:

300. Merit

■ To be good enough for something

• **SYN: Deserve**

- This suggestion merits further discussion.

■ The thing or things that are good about someone or something

- What are the merits of this plan?

○ Your Example:

301. Benefit

■ To be good or helpful for someone

- The new law will benefit families with children.

► **Benefit from something**

■ To get something good or useful from something

- She will benefit from a vacation.

○ Your Example:

302. Beneficial

■ Having a good or useful effect

• **ANT: Detrimental**

- Regular exercise is beneficial to your health.

○ Your Example:

303. Profitable

■ If something is profitable, it brings you money

- A profitable business

○ Your Example:

304. Lucrative



■ A job or activity that is lucrative lets you earn a lot of money

• **SYN:** Profitable

▶ **Lucrative business/market/contract etc.**

- He inherited a lucrative business from his father

- A lucrative business

○ Your Example:

305. Masterpiece

■ A work of art, a piece of writing or music... that is of very high quality or that is the best that a particular artist, writer... has produced

SYN: Masterwork

- Mary Shelley was just 18 when she wrote the horror masterpiece 'Frankenstein'.

■ A very good example of something

▶ **Masterpiece of**

- The shark is a masterpiece of evolution.

○ Your Example:

306. Overview

■ A short description of a subject or situation that gives the main ideas without explaining all the details.

▶ **Overview of**

- An overview of the issues involved.

▶ **Provide/give an overview**

- The document provides a general overview of the bank's policies.

▶ **Broad/general overview**

- This chapter gives a broad overview of the main concerns facing employers.

○ Your Example:

307. Furnish



■ To put furniture in a room, house, etc.

- The room was beautifully furnished.

▶ **Furnished**

■ With furniture already in it

- I'm renting a furnished apartment.

○ Your Example:

308. Evaluate

■ To form an opinion about how good something is, after thinking about it carefully

- We need to evaluate the program to see if it is still effective.

▶ **Evaluation**

- An evaluation of our training procedures

○ Your Example:

309. Mixture

■ **Something that you make by mixing different things together**

- Air is a mixture of gases.
- A cake mixture

○ Your Example:

310. Mix

■ **To put different things together to make something new**

- Mix yellow and blue paint together to make green.

■ **To join together to make something new**

- Oil and water don't mix.

■ **To be with and talk to other people**

- In my job, I mix with a lot of different people.

▶ **Mix someone or something up**

■ **To think that one person or thing is a different person or thing**

- People often mix Mark up with his brother.

▶ **Mix something up**

■ **To put something in the wrong order or place**

- Don't mix up my papers!

○ Your Example:

311. Overcome

■ **To find an answer to a difficult thing in your life; to control something**

- He overcame his fear of flying.
- He struggled to overcome his shyness.

○ Your Example:

312. Gloomy



■ Dark and sad

- What a gloomy day!

■ Sad and without hope

- He's feeling very gloomy because he can't get a job.

▶ Gloomily

- She looked gloomily out of the window at the rain.

○ Your Example:

313. Serious

■ Very bad

- That was a serious mistake.

- They had a serious accident.

■ Important

- A serious decision

■ Not funny

- A serious play

■ If you are serious, you are not joking or playing

- Are you serious about going to live in Vermont?

- You look very serious. Is something wrong?

▶ Seriousness

- The boy didn't understand the seriousness of his crime.

○ Your Example:

314. Whole

■ Complete; with no parts missing

- He ate the whole cake!
- We are going to Australia for a whole month.

■ A thing that is complete

- Two halves make a whole.

■ All of something

- I spent the whole of the weekend in bed.

► On the whole

■ Generally, but not always completely true

- On the whole, I think it's a good idea.

○ Your Example:

315. Failure

■ A lack of success in achieving or doing something

• ANT: Success

- Successful people often aren't very good at dealing with failure.

- The conference's failure to reach an agreement

■ Someone or something that is not successful

- I always felt a bit of a failure at school.

■ A situation in which a business has to close because of a lack of money

- Business failures in Scotland rose 10% last year.

■ An occasion when a machine or part of your body stops working properly

- The cause of the crash was engine failure.
- He died from kidney failure.

○ Your Example:

316. Success

■ **Doing or getting what you wanted; doing well**

• **ANT: Failure**

- I wish you success with your studies.

■ **Someone or something that does well or that people like a lot**

- The party was a great success.

○ Your Example:

317. Successful

■ **Achieving what you wanted, or having the effect or result you intended**

- The operation was successful.

- A highly successful (=very successful) meeting

► **Successful in (doing) something**

- Were you successful in persuading him to change his mind?

■ **A successful business, film, product etc. makes a lot of money**

- The shows had a pretty successful run.

- A highly successful (=very successful) product

■ **A successful person earns a lot of money or is very well known and respected**

- Arthur was a highly successful (=very successful) businessman.



○ Your Example:

318. Athlete



■ **Someone who competes in sports competitions, especially running, jumping, and throwing**

- A professional athlete

■ **Someone who is good at sports and who often does sports**

- I was a natural athlete as a kid.

○ Your Example:

319. Organization

■ **[count] A group of people who work together for a special purpose**

- He works for an organization that helps old people.

■ **[noncount] The activity of planning or arranging something; the way that something is planned or arranged**

- She's busy with the organization of her daughter's wedding.

○ Your Example:

320. Complicated

■ **Difficult to understand because it has a lot of different parts**

• **ANT: Simple**

- I can't explain how to play the game. It's too complicated.

► **Complication**

■ **Something that makes a situation more difficult**

- The fact that the plane was late added a further complication to our journey.

○ Your Example:

321. Condition

■ **[noncount, singular] The state that someone or something is in**

- The car was cheap and in good condition, so I bought it.

■ **Conditions [plural] the situation in which people live, work, or do things**

- The prisoners lived in terrible conditions.

■ **[count] Something that must happen before another thing can happen**

- One of the conditions of the job is that you agree to work on Saturdays.

■ **[count] (health) A medical problem that you have for a long time**

- He has a heart condition.

► **On the condition that...**

■ **Only if**

- You can go to the party on the condition that you come home before midnight.

○ Your Example:

322. Intelligent



■ **Able to think, learn, and understand quickly and well**

• **SYN: Smart**

- Their daughter is very intelligent.

- An intelligent question

► **Intelligently**

- They solved the problem very intelligently.

○ Your Example:

323. Intelligence

■ **The ability to learn, understand, and think about things**

- To be good at the game, you need a reasonable level of intelligence.

▶ **High/low intelligence**

- John showed high intelligence from an early age.

■ **Information about the secret activities of foreign governments, the military plans of an enemy etc.**

- According to our intelligence, further attacks were planned.

▶ **Intelligence operations/sources/reports etc.**

- Intelligence sources denied the reports.

■ **A group of people or an organization that gathers this information for their government intelligence agencies/services etc.**

- In Britain there are three main intelligence organizations.

- US Military Intelligence

○ Your Example:

324. Except

■ **Used to introduce the only person, thing, action, fact, or situation about which a statement is not true**

- The office is open every day except Sundays.

- You can have any of the cakes except this one.

- Everyone went except for Scott and Dan.

○ Your Example:

325. Expect

■ **To think that someone or something will come, or that something will happen**

- I'm expecting a letter.
- We expected it to be hot in Hawaii, and it was.
- She's expecting a baby (= she is going to have a baby) in June.

■ **If you are expected to do something, you must do it**

- I am expected to work every Saturday.

○ Your Example:

326. Excess

■ **More than is necessary, reasonable or acceptable**

- You can throw away any excess.

► **Excess of something**

- Are you suffering from an excess of stress in your life?
- In an excess of enthusiasm, I agreed to work late.
- He started drinking to excess after losing his job.

■ **An amount by which something is larger than something else**

- We cover costs up to £600 and then you pay the excess.

○ Your Example:

327. Access

■ A way of entering or reaching a place

- The police gained access through a broken window.
- There is easy access by road.
- The only access to the farmhouse is across the fields.

■ The opportunity or right to use something or to see somebody/something

- Students must have access to good resources.
- You need a password to get access to the computer system.

○ Your Example:

328. Expectation

■ A belief that something will happen

- Against all expectations, we enjoyed ourselves.
- For sometimes he lived with the expectation that he was going to die.

○ Your Example:

329. Vacation



■ A time when you do not go to work or school, and often go and stay away from home

- They're on vacation in Hawaii.
- You've been working too hard. You need a vacation!
- We're going to the beach for our summer vacation.

○ Your Example:

330. Vocation

■ **(Formal) A type of work or way of life that you do because you believe it is especially right for you**

- Peter has found his vocation as a priest.
- At 17 she found her true vocation as a writer.

○ Your Example:

331. Absolutely

■ **Completely and in every way**

- He made his reasons for resigning absolutely clear.
- Are you absolutely sure?

■ **Used to emphasize something**

- The burglars took absolutely everything.
- Jim knew absolutely nothing about the business when he joined the firm.

○ Your Example:

332. Colony

■ **(Politics) A country or an area that is ruled by another country**

- The 13 original colonies (= that used to be ruled by Britain, and are now part of the United States)

■ **A group of people who are similar in some way and who live together, or the place where they live**

- An artists' colony a leper colony

■ **A group of animals or plants of the same type that are living or growing together**

- A seal colony breeding
- Colonies of rare birds

○ Your Example:

333. Scholarship

■ **An amount of money that is given to a student to help them pay for their education:**

- Adrian got a scholarship to Rutgers University.

○ Your Example:

334. Qualify



■ **To have the right to have or do something, or to give someone this right**

- Free school lunches are given to children who qualify.
- You may qualify for unemployment benefit.
- Membership qualifies you for a discount on purchases.

■ **To pass an examination or finish a course of study that you need in order to do something**

- I finally qualified as a pilot.
- After qualifying, doctors spend at least two years working in hospitals.

■ **If something qualifies you to do something, you have the necessary skills, knowledge, ability etc. to do it**

- Fluency in three languages qualifies her for work in the European Parliament.
- The certificate qualifies you to work as a dental assistant.

○ Your Example:

335. Article

■ **A piece of writing in a newspaper or magazine**

• **SYN: Essay**

- Did you read the article about young fashion designers?

■ **A thing**

- Many of the articles in the store are half price.

- Articles of clothing (= things like skirts, coats, and pants)

■ **A part of a law or legal agreement that deals with a particular point**

- Article 1 of the constitution guarantees freedom of religion.

■ **[GRAMMAR] Technical a word used before a noun to show whether the noun refers to a particular example of something or to a general example of something. In English, 'the' is called the definite article and 'a' and 'an' are called the indefinite article**

○ Your Example:

336. Biography

■ **The story of a person's life that another person writes**

- A biography of George Washington

- No biographies have been written about him, and none ever will be.

○ Your Example:

337. Pour

■ **To make liquid flow out of or into something**

- She poured water into the teapot.
- She poured me a cup of coffee.
- Pour the sauce over the meat.

■ **To flow quickly**

- Oil poured out of the damaged ship.
- Tears were pouring down her cheeks.

■ **To rain very hard**

- Look at the weather. It's pouring.

○ Your Example:

338. Argue



■ **To talk with someone in an angry way because you do not agree**

- My parents argue a lot about money.
- I often argue with my brother.

■ **To say why you think something is right or wrong**

- Billy argued that war is not the answer.

○ Your Example:

339. Argument



■ **An angry discussion between people who do not agree with each other**

- They had an argument about where to go on vacation.
- I had an argument with my father.

■ **The reason or reasons that you give to support your opinion about something**

- What are the arguments for and against higher taxes?

○ Your Example:

340. Worry



■ **To feel that something bad will happen or has happened; to make someone feel this**

- I always worry when Mark doesn't come home at the usual time.
- Don't worry if you don't know the answer.
- There's nothing to worry about.
- What worries me is how we are going to get home.

▶ **Worrying**

- It's been a worrying time for all of us.

▶ **Worried**

■ **Unhappy because you think that something bad will happen or has happened**

- Jill is worried that she's going to fail the exam.
- I'm worried about my brother – he looks sick.

○ Your Example:

341. Harm

■ **To hurt or damage someone or something**

- These chemicals harm the environment.

■ **Damage or injury**

- Eating a little red meat won't do you any harm.

▶ **There is no harm in doing something**

■ **Nothing bad will happen if you do something**

- I don't know if she'll help you, but there's no harm in asking.

○ Your Example:

342. Harmful

■ **Something that is harmful can hurt or damage people or things**

- Fruit juice can be harmful to children's teeth.

○ Your Example:

343. Hurt



■ **To make someone or something feel pain**

- I fell and hurt my leg.

- Did you hurt yourself?

- These shoes hurt – they're too small.

■ **To feel pain**

- My leg hurts.

■ **To make someone unhappy**

- I never meant to hurt your feelings.

○ Your Example:

344. Political

■ (politics) Connected with politics or the government

- Political parties
- His political beliefs

► **Politically**

- A politically powerful country

○ Your Example:

345. Politician



■ Someone who works in politics, especially an elected member of the government

- Politicians who are trying to get the minority vote.
- A British Labour politician

■ Someone who is skilled at dealing with people or using the situation within an organization to gain an advantage

- The office politician.

○ Your Example:

346. Policy

■ (politics) The plans of a government or organization

- What is the government's policy on education?

○ Your Example:

347. Classify



■ **To put someone or something into a group with others that are similar**

- Would you classify the movie as a drama or a thriller?

▶ **Classification**

- The classification of different species of butterflies

○ Your Example:

348. Colleague

■ **Someone you work with – used especially by professional people**

• **SYN: Co-worker**

- A colleague of mine from the bank

- She discussed the idea with some of her colleagues.

○ Your Example:

349. Employ

■ **To pay someone to do work for you**

- The factory employs 800 workers.

▶ **Employee**

■ **A person who works for someone**

- This company treats its employees very well.

▶ **Employer**

A person or company that pays other people to do work

○ Your Example:

350. Workforce

■ All the people who work in a particular industry or company, or are available to work in a particular country or area

• **SYN: Personnel**

- Women now represent almost 50% of the workforce.
- The company is cutting its workforce.

○ Your Example:

351. Staff

■ The people who work for an organization

- Our department has a staff of seven.
- The entire staff has done an outstanding job this year.
- They employ a total of 150 staff.

○ Your Example:

352. Unemployed

■ If you are unemployed, you can work but you do not have a job

- She has been unemployed for over a year.
- A new training program for the unemployed (= people who do not have a job)

○ Your Example:

353. Employment

■ Having a job that you are paid to do

• **ANT: Unemployment**

- It can be hard for young people to find employment.

○ Your Example:

354.

Pollution/polluted



■ **The action of making the air, rivers, etc. dirty and dangerous**

- We must stop the pollution of our beaches.

■ **Dirty and dangerous chemicals, gases, etc. that harm the environment.**

- Our rivers are full of pollution.

○ Your Example:

355. **Authority**

■ **[noncount] The power to tell people what they must do**

- The police have the authority to stop cars.

■ **[count] (politics) a group of people that tell other people what they must do**

- The city authorities

■ **[count] A person with special knowledge**

• **SYN: Expert**

- She's an authority on criminal law.

○ Your Example:

356. **Deserve**

■ **To be good or bad enough to have something**

- You have worked very hard and you deserve a rest.

- They stole money from the elderly, so they deserve to go to prison.

○ Your Example:

357. Equip

■ **To get or have all the things that are needed for doing something**

- Before setting out, they equipped themselves with a map.

- The kitchen is well equipped.

▶ **Equipment**

■ **Special things that you need for doing something**

- Sports equipment

- A piece of equipment

○ Your Example:

358. Fluent

■ **Able to speak easily and correctly**

- Susan is fluent in English and Spanish.

■ **Spoken easily and correctly**

- She speaks fluent Japanese.

▶ **Fluently**

- She speaks five languages fluently.

○ Your Example:

359. Horror

■ **A feeling of fear or shock**

- They watched in horror as he ran in front of the bus.

▶ **Horror movie**

■ **A movie that tries to frighten or shock you for entertainment**

○ Your Example:

360. Entertain

■ **To say or do things that other people find interesting or funny**

- She entertained us all with her funny stories.

■ **To give food and drink to visitors in your house**

- We're entertaining friends this evening.

▶ **Entertainment**

■ **Anything that entertains people, for example movies, concerts, or television**

- There isn't much entertainment for young people in this town.

○ Your Example:

361. Documentary

■ **A movie, or a television or radio program about true things.**

- I watched an interesting documentary about Japan on TV last night.

○ Your Example:

362. Romance



■ **[noncount] A time when two people are in love**

- The article suggests ways to put the romance back into your marriage.

■ **[count] (English language arts) A story or movie about love**

- She writes romances.

○ Your Example:

363. Action

■ **A type of film in which a lot of exciting things happen**

• **SYN: Actioner**

- He loves action movies - all car chases and jumping out of planes.

- People often don't think of "Saving Private Ryan" as an action film.

■ **[noncount] Doing things, especially for a particular purpose**

- Now is the time for action!

- If we don't take action quickly, it'll be too late!

■ **[count] Something that you do**

- The little girl copied her mother's actions.

■ **[noncount] Exciting things that happen**

- I like movies with a lot of action in them.

- An action-packed movie

○ Your Example:

364. Animation

■ **[noncount] The process of making movies, videos, and computer games in which drawings or models of people and animals seem to move**

- Computer animation

■ **[count] A movie which is made in this way**

- The website includes several animations.

○ Your Example:

365. Drama

■ **[count]** A story that you watch in the theater or on television, or listen to on the radio

- A TV drama

■ **[noncount]** The study of plays and acting

- She went to drama school.

■ **[count, noncount]** An exciting thing that happens

- There was a big drama at school when one of the teachers fell in the swimming pool!

○ Your Example:

366. Thriller

■ **A book or film that tells an exciting story about murder or crime**

- Some are more thriller than romance.

- A police thriller with a difference

- 'Psycho' is Hitchcock's greatest psychological thriller.

○ Your Example:

367. Critics

■ **A person who says that someone or something is wrong or bad**

- Critics of the current administration

■ **A person who writes about a book, movie, or play and says if they like it or not**

- The critics loved his new movie.

○ Your Example:

368. Evolution

■ **(Biology)** The development of plants and animals from simple early forms, which happens over a long period of time

- Darwin's theory of evolution
- The evolution of mammals

▶ **Evolutionary**

- Evolutionary theories

○ Your Example:

369. Broad

■ **Large from one side to the other**

• **SYN:** Wide

• **ANT:** Narrow

- A broad river

■ **Including many different people or things**

- We offer a broad range of products.

▶ **The noun is breadth.**

○ Your Example:

370. Arrange

■ **To put things in a certain order or place**

- Arrange the chairs in a circle.

■ **To make a plan for the future**

- I arranged to meet Tim at six o'clock.

○ Your Example:

371. Describe

■ **To say what someone or something is like or what happened**

- Can you describe the man you saw?
- She described the accident to the police.

▶ **Description**

■ **Words that tell what someone or something is like or what happened**

- I gave the police a description of the thief.

○ Your Example:

372. Struggle

■ **To try very hard to do something that is not easy**

- We struggled to lift the heavy box.

■ **To move your arms and legs a lot when you are fighting or trying to get free**

- She struggled with her attacker.

▶ **Struggle**

- In 1862 the American slaves won their struggle for freedom.

○ Your Example:

373. Administration



■ **[count] (politics) The government of a country, especially the U.S.**

- The Obama Administration

■ **[noncount] (business) Controlling or managing something, for example a business, an office, or a school**

- We're looking for someone with experience in administration.

- The health service spends too much on administration.

○ Your Example:

374. Character

■ **[count, usually singular] The qualities that make someone or something different from other people or things**

- He has a strong character.

- The new factory will change the character of the town.

■ **[count] A person in a book, play, television show, or movie**

- Homer Simpson is a cartoon character.

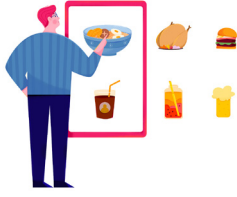
► **Characteristic**

■ **A quality that someone or something has**

- Personal characteristics such as age, height, and weight

○ Your Example:

375. Choose (chose is the past of choose)



o Your Example:

■ **To decide which one of a number of things or people you want**

- It took us ages to choose a new carpet.
- A panel of judges will choose the winner.
- He chose his words carefully as he spoke.

376. Choice



o Your Example:

■ **[count] The act of choosing between two or more people or things**

- You made the right choice.

■ **[noncount] The right or chance to choose**

- We have no choice. We have to leave.

■ **[count] The things that you can choose from**

- The menu has a choice of six different soups.

■ **[count] The person or thing that someone has chosen**

- She was my choice for student council president.

377. Memory

■ **[count] The ability to remember things**

- Ruth has a very good memory – she never forgets people’s names.

■ **[count] Something that you remember**

- I have very happy memories of that vacation.

■ **[count, noncount] (computers) The part of a computer that holds information**

o Your Example:

378. Conflict

■ **[countable, uncountable] A state of disagreement or argument between people, groups, countries etc.**

- Conflicts over wage settlements
- The conflict between tradition and innovation
- Normal kids who are in conflict with their parents
- Social and political conflict in the 1930s
- The threat of industrial conflict in the coalfields

■ **[countable, uncountable] A situation in which you have to choose between two or more opposite needs, influences etc.**

- As women increasingly went out to work, the possibility of a conflict of loyalties became stronger.
- A conflict between the demands of one's work and one's family

○ Your Example:

379. Establish

■ **To start something new**

- The school was established in 1932.

► **Establishment**

■ **[count] (formal) an organization, business, or store**

- A commercial establishment

■ **[noncount] The act of creating or starting something**

- The establishment of a new tax system

○ Your Example:

380. Significant

■ **Important or large enough to be noticed**

- A significant increase in the number of accidents

■ **Having a particular meaning**

- It is significant that he changed his will just before he died.

○ Your Example:

381. Efficient

■ **Working well, without making mistakes or wasting energy**

• **ANT: Inefficient**

- Our secretary is very efficient.

- An efficient way of working

▶ **Efficiency**

- Ways of increasing efficiency at the factory

▶ **Efficiently**

- Try to use your time more efficiently.

○ Your Example:

382. Factor

■ **One of the things that influence a situation, a decision, etc.**

- Cost was a major factor in deciding where I went to college.

■ **(math) A whole number by which a larger number can be divided**

- 2, 3, 4, and 6 are factors of 12.

○ Your Example:

383. Treatment

■ **(MEDICAL) [countable, uncountable] Something that is done to cure someone who is injured or ill:**

- There have been great advances in the treatment of cancer.

- The best treatment for a cold is to rest and drink lots of fluids.

■ **[uncountable] A particular way of behaving towards someone or of dealing with them**

- Civil rights groups have complained about the harsh treatment of prisoners.

▶ **special/preferential treatment (=when one person is treated better than another)**

- The two young princes were not singled out for special treatment at school.

■ **[countable, uncountable] A particular way of dealing with or talking about a subject**

- I didn't think the film gave the issue serious treatment.

○ Your Example:

384. Disease



■ **An illness which affects a person, animal, or plant**

▶ **Disease of**

- She suffers from a rare disease of the brain.

- His father died of heart disease.

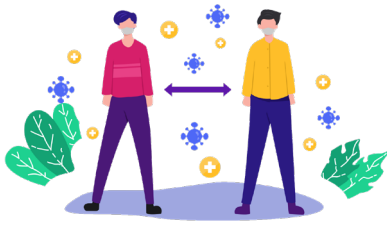
- She contracted the disease while she was abroad on holiday.

■ **Something that is seriously wrong with society or with someone's mind, behavior etc.**

- Loneliness is a disease of our urban communities.

○ Your Example:

385. Infection



■ [noncount] The act of becoming or making someone sick

- A dirty water supply will spread infection.

■ An illness that affects one part of the body

- Mike has an ear infection.

► Infectious

■ (health) An infectious disease goes easily from one person to another

○ Your Example:

386. Operation

■ (health) Cutting into someone's body to take out or repair a part inside

- He had an operation on his eye.

■ An event that needs a lot of people or planning:

- A military operation

○ Your Example:

387. Ache

■ A pain that lasts for a long time

- I have an ache in my side.

- She has an earache.

■ (Health) To hurt; to give you pain

- She was aching all over.

- My legs ached after the long walk.

○ Your Example:

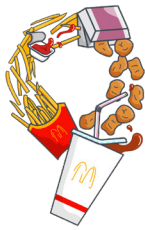
388. Insomnia

■ (Health) A condition in which you are not able to sleep

- Do you ever suffer from insomnia?

○ Your Example:

389. Junk food



■ [Informal] Food that is not healthy, for example because it contains a lot of fat, sugar etc.

- It's too easy to end up living off junk food.
- This is just my kind of diet - no junk food, plenty of fruit which I love.

○ Your Example:

390. Avoid



■ To stop something from happening; to try not to do something

- He always tried to avoid arguments if possible.
- She has to avoid eating too much chocolate.

■ To stay away from someone or something

- We crossed the road to avoid our teacher.

○ Your Example:

391. Various

■ Several different

- We sell this shirt in various colors and sizes.

○ Your Example:

392. Variety



■ [singular] A lot of different things

- There's a wide variety of dishes on the menu.

■ [noncount] The fact that you are not always doing the same things

- There's a lot of variety in my new job.

■ [count] A type of something

- This variety of apple is very sweet.

○ Your Example:

393. Major

■ Very large, important, or serious

• **ANT: Minor**

- There are airports in all the major cities.

- Major problems

○ Your Example:

394. Minor

■ Not very big or important

• **ANT: Major**

- Don't worry – it's only a minor problem.

- A minor road

○ Your Example:

395. Diminish

■ **To become or make something smaller or less important**

• **ANT: Decrease**

- Her determination to succeed never diminished.

○ Your Example:

396. Eliminate

■ **To remove something that is not needed or wanted**

- We must try to eliminate waste.

■ **To stop someone from going further in a competition, etc.**

- We lost both games, so our team was eliminated from the competition.

○ Your Example:

397. Maintain

■ **To make something continue at the same level**

- If he can maintain this speed, he'll win the race.

■ **To keep something working well**

- The roads are well maintained.

○ Your Example:

398. Prevent

■ **To stop someone from doing something; to stop something from happening**

- Her parents want to prevent her from getting married.
- It is easier to prevent disease than to cure it.

○ Your Example:

399. Prohibit



■ **To say that people must not do something**

• **SYN: Forbid**

- The sign says that parking is prohibited here.

► **Prohibition**

■ **A law or rule that says people must not do something**

- A prohibition on carrying guns

■ **(History) The time between 1920 and 1933, when it was illegal to produce and sell alcoholic drinks in the U.S.**

○ Your Example:

400. Recommend

■ **To tell someone that a person or thing is good or useful**

- Can you recommend a hotel near the airport?

■ **To tell someone in a helpful way what you think they should do**

• **SYN: Advise**

- I recommend that you see a doctor.

► **Recommendation**

■ **Saying that something is good or useful**

- We followed their recommendation, and stayed at the new hotel.

○ Your Example:

401. Offer

■ **To say or show that you will do or give something if another person wants it**

- She offered me a piece of cake.

- I offered to help her.

■ **When you offer[noun], to do or give something if another person wants it:**

- Thanks for the offer, but I don't need any help.

- I've received a job offer, but I'm not sure if I should accept it.

■ **An amount of money that you say you will give for something**

- They made an offer for the house.

○ Your Example:

402. Destroy



■ **To break something completely so that you cannot use it again or so that it is gone**

- The house was destroyed by fire.

○ Your Example:

403. Creative

■ **A person who is creative has a lot of new ideas or is good at making new things**

- She's a fantastic designer – she's so creative.

○ Your Example:

404. Creativity

■ **The ability to produce new things or ideas using skill or imagination**

- Teaching that encourages creativity

○ Your Example:

405. Innovation



■ **The introduction of new things, ideas, etc., or something new that has been introduced**

- A company with a reputation for innovation

- Technological innovations in the music industry

○ Your Example:

406. Aware

■ **If you are aware of something, you know about it**

• **ANT: Unaware**

- He's not aware of the problem.

- I was aware that someone was watching me.

► **Awareness**

■ **Knowing something; knowing that something exists and is important**

- An awareness of the importance of healthy eating

- To raise awareness of the risks of smoking

○ Your Example:

407. Disappointment

■ **[noncount] A feeling of sadness because what you wanted did not happen**

- She couldn't hide her disappointment when she lost the match.

■ **[count] Something that makes you sad because it is not what you had hoped**

- Sarah's party was a disappointment – only four people came.

► **Disappointed**

■ **If you are disappointed, you feel sad because what you wanted did not happen**

- Sue was disappointed when she didn't win the prize.

○ Your Example:

408. Optimist

■ A person who thinks that good things will happen

• **ANT: Pessimist**

- Optimists still believe we can resolve the problem without going to war.

○ Your Example:

409. Pessimist

■ Thinking that bad things will happen

• **ANT: Optimistic**

- Lisa's such a pessimist.

▶ **Pessimistic**

- Don't be so pessimistic – of course it's not going to rain!

○ Your Example:

410. Brave

■ Ready to do dangerous or difficult things without fear

- Brave soldiers

- Try to be brave.

▶ **Bravely**

- He fought bravely in the war.

▶ **Bravery**

- He won a medal for bravery.

○ Your Example:

411. Wise

■ Knowing and understanding many things

- I think you were wise when you didn't answer the letter.

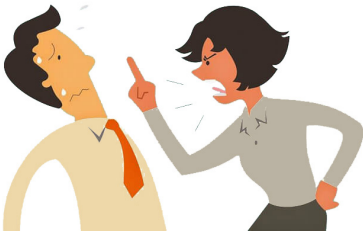
o Your Example:

412. Aggressive

■ Behaving in an angry threatening way, as if you want to fight or attack someone

- Jim's voice became aggressive.

- Teachers apparently expect a certain amount of aggressive behaviour from boys.



■ Very determined to succeed or get what you want

- A successful businessman has to be aggressive.

- An aggressive marketing campaign.

■ An aggressive disease spreads quickly in the body

- An aggressive form of breast cancer

o Your Example:

413. Strict

■ Expecting people to obey rules or to do what you say

• ANT: Lenient

- A strict teacher

- This company is very strict about punctuality.

■ A strict order or rule is one that must be obeyed

- You had strict instructions not to tell anybody.

- He's under strict orders from his doctor to quit smoking.

o Your Example:

414. Dizzy

■ **Feeling unable to stand steadily, for example because you are looking down from a high place or because you are ill**

- The heat and the champagne made him feel dizzy.
- She started to suffer from dizzy spells (=a short period when you feel dizzy).

■ **Informal stupid and forgetful**

- A dizzy blonde

■ **Very busy and exciting**

- Hong Kong buzzes from dawn to dusk at a dizzy pace.

○ Your Example:

415. Assertive

■ **Acting and talking in a confident way so that people listen to you or do what you want**

- If you want them to listen to you, you need to be more assertive.
- He is big, blond, assertive and aggressive.

○ Your Example:

416. Short tempered

■ **Tending to become angry very quickly**

- She gets short-tempered when she's tired.
- He tends to be very short-tempered when he's hungry.

○ Your Example:

417. Watchful

■ **Very careful to notice what is happening, and to make sure that everything is all right**

- The entrances are guarded by watchful security staff.
- His eyes were watchful.
- Keep a watchful eye on elderly residents.

○ Your Example:

418. Disciplined

■ **Obeying rules and controlling your behaviour**

- Skilled and disciplined workers
- They are a well-trained, disciplined and efficient fighting force.

○ Your Example:

419. Friendly

■ **Kind and helpful**

• **ANT:** Unfriendly

▶ **Be friendly with someone**

■ **To be someone's friend.**

- Jane is friendly with their daughter.

▶ **Friendliness**

○ Your Example:

420. Hard-working

■ **Working with effort and energy**

- A hard-working student

○ Your Example:

421. Helpful

■ Wanting to help; useful

• **ANT:** Unhelpful

- The saleswoman was very helpful.

- Helpful advice

▶ **Helpfully**

○ Your Example:

422. Unkind

■ Unpleasant and not friendly

• **ANT:** Kind

- It was unkind of you to laugh at her.

○ Your Example:

423. Unfriendly

■ Not kind or friendly

- The old man looked cross and unfriendly.

- A lonely unfriendly place

▶ **Unfriendly to/towards**

- The villagers were really quite unfriendly towards us.

■ Not helping or wanting a type of person or thing

▶ **Unfriendly to**

- We have created cities that are unfriendly to pedestrians.

○ Your Example:

424. Charitable



o Your Example:

■ Relating to giving help to the poor

- Charitable groups
- A charitable donation

■ Kind and sympathetic in the way you judge people

• **ANT:** Uncharitable

- A charitable view of his actions

425. Benevolent

■ Kind and generous

- A benevolent uncle paid for her to have music lessons.
- A benevolent smile

o Your Example:

426. Stingy

■ Informal not generous, especially with money

• **SYN:** Mean

- She's too stingy to give money to charity.

■ A stingy amount of something, especially food, is too small

- A stingy portion of vegetables

o Your Example:

427. Arrogant

■ Behaving in an unpleasant or rude way because you think you are more important than other people

- He was unbearably arrogant.
- An arrogant attitude

o Your Example:

428. Frugal

■ **Careful to buy only what is necessary**

• **ANT: Extravagant**

- As children we were taught to be frugal and hard-working.

- He led a remarkably frugal existence.

■ **A frugal meal is a small meal of plain food**

• **SYN: Simple**

- A frugal breakfast

○ Your Example:

429. Scrooge

■ **Someone who hates spending money**

- The stress and expense of holiday shopping is enough to make anyone feel like a Scrooge.

- My scrooge of a wife won't let me buy new golf clubs.

○ Your Example:

430. Thoughtless

■ **Not thinking about the needs and feelings of other people, especially because you are thinking about what you want**

• **ANT: Thoughtful**

- A selfish and thoughtless man

► **It is thoughtless of somebody to do something**

- It was thoughtless of her not to tell you where she was going.

○ Your Example:

431. Neglectful

■ Not looking after something properly, or not giving it enough attention

▶ **Neglectful of**

- She became more and more neglectful of her responsibilities.

○ Your Example:

432. Attentive

■ Listening to or watching someone carefully because you are interested

• **ANT:** inattentive

- An attentive audience

■ Making sure someone has everything they need

▶ **Attentive to**

- Customers want companies that are attentive to their needs.

○ Your Example:

433. Self-satisfied

■ Too pleased with yourself and what you have done - used to show disapproval

- A self-satisfied smile settled on his face.

○ Your Example:

434. Humble

■ **A humble person does not think they are better or more important than other people**

- Despite her success she is still very humble.

■ **Poor or having a low social position**

- He came from a humble background.

○ Your Example:

435. Frank

■ **Saying exactly what you think**

• **SYN: Honest/Truthful**

- To be frank, I don't like your shirt.

▶ **Frankly**

- Tell me frankly what you think of my work.

○ Your Example:

436. Honest

■ **A person who is honest says what is true and does not steal, lie, or cheat**

• **ANT: Dishonest**

- She's a very honest person.

- Be honest – do you really like this dress?

▶ **Honestly**

■ **Try to answer the questions honestly**

- Honestly, I don't know where your money is.

▶ **Honesty**

- I have serious doubts about his honesty.

○ Your Example:



437. Faithful

■ **Person, belief, political party etc. and continuing to support them**

- A faithful friend
- Years of faithful service to the company
- Our faithful family dog,
- Bogey a faithful member of the church

▶ **Faithful to**

- He remained faithful to his principles to the last.

■ **[usually before noun] Representing an event or an image in a way that is exactly true or that looks exactly the same**

• **SYN: Exact**

- A faithful account of what had happened a faithful reproduction of the original picture

■ **If you are faithful to your wife, boyfriend etc. you do not have a sexual relationship with anyone else**

▶ **Faithful to**

- Do you think Bob's always been faithful to you?

○ Your Example:

438. Disreputable

■ **Considered to be dishonest, bad, illegal etc.**

• **ANT: Reputable**

- Disreputable behavior
- A disreputable neighborhood

○ Your Example:

439. Industrious

■ Someone who is industrious works hard

• **SYN:** Hard-working

- Most of the students I knew at college were serious and industrious.

- The Omanis are industrious people, striving to make their country prosperous.

○ Your Example:

440. Punctual

■ Arriving or doing something at the right time; not late

- Please try to be punctual for your classes.

► **Punctually**

- They arrived punctually at seven o'clock.

○ Your Example:

441.

Sweet-tempered

■ Having a character that is kind and gentle

- You don't deserve that beautiful child of yours ... that lovely, sweet-tempered baby.

- I would be patient with my animal companion, show him what a sweet-tempered mistress I could be.

○ Your Example:

442. Egotistical

■ Someone who is egotistical likes to talk about how great and important they think they are

- He's a selfish, egotistical individual!

○ Your Example:

443. Modest

■ **Not talking much about good things that you have done or about things that you can do well**

- You didn't tell me you could sing so well – you're very modest!

■ **Not very big**

- A modest increase in price

▶ **Modestly**

- He spoke quietly and modestly about his success.

▶ **Modesty**

- She accepted the prize with her usual modesty.

○ Your Example:

444. Considerate

■ **A person who is considerate is kind, and thinks and cares about other people**

• **ANT: Inconsiderate**

- Please be more considerate and don't play loud music late at night.

○ Your Example:

445. Two-faced

■ **Changing what you say according to who you are talking to, in a way that is insincere and unpleasant – used to show disapproval**

- He's a two-faced liar.

- Barb is the most two-faced woman I've ever met.

○ Your Example:

446. Materialistic

■ **Concerned only with money and possessions rather than things of the mind such as art, religion, or moral beliefs – used to show disapproval**

- He's so materialistic.
- The materialistic values of American society

○ Your Example:

447. Cruel

■ **Making someone suffer or feel unhappy**

- His death was a cruel blow.
- Sometimes life seems unbearably cruel.

■ **Deliberately hurting people or animals**

• **ANT: Kind**

- The prisoner was a hard cruel man.
- Cruel jokes about mothers-in-law

○ Your Example:

448. Lavish

■ **Large, impressive, or expensive**

- A royal palace on a lavish scale
- A lavish lifestyle
- The food was lavish.

■ **Very generous**

► **Lavish with/in**

- We were always lavish with financial aid in times of crisis.
- He was always lavish in his praise of my efforts.

○ Your Example:

449. Generous

■ Always ready to give people things or to spend money

- A generous gift
- It was generous of your parents to pay for the meal.

► **Generously**

- Please give generously.

○ Your Example:

450. Devastating

■ To destroy something or damage it very badly

- War devastated the country.

■ To make someone extremely upset

- This tragedy has devastated the community.

► **Devastating**

- The storm had a devastating effect on the island.

○ Your Example:

451. Outlook

■ The way you think or feel about life and the world

- I try to keep a positive outlook on life.

■ What will probably happen

- The outlook for the economy is not good.

○ Your Example:

452. Opportunity

■ **A chance to do something; a time when you can do something that you want to do**

- I didn't get the opportunity to visit them.

- It was a golden (= perfect) opportunity, and I decided to take it.

○ Your Example:

453. Weakness



■ **[noncount] The state of not being strong**

• **ANT: Strength**

- He thought that crying was a sign of weakness.

■ **[count] Something that is wrong or bad in a person or thing**

- Weakness in the economy

► **weakness of**

- The growing weakness of local government

○ Your Example:

454. Discuss

■ **To talk about something with another person or a group in order to exchange ideas or decide something**

- Littman refused to discuss the case publicly.

- If you would like to discuss the matter further, please call me.

- Pupils should be given time to discuss the book with their classmates.

■ **To talk or write about something in detail and consider different ideas or opinions about it**

- This topic will be discussed in Chapter 4.

○ Your Example:

455. Personality

■ **Someone's character, especially the way they behave towards other people**

- Despite their different personalities, they became the best of friends.

- Unfortunately, the illness can lead to changes in personality.

▶ **Split personality**

■ **A condition in which someone has two very different ways of behaving:**

- And he accused her of having a split personality.

■ **Someone who is very famous and often appears in the newspapers, on television etc., especially an entertainer or sports person**

• **SYN: Celebrity**

- One of the most well-liked TV personalities

○ Your Example:

456. Guide

■ **A person who shows other people where to go and tells them about a place**

- The guide took us around the castle.

■ **A book that tells you about something, or how to do something**

- A guide to fish

- A guide to San Francisco

■ **To show someone where to go or what to do**

- He guided us through the busy streets to our hotel.

▶ **Guidance**

■ **Help and advice**

- I want some guidance on how to find a job.

○ Your Example:

457. Consult

■ **To ask someone or to look in a book when you want to know something**

- If the pain doesn't go away, you should consult a doctor.

► **Consultation**

■ **A meeting to discuss something, or to get advice or information**

- The company president was in consultation with the workers' unions.

- A consultation with a doctor

► **Consultant**

■ **(Business) A person who knows a lot about a subject and gives advice to other people about it**

- A management consultant

○ Your Example:

458. Brag

■ **To talk too proudly about what you have done, what you own etc. – used to show disapproval**

• **SYN: Boast**

- I came out top in the test' he bragged.

- Ben's always bragging about his success with women.

- Julia used to brag that her family had a villa in Spain.

○ Your Example:

459. Charisma

■ A special quality that some people have, which makes other people like them:

- He lacks charisma.

▶ **Charismatic**

- A charismatic leader

○ Your Example:

460. Compatible

■ Able to exist or be used together

- Is this software compatible with my computer?

- Stephen's political views often weren't compatible with her own.

▶ **Compatibility**

■ The ability to exist or be used together without causing problems

• **ANT: Incompatibility**

- Compatibility of flavors

○ Your Example:

461. Aspect

■ One part of a situation, idea, plan etc. that has many parts aspect of

- Dealing with people is the most important aspect of my work.

- Alcoholism affects all aspects of family life.

■ The direction in which a window, room, front of a building etc. faces

- A south-facing aspect

■ Literary the appearance of someone or something

- The storm outside gave the room a sinister aspect.

○ Your Example:

462. Priority

■ **[count]** Something that you think is more important than other things and that you must do first:

- Education is a top priority.

■ **[noncount]** Being more important than someone or something or coming before someone or something else

- We give priority to families with small children.

- Emergency cases take priority over other patients in the hospital.

○ Your Example:

463. Concentrate



■ **To give all your attention to something**

- Stop looking out of the window and concentrate on your work!

- Be quiet and let him concentrate.

▶ **concentration**

■ **The ability to give all your attention to something**

- You need total concentration for this type of work.

○ Your Example:

464. Focus

■ **To give special attention to one particular person or thing, or to make people do this**

• **SYN: Concentrate**

- He needs to focus more on his career.
- She tried to focus her mind on her work.
- We need to focus public attention on this issue.

■ **To point a camera or telescope at something, and change the controls slightly so that you can see that thing clearly**

- She turned the camera and focussed on Martin's face.
- He focused his binoculars on the building opposite.

■ **EYES [intransitive, transitive] If your eyes focus, or if you focus your eyes, you look at something and can see it clearly**

- All eyes focussed on her.
- His eyes were focussed straight ahead.

○ Your Example:

465. Agree

■ **To have the same opinion as another person about something**

• **ANT: Disagree**

- Martin thinks we should go by train, but I don't agree.
- I agree with you.

To say "yes" when someone asks you to do something

• **ANT: Refuse**

- Amy agreed to give me the money.

■ **To decide something with another person**

- Liz and I agreed on a price.

○ Your Example:

466. Agreement



o Your Example:

■ **[noncount]** Having the same opinion as someone or something

• **ANT:** disagreement

- She nodded her head in agreement.

■ **[count]** A plan or decision that two or more people have made together

- The leaders reached an agreement after five days of talks.

467. Guarantee

■ **(business)** To say that you will repair or replace a thing that someone has bought, if it breaks or stops working

- The television is guaranteed for three years.

■ **To promise that something will be done or will happen**

- I can't guarantee that I will be able to help you, but I'll try.

■ **(business)** A written promise by a company that it will repair or replace a thing you have bought, if it breaks or stops working

• **SYN:** Warranty

- A two-year guarantee

- The watch comes with a money-back guarantee (= you can get your money back if it stops working).

■ **A promise that something will happen**

- I want a guarantee that you will do the work today.

o Your Example:

468. Excite



■ **To make a person feel very happy or enthusiastic so that they are not calm**

- Please don't excite the children too much or they won't sleep tonight.

► **Exciting**

■ **Something that is exciting makes you have strong feelings of happiness and enthusiasm.**

- An exciting story

- Her new job sounds very exciting.

○ Your Example:

469. Excitement

■ **A feeling of being excited**

- There was great excitement in the stadium before the game began.

○ Your Example:

470. Chase



■ **To run behind someone or something and try to catch them**

- The dog chased the cat around the yard.

- The police chased after the thief but he escaped.

- The movie includes an exciting car chase.

○ Your Example:

471. Odd

■ Strange or unusual

• **SYN:** Strange

- It's odd that he left without telling anyone.

■ (math) not able to be divided by two

• **ANT:** Even

- 1, 3, 5, and 7 are all odd numbers.

► The odd one out

■ One that is different from all the others

- "Apple," "orange," "cabbage" – which is the odd one out?

○ Your Example:

472. Divide

■ To share or cut something into smaller parts

- The teacher divided the class into groups of three.

- The book is divided into ten chapters.

■ To separate into parts

- When the road divides, go left.

■ (math) To find out how many times one number goes into a bigger number

- 36 divided by 4 is 9 ($36 \div 4 = 9$).

○ Your Example:

473. Division

■ Sharing or cutting something into parts

- The division of the class into two teams

■ (math) Finding out how many times one number goes into a bigger number

■ (Business) One of the parts of a big company

- He works in the sales division.

○ Your Example:

474. Even

■ A word that you use to say that something is surprising

- The game is so easy that even a child can play it

- He didn't laugh – he didn't even smile.

■ A word that you use to make another word stronger

- Their house is even smaller than ours.

▶ even if

■ It does not change anything if

- Even if you run, you won't catch the bus.

▶ even so

■ Although that is true

- I didn't have any lunch, but even so I'm not hungry.

▶ even though

■ Although

- I went to the party, even though I was tired.

■ Flat and smooth

• ANT: Uneven

- The game must be played on an even surface.

■ **Not changing**

- The wine should be stored at an even temperature.

■ **The same; equal**

- Sara won the first game and I won the second, so we're even.

■ **(math) Even numbers can be divided exactly by two**

• **ANT: Odd**

- 4, 6, 8, and 10 are even numbers.

▶ **get even with someone**

■ **(informal) To hurt someone who has hurt you**

○ Your Example:

475. Equal

■ **To be exactly the same amount as something**

- Two plus two equals four ($2 + 2 = 4$).

■ **To be as good as someone or something**

- This achievement is unlikely ever to be equaled.

■ **The same in size, amount, value, or level as something or someone else**

• **ANT: Unequal**

- Women want equal pay for equal work.

- Divide the pie into six equal pieces.

■ **A person who has the same ability or rights as someone else**

- She treats everyone as her equal.

○ Your Example:

476. Separate



■ To stop being together

• SYN: Split up

- My parents separated when I was a baby.

■ To divide people or things; to keep people or things away from each other

• SYN: Split

- The teacher separated the class into two groups.

■ To be between two things

- The river separates the two sides of the city.

► Separation

- The separation from my family and friends made me very unhappy.

○ Your Example:

477. Split

■ To divide or separate; to make this happen

- I split the wood with an ax.

- We split the money between us.

- The teacher told us to split into groups.

■ To tear or break apart; to make this happen

- His jeans split when he sat down.

- How did you split your lip?

► Split up

■ To stop being together

- He has split up with his girlfriend.

○ Your Example:

478. Fluid

■ **A substance that can flow; a liquid**

- The doctor told her to drink plenty of fluids.

○ Your Example:

479. Harsh

■ **Not kind; cruel**

- A harsh punishment

■ **Rough and unpleasant to see or hear**

- A harsh voice

▶ **Harshly**

- Alec laughed harshly.

○ Your Example:

480. Punish



■ **To make someone suffer because they have done something wrong or broken the law**

- It's unfair to punish a whole class for the actions of one or two students.

- I felt I was being punished for what my mother had done

■ **If a crime is punished in a particular way, anyone who is guilty of it is made to suffer in that way**

- In some societies, theft is punished by death.

○ Your Example:

481. Plenty

■ **As much or as many as you need**

• **SYN: A lot**

- "Do we need more chairs?" "No, there are plenty."
- We have plenty of time to get there.

○ Your Example:

482. Discover



■ **To find someone or something, either by accident or because you were looking for them**

- The body was discovered in a field.
- Forest Service crews often discover campfires that have not been put out completely.

■ **To find out something that you did not know about before**

- The exercises let students discover math concepts on their own.
- She discovered that she was pregnant.
- His friends were shocked to discover how ill he was.

○ Your Example:

483. Determine

■ **(Formal) To discover the facts about something**

- We need to determine the cause of the accident.

■ **To decide or have an influence on something**

- The results of the test will determine what treatment you need.

▶ **Determined**

■ **Very sure that you want do something**

- She is determined to win the match.

○ Your Example:

484. Determination

■ Being sure that you want to do something

- She has shown great determination to succeed.

○ Your Example:

485. Domestic

■ Connected with the home or family

- Cooking and cleaning are domestic jobs.
- Many cats and dogs are domestic animals (= animals that live in your home with you).

■ Not international; only inside one country

- A domestic flight (= to a place in the same country)

○ Your Example:

486. Old-fashioned

■ Not considered to be modern or fashionable anymore

• ANT: Fashionable

- She wears really old-fashioned clothes!
- Old-fashioned farming methods
- The idea seems rather old-fashioned now.

■ Someone who is old-fashioned has ideas, attitudes etc. that were more usual in the past than now

• SYN: Conservative

- He's very old-fashioned when it comes to music.

○ Your Example:

487. Fashionable

■ Popular, or in a popular style at the time

• **ANT:** old-fashioned/ unfashionable

- She was wearing a fashionable black hat.

▶ **Fashionably**

- He was always fashionably dressed.

○ Your Example:

488. Occupy

■ Popular, or in a popular style at the time

• **SYN:** Take up

- The bed seemed to occupy most of the room.

■ **(Formal) To live or work in a room or building**

- The house next door has not been occupied for months.

■ **To keep someone busy**

- She occupied herself reading.

■ **To take or have control of an area or building**

- Protestors occupied the TV station.

▶ **Occupied**

■ **Being used**

- Excuse me – is this seat occupied?

■ **Busy**

- This work will keep me occupied all week.

○ Your Example:

489. Portable

■ **Able to be moved or carried easily**

- A portable television
- A portable phone
- Of course, for the homeless, they are portable.
- There's a portable CD player in the kitchen.

○ Your Example:

490. Diversity

■ **The fact of including many different types of people or things**

▶ **cultural/ethnic/linguistic etc. diversity.**

- The curriculum will take account of the ethnic diversity of the population.

■ **[singular] A range of different people, things, or ideas**

• **SYN: Variety**

- A diversity of opinions.

○ Your Example:

491. Biodiversity



■ **The variety of plants and animals in a particular place**

- The biodiversity of the rainforest

○ Your Example:

492. Face up to

■ **To accept and deal with a difficult fact or problem**

- They'll never offer you another job; you might as well face up to it.

- She had to face up to the fact that he was guilty.

○ Your Example:

493. Encounter

■ **To experience something (a danger, difficulty, etc.)**

- I've never encountered any discrimination at work.

■ **A meeting or event, especially an unpleasant one that you were not expecting**

- An encounter with the police

○ Your Example:

494. Dilemma

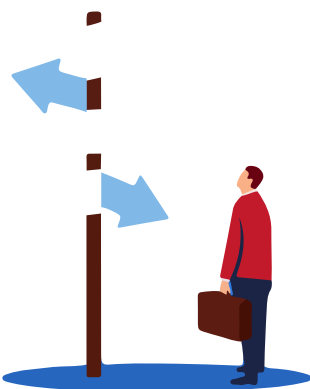
■ **A situation in which it is very difficult to decide what to do, because all the choices seem equally good or equally bad**

- A moral dilemma

- I'm in a dilemma about this job offer.

- This placed Robert Kennedy in a dilemma.

- Many women are faced with the dilemma of choosing between work and family commitments.



○ Your Example:

495. Infrastructure

■ **The basic systems and structures that a country or organization needs in order to work properly, for example roads, railways, banks etc.**

- Some countries lack a suitable economic infrastructure.

- A \$65 billion investment package in education, health care and infrastructure.

○ Your Example:

496. Obstacle

■ **Something that makes it difficult to achieve something**

- Fear of change is an obstacle to progress.

- The tax puts obstacles in the way of companies trying to develop trade overseas.

- Women still have to overcome many obstacles to gain equality.

○ Your Example:

497. Barrier



■ **A wall or fence that stops you from going somewhere**

- The police put up barriers to hold back the crowd.

■ **Something that causes problems or makes it impossible for something to happen**

- I would love to live in Japan, but I'm worried about the language barrier.

○ Your Example:

498. Crowd



■ **A large group of people who have gathered together to do something, for example to watch something or protest about something**

- A crowd of angry protesters
- A crowd of 30,000 spectators

■ **[Informal] A group of people who know each other, work together etc.**

- I didn't know him; he wasn't one of the usual crowd.

► **Crowded**

■ **Full of people**

- The streets were very crowded.
- A crowded bus

○ Your Example:

499. Tolerate

■ **To allow people to do, say, or believe something without criticizing or punishing them**

- We simply will not tolerate vigilante groups on our streets.

■ **To be able to accept something unpleasant or difficult, even though you do not like it**

• **SYN: Stand/Bear**

- I couldn't tolerate the long hours.

► **Tolerant**

■ **letting people do things even though you do not like or understand them**

- We must be tolerant of other people's beliefs.

► **Tolerance**

- Tolerance of other religions

○ Your Example:

500. Fertilize

■ **(Biology) To put a male seed into an egg, a plant, or a female animal so that a baby, fruit, or young animal starts to develop**

- After the egg has been fertilized, it will hatch in about six weeks.

■ **To put a substance on soil to make plants grow better**

▶ **Fertilizer**

■ **food for plants**

○ Your Example:

501. Threat

■ **A promise that you will hurt someone if they do not do what you want**

- He was accused of making threats against the police.

■ **A person or thing that may damage or hurt someone or something**

- Pollution is a threat to the lives of animals and people.

○ Your Example:

502. Achieve



■ **To successfully complete something or get a good result, especially by working hard**

- She eventually achieved her goal of becoming a professor.

- Wilson has achieved considerable success as an artist.

- Frances achieved very good exam results.

■ **To be successful in a particular kind of job or activity**

- We want all our students to achieve within their chosen profession.

○ Your Example:

503. Crisis



■ **A situation in which there are a lot of problems that must be dealt with quickly so that the situation does not get worse or more dangerous**

- The country now faces an economic crisis.
- The prime minister was criticized for the way in which he handled the crisis.
- A major political crisis

■ **A time when a personal emotional problem or situation has reached its worst point**

- An emotional crisis
- In times of crisis, you find out who your real friends are.

○ Your Example:

504. Deliberate

■ **If something is deliberate, then it is planned and not done by mistake**

- Was it an accident or was it deliberate?

► **Deliberately**

■ **If you do something deliberately, you wanted or planned to do it**

- The police think that someone started the fire deliberately.

○ Your Example:

505. Hospitality

■ Friendly behavior towards visitors

- Thanks for your hospitality over the past few weeks.

■ Services such as food and drink that an organization provides for guests at a special event:

- The use of a yacht for corporate hospitality.

- There was a reception in the hospitality suite before the game.

○ Your Example:

506. Liberty



■ Being free to go where you want and do what you want

• SYN: Freedom

- The fight for justice and liberty will help you to develop the country.

- We must have liberty to choose our job.

○ Your Example:

507. Fraud

■ [count, noncount] Doing things that are not honest to get money

- His father was sent to prison for fraud.

■ [count] A person or thing that is not what they seem to be

- He said he was a police officer, but I knew he was a fraud.

○ Your Example:

508. Murder

■ **To kill someone deliberately**

- She was murdered with a knife.

■ **The crime of killing someone deliberately**

- He was sent to prison for the murder of a police officer.

► **Murderer**

- The police have caught the murderer.

○ Your Example:

509. Judge



■ **To have or to form an opinion about someone or something**

- It's difficult to judge how long the project will take.

■ **To decide who or what wins a competition**

- The principal judged the poster competition.

○ Your Example:

510. Rob

■ **To steal money or property from a person, bank etc.**

- They killed four policemen while they were robbing a bank.

○ Your Example:

511. Robbery

■ **The crime of stealing money or things from a bank, shop etc., especially using violence**

- Police arrested two men in connection with robbery.

○ Your Example:

512. Theft

■ The crime of stealing

- Car theft is on the increase.

■ An act of stealing something:

- There were a number of thefts in the area.

■ Hint: Thief is someone who steals things from another person or place:

○ Your Example:

513. Victim



■ Someone who has been attacked, robbed, or murdered

- The victim received head injuries from which she died a week later.

▶ Rape/murder etc. victim

- Most homicide victims are under 30.

■ Someone who suffers because of something bad that happens or because of an illness.

- He was the victim of an administrative error.

○ Your Example:

514. Betray

■ **To harm your country or your friends by giving information to an enemy**

- She betrayed the whole group to the secret police.

■ **To hurt someone who trusts you by doing something dishonest or harmful**

- When parents get divorced, children often feel betrayed.

○ Your Example:

515. Strangle



■ **To kill someone by pressing their throat with your hands, a rope etc.**

• **SYN:** Choke

► **Strangle with**

- The victim had been strangled with a belt.

■ **To limit or prevent the growth or development of something**

- Mills argues that high taxation strangles the economy.

○ Your Example:

516. Guilty

■ **If you feel guilty, you feel that you have done something wrong**

• **ANT:** Innocent

- I feel really guilty about forgetting her birthday again.

■ **If you are guilty, you have broken the law**

- He is guilty of murder.

○ Your Example:

517. Innocent

■ **If you are innocent, you have not done anything wrong**

• **ANT: Guilty**

- He claims he's innocent of the crime.

■ **Not knowing the bad things in life; believing everything you are told**

• **SYN: Naive**

- An innocent child

► **Innocence**

- The prisoner's family is convinced of her innocence.

- The innocence of childhood

○ Your Example:

518. Peace



■ **A time when there is no war or fighting between people or countries**

- The two countries eventually made peace (= agreed to stop fighting).

■ **The state of being quiet and calm**

- The peace and quiet of the countryside

- Go away and leave me in peace!

○ Your Example:

519. Obey

■ **To do what someone in authority tells you to do, or what a law or rule says you must do**

• **ANT: Disobey**

- The little boy made no effort to obey. 'Sit!' he said, and the dog obeyed him instantly

▶ **obey an order/command**

- Soldiers are expected to obey orders without questioning them.

▶ **obey the law/rules**

- Failure to obey the law can lead to a large fine.

▶ **Don't say 'obey to someone/something'. Say obey someone/something: He refused to obey their orders (NOT obey to their orders).**

○ Your Example:

520. Expose

■ **To show something that is usually covered or hidden**

- He undid his top button, exposing his neck.

- The newspaper exposed her terrible secret.

■ **To put someone in a difficult or dangerous situation**

- A baby's skin should not be exposed to the sun for too long.

○ Your Example:

521. Privacy



■ **The state of being able to be alone, and not seen or heard by other people**

- With seven people squashed in one house, you don't get much privacy.

■ **The state of being free from public attention**

- Each individual's right to privacy.

○ Your Example:

522. Alternative

■ **That you can use, do, etc. instead of something else**

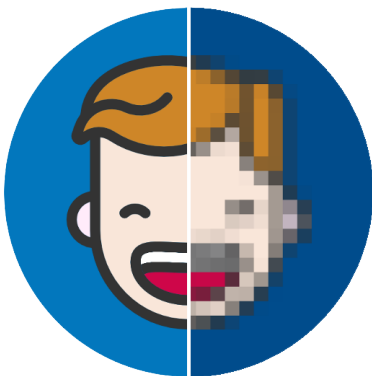
- We need to develop alternative sources of energy.

■ **Different from the usual style, customs, beliefs, etc.**

- alternative medicine

○ Your Example:

523. Censor



■ **To examine books, films, letters etc. to remove anything that is considered offensive, morally harmful, or politically dangerous etc.**

- The information given to the press was carefully censored by the Ministry of Defense.

▶ **Censorship**

■ **The practice or system of censoring something**

- Censorship of books.

○ Your Example:

524. Popular

■ Liked by a lot of people

• **ANT:** Unpopular

- Hilary was popular at school.
- A popular holiday resort.
- Coffee is probably the most popular drink in the world.

○ Your Example:

525. Imagine



■ To make a picture of something in your mind

- Can you imagine life without electricity?
- I closed my eyes and imagined I was lying on a beach.

■ To see, hear, or think something that is not true

- I never said that – you’re imagining things.

■ To think that something is probably true

- I imagine he’ll be coming by car.

○ Your Example:

526. Escape



■ To get free from someone or something

- The bird escaped from its cage.
- Two prisoners escaped, but were later caught.

■ To manage to avoid something dangerous or unpleasant

- The pilot escaped death by seconds.

■ Escaping from a place, or from a dangerous or unpleasant situation

- As soon as he turned away, she would make her escape.
- She had a lucky escape (= something bad almost happened to her) when a truck crashed into her car.

o Your Example:

527. Influence

■ To change the way that someone thinks or the way that something happens

- She is easily influenced by her friends.

■ The power to change what someone believes or does

- Television has a strong influence on people.
- She was caught driving under the influence of alcohol.

■ A person or thing that can change someone or something

- Paul's new girlfriend is a good influence on him.

o Your Example:

528. Concern

■ **To be important or interesting to someone**

• **SYN: Affect**

- Please pay attention because this information concerns all of you.

■ **To be about something**

- The story concerns a young boy and his parents.

■ **To worry someone**

- It concerns me that she is always late.

○ Your Example:

529. Inspire

■ **To make someone want to do something**

- His wife inspired him to write this poem.

■ **To make someone feel or think something**

- Her words inspired us all with hope.

▶ **Inspiring**

- An inspiring teacher.

○ Your Example:

530. Inspiration

■ **A person or thing that makes you want to do something or gives you good ideas**

- The beauty of the mountains is a great inspiration to many artists.

▶ **Inspirational**

- Inspirational music

○ Your Example:

531. Recreation

■ **An activity that you do for pleasure or amusement**

- His only recreations are drinking beer and watching football.

- The provision of recreation facilities (=places or equipment for people to use to enjoy themselves)

▶ **recreation ground/area/room**

- A recreation area for children to play in

▶ **Recreational**

- Recreational activities

○ Your Example:

532. Fulfill

■ **To do what you have planned or promised to do**

- Jane fulfilled her dream of traveling around the world.

- Visiting Disneyland has fulfilled a boyhood dream.

▶ **Fulfillment**

- The fulfillment of a promise

○ Your Example:

533. Participate

■ **To do something together with other people**

• **SYN: Take part**

- Ten countries participated in the discussions.

▶ **participation**

- Your participation is greatly appreciated.

○ Your Example:

534. Regret

■ **To feel sorry about something that you did or did not do**

- He regrets selling his car.
- I don't regret what I said to her.

■ **A sad feeling about something that you did or did not do**

- Do you have any regrets about quitting your job?

○ Your Example:

535. Single-sex school/ college etc.

■ **A school etc. for either males or females, but not for both together**

- Girls and boys who are educated in single-sex schools gain more confidence than their coed peers.
- Single-sex schools have a great deal of advantages.

○ Your Example:

536. Sophisticated

■ **Having a lot of experience of the world and social situations; knowing about things like fashion and culture**

- She's a very sophisticated young woman.

■ **(used about machines, systems, etc.) Advanced and complicated**

- Highly sophisticated computer systems.

○ Your Example:

537. Linguistics

■ **The study of language in general and of particular languages, their structure, grammar, and history**

- This type of analysis is used in linguistics, to describe the grammar of sentences.

○ Your Example:

538. Clarify

■ **Formal to make something clearer or easier to understand**

■ **Clarify issues/a statement/matters etc.**

- Could you clarify one or two points for me?

- Reporters asked him to clarify his position (=say exactly what his beliefs are) on welfare reform.

▶ **Clarify how/what etc.**

- The report aims to clarify how these conclusions were reached.

■ **To make something cleaner or purer by heating it**

- Clarified butter

○ Your Example:

539. Distinction

■ **A clear or important difference between things or people**

- We need to make a distinction between legal and illegal drugs.

■ **The quality of being excellent or famous for what you have achieved**

- A pianist of distinction

○ Your Example:

540. Emerge

■ To appear or come out from somewhere

- The flowers emerge in the spring.
- The sun emerged from behind the clouds.

■ If facts emerge, they become known after being hidden or secret

- Eventually the truth emerged.
- Later it emerged that the judge had employed an illegal immigrant.

■ To come out of a difficult experience

- She emerged from the divorce a stronger person.

■ To begin to be known or noticed

- A religious sect that emerged in the 1830s.
- Local government has recently emerged as a major issue.

○ Your Example:

541. Community



■ All the people who live in a place; the place where they live

- The mayor discussed how to reduce crime in the community.

■ A group of people who join together, for example because they have the same interests or religion

- the Jewish community in New York

○ Your Example:

542. Accommodate

■ **If a room, building etc. can accommodate a particular number of people or things, it has enough space for them**

- He bought a huge house to accommodate his library.
- The ballroom can accommodate 400 people.

■ **To provide someone with a place to stay, live, or work**

- The island was used to accommodate child refugees.

■ **To accept someone's opinions and try to do what they want, especially when their opinions or needs are different from yours**

- We've made every effort to accommodate your point of view.

■ **To get used to a new situation or to make yourself do this**

- Her eyes took a while to accommodate to the darkness.

► Accommodations

■ **A place to stay or live**

- It's difficult to find cheap accommodations in New York.

○ Your Example:

543. Destination

■ **The place that someone or something is going to**

- Allow plenty of time to get to your destination.
- Maui is a popular tourist destination.

○ Your Example:

544. Adventurous



o Your Example:

■ Not afraid of taking risks or trying new things

- Andy isn't a very adventurous cook.

■ Eager to go to new places and do exciting or dangerous things.

545. Breathtaking

■ Very impressive, exciting, or surprising

- The view from my bedroom window was absolutely breathtaking.

- An act of breathtaking arrogance

o Your Example:

546. Luxurious

■ Very expensive, beautiful, and comfortable

- A luxurious 30-room villa

▶ luxuriously

- The cabin was luxuriously furnished

o Your Example:

547. Unspoiled (also Unspoilt / British English)

■ An unspoiled place is beautiful because it has not changed for a long time and does not have a lot of new buildings

- Unspoiled countryside

■ Someone who is unspoiled has not changed in spite of the good or bad things that have happened to them

- She remained unspoilt by her success.

o Your Example:

548. Spoil

■ To make something less good than before

- The mud spoiled my shoes.
- Did the bad weather spoil your vacation?

■ To give a child too much so that they think they can always have what they want

- She spoils her grandchildren.

▶ spoiled

■ (used about a child) Rude and badly behaved because people give them everything they ask for

- A spoiled child

○ Your Example:

549. Generation



■ All the people in a family, group, or country who were born at around the same time:

- This photo shows three generations of my family.
- The younger generation doesn't seem to be interested in politics.
- The story has been handed down from generation to generation.
- The need to preserve the planet for future generations

○ Your Example:

550. Ancestor

■ **A member of your family who lived a long time ago**

- My ancestors were French.

■ **An animal that lived in the past, that modern animals have developed from**

- Lions and house cats evolved from a common ancestor (=the same ancestor).

■ **The form in which a modern machine, vehicle etc. first existed**

• **SYN: forerunner**

- Babbage's invention was the ancestor of the modern computer.

○ Your Example:

551. Middle-aged

■ **Between the ages of about 40 and 60**

- A middle-aged businessman

■ **Someone who seems middle-aged seems rather dull and does not do exciting or dangerous things**

- Living with Henry had made her feel middle-aged.

■ **The form in which a modern machine, vehicle etc. first existed**

▶ **The Middle Ages**

■ **(History) The years between about 1100 and 1500 in Europe**

• **SYN: Medieval**

○ Your Example:

552. Millennium

■ [usually singular] The time when a new 1,000-year period begins

- The beginning of a new millennium
- Events which took place at the turn of the last millennium

▶ **Millennia**

■ A period of 1,000 years

- people who have inhabited this land for millennia

○ Your Example:

553. Ancient

■ Belonging to a time long ago in history, especially thousands of years ago

• **ANT: Modern**

- The ancient civilizations of Asia

▶ **Ancient Greece/Egypt/Rome**

- The religion of ancient Egypt

■ Having existed for a very long time

• **ANT: New**

- An ancient walled city
- An ancient forest
- The ancient art of calligraphy

■ Very old

▶ **Used humorously**

- That photo makes me look ancient!

○ Your Example:

554. Custom

■ **Something that a group of people in a society do:**

- It's the custom for the bride's father to pay for the wedding.

○ Your Example:

555. Tradition

■ **A belief, custom, or way of doing something that has existed for a long time, or these beliefs, customs etc... In general:**

- The university has a long tradition of supporting the arts.

○ Your Example:

556. Culture



■ **[count] The customs, ideas, and way of life of a group of people or a country**

- The language and culture of the Aztecs.

■ **[noncount] Art, music, literature, and the theater**

- The city is a center of culture.

○ Your Example:

557. Agriculture



■ **Keeping animals and growing plants for food**

• **SYN: Farming**

- More than 75% of the land is used for agriculture.

▶ **Agricultural**

- Agricultural workers

○ Your Example:

558.

In time/On time

■ **Before the time by which it is necessary for something to be done**

- Will you be able to finish it in time?

▶ **In time to do something**

- They ran all the way to the corner just in time to see the bus disappearing up the street.

▶ **In time for**

- The painting was successfully repaired in time for the opening of the exhibition.

▶ **In good time/in plenty of time (=a long time before the necessary time)**

- We arrived at the concert hall in good time.

■ **After a certain period of time, especially after a gradual process of change and development**

- He wants to see changes in the company and I am sure he will, in time.

○ Your Example:

559. **Endanger**

■ **To cause danger to someone or something**

- Smoking endangers your health.

▶ **Endangered**

■ **(used about animals, plants, etc.) In danger of disappearing from the world (becoming extinct)**

- The panda is an endangered species.

○ Your Example:

560. Danger



■ **[noncount] The possibility that something bad may happen**

- If you don't stop smoking, your health may be in serious danger.

■ **[count] A person or thing that may bring harm or trouble**

- These chemicals are a danger to the environment.

► **Dangerous**

■ **A person or thing that is dangerous may hurt you**

- It's dangerous to ride a motorcycle without a helmet.

- A dangerous disease

► **Dangerously**

- She drives dangerously.

○ Your Example:

561. Launch

■ **To start something new**

- The magazine was launched last year.

■ **To put a ship into the water or a spacecraft (= a vehicle that travels in space) into the sky**

- This ship was launched in 2005.

○ Your Example:

562. Inevitable

■ Certain to happen and impossible to avoid

- A further escalation of the crisis now seems inevitable

▶ it is inevitable (that)

- It's inevitable that doctors will make the occasional mistake.

▶ inevitable consequence/result

- Disease was an inevitable consequence of poor living conditions.

○ Your Example:

563. Ceiling

■ The inner surface of the top part of a room

- Rooms with high ceilings a light hanging from the ceiling

■ The largest number or amount of something that is officially allowed

▶ Ceiling of

- A public spending ceiling of £240 billion

▶ Impose/set/put a ceiling (on something)

- The government imposed a ceiling on imports of foreign cars.

▶ Raise/lower the ceiling (on something)

■ Technical the greatest height an aircraft can fly at or the level of the clouds.

○ Your Example:

564. Skyscraper



■ A very tall modern city building

- His office looked out on the other skyscrapers of downtown Dallas.
- For a moment she wished she were on the top floor of a very, very high skyscraper.

○ Your Example:

565. Floor

■ The part of a room that you walk on

- There weren't any chairs so we sat on the floor.

■ All the rooms at the same height in a building

- I live on the top floor.
- Our hotel room was on the sixth floor.

○ Your Example:

566. Upstairs



■ To or on a higher floor of a building

• ANT: Downstairs

- I went upstairs to bed.
- An upstairs window was open.

► Downstairs

■ To or on a lower floor of a building

- I went downstairs to make breakfast.
- She lives in the downstairs apartment.

○ Your Example:

567. Staircase

■ A set of stairs inside a building with its supports and the side parts that you hold on to

- She descended the sweeping (= long and wide) staircase into the crowd of photographers and journalists.

○ Your Example:

568. Conventional

■ Following what is normal or the way things have been done for a long time

• **ANT:** Unconventional

- A conventional laptop computer.
- Conventional attitudes.

○ Your Example:

569. Mast



■ A tall pole on which the sails or flags on a ship are hung

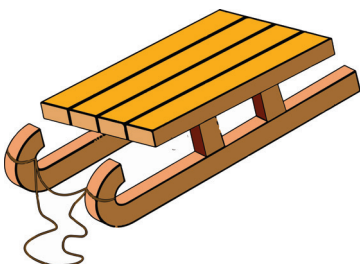
- He stood there like a mast.

■ [British English] A tall metal tower that sends out radio and television signals

- A radio mast

○ Your Example:

570. Sledge

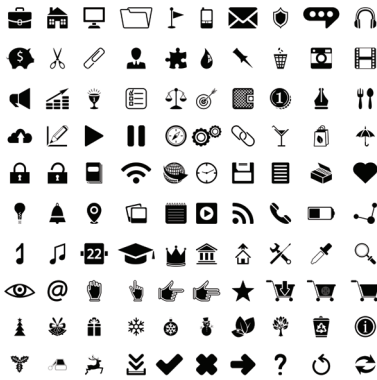


■ A small vehicle used for sliding over snow, often used by children or in some sports

- Walter did not use a sledge to raise the action.
- It was the monster and his sledge.
- Riding in the sledge is an experience.

○ Your Example:

571. Symbol



■ **A mark, sign, or picture that has a special meaning**

- A dove is the symbol of peace.
- The symbol on the packet is a guarantee that the food has been produced organically.

■ **A letter, number, or sign that represents a sound, an amount, a chemical substance etc.**

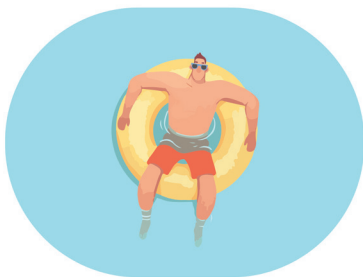
- (Fe) is the chemical symbol for iron.
- O is the symbol for oxygen.

■ **Someone or something that represents a particular quality or idea.**

- Space exploration provides a symbol of national pride.

○ Your Example:

572. Float



■ **To stay on top of a liquid**

• **ANT: Sink**

- Wood floats on water.

■ **To move slowly in the air**

- Clouds were floating across the sky.

○ Your Example:

573. Faint

■ **To suddenly become unconscious for a short time, for example because you are weak or sick**

- She fainted as soon as she saw the blood.

■ **Not clear or strong**

- We could hear the faint sound of music in the distance.

■ **If you feel faint, you feel that you are going to fall, for example because you are sick or tired.**

○ Your Example:

574. Figure

■ To think or guess something

- I saw his car, so I figured he was here.

▶ It figures; that figures

■ That is what I expected

- "John called in sick." "That figures. He wasn't feeling well yesterday."

■ (math) One of the symbols (0 - 9) that we use to show numbers

- Should I write the numbers in words or figures?

■ An amount or price

- What are our sales figures for this year?

■ The shape of a person's body

- She has a good figure.

■ A famous or important person

- He's an important historical figure.

■ A shape of a person that you cannot see clearly

- I saw a tall figure outside the window.

■ (math) working with numbers to find an answer

• SYN: Arithmetic

- I'm not very good at figures.

■ A diagram or picture used in a book to explain something

- Figure 3 on page 2 shows the largest cities in the U.S.

○ Your Example:

575. Please

■ To make someone happy

- I wore my best clothes to please my mother.

■ A word that you use when you ask for something politely

- What time is it, please?

- Two cups of coffee, please.

- "Would you like some cake?" "Yes, please."

▶ Pleased

■ Happy or satisfied

- Your dad will be so pleased.

- She seemed pleased by the compliment.

- I could tell they were pleased about the news

○ Your Example:

576. Laboratory

■ A special room or building in which a scientist does tests or prepares substances

- A research laboratory

- Tests on laboratory animals

○ Your Example:

577. Immediately

■ Without delay

• SYN: At once

- The telephone rang, and he answered it immediately.

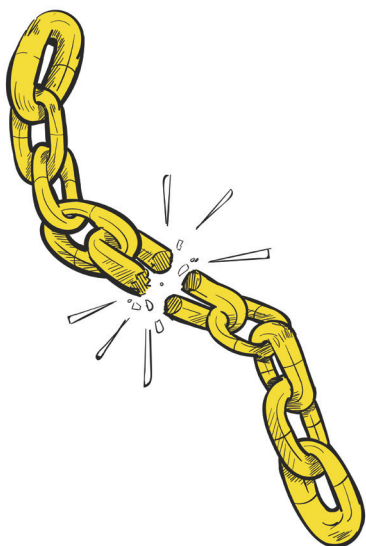
■ very soon before or after something

- He retired immediately after the end of the war

- I can't remember what happened immediately before the crash.

○ Your Example:

578. Chain



■ To attach someone or something to a place with a chain

- The dog was chained to a tree.

■ A line of metal rings that are joined together

- She wore a gold chain around her neck.

- My bicycle chain is broken.

- A length of chain.

■ (business) A group of stores, restaurants, hotels, etc. that are owned by one person or company

- The mall has most of the major chain stores (= stores that are part of a chain).

○ Your Example:

579. Pocket



■ **A type of small bag in or on a coat, trousers etc. that you can put money, keys etc.**

- In Luke came in with his hands in his pockets.

▶ **Jacket/trouser etc. pocket**

- The keys are in my trouser pocket.

▶ **pocket of**

- The inside pocket of his jacket

■ **The amount of money that you have to spend**

- There are eight hotels, with a price range to suit every pocket.

▶ **From/out of/into your own pocket**

- Dan had to pay for the repairs out of his own pocket.

○ Your Example:

580. Misery

■ **Great suffering that is caused for example by being very poor or very sick:**

- What we are witnessing here is human misery on a vast scale.

- The misery of unemployment

- The miseries of war

■ **Great unhappiness**

- She looked away so that Tom wouldn't see her misery.

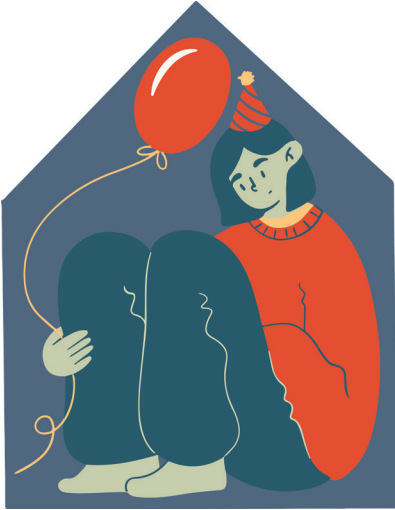
- His face was a picture of sheer misery (=great unhappiness, with no other emotion).

■ **[British English spoken] Someone who is always complaining and never enjoys anything**

- Don't be such a misery.

○ Your Example:

581. Miserable



■ **Extremely unhappy, for example because you feel lonely, cold, or badly treated**

- I've been so miserable since Pat left me.
- I spent the weekend feeling miserable.
- Jan looks really miserable

■ **[Especially British English] always bad-tempered, dissatisfied, or complaining**

- He's a miserable old devil.

■ **Miserable weather is cold and dull, with no sun shining**

- It was a miserable grey day.

○ Your Example:

582. Hut



■ **A small simple building with only one or two rooms**

- A wooden hut.
- He walked down the path to the little hut.
- There are also some wooden huts and everything is fenced in to keep out the wolves and curious locals.

○ Your Example:

583. Madness

■ [Especially British English] Very stupid behaviour that could be dangerous or have a very bad effect:

- It would be madness to drive all that way on your own.
- Cutting down the forest is sheer madness (=completely crazy).

■ **Serious mental illness**

• **SYN: Insanity**

- His family has a history of madness.

○ Your Example:

584. Gentle

■ Kind and careful in the way you behave or do things, so that you do not hurt or damage anyone or anything

• **ANT: rough**

- Arthur was a very gentle, caring person.
- 'Where does it hurt?' she asked in a gentle voice.
- Be gentle with the baby.

■ **Not extreme, strong, or violent**

- A program of regular gentle exercise
- The gentle pressure of Jill's hand

■ **A gentle wind or rain is soft and light**

- A gentle breeze

○ Your Example:

585. Gentleness

■ **Gentleness is similar to kindness, but it involves cultivating a softness of heart toward other people**

- The Bible goes out of its way to demonstrate Jesus' gentleness.

○ Your Example:

586. Return

■ **To come or go back to a place**

- They returned from California last week.

■ **To give, put, send, or take something back**

- Will you return this book to the library?

■ **[singular] Coming or going back to a place**

- The talk show host's return to daytime TV

■ **[noncount] Giving, putting, sending, or taking something back**

- The return of the stolen money

▶ **In return**

■ **As a way of thanking someone for something they have done for you or paying them for something they have given you:**

- Can I buy you lunch in return for all your help?

○ Your Example:

587. Interview



■ To ask someone questions in an interview

- They interviewed six people for the job.

► Interviewer

- The interviewer asked me why I wanted the job.

■ A meeting when someone asks you questions to decide if you will get a job

- I have a job interview tomorrow.

■ A meeting when someone answers questions for a newspaper or for a television or radio program

- There was an interview with the candidate on TV last night.

○ Your Example:

588. Minister

■ A politician who is in charge of a government department, in Britain and some other countries

- The Minister of Agriculture

- The Minister for Foreign Affairs

- A meeting of EU foreign ministers

- A senior Cabinet minister

■ A priest in some Christian churches

- A Baptist minister

► Prime Minister

■ Most important minister and leader of the government in some countries which have a parliament

- the British prime minister

- The British prime minister He first became prime minister in 1982.

○ Your Example:

589. Despite

■ Used to say that something happens or is true even though something else might have prevented it

• **SYN:** In spite of

- Despite all our efforts to save the school, the authorities decided to close it.

► **Despite the fact (that)**

- She went to Spain despite the fact that her doctor had told her to rest.

○ Your Example:

590. Sinister



■ Making you feel that something evil, dangerous, or illegal is happening or will happen

► **There is something/nothing sinister about somebody/something**

- There was something sinister about Mr. Scott's death.

- There is a sinister side to these events.

- He was a handsome man, in a sinister sort of way.

- A sinister atmosphere

○ Your Example:

591. Attention

■ looking or listening carefully and with interest

- I shouted in order to attract her attention (= make her notice me).

- Can I have your attention, please? (= please listen to me)

■ Special care or action

- To require medical attention

▶ Pay attention

■ To look or listen carefully

- Please pay attention to what I'm saying.

○ Your Example:

592. Abroad

■ In or to a foreign country

- I've never lived abroad before.

- She often goes abroad on business.

- We never travelled abroad when we were kids.

■ If a feeling, piece of news etc. is abroad, a lot of people feel it or know about it

- There were rumors abroad that she was planning to resign.

○ Your Example:

593. Ruin



■ **To damage something badly so that it is no longer good; to destroy something completely**

- I spilled coffee on my jacket and ruined it.
- The rain ruined our picnic.

■ **A building that has been badly damaged**

- The old castle is now a ruin.

▶ **In ruins**

■ **Badly damaged or destroyed**

- The city was in ruins after the war.

○ Your Example:

594. Protest

■ **To say or show strongly that you do not like something**

- They protested against the government's policy.

■ **An action that shows publicly that you do not like or approve of something**

- She took part in a protest against the war.

○ Your Example:

595. Eventually

■ **After a long time, or after a lot of things have happened**

- He eventually escaped and made his way back to England.

- Eventually, she got a job and moved to London.

○ Your Example:

596. Source

■ **A thing, place, activity etc. that you get something from**

- They get their money from various sources.
- Beans are a very good source of protein.
- For me, music is a great source of enjoyment.

■ **The cause of something, especially a problem, or the place where it starts**

- We've found the source of the trouble.
- The recent name change has been the source of some confusion.

■ **A person, book, or document that supplies you with information**

- List all your sources at the end of your essay.

○ Your Example:

597. Cage



■ **A structure made of wires or bars in which birds or animals can be kept**

- Its single elevator had a cage door.
- Simple and quite open, temporary cages.

■ **To put or keep an animal or bird in a cage**

- Caged birds
- He would never try to cage Mark.

○ Your Example:

598. Moral

■ **Relating to the principles of what is right and wrong behaviour, and with the difference between good and evil**

- It is easy to have an opinion on a moral issue like the death penalty for murder.

- Moral philosophy

▶ **Moral standards/values/principles**

- I think you can run a business to the highest moral standards.

■ **Based on your ideas about what is right, rather than on what is legal or practical**

- The book places a high moral value on marriage and the family unit.

- A man has a moral duty to obey the law.

○ Your Example:

599. Communicate

■ **To share and exchange information, ideas, or feelings with someone**

- Parents often find it difficult to communicate with their children.

▶ **Communication**

■ **[noncount] Sharing or exchanging information, feelings, or ideas with someone**

- Communication is difficult when two people don't speak the same language.

▶ **Communications**

■ **[plural] Ways of sending or receiving information, especially telephones, radio, computers, etc.**

- A communications satellite

○ Your Example:

600. Suspicious

■ **making you feel that something is wrong, illegal or dishonest**

- Didn't you notice anything suspicious in his behaviour?

- She died in suspicious circumstances.

■ **suspicious (of somebody/something): not willing or able to trust somebody/something**

• **SYN: sceptical**

- I was suspicious of his motives.

- any were suspicious of reform.

■ **suspicious (of/about somebody/something): feeling that somebody has done something wrong, illegal or dishonest, without having any proof**

- They became suspicious of his behaviour and contacted the police.

- You have a very suspicious mind (= you always think that people are behaving in an illegal or dishonest way).

○ Your Example:

Quick Essential Idioms

1. There is no time like the present

■ **Said to encourage someone to take action immediately instead of waiting.**

- Don't wait until New Year to resolve to organize your life. There's no time like the present.

- You must finish this project today. there is no time like the present.

○ Your Example:

2. Practice makes perfect

■ **Said to encourage someone to continue to do something many times, so that they will learn to do it very well.**

- You can't expect to start a new sport and be amazing at it right away. As is always the case, practice makes perfect.

- I have done this assignment so many times now that I can do it with my eyes closed. Practice has made me perfect at it!

○ Your Example:

3. Honesty is the best policy

■ **Said to advise someone that it is better to tell the truth than to lie.**

- I learnt this as a kid, honesty is the best policy.

- If my kids have broken the vase then I trust that they will come clean themselves because I have taught them that honesty is the best policy.

- No one in this particular political party knows that honesty is the best policy.

○ Your Example:

4. Like a dog with two tails

■ **Used to say that someone is very happy about something.**

- Lucy will be like a dog with two tails if she gets into the team.

- When he passed the exam, he was like a dog with two tails.

○ Your Example:

5. Rome wasn't built in a day

■ **Said to emphasize that you cannot expect to do important things in a short period of time.**

- I know Rome wasn't built in a day but I don't want to wait 200 years.

- You must spend more time to improve your English, Rome wasn't built in a day.

○ Your Example:

6. Money talks

■ **If you say that money talks, you mean that if someone has a lot of money, they also have a lot of power.**

- The formula in Hollywood is simple—money talks.

- We can't compete against that big company, money talks.

○ Your Example:

7. There's no smoke without fire

■ **If unpleasant things are said about someone or something, there is probably a good reason for it.**

- She says the accusations are not true, but there's no smoke without fire.

- I was incredibly upset by the story. It was the main item on the news and people were bound to think there was no smoke without fire.

○ Your Example:

8. Money doesn't grow on trees

■ **Said to warn someone to be careful how much money they spend, because there is only a limited amount.**

- "Mum, I'd like a new bike." "I'll have to think about it - money doesn't grow on trees, you know!"

- I really wish I could buy you those \$1,250 Jimmy Choo boots for you my dear but unfortunately, money doesn't grow on trees.

○ Your Example:

9. On the go

■ **If you say that someone is always on the go, you mean that they are always busy and active.**

- I got a new job this year where I am on the go all the time.

- I've been on the go all day, and I'm really tired.

○ Your Example:

10. Take charge (of something)

■ **To accept responsibility for something and have control over it.**

- She took charge of the project and made sure it was finished on time.

- A: Our boss went home sick. What should we do?

B: I think I will take charge of our office.

○ Your Example:

11. Have (one's) nose in a book

■ **Often used of people who always seem to be reading.**

- He's had his nose in a book for the entire camping trip.

- She always has her nose in a book.

○ Your Example:

12. Learn (something) by heart

■ **To memories something perfectly, so that it can be written, recited or performed without thinking.**

- My father can still recite the poems he learned by heart at school.

- The director told me to learn my speech by heart.

○ Your Example:

13. Once in a blue moon

■ **When we say that something happens once in a blue moon, what we mean is that it happens very rarely or once after a long time.**

- Because I live abroad, I get to see my parents once in a bluemoon.
- I don't know why she bought that music system - she uses it once in a blue moon.
- Your Example:

14. In the dead of night

■ **If something happens in the dead of night, at dead of night, or in the dead of winter, it happens in the middle part of the night or the winter, when it is darkest or coldest.**

- I couldn't fly illegally into a country in the dead of night.
- We buried it in the garden in the dead of night.
- Creeping around in the dead of night.
- Your Example:

15. See red

■ **To become very angry.**

- He looks down and sees red fur.
- I immediately saw red and wanted to prove him wrong.
- I am seeing red because you didn't call me on Friday night.
- Your Example:

16. In one's own backyard

- **Very near where someone lives, works etc.**

- Americans would probably react differently to the war if it was in their own backyard.
- Make it in your own backyard.
- They have a big stock market in their own backyard.
- Your Example:

17. Tie the knot

- **To get married.**

- They tied the knot in a romantic ceremony.
- The couple tied the knot last year after a 13-year romance.
- Your Example:

18. The wee hours

- **The early hours of the morning, between twelve o'clock at night and the time when the sun rises.**

- He was up until the wee hours trying to finish his work.
- The party continued on into the wee hours.
- Your Example:

19. A horse with different color

■ **Something completely different or separate, especially in comparison to something else.**

- I've always found math to be easy, but calculus is a horse of a different color.

- I thought that was her boyfriend but it turned out to be her brother-that's a horse of a different color.

○ Your Example:

20. (Straight/Right) from the horse's mouth

■ **If you hear or get information straight from the horse's mouth, you are told it by someone who has direct knowledge of it.**

- Look, if you don't believe me, go over to Sarah right now and get it straight from the horse's mouth.

- I'm tired of all of the rumors. I want to hear it straight from the horse's mouth if it's true.

- That news came straight from the horse's mouth, so it's true.

○ Your Example: