

# 1 CITIES

## PAGES 6–7

### **affluent** /'æflu:ənt/ Adjective

if someone is *affluent*, they have a lot of money and are able to live comfortably. If a district is *affluent*, it has expensive houses and shops that sell good quality items, and the people who live there are quite rich

Collocates: an affluent suburb/neighbourhood/area | an affluent lifestyle | an affluent family

*an affluent district in the west of the city | most towns have private schools for the children of affluent families | Egremont developed as an affluent residential area in the early 19th century | she had a well-paid job and enjoyed an affluent lifestyle*

Noun: *affluence*

*her climb out of poverty to greater affluence | the family lived in relative affluence*

### **chaotic** /keɪ'ɒtɪk/ Adjective

a *chaotic* situation is one in which lots of things are happening at the same time and in a very confused and disorganised way

*the city is busy, chaotic, and noisy | it gets very chaotic in the shop during the weeks before Christmas | conditions at the airport were chaotic, with travellers sleeping on the floor for a second night | it was difficult to stay calm in such a chaotic situation*

Adverb: *chaotically* | Noun: *chaos*

Collocates: in chaos | chaos reigns

*the station was chaotically busy on Friday evening | the house was chaotically full of books | snow caused chaos on the roads last night | chaos reigned as the banks all stopped lending money | the meeting ended in chaos | the defeat of the government led to a period of political chaos*

### **compact** /'kɒmpækt/ Adjective

if something is *compact*, it is small and does not take up much space

*the flat is nice and compact, so it's easy to keep clean | a compact car | the college occupies a relatively compact campus | PDF files are very compact, so they download quickly*

### **congested** /kən'dʒestɪd/ Adjective

roads that are *congested* have a lot of traffic on them, so everybody moves very slowly

*the M25 around Heathrow is always congested | the congested streets of Bangkok | Oxford's roads are congested, polluted and dangerous | plan your journey in advance to avoid congested areas*

Noun: *congestion*

Collocates: ease congestion | avoid congestion | traffic congestion | heavy congestion

*the government brought in controls on car use to try and ease congestion | traffic congestion is a serious problem here*

### **run-down** /rʌn 'daʊn/ Adjective

if a place is *run-down*, it is in a bad condition because no one has been looking after it for a while

*the city centre seems very run-down | it's a bit more run-down where I live, but at least it's more lively | a run-down restaurant near the station | the house was very run-down when we bought it, but we've transformed it over the last two years*

### **secure** /sɪ'kjʊə(r)/ Adjective

something that is *secure* is safe and is not going to change or be taken away from you. If you feel *secure*, you are not worried and do not think that anything bad is going to happen

*a child should always feel safe and secure in the home | her financial position was relatively secure | the hotel offers secure parking (a car park that is protected from thieves)*

Noun: *security* | Adverb: *securely* || Opposites – Adjective: *insecure* | Noun: *insecurity*

*the company takes the security of its computer system very seriously | the jewellery was kept securely at the bank | the front door was securely locked | as a child, he had always felt insecure when he was away from home | their feeling of insecurity increased when the lights all went out*

### **spotless** /'spɒtləs/ Adjective

something that is *spotless* is very clean

*the hotel room was absolutely spotless | the streets are spotless, but it's also very dull there | he was wearing a spotless white suit*

Adverb: *spotlessly*

Collocates: *spotlessly clean*

*her shirt was old but spotlessly clean | a spotlessly white handkerchief*

### **sprawling** /'sprɔ:ɪŋ/ Adjective

a *sprawling* place or building spreads out over a large area in an untidy or uncontrolled way

*the sprawling suburbs of the capital city | the sprawling Cairo district of Nasr City | Tokyo is exciting because it is a sprawling urban environment to explore | it was a sprawling, four-storey hotel that could house 2,000 guests | the college moved to a sprawling campus on the outskirts of Chennai*

Noun: *sprawl* | Verb: *sprawl*

Collocates: *urban sprawl*

*the city has seen population growth and considerable urban sprawl | the city sprawls out over 43 square miles | there is a definite tourist area which sprawls along the coast*

### **vibrant** /'vaɪbrənt/ Adjective

a *vibrant* place is one where lots of exciting and interesting things are always happening. People who are *vibrant* have a lot of energy and are always doing interesting things

Collocates: vibrant nightlife | a vibrant city  
*a lively city with a vibrant nightlife | Brazil's most culturally vibrant city | a young, vibrant and dynamic company | we promote strong families and vibrant communities here | the children ran around all afternoon, vibrant and full of life*

**well-run** /ˌwel 'rʌn/ Adjective  
 something that is *well-run* is properly organised  
*we stayed in a very well-run hotel in the city centre | the school had been very well run until a couple of years ago | a well-run factory that provides jobs for local people*

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**buzz** /bʌz/ Noun  
 if a place has a *buzz*, lots of exciting and interesting things happen there. A *buzz* is also the feeling of excitement and happiness that you get from doing something exciting  
 Collocates: a real buzz | a buzz about something  
*it's expensive to live there, but London has a real buzz | I get a real buzz every time I step onto the stage (start performing in public) | there's a fantastic buzz about Cardiff at the moment*  
 Verb: buzz | Adjective: buzzing  
*the club was still buzzing at 3 in the morning | in the 1960s, London was the crazy, buzzing capital of fashion*

**choke** /tʃəʊk/ Verb  
 if you *choke*, you have a lot of difficulty breathing because you cannot get air into your lungs easily  
 Collocates: choke on something | choke to death  
*the smog here is awful – you have to wear a mask or you'd choke on the fumes | Isabel nearly choked on a piece of meat | he lay in bed, coughing and choking | two of the prisoners choked to death on the toxic smoke*

**condemned** /kən'demd/ Adjective  
 a *condemned* building is in a very bad and dangerous condition, and the authorities have decided it must be pulled down  
*a condemned cement factory | he lived for a few months in a condemned block of flats*  
 Verb: condemn  
*these buildings should all be condemned and rebuilt | the factory was condemned two years ago, but the owners still haven't taken any action*

**conspicuous consumption** /kən'spɪkjʊəs kən'sʌmpʃ(ə)n/  
 Noun uncount  
*conspicuous consumption* involves buying a lot of expensive and often unnecessary things in order to impress people and show them you are rich  
*there's a lot of conspicuous consumption with people showing off their wealth | conspicuous consumption used to be regarded as acceptable behaviour but nowadays most people don't approve of it | Thorstein Veblen was the first economist to identify the concept of conspicuous consumption in 1899*

**crawl** /krɔ:l/ Verb  
 when cars, buses, and lorries are *crawling*, they are moving very slowly because there is a lot of traffic. When people *crawl*, they move slowly along the ground on their hands and knees  
*the traffic is terrible and the cars just crawl along most of the time | we spent over an hour in the taxi crawling along – we should have walked | babies learn to crawl at about six months old | we had to crawl through the entrance to the tent*  
 Noun: crawl  
 Collocates: at a crawl  
*traffic was moving at a crawl (very slowly) through the Blackwall Tunnel*

**fume** /fju:m/ Noun  
*fumes* are gases and smoke from fires, burning chemicals, car engines, etc., that are unhealthy and unpleasant to breathe, and that can make people ill  
 Collocates: toxic/poisonous fumes | petrol/diesel/exhaust/traffic fumes  
*the smog is so bad you need a mask, otherwise you'd choke on the fumes | chemicals which give off nasty fumes | a petrol engine producing poisonous fumes | a cloud of toxic fumes | he was overcome by fumes (made unconscious by them)*

**insane** /ɪn'seɪn/ Adjective  
 someone who is *insane* has a very serious mental illness which means they do not behave in a normal way. In informal English, if you refer to a person as *insane*, you mean they are wild or foolish, and if you refer to a situation or behaviour as *insane*, you mean that it is very extreme or dangerous  
*the way people drive here is insane | the bureaucracy is enough to drive you insane | an institution for the criminally insane | he was totally insane and rarely had any idea where or who he was | no person who is insane may give evidence in court*  
 Adverb: *insanely* | Noun: *insanity* || Opposite – Adjective: *sane*  
*Game of Thrones was an insanely popular series (extremely popular) | he was found not guilty on the grounds of temporary insanity | doctors agreed he was rational and perfectly sane*

**litter** /'lɪtə(r)/ Noun uncount  
*litter* is rubbish that is dropped in public places and which makes those places look untidy  
 Collocates: litter bin | drop litter  
*there's not a trace of litter or chewing gum on the pavements | the streets are covered in litter | don't drop litter in the street | pick your litter up | a litter bin | clear up all the litter in the park*  
 Verb: litter  
*broken bottles littered the beach | the entrance to the station was littered with fast food containers*

**mugging** /'mʌɡɪŋ/ Noun  
 a *mugging* is an attack on someone in the street in order to steal from them  
*there have been a lot of muggings and shootings recently | the newspaper carried a report about two*

*separate muggings last night | he suffered a broken arm during the mugging | the gang committed a number of muggings and armed robberies*

Verb: *mug* | Noun: *mugger*

*he was mugged on his way home from work | the mugger dropped the wallet as he ran off*

**scene** /si:n/ Noun

a particular scene is the activity and people involved in it

Collocates: a music/arts/drug/club, etc. scene

*there's a huge music scene in Brighton | I was very active in the club scene when I lived in London | he'd been involved in the drug scene in San Francisco in the 1960s | Tehran's art scene is growing fast*

**show off** /ʃəʊ 'ɒf/ Phrasal verb

if someone is *showing off*, they are trying to impress people by talking about their achievements or possessions in a very annoying way

*there's a lot of conspicuous consumption, with people showing off their wealth | he was eager to show off his new car | oh, stop showing off!*

**slum** /slʌm/ Noun

a *slum* is an area of houses that are in very bad condition, and that are lived in by people who have little or no money and no opportunity to move away

*the area is a slum, and the buildings should be pulled down and rebuilt | the slums were knocked down to make way for a golf course | they cleared a large slum in the middle of Bogota | by 1890, official slum clearance programmes had begun (work on rebuilding the slums and creating better quality houses) | factory workers lived in slums on the edge of the central area*

**spring up** /sprɪŋ 'ʌp/ Phrasal verb

if something *springs up*, it suddenly starts to exist somewhere

*there are new businesses springing up all over the place | new luxury hotels are springing up everywhere | several more airports have sprung up across the country | a large town had sprung up around the gold mines*

**trace** /treɪs/ Noun

a *trace* of something is a very small amount of it, or a sign that shows it had existed or been somewhere

Collocates: a trace of something | without trace

*there's not a trace of litter or chewing gum on the pavements | the product contained traces of horse meat | the air we breathe contains traces of carbon | tiny traces of blood were found at the scene | he simply disappeared without trace (no one could find out where he had gone)*

## PAGES 10–11

**armed** /ɑ:(r)md/ Adjective

arms are weapons such as guns. If someone is *armed*, they are carrying guns or have guns available. *Armed* robbery, conflict, struggle, etc. is a robbery, conflict, struggle that involves people using guns

Collocates: heavily armed | armed robbery/conflict  
*crowds throwing bottles confronted armed police in the main square | in June, armed conflict broke out between*

*the two states | armed robbers got away with jewellery worth nearly half a million pounds | three heavily armed warships*

Opposite – Adjective: *unarmed*

*police fired on unarmed protestors | unarmed combat (fighting someone without using any weapons at all)*

**bring in** /brɪŋ 'ɪn/ Phrasal verb

to *bring in* a new law or rule means to introduce it officially

*the government brought in restrictions on car use | the new rules were brought in to improve safety in the factory*

**credit** /'kredit/ Verb

if you *credit* something to something else, you mean that the first thing succeeded because of the second thing. If someone is *credited* with something good, they were responsible for its success

Collocates: credit something to someone or something  
*the mayor's new policy was credited with reversing the trend | Labour's victory in 1997 was largely credited to the appeal of of Tony Blair | she credited her success to the team who supported her throughout the campaign*

**demolish** /dɪ'mɒlɪʃ/ Verb

to *demolish* a building means to destroy it completely, for example because it is old and no longer safe or because you are going to put a new building there.

*Demolish* is a formal word; in ordinary spoken English, people usually say *knock down*

*the slums were demolished to make way for a golf course | they demolished the old cinema last week | the old school is going to be demolished | most of the remaining buildings were demolished in 2010 | the farm buildings were demolished and replaced by four new houses*

Noun: *demolition*

Collocates: the demolition of something

*the factory continued making cars until its closure and demolition in 1997 | they won the contract for the demolition and removal of the old bridge*

**downturn** /'daʊn,tɜ:(r)n/ Noun

a *downturn* is a serious reduction in economic activity which can lead to businesses failing and people losing their jobs

Collocates: an economic downturn | a global downturn

*the city was hit by an economic downturn | if there's another downturn, a lot of companies will go out of business | the Australian economy recorded 20 years of uninterrupted growth despite two global downturns*

**ease** /i:z/ Verb

if something bad *eases* or if you *ease* it, it becomes less severe, dangerous, or unwelcome

*in order to ease congestion, the government brought in restrictions on car use | the pain was beginning to ease | when the storm eased, we were able to continue our journey | his financial situation eased after he got a new and better-paid job | the directors tried to ease the financial pressure by reducing staff pay*

**flourish** /'flʌrɪʃ/ Verb

to flourish means to be very successful over a period of time

*businesses are springing up and flourishing | the coal industry flourished in Victorian times | the trees flourished and spread across most of North America | throughout the 1970s her career flourished*

Adjective: *flourishing*

*a flourishing city with a vibrant nightlife | England was then a rich and flourishing nation*

**halt** /hɔ:lt/Verb

if you halt something or if it halts, it stops happening or developing. Halt is a formal word. In ordinary spoken English, people usually say stop

*they are to receive funding to halt the decline that has taken place over a number of years | the new policy failed to halt the spread of anti-government feeling | progress on the new building was halted by storms that lasted over a week | production at the factory halted while the accident was investigated*

Noun: *halt*

Collocates: come to a halt | call a halt (to something) | put a halt to something

*the epidemic finally came to a halt after six months | Sam called a halt just after dark and we started to put up the tent | the train came to a sudden halt | the accident put a halt to further flight tests*

**house** /haʊz/ Verb

to house something means to be the building where that thing is or where it operates from. To house people means to provide them with somewhere to live. To re-house people means to provide them with a new home after their original home is destroyed or no longer available for them to live in

*the Geffrye Museum houses a collection of photographs of English domestic life | the building now houses offices, classrooms and seminar rooms | we were offered a flat that could house up to six people | social housing was created to temporarily house those in need | the former inhabitants of the slums were re-housed in new estates outside London*

Noun: *housing*

*most farms used to provide housing for the workers | the city has a severe housing shortage (not enough places for everyone to live)*

**impose** /ɪm'pəʊz/ Verb

to impose a law, rule, or restriction means to introduce it officially and make people accept it, even if they do not want to

Collocates: impose something on someone | impose a fine/punishment/penalty | impose a condition/deadline/limit/restriction | impose a ban

*the government has imposed restrictions on car use | it's difficult to impose controls on internet use | there can be no justification for imposing limits on the amounts that can be spent | they imposed a ban on all tobacco advertising*

Noun: *imposition*

Collocates: the imposition of something (on someone or something)

*the Chicago Convention prevents the imposition of tax on aviation fuel (the fuel that aeroplanes use) | the imposition of import controls*

**inhabitant** /ɪn'hæbɪtənt/ Noun

the inhabitants of a place are the people who live there

*the old slums were demolished and the inhabitants were re-housed | the city has around 200,000 inhabitants | in 1843 the village had 81 inhabitants living in 12 houses | 10 years ago the post office closed there, and only 100 inhabitants remained | the inhabitants of Liverpool are known as Liverpudlians*

Verb: *inhabit*

*the area is inhabited by about 20,000 people | Delhi has been continuously inhabited since the 6th century BCE*

**initiate** /ɪ'nɪʃieɪt/ Verb

if you initiate a process, you officially start it

Collocates: initiate a discussion/negotiation/debate | initiate an inquiry/investigation | initiate a process

*the mayor initiated an ambitious plan to redevelop the city centre | the government initiated an inquiry into the causes of the war | Alexander initiated substantial reforms in education | he has initiated legal proceedings against his neighbour (he has started a court case to solve a disagreement) | peace negotiations were initiated in May, and agreement was reached in July*

Noun: *initiation*

Collocates: the initiation of something

*last year saw the initiation of a programme of major reforms*

**inward** /ɪnwə(r)d/ Adjective

inward actions or movements are directed towards the centre of something. Inward investment is investment made in one country by people and companies from other countries

Collocates: inward investment | inward migration

*the city has managed to attract a lot of inward investment | over that period, inward migration to the UK fell by 42,000 to 536,00 | up to 100 jobs will be created in the town by a new inward investor*

**knock down** /,nɒk 'daʊn/ Phrasal verb

to knock down a building means to destroy it completely, for example because it is old and no longer safe or because you are going to put a new building there.

Knock down is used in informal and spoken English; a more formal word is *demolish*

*the slums were knocked down to make way for a golf course | they thought the Eiffel Tower was so ugly it should be knocked down | my old school is going to be knocked down | they're knocking down some of the old high-rise blocks | I think it's time they knocked it down*

**neglected** /nɪ'glektɪd/ Adjective

if someone or something is neglected, they have not been looked after properly and are not in a good condition

*the whole area has become neglected and needs rebuilding | a wild and neglected garden that she had brought back to life | the shed was in such a neglected state that it had to be pulled down | I want to draw your*

attention to the neglected issue of sheep farming in Dorset | a charity that helps abandoned and neglected children

Verb: neglect

if you neglect your schoolwork you won't make it to university | the farmer was accused of cruelly neglecting his horses | he criticised those parents who neglected their children's education | the government has been neglecting its duty to the poorer cities in the north

**pour into** /,pɔ:(r) 'ɪntu:/ Phrasal verb

if you *pour* money *into* an activity or organisation, you spend a large amount of money on it over a period of time in order to try and make it as successful as possible  
the government poured £3 billion into the new rail network | the company was still pouring money into its advertising campaign | they've been pouring money into education, building new schools and libraries

**reverse** /rɪ'vɜ:(r)s/ Verb

to reverse something means to change it to the opposite  
the mayor's new policy was credited with reversing the trend | the High Court reversed the decision | an attempt to reverse the decline in tourism | attempts were made to reverse the ban on hunting

Noun: reversal

Collocates: a reversal of something

she said this represented a reversal of the government's policy | the 20th century saw a reversal of that trend

**secure** /sɪ'kjʊə(r)/ Verb

if you *secure* something, you succeed in getting it after a long process of trying

Collocates: secure a contract/deal | secure funding  
the council has managed to secure EU funding for the project | he managed to secure a contract with a major Hollywood studio | she helped in securing his release from prison | 90% of our students secured permanent jobs within three months of graduating | he failed to secure the approval of the prime minister and the project was shelved (did not go ahead)

**set out** /,set 'aʊt/ Phrasal verb

to *set out* a plan or proposal means to provide details about it so that people can understand what it is about  
the mayor set out an ambitious plan to develop the city centre | a mission statement is a sentence which sets out why an organisation exists | the proposal was set out in a 20-page booklet | full details are set out in chapter 2

**soar** /sɔ:(r)/ Verb

if the rate or level of something *soars*, it increases very quickly and by a large amount

Collocates: prices soar | unemployment/inflation soars  
the crime rate had soared in the 1980s | factories closed and unemployment soared | property prices in London have soared | profits have soared dramatically | inflation looks set to soar in the coming months

Adjective: soaring

Collocates: soaring prices/inflation

soaring house prices have made living in London impossible for young professionals | the soaring inflation of the 1970s | soaring levels of student debt

**undergo** /,ʌndə(r)'gəʊ/ Verb

if you *undergo* something necessary or unpleasant, you experience it or it happens to you

the city has undergone huge changes in recent years | you might need to undergo surgery | the port is currently undergoing a programme of expansion and rebuilding | students must undergo academic testing prior to entry to the college

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## PAGES 12–13

**brim** /brɪm/ Noun

the *brim* of a container is its top edge. If you say that something is *full to the brim*, you mean it is very full and there is no room for anything else

Collocates: full to the brim

her trolley was almost full to the brim | she left bright red lipstick on the brim of the glass

Verb: brim | Adjective: brimful

Collocates: brimful of something

a cup brimming with hot tea | he brought in a bowl brimful of fruit salad

**calm** /kɑ:m/ Verb

if you *calm* people who are worried about something, you say something or do something that reassures them and stops them worrying

they needed to calm public fears | he found that listening to music helped to calm his anxiety | a letter from home helped to calm his nerves

**compel** /kəm'pel/ Verb

to *compel* someone to do something means to force them to do it, even if they do not want to

Collocates: compel someone to do something

the police felt compelled to issue an official statement to calm public fears | her sense of duty compelled her to report the missing money to her boss | the grand jury can compel a witness to appear in court | the company was compelled to close its two foreign factories

Noun: compulsion | Adjective: compelling

Collocates: a compulsion to do something | a compelling reason

there is no legal compulsion on you to return the money | later, I felt a compulsion to explain to my parents why I had run away | the risk of a heart attack was a compelling reason for him to try a healthier lifestyle

**deed** /di:d/ Noun

a *deed* is an action or something that someone does. People usually use the word *deed* when they are making a judgement about whether something was a good or bad action

Collocates: a good/bad deed

he felt like he'd done his good deed for the day | bad deeds will bring their own punishment | it was one of the bravest deeds by a soldier that I ever saw | the bombing was condemned as an evil deed | the whole world was inspired by Mandela – by both his words and deeds

**drug** /drʌɡ/ Verb

to *drug* someone means to give them a drug without their knowing about it so that they will be sleepy or unconscious. To *drug* their drink means to put a drug into something that they will drink

*the gang was planning to drug visitors to the city | investigators believe he drugged his victims before taking them to the beach house | he was so heavily drugged he didn't regain consciousness for another ten hours*

**emerge** /ɪ'mɜː(r)dʒ/ Verb

if something *emerges* it becomes visible or known about after having been hidden or unknown

*these urban myths apparently emerge from nowhere and take on a life of their own | the truth will emerge eventually | "Mindfulness" has recently emerged as a multi-billion dollar industry | more details have emerged about the new iPhone*

Noun: *emergence*

Collocates: the emergence of something

*the 1960s saw the emergence of a new popular culture | the emergence of digital learning has been both a challenge and an opportunity for our universities*

**entitled** /ɪn'taɪt(ə)ld/ Adjective

if a book, piece of music, play, etc. is *entitled* something, that is its name

*an email entitled "Travellers beware" went viral | a short film entitled "How to Change a Light Bulb"*

Verb: *entitle*

*she published a collection of poems which she entitled "Verses for a Summer Evening"*

**fate** /feɪt/ Noun

if you talk about someone's *fate*, you are talking about what is going to happen to them in the future, usually something unpleasant

Collocates: decide someone's fate

*there were stories about people tempting American men to a similar fate | the election will decide his fate as a politician | will we suffer the same fate as the dinosaurs and become extinct?*

**freak out** /'fri:k 'aʊt/ Phrasal verb

if you *freak out*, or if something *freaks* you out, you become very worried or frightened by something strange or unusual that you cannot explain and don't understand

*he was getting a bit freaked out by her staring at him | I'm still freaking out at the thought of having to give a speech at my brother's wedding | whatever was freaking him out, he didn't like it and wanted it to stop*

**grip** /grɪp/ Verb

if a story or event *grips* you, you are very interested in it and can't stop paying attention to it

Collocates: be gripped by something

*Guatemala was gripped by stories about Americans kidnapping local children | we were all gripped by the TV reports from Kyiv*

Adjective: *gripping*

*it was a gripping read | the plot is gripping from start to finish | the drama unfolds in a tense, gripping manner*

**harvest** /'hɑː(r)vɪst/ Verb

to *harvest* crops means to collect them from the fields where they have been growing once they are ripe and ready. To *harvest* cells or organs from someone's body means to collect them surgically in order to use them for medical purposes

*Guatemala was gripped by stories of Americans kidnapping local children and harvesting their organs | the hospital was accused of harvesting organs from the victims of the earthquake | boys were released from school to help the farmers harvest their crops*

**raise** /reɪz/ Verb

to *raise* something means to tell people about it or make them think about it more

Collocates: raise an issue/question | raise a subject | raise concerns

*a campaign to raise awareness of AIDS (tell people more about it) | he didn't raise the subject of money (he didn't talk about it) | the accident has raised concerns about safety regulations | the article raises doubts about the honesty of the chairman | you have raised an important issue that deserves proper consideration*

**spark** /spaː(r)k/ Verb

to *spark* something violent or extreme means to cause it to start

*the email sparked hundreds of calls to the police department | the speech sparked a heated debate | what sparked this explosion of anger? | the announcement has sparked widespread demonstrations | the incident sparked controversy across the country*

Noun: *spark*

*the assassination of Crown Prince Ferdinand in Sarajevo was the spark that led to the First World War*

**surgically** /'sɜː(r)dʒɪkli/ Adverb

if a medical operation is done *surgically*, it is done by a doctor who cuts into someone's body in order to repair it or take something out

*the finger was so badly damaged it had to be surgically removed | the wound was surgically closed | doctors surgically repaired his left knee*

Adjective: *surgical* | Noun: *surgery*

*the operation was successful and no further surgical treatment was needed | nephrectomy is the medical term that means surgical removal of a kidney | he underwent heart surgery in a five-hour operation*

**thrilled** /θrɪld/ Adjective

if you are *thrilled*, you are extremely happy and excited about something

*the woman was really thrilled to get the concert tickets | I was thrilled when I realised George Clooney was in the same restaurant | he'll be thrilled when he hears we're going to New York for the weekend | I was thrilled to bits (very thrilled) when I came first in the poetry competition*

Adjective: *thrilling* | Verb: *thrill* | Adverb: *thrillingly*  
*Wales won 19-16 in a thrilling match | a thrilling tale of adventure in the Canadian wilderness | Keith Jarrett*

*thrilled his audience with his hour-long solo | John thrilled everyone with his skill and artistry | the game ended thrillingly with a last-minute goal for Spurs*

**trial** /ˈtraɪəl/ Noun

a *trial* is a process during which a court of law discusses a crime and decides whether an accused person is guilty or not

Collocates: be on trial

*the trial has gripped the nation | the trial began with the opening statement from the prosecution (the lawyers who think the accused person is guilty) | the trial judge had never presided over (been in charge of) a murder case before | Watkins was caught and put on trial*

**wave** /weɪv/ Noun

a *wave* of something unpleasant or unwanted is a large amount of it that appears suddenly

Collocates: a wave of something

*the proposal sparked a wave of protests across the country | the company faced a wave of criticism after its cars were found to have a serious fault | a wave of disappointment came over him | a sudden cold wave of fear gripped the ship's captain*

**BINOMIALS**

**every now and then**

if something happens *every now and then* or *every now and again*, it happens occasionally but not very often  
*the roof needs repairing, and water comes through every now and then*

**first and foremost**

you use *first and foremost* to emphasise what you think is most important about a place, person, or organisation  
*Ronaldo is, first and foremost, a fantastic athlete*

**here and there**

things that are present *here and there* exist in a few different places in an area but not everywhere there

*it's an affluent area, but there are pockets of poverty here and there*

**law and order**

*law and order* is a peaceful state of affairs in which people obey the law

*it's the job of the police to keep law and order*

**long and hard**

if you do something *long and hard*, you put a lot of effort into it over a long period of time

*I thought long and hard about it before making a decision*

**on and off**

something that happens *on and off* or *off and on* doesn't happen all the time, but happens sometimes or for parts of a period of time

*I've been learning Russian now for six years, on and off*

**peace and quiet**

*peace and quiet* is a quiet atmosphere with no loud activity, in contrast to a busy, noisy atmosphere

*all she wanted was some peace and quiet after a long journey on a crowded train*

**rules and regulations**

*rules and regulations* are the rules or laws in a particular place or in a particular organisation. People usually use the term *rules and regulations* when they think there are too many of them and that they are not sensible or helpful  
*the city is being ruined by the ever-growing number of rules and regulations*

**sick and tired**

if you are *sick and tired* of something, you really don't like it and think it has been happening for too long  
*she was sick and tired of their endless complaining*

## EXERCISES

### PREPOSITIONS

**A Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.**

- 1 We had to crawl ..... the entrance to the tent to get in.
- 2 The dog nearly choked ..... his ball.
- 3 The water contains traces ..... salt.
- 4 She credited her success ..... her partner's support.
- 5 The government has imposed restrictions ..... car use.
- 6 His bucket was almost full ..... the brim.

### WORD FAMILIES

**B Complete the sentences on the right with the correct form of the word in bold.**

- 1 London has a real **buzz** London is a ..... city.
- 2 commit a **mugging** He was ..... on his way home.
- 3 **thrilled** to hear the news I've heard ..... news about John.
- 4 it was **demolished** These flats are due for .....
- 5 a **spotless** white shirt His shirt was ..... clean.
- 6 **congested** streets There's heavy ..... in the city.
- 7 an **affluent** neighbourhood The family lived in relative .....

**C Tick the words in the unit that are both a verb and a noun.**

- 1 spark .....
- 2 emerge .....
- 3 compel .....
- 4 reverse .....
- 5 initiate .....
- 6 halt .....
- 7 crawl .....
- 8 buzz .....

### PHRASES

**D Complete the binomials with the correct words in the box. Read the binomials box if you need help.**

on	long	peace	here
then	first	tired	order

- 1 Ronaldo is, ..... **and foremost**, a fantastic athlete.
- 2 We worked together **off and** ..... for twenty years.

- 3 It's the job of the police to keep **law and** .....
- 4 I've thought about it ..... **and hard** and I'm not going to accept his offer.
- 5 I'm **sick and** ..... of the constant noise.
- 6 It's a poor neighbourhood with some nice houses ..... **and there**.
- 7 I still see my old classmates **every now and** .....
- 8 It's hard to find ..... **and quiet** in the city.

### COLLOCATIONS

**E Match the adjectives (1–6) with the nouns (a–h). Look up the adjectives if you need help.**

- |            |                  |
|------------|------------------|
| 1 affluent | a) parking       |
| 2 chaotic  | b) robbery       |
| 3 vibrant  | c) neighbourhood |
| 4 spotless | d) car           |
| 5 armed    | e) migration     |
| 6 inward   | f) suit          |
| 7 secure   | g) nightlife     |
| 8 compact  | h) situation     |

**F Complete the missing adjectives. Look up the nouns if you need help.**

- 1 t \_ \_ \_ c fumes
- 2 g \_ \_ \_ \_ l downturn
- 3 u \_ \_ \_ n sprawl
- 4 a g \_ \_ d deed
- 5 f \_ \_ l to the brim
- 6 h \_ \_ \_ y congestion

### PHRASAL VERBS

**G Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box.**

set out	knock down	pour into
bring in	spring up	show off

- 1 He wanted to ..... his new suit.
- 2 New regulations were ..... to reduce the traffic.
- 3 The mayor ..... an ambitious plan to develop the city centre.
- 4 They've been ..... money ..... housing.
- 5 New shops and restaurants are ..... all over town.
- 6 My old school is going to be .....