

INTRODUCTION TO *OUTCOMES VOCABULARY BUILDER*

Learning vocabulary in collocations and phrases will develop your fluency. And doing a little revision regularly is the best way to learn vocabulary. That's what the *Outcomes Vocabulary Builder (OVB)* will help you with.

It has been written to provide you with the important vocabulary in the Student's Book and to show you how these words are commonly used. It does not include easier words which you should know from lower levels such as *boring*, or unusual words, which you probably don't need to remember at this level.

What each entry contains

- Each entry has a short explanation of the word's meaning and often gives information on other forms or opposites.
- There is then a list of up to six typical collocations and phrases that the word is used with.
- Regular language boxes provide extra information on word families, phrasal verbs etc.

How the *OVB* is organised

It is organised to make it quick and easy to use in class and to revise at home.

- Each unit in the *OVB* contains the most important new words from exercises, texts and listenings in the unit of the Student's Book.
- The units are then divided according to each double page of the Student's Book and the words within those pages are written in alphabetical order.
- At the end of each unit there are exercises to do.
- There is an answer key at the back of the book.

Ways you can use the *OVB*

- Read the word list *before* you study the unit in the book.
- Translate all the words you don't know based on the explanation. Check the collocations for each word. Do they make sense? Are any different to your language?
- In class, if you have forgotten a word, look it up again. Write out the collocation list and add one of your own.
- Cover words in the list and say or write phrases with the word. Then compare with the collocation list.
- Choose five to ten words from the list to learn each day.
- Put eight new words in a story using the collocations *listed*.
- Do the exercises at the end of each unit some time *after* you've done it in class. Then check the answers in the key.
- Write a list of the words you find difficult to remember and write sentences using the words.

1

MY FIRST CLASS

PAGES 8-9

abroad when you go abroad, you go to a different or foreign country: *I'd love to live ~ / she travels ~ a lot / go ~ for a holiday / study ~*

accent an accent is the way you say words. You can tell where someone is from because of their accent: *she speaks with an American ~ / a strong French ~ (very noticeable) / a slight ~ (not very noticeable)*

involve when a job or a course involves something, it includes it as an essential part: *the job ~s talking to people and solving their problems / it ~s a lot of hard work / it ~s computer programming*

management management is the way of controlling and organizing an organization. The management is also the group of people who control an organization. The verb is **manage**: *he's studying business ~ / she works in ~ / the company has good ~ / improve ~ of the organization / she manages the whole hotel*

mile one mile is 1.6 kilometres. **Miles** is often used to mean a long way: *the town is 500 ~s from Moscow / the hotel is only a ~ down the road / a tiny village that's ~s from anywhere (not near any towns) / it's ~s to the nearest shop (a very long way)*

remind to remind someone about something means to make them remember it. Be careful – you cannot use **remember** with this meaning: *she reminded me about my doctor's appointment / can you ~ me to phone home? / he ~s me of my brother (he looks like my brother) / that song ~s me of my wedding (it makes me think about my wedding)*

rude if something you say or do is rude, it is not polite and might upset people: *it's ~ to ask people their age / I'm sorry – I didn't mean to be ~ / how ~! / a very ~ man / he knows all the ~ words!*

seat a seat is the place where you sit: *come in and take a ~ (sit down) / I'd prefer a window ~ (a seat next to the window) / the ~ next to me / the best ~ in the theatre / you can book ~s in advance / the front ~ of a car*

top the top person or thing is the highest, most important or best: *a ~ head teacher (one of the best) / she's the UK's ~ athlete / score ~ marks in the exam (very high marks) / he's in the ~ class (the class with the highest level) / they live on the ~ floor (the highest floor in a building)*

PAGES 10-11

available if something is available, you can get it or buy it. The noun is **availability**: *they want to make language learning more ~ to students / the game is ~ in the shops now (you can buy it) / her books are widely ~ (you can get them in lots of different places) / they're ~ for free / I'm always ~ to help you (I can help you) / What's your availability for a meeting next week?*

bilingual if you are bilingual, you speak two languages very fluently. You can also be **trilingual** (able to speak three languages) or **multilingual** (able to speak many languages): *I'm ~ in English and Turkish / grow up ~ / go to a ~ school / be totally ~ / be almost ~*

continuity if there is continuity, things continue in a similar way without changes or problems: *there was good ~ between teachers / we always try and maintain ~ / it's important not to lose ~ / we had six different teachers, so there was a lack of ~*

deal with if you deal with something, you do what is necessary. If you deal with a problem, you solve it: *her job is to ~ complaints / he has to ~ lots of different people in his job / have to ~ some difficult customers / a difficult problem to ~*

defend if you defend something, you say you think it is good when other people say it is bad: *a lot of people criticized the proposals, but he ~ed them / he tried to ~ what she had said / he should stand up and ~ himself (say that his ideas are right)*

disaster if something is a disaster, it is a complete failure: *the policy was a ~ / the party was a total ~ / the evening was a bit of a ~*

dub if you dub a film, you change the speaking in it from one language into another. The adjective is **dubbed**: *do you like watching foreign TV programmes that are ~bed into your own language? / it's been ~bed into English*

environment an environment is the place or conditions you live in or work in. Note that when we talk about **the environment** we mean the natural world: *the school provides a good ~ to learn in / it's a safe ~ to play in / a good working ~ / they learn better in a good learning ~*

evidence facts that show if something is true, or show if someone is guilty or innocent of a crime: *the police are still collecting ~ / there's no ~ against him / there's no ~ to suggest it's true*

fluent if you are fluent, you speak a language easily, without making mistakes. The adverb is **fluently**. The noun is **fluency**: *a ~ English speaker / I'm ~ in Spanish / you write very fluently / I need to improve my fluency*

get by if you get by, you can do something quite well, but not very well: *I'm not very good at French, but I can just about ~ / I don't know much about computers – but I ~ / he gets by at school – but he's not very academic*

head the head of a country, organization or department is the leader or manager. To **head** something means to lead it or be in charge of it: *he's the ~ teacher (the leader of a school) / the queen is the ~ of state / the ~ of the company / he's ~ing the negotiations*

improve if you improve, you get better and if you improve something, you make it better. The noun is **improvement**: *my English is really improving / to ~ your language learning / the economy is improving / he was very ill, but he's slowly improving (becoming healthy again) / the government needs to ~ public transport / there has been a big improvement in your work*

keep if you keep doing something, you continue to do it or do it many times: *~ practising until you can do it / ~ trying / he ~s phoning me / I ~ forgetting to send that email / he ~s telling me I'm wrong*

lack if there is a lack of something, it is missing. If you **lack** something, you do not have any: *there was a ~ of evidence / the idea failed because of a ~ of interest (people weren't interested in it) / a ~ of effort (not trying hard enough) / the country ~s money to improve education / he completely ~s talent*

maintain if you maintain something, you make it continue. If you maintain a building, you keep it in good condition: *I can ~ a conversation in French / ~ a good relationship with my neighbours / we try to ~ high standards / they haven't ~ed the house very well (they haven't kept it in good condition) / it costs a lot to ~ the school (to keep the buildings in good condition)*

motivation your motivation is the reason why you do something. The verb is **motivate**. If you motivate someone, you give them motivation: *he has no ~ to study / some students fail because of a lack of ~ / I lost all my ~ to go running during the winter / their teacher really knows how to motivate them*

pick up if you pick up a language or some other skill, you learn it by seeing it or doing it, without studying it in a classroom: *I picked up a few words of Turkish when I was staying there / they haven't*

studied it at school but just picked it up off the street (by playing outside with other young people) / she picks up languages very easily / I showed him how to do it and he picked it up very quickly

point the point of something is the reason to do it: *what's the ~ of studying for exams? / there's no ~ speaking to him (it will not achieve anything) / the ~ of coming here is to learn English / I don't see the ~ of spending a lot of money on clothes*

policy a policy is an idea or plan that a government or organization follows: *what is the government's ~ on education? / health ~ / it's against company ~ to employ people under 16 / they want the government to change its ~ on immigration*

progress if you progress, you get better at doing something. **Progress** is also a noun: *students ~ at different speeds / to ~ slowly / to ~ quickly / he's definitely ~ing / she's made huge ~ this term (she has got much better)*

provide if you provide something, you give it to people or make it available: *I'll ~ all the food and drink / coffee will be ~d in the break / they should ~ people with more information / this will ~ you with a great opportunity*

question if you question something, you say that you have doubts about it and think it might be wrong: *they ~ed the prime minister's decision / some people are ~ing the government's change in policy / he was ~ed by the police (the police asked him questions) / she ~ed his motives (wondered why he was really doing something)*

range when there is a range of things, there are a number of different kinds of thing: *we discussed a ~ of topics / deal with a wide ~ of levels / the company provides a ~ of services / see our full ~ of products*

rely on if you rely on something, you need it and trust it. The adjective for someone you can trust is **reliable**. The opposite is **unreliable**: *she has to ~ her parents for money (she needs her parents to give her money) / they ~ everyone else to speak English (they need everyone else to speak English) / you can't ~ him (you can't trust him) / it's a very reliable train service (you can trust it) / he's totally unreliable (you can't trust him)*

reply if you reply to someone, you give them an answer. **Reply** is also a noun: *he replied in English / she didn't ~ to my letter / sorry for the delay in ~ing / I still haven't received a ~ from him / I asked him a question, but he gave no ~ (he didn't say anything)*

report a report is a written document or a TV or radio programme that gives information about a subject. **Report** is also a verb: *the government has published a new ~ on the war / according to a recent ~ / the main conclusions of the ~ / a TV ~ on crime / they will ~ back to us next week (they will tell us the information they have learnt)*

review if you review an idea or a policy, you think about it again and decide what you should do.
Review is also a noun: *the government is going to ~ its drug policy / we will ~ the situation next week / a ~ of language policy*

skills your skills are the abilities you have: *she's got good language ~ / have computer ~ / management ~ / learn new ~ / he's got poor people ~* (he doesn't get on well with people)

teach yourself if you teach yourself something, you learn it from books or by practising yourself, without a teacher: *is it possible to ~ English? / he taught himself the guitar / I taught myself how to cook*

trade trade is the business of buying and selling things. **Trade** is also a verb: *the company does a lot of ~ with China / they are worried they will lose ~ / they want to increase ~ with Europe / improve the tourist ~* (the business of making money by encouraging tourists to visit an area) / *they ~ with companies all over the world*

PAGES 12-13

bang if you bang something, you hit it. **Bang** is also a noun: *I was ~ing on the door for ages / to ~ the table hard / I ~ed my knee on the side of the table* (by accident) / *I heard a ~ at the door* (the sound of someone banging)

chat if you chat to someone, you talk to them in a friendly, informal way. **Chat** is also be a noun. The adjective is **chatty**: *we ~ted for a while / I often ~ to her on the phone / have a ~ with someone / she's very chatty* (willing to spend time chatting)

excuse an excuse is the reason you give for why you did something wrong: *what's your ~ for being late? / give an ~ / invent (or make up) an ~ / a good ~ / there's no ~ for being so rude*

flat a flat is a group of rooms you can live in. It is usually part of a larger building. In American English, people say **apartment**: *live in a ~ in the city centre / look for a ~ to rent / a ground-floor ~ / a top-floor ~ / a furnished ~* (with furniture already in it) / *live in a block of ~s*

run if a machine or vehicle is running, it is working: *the train ~s every 30 minutes* (it goes every 30 minutes) / *the buses don't ~ after midnight / the train and bus services usually ~ smoothly* (without problems) / *the car ~s on diesel*

rush if you rush, you do something or go somewhere very quickly, often because you do not have much time. **Rush** is also a noun: *I ~ed out of the house* (left the house very quickly) / *we had to ~ her to the doctor* (take her to the doctor very quickly) / *I ~ed the last question of the exam* (did it too quickly) / *I'm in a ~* (I don't have much time) / *do my homework in a ~*

sort out if you sort something out, you organize it: *I need to ~ my holiday* (organize it) / *~ the problem* (solve it) / *I'm trying to ~ my life* (make it more organized and deal with problems in it) / *~ all my papers* (organize them and put them in order)

spare if something is spare, it is extra: *we've got a ~ room / give you a ~ key / have no ~ time / have you got any ~ change* (small amounts of money that you do not need)

PHRASAL VERBS

A phrasal verb is a verb and a particle that are used together with a particular meaning. In some cases the particle does not change the meaning of the verb. This is true for action verbs like *walk* and *run*. For example, *she rushed out of the house / let's walk down the stairs / they ran away with my bag / I fell over*, mean that the person rushed, walked, ran or fell.

However, sometimes adding the particle changes the meaning of the verb:

He walked out on his wife (he left his wife).

They ran out of food and drink (they used all the food and needed more).

I fell out with my brother (we had an argument).

The other phrasal verbs in this unit are:

deal with (solve), *grow up* (become an adult), *get by* (manage), *pick up* (learn), *rely on* (trust), *make up* (invent), *sort out* (solve)

EXERCISES

PREPOSITIONS

A Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

- 1 Their house is miles anywhere.
- 2 She really reminds me my mother.
- 3 The film is dubbed English.
- 4 There was a lack interest in the idea.
- 5 It's company policy to wear jeans.
- 6 We'll provide everyone an opportunity to try it.
- 7 I read a report crime in New York.
- 8 We do a lot of trade the EU.
- 9 There's no excuse that kind of behaviour.

WORD FAMILIES

A Complete the expressions with the correct form of the word in bold.

- 1 study **management** a small business
- 2 widely **available** What's your next week?
- 3 be **fluent** in Spanish speak three languages
- 4 **improve** your English show a big in your English
- 5 have no **motivation** the team to play better
- 6 **rely on** him a lot be a very worker

B Which TWO words in the list below are NOT both a noun and verb?

bang	head	lack	remind	reply
policy	progress	question	rush	trade

COLLOCATIONS

A Complete the collocations with the verbs in the lists. Look up the verbs if you need help.

dub	get by	improve	pick up
provide	review		

- 1 a language easily
- 2 in French
- 3 a film into English
- 4 food and drink
- 5 the situation
- 6 your language learning

B Match the nouns to the verbs. Look up the nouns (a-f) if you need help.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1 to collect | a) motivation |
| 2 to lose your | b) chat |
| 3 to make | c) report |
| 4 to publish a | d) evidence |
| 5 to have a | e) management |
| 6 to work in | f) progress |

PHRASAL VERBS

A Choose the correct phrasal verb.

- 1 I'm not very good with computers but I *get by / deal with*.
- 2 I have to *deal with / rely on* a lot of difficult children in the class.
- 3 He's very intelligent. He *picks things up / gets by* very quickly.
- 4 Can you lend me some money? I *rushed out / sorted out* of the house this morning and I forgot to get my purse.
- 5 Many people don't have a car and *rely on / make up* public transport to get to work.
- 6 We've almost *fallen out / run out* of milk. Can you get some when you go out?
- 7 I'm going to stay at home this weekend and *sort out / pick up* the house. It's a complete mess.

PATTERNS

A Put the verb in brackets into the correct form (to + infinitive or -ing).

- 1 The job involves with young people. (work)
- 2 Can you remind me Ana a call after the class? (give)
- 3 I'll be available any problems at one o'clock. (deal with)
- 4 If you don't have any success first time, just keep (try)
- 5 I taught myself how and now I make my own jumpers. (knit)
- 6 There's no point here in the rain. Let's go inside. (wait)

2

FEELINGS

PAGES 14–15

accommodation accommodation is a place such as a house, flat or hotel where you can live or stay: *the tourist office can help you find ~ / the university can't provide ~ / I've had some problems with my ~ / there's plenty of good ~ in the town / I'm living in student ~*

behind if you are behind with work, you are late, slow or not doing as well as you should. The opposite is **ahead**: *I'm really ~ with my work / he's ~ at school / the company's fallen ~ the competition / the project is two months ~ schedule*

break down if a machine or system breaks down, it stops working: *my car broke down on the motorway / the central heating's broken down / the company's payment system broke down*

cheer up if you cheer up, you start to feel happier. If you cheer someone up, you make them feel happier: *I'm sure she'll ~ soon / ~ it's not that bad / I bought her some flowers to cheer her up / I need to do something to cheer myself up / he needs cheering up*

confused if you are confused, you cannot understand something: *she tried explaining it to me, but I was still ~ / I'm a bit ~ about how much I have to pay / she looked very ~*

disappointed if you are disappointed, you are unhappy because something is not as good as you wanted or expected: *she was ~ with her exam results / I was really ~ at not getting the job / he was very ~ that you missed his birthday / I was a bit ~ by the film*

due if something is due, it should happen or arrive at a certain time: *the baby is ~ next month / the train was ~ ten minutes ago / they were ~ to arrive at six o'clock / my rent's ~ today (I have to pay it today) / my pay's ~ next week (I will receive it then)*

exhausted if you are exhausted, you are really tired: *sit down – you must be ~ / I'm absolutely ~ / I always feel ~ by the end of the week / I was too ~ to argue with him*

fed up if you are fed up with something, you no longer like it because it is boring or annoying: *I'm ~ with my job / You look a bit ~ / I'm getting ~ with this awful weather / I was ~ of waiting*

furious if you are furious, you are very angry: *he was ~ about the damage to his car / I was ~ when I heard what they'd done / they were ~ with me for being late / she was ~ at how much it cost*

guilty if you feel guilty about something, you feel bad because you think you have done something wrong. If someone is guilty, they have committed a crime: *I feel a bit ~ because I haven't rung him for ages / I feel ~ about not inviting her / he gave me a ~ look when I asked him where the money was / he was found ~ of murder (a court decided that he was guilty)*

hardly almost nothing or no one: *he ~ said anything all evening (he said very little) / there was ~ anyone there (there were very few people) / speak up – I can ~ hear you (I can't hear you very well) / I ~ ever see him (very rarely) / we were so far back that I could ~ see the stage (it was very difficult to see) / there's ~ any crime here (almost no crime)*

join if you join someone, you go to where they are so that you are with them: *would you like to ~ us? / do you mind if I ~ you? / she can't come now, but she'll ~ us for dinner / please ~ the queue (stand in the queue and wait)*

mood your mood is how you feel: *she's been in a bad ~ all day (feeling angry) / listening to music always puts me in a good ~ (makes me feel happy) / I'm not in the ~ to go out / ignore him – he's in a funny ~ (a strange mood)*

pleased if you are pleased with something, you are happy or satisfied with it: *I was really ~ with my exam results / I feel ~ with myself for giving up smoking / I'll be ~ to help (willing to help) / ~ to meet you (said when you meet someone for the first time)*

relief if you feel relief, you feel happy because something bad or worrying has ended: *it was a ~ to hear you weren't hurt / he gave a sigh of ~ / it's a ~ to know I'm not the only one with problems / the doctors gave him pain ~ (medicine to get rid of pain)*

split up if two people split up, they get divorced or stop being a couple. If a group split up, they stop working together: *he's just ~ with his girlfriend / they decided to ~ after 20 years of marriage / the band ~ because of musical differences / the teacher split us up because we were talking*

terrible if you feel terrible, you feel very ill, sad or guilty: *I've got a high temperature and I feel ~ /*

I felt ~ about disappointing them / I feel ~ for not telling you the truth / are you OK? You look ~!

throw up if you throw up, you are sick. A more formal word is **vomit**: *I think I'm going to ~ / I was up all night throwing up / he threw up all over the bathroom floor*

upset if you are upset, you are sad or angry about something: *he was quite ~ when I spoke to him / I was very ~ about it / we were all very ~ by her death / she was too ~ to talk / he's a bit ~ that no-one told him about the party*

WORD FAMILIES AND -ED ADJECTIVES

Most **-ed** adjectives come from verbs that are commonly used.

bore: *football ~s me / I'm sorry to ~ you with my problems*

confuse: *I don't want to ~ you by giving you too much information / this research ~s matters further*

disappoint: *I don't want to ~ them / I hate to ~ you, but the concert's already sold out*

please: *I knew the result would ~ him / you can't ~ everyone all the time*

Sometimes the verb can have a different meaning to the **-ed** adjective.

exhaust: *we've ~ed all the possibilities (tried them all) / what will we do when we've ~ed the supplies of oil? (used them all)*

The nouns related to **-ed** adjectives can vary a lot in their form.

boredom: *I was falling asleep with ~ / I thought I was going to die of ~*

confusion: *There was some ~ about who had won / put your name on your bags to avoid ~*

disappointment: *book early to avoid ~ / losing the match was a big ~*

pleasure: *is your trip for business or ~? / it's a ~ to work with you (it's enjoyable)*

exhaustion: *she was suffering from ~ / he was weak with ~*

relaxing ~ / the club's got a great ~ / there's a nasty ~ at work / he spoiled the friendly ~ with his stupid comments / he sensed the tense ~ as soon as he walked in

attempt if you make an attempt to do something, you try to do it. **Attempt** is also a verb: *he made a desperate ~ to save the child / he failed in his ~ to break the world record / she succeeded in her ~ to get elected / it was a deliberate ~ to hide the truth / he ~ed to climb Mount Everest*

campaign a campaign is a series of actions you do because you want to win something or persuade people about something: *his 'free hugs' campaign has been very successful / they are starting a new ~ against poverty / a military ~ against the rebels / an election ~ / the government launched an anti-smoking ~ / run a ~ against drink driving*

discovery a discovery is something new that you find or learn. The verb is **discover**: *scientists have made an exciting ~ / this is an important new ~ / they discovered gold in the mountains*

intend if you intend to do something, you plan to do it in the future: *he ~s to carry on hugging people / I don't think she ~ed me to see the email / what do you ~ to do about this?*

isolated if someone feels isolated, they feel very alone. An isolated place is far away from towns and cities: *she felt very ~ when her parents died / they live in an ~ village / this was just an ~ incident (just one, not part of a series)*

line a line is a telephone number or connection. A **help line** is a number you phone to ask for advice: *you can call our help ~ for more information / the customer service ~ is open 24 hours a day / all the ~s are busy at the moment / you need to dial 9 to get an outside ~ / could you hold the ~ and I'll try and find her for you*

loss a loss is when you lose something. It can be a game that you lose, or money that a company loses. It can also be the sad feeling you have when someone close to you dies: *this was the team's third ~ this year / the company made a big ~ last month / his death was a great ~ to us all / I'm sorry for your ~*

mark a mark is the number or grade you get for a piece of work or an exam. When a teacher **marks** work, they correct it and give it a number or grade: *I didn't expect to get such a high ~ / he got top ~s in the test / get a low ~ / the pass ~ is 40 per cent / you lose ~s for bad spelling / the teacher hasn't marked the exams yet*

meaningful if something is meaningful it is serious or important and useful: *he finds it hard to make ~ connections with other people / she wants to have a ~ life / the search for a ~ relationship / we should have a ~ debate about the problem*

miserable if you are miserable, you are very sad. If something is miserable, it makes you sad: *I felt*

PAGES 16-17

approach if you approach something, you get nearer to it. If you approach someone, you go towards them and speak to them: *a woman ~ed me in the street / you can always ~ him with a problem (talk to him about it) / the company ~ed me and offered me a job / things became more tense as the election ~ed (came closer)*

atmosphere the atmosphere in a place is the feeling you get from being there: *a hotel with a lovely*

a bit ~ when everyone left / he's had a ~ year / what a ~ day (with bad weather) / the weather was ~ last week (very bad)

protect if you protect someone, you stop things from hurting them. If you protect something, you stop things from damaging it: *a friend came along to ~ him / the animals are ~ed from hunters / you need to ~ yourself from the sun / wear goggles to ~ your eyes*

response a response is an answer to a question or letter, or a reaction to something that has happened: *I wrote to him last week, but I haven't had a ~ yet / we got a positive ~ to our idea / there was a disappointing ~ from the public / I'm writing in ~ to your letter / his comments provoked an angry ~*

skills skills are things that you are able to do, especially things you can do well: *she wants to improve her computer ~ / he has no social ~ (he doesn't know how to talk to other people) / she has good organizational ~ / he lacks the necessary ~ to be a doctor*

speech if you give a speech, you talk to a large number of people about something: *the chairman delivered an inspiring ~ / he made an acceptance ~ / she gave a ~ to the school / the head teacher made a short ~ at the end of the dinner / we had to listen to some boring ~es*

PAGES 18–19

fancy if you fancy doing something, you want to do it: *do you ~ going for a coffee? / do you ~ watching a film? / I've never fancied trying yoga / I ~ doing something different*

find if you say that you find something interesting, boring, etc, this is your opinion of it: *I ~ lying on a beach incredibly boring / did you ~ the exam difficult? / how are you ~ing the course?*

graduate you graduate when you get your first degree at university: *she ~d in law last year (she got a degree in law) / I'm going to ~ next year / he ~d from Harvard with first class honours (top marks)*

heat heat is when something is hot: *I don't go to very hot countries because I can't stand the ~ / the ~ was unbearable during the day / keep the butter*

away from the ~ / once the soup is boiling, reduce the ~ and cook it gently for a few minutes

ignore if you ignore someone, you don't listen to them or speak to them. If you ignore something, you don't pay any attention to it: *just ~ him ~ he's being stupid / I said hello, but she completely ~d me / we can't ~ this problem*

mysterious someone or something mysterious is difficult to understand. The noun is **mystery**: *we heard some ~ sounds / why are you being so ~ about it? / she died in ~ circumstances / her disappearance was a complete mystery / detectives are trying to solve the mystery*

nervous if you are nervous about something, you feel worried or a bit scared about it: *I get very ~ before exams / I was quite ~ before I made the speech / he was so ~, his hand was shaking*

promoted if you get promoted, your employer gives you a better job and more money. The noun is **promotion**: *I was ~ by Head Office / I'm hoping to get ~ to supervisor / now I've been ~ I'm on a better salary / she's hoping to get a promotion soon*

relationship a relationship is the way two people feel and behave towards each other: *I have a good ~ with my parents / he doesn't want people to know about his ~ with Sara / a love-hate ~ / the ~ between a parent and child / the ~ between a doctor and his patients*

scenery the scenery is the countryside that you see in a place: *we passed through some lovely ~ on the way / they stopped to admire the amazing ~ / beautiful ~*

shocked if you are shocked at something, you are very surprised and slightly upset: *I was ~ by the news / I was ~ at how much poverty there was / I was ~ at how old he looked / I was ~ to see so many people using drugs*

stuck if you are stuck somewhere, you cannot move from that place: *we were ~ in a lift for two hours / I was ~ in traffic / we were ~ on the train for hours / the children were ~ inside all day because of the rain / I don't want to be ~ in front of a computer all day*

unlike if it is unlike a person or thing to do something it is not typical or normal for them: *it's ~ him to be so quiet / it's ~ them to be late / the storm was ~ anything I've ever seen*

EXERCISES

PREPOSITIONS

A Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

- 1 I was really disappointed not getting the job.
- 2 I feel a bit guilty forgetting his birthday.
- 3 I'm totally fed up him complaining all the time.
- 4 They were absolutely furious me for staying out all night.
- 5 They have started a campaign poverty.
- 6 He's such a bad mood. I don't know what's wrong with him.
- 7 I was very upset the whole thing.
- 8 They don't do anything to protect themselves the sun.
- 9 I am writing response to your complaint of 2 August.
- 10 She's been promoted a higher position.
- 11 He graduated philosophy the Sorbonne.

WORD FAMILIES

A Complete the sentences with the correct nouns and adjectives from these verbs.

bore confuse disappoint exhaust please

- 1 I was really when he told me he couldn't come to the wedding.
She couldn't hide her when I told her.
- 2 There were so many to choose from, I felt a bit
To avoid, can just one person speak at a time?
- 3 The kids were really because it was raining and they couldn't go outside.
I thought I was going to die of
- 4 I was with myself for giving up smoking.
It was no trouble at all. It was a
- 5 I was by the time we finally got home.
She was suffering from after the run.

COLLOCATIONS

A Complete the collocations with nouns from the unit.

- 1 have a love-hate r _____ p
- 2 take some pain r _____ f

- 3 make an acceptance s _____ h
- 4 what's the pass m _____ k?
- 5 phone the customer service h _____ l _____
- 6 run an advertising c _____ n
- 7 develop your computer s _____ s
- 8 live in student a _____ n

B Choose the correct verbs to complete the collocations. Look up the nouns to help you if necessary.

- 1 *make / do* an attempt to do something
- 2 *get / launch* a campaign against poverty
- 3 *make / do* an exciting new discovery
- 4 *earn / get* good marks in an exam
- 5 *give / speak* a speech
- 6 *solve / finish* a mystery

C Which of the following words do not collocate with the nouns?

- 1 a good / bad / funny / upset **mood**
- 2 a nasty / tense / isolated / friendly **atmosphere**
- 3 lovely / handsome / amazing / beautiful **scenery**
- 4 successful / high / low / top **marks**
- 5 a positive / angry / disappointing / exciting **response**

PHRASAL VERBS

Choose the correct word to complete the phrasal verb.

- 1 The awful smell almost made me throw *up / down*.
- 2 The bus broke *off / down* on the way home.
- 3 I'll buy her some flowers to *cheer her out / up*.
- 4 He's split *off / up* from his girlfriend.

PATTERNS

A Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the list.

arrive be break go hear work

- 1 He failed in his attempt the world record.
- 2 Do you fancy out later?
- 3 He's due in the next few minutes.
- 4 It was a relief that he was OK.
- 5 It's unlike him so quiet.
- 6 How do you find nights?