

12 HISTORY

PAGES 106–107

bark /bɑː(r)k/ Noun

a *bark* is the noise a dog makes. If you say that someone's *bark* is worse than their *bite*, you mean that they seem much more rude or fierce than they really are
it turned out his bark was much worse than his bite | *don't worry about Fred, his bark's worse than his bite*

belch /beltʃ/ Verb

if you *belch*, air comes up from your stomach and out of your mouth, usually making a noise
he still eats like a peasant and belches after meals | *he tried to stop himself belching, unsuccessfully*
Noun: *belch*
a smile crossed his face, followed by a belch

broken home /brəʊkən 'həʊm/ Noun

if someone comes from a *broken home*, they grow up with just one parent because their parents have divorced or separated
he comes from a broken home | *Martin was a child of a broken home* | *she grew up in a broken home* | *he was the product of a broken home and had never seen his father*

build up /ˌbɪld 'ʌp/ Phrasal verb

if you *build* something *up*, you do what is needed to make it develop and be successful
he slowly built things up until he got to where he is today | *we built up the business over a number of years* | *they built it up from a little corner shop to a chain of supermarkets*

capital /'kæpɪt(ə)l/ Noun

the *capital* of a country is the city where the government is based
he decided to move to the capital | *the capital of Russia moved from Petrograd to Moscow in 1919* | *what's the capital city of Australia?* | *lots of people think New York is the capital of the USA, but actually it's Washington D.C.*

close-knit /ˌkləʊs 'nɪt/ Adjective

a *close-knit* group of people live or work together very closely and support each other a lot
he grew up in a very close-knit community | *ours was a close-knit family* | *this is a very close-knit organisation, where everyone knows everyone else* | *the novel is about a close-knit group of teenagers growing up in Glasgow*

drop out /ˌdrɒp 'aʊt/ Phrasal verb

if you *drop out* of a course of study, you stop doing it and leave the institution where you were studying. A person who does this is a *dropout*
he had to drop out of school and earn money for his family | *he went back to college, but dropped out for a second time* | *my mother was furious when I dropped out*

of university | *about one third of students drop out of the course by the end of the second year*

Noun: *dropout*

it's not easy to find work if you're a dropout | *there's a proven link between poverty and college dropout rates*

evacuate /ɪ'vekjueɪt/ Verb

when people are *evacuated*, they are moved out of the area where they live because of a war or other danger, to somewhere safer
she was evacuated during the war | *luckily, they all managed to evacuate the village before the floods came* | *the police had evacuated the area before the bomb went off* | *about 400 homes were evacuated in total*

Noun: *evacuation* | Noun: *evacuee*

the school was used as an evacuation centre | *the fire caused the evacuation of 12 nearby homes* | *the evacuees included over 200 children* | *during the war, our village took in 12 evacuees from London*

from scratch /frɒm 'skrætʃ/ Phrase

if you start something *from scratch*, you do it without using anything that has been prepared for you or that has existed before

she built up the business from scratch | *the garden was completely bare, so we had to start from scratch* | *I had to learn French from scratch when I arrived in Paris* | *they built the car from scratch using mostly second-hand parts* | *soup tastes better when you make it from scratch*

generation /ˌdʒenə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ Noun

a *generation* is the group of all the people who were born and lived at around the same time. If you talk about the *first generation*, you are referring to the first generation of people who have moved to live in another country. Their children who are then born there are the *second generation*

he came from a first-generation Chinese family | *she'd never been to Ireland, although her mother was a second-generation Irish-American* | *his family were in the first generation of immigrants from Italy to the USA*

orphan /'ɔː(r)f(ə)n/ Verb

an *orphan* is a child whose parents have both died. Someone who becomes an orphan *has been orphaned*
he was orphaned when both his parents died in a plane crash | *thousands of children were orphaned during the war*

Adjective: *orphaned* | Noun: *orphan*

there are approximately 700 orphaned children in the city | *Jackson became an orphan at the age of 12* | *Sarah died a week later, leaving the three children as orphans*

pass away /ˌpɑːs ə'weɪ/ Phrasal verb

if someone has *passed away*, they have died. *Pass away* is a more formal and less direct way of saying *die*

when he was 13, his dad passed away | my grandmother passed away last year | he passed away in his sleep

peasant /'pez(ə)nt/ Noun

a *peasant* is someone in a poor country who works as a farmer and does not have much money or education. People sometimes use the word *peasant* to suggest that someone does not behave politely or does not have any education

he said I eat like a peasant! | peasants left the countryside to look for work in the big cities | her grandfather was a peasant who could not read or write

Noun: *peasantry*

living conditions for the French peasantry changed a lot between 1870 and 1914

privileged /'prɪvəlɪdʒd/ Adjective

someone who is *privileged* has a lot of advantages in life, for example because they come from a rich family or have had a good education

Collocates: a privileged family/background

she's from a very privileged background | a large proportion of our students come from highly privileged families | she had enjoyed a privileged upbringing in Chelsea | she gave up her privileged lifestyle and volunteered to work in a rural village in India for a year

Noun: *privilege*

from an early age he became used to having money and privilege

sheltered /'ʃeltə(r)d/ Noun

if someone has had a *sheltered* upbringing or a *sheltered* life, they have been protected from dangerous or unpleasant experiences

Collocates: a sheltered upbringing/life/background

due to his sheltered upbringing, he was shy and quite naïve | both of us had a very sheltered upbringing | for students who have had a sheltered upbringing, the first weeks at university can be quite alarming | she was very quiet and, I guessed, from a rather sheltered background

textile /'tekstaɪl/ Noun

textiles are fabrics made from wool, cotton, silk, etc.

he used to go from door to door selling textiles | a textile mill (a factory that makes textiles) | the city is a former centre of textile production

SIMILES

memory like a sieve:

if you have a *memory like a sieve*, you forget things very easily. A sieve is a bowl with holes in it that you use in the kitchen to separate liquids from solids

I read it the other week, but I've got a memory like a sieve and can't even remember the name of the main character

smoke like a chimney:

if someone *smokes like a chimney*, they smoke a lot of cigarettes, all day long. A chimney is the tall pipe that carries smoke from a fire out of a building

my grandad smoked like a chimney all his life and, amazingly, lived to be 92

like a fish out of water:

if you feel *like a fish out of water*, you feel very uncomfortable because you are in a situation that you are not used to and you don't feel you belong there

there I was, like a fish out of water, the only person at the party who was over 30

avoid something like the plague:

if you *avoid something like the plague*, you do everything you can to avoid it. The plague is a very serious disease that spreads very quickly and kills people who have it

she's been avoiding me like the plague since I asked her to help with painting the house

like chalk and cheese:

if you say two people or things are *like chalk and cheese*, you mean that they are very different from each other

even though they're both in Russia, Moscow and St Petersburg are like chalk and cheese

as hard as nails:

if you say that someone is *as hard as nails*, you mean they do not show emotions such as sympathy or kindness

she looks very friendly, but watch out, she's as hard as nails and a very tough businesswoman

as dead as a dodo:

if you say that something is *as dead as a dodo*, you mean that it is no longer in existence or no longer active or interesting. A dodo was a bird that could not fly and is now extinct (does not exist at all)

the steel industry in this town is as dead as a dodo

as white as a sheet:

if someone goes *as white as a sheet*, they look very frightened, worried, or ill

when he heard the news, he went as white as a sheet

as old as the hills:

if you say that something is *as old as the hills*, you mean that it is very old

that story is as old as the hills, but the children hadn't heard it before and enjoyed it

as clear as mud:

if you say that something is *as clear as mud*, you mean that it is very difficult to understand

these are instructions are as clear as mud!

PAGES 108–109

comprehensive /'kɒmprɪ'hensɪv/ Adjective

something that is *comprehensive* includes as much detail and as many relevant things as possible

there was a need to establish more comprehensive and joined-up systems | the first comprehensive book about the war | a comprehensive list of winners can be found on our website | a very comprehensive guide on cleaning a guitar | a comprehensive survey of the birds of Canada

Adverb: *comprehensively*

this topic will be comprehensively discussed in the next chapter | the kitchen is comprehensively equipped with quality appliances

couple with /'kʌp(ə)l wɪð/ Phrasal verb

if something is *coupled with* another thing, the two things combine in some way and produce a particular result
this fear of borrowing has been coupled with an effort to reduce state intervention | the advantages are lightness coupled with great strength | cold temperatures coupled with strong winds made it very uncomfortable outside

cripple /'krɪp(ə)l/ Verb

if something *cripples* a machine, organisation, or activity, it damages it so much that it cannot work properly any more

the old colonial powers were crippled by debts | the virus might slow down or cripple your computer | the snowstorm crippled operations at London's Heathrow Airport | the company was crippled by rising oil prices

Adjective: *crippled* | Adjective: *crippling*

Collocates: *crippling debt | a crippling blow*

it will take years for our crippled economy to recover | crippling debts forced them to sell the company | the loss of their mother was a crippling blow to the family

declaration /,deklə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ Noun

a *declaration* is a formal statement announcing a serious action that a government is starting to take

Collocates: a *declaration of something* | *make/issue a declaration*

a declaration of independence | the president made a declaration on state television | the two sides issued a joint declaration at the end of the conference | a declaration of war soon followed

Verb: *declare*

Collocates: *declare independence | declare war*

Croatia declared independence on 8 October 1991 | the following day, Chamberlain declared war

elaborate /ɪ'læbəreɪt/ Verb

if you *elaborate* on something, you say more about it and provide more details about it

Collocates: *elaborate on something*

could you elaborate on that a little? | I'll elaborate on this idea in the next lecture | all this will be fully elaborated in the next chapter | in her talk, she elaborated on the topic of Spanish literature

Noun: *elaboration*

I think this idea needs further elaboration | the question required some explanation and elaboration

embrace /ɪm'breɪs/ Noun

an *embrace* of new ideas, ways of doing things, change, etc., is an enthusiastic acceptance of them

Collocates: *an embrace of something*

our embrace of science and technology dates back to the second world war | his embrace of Thatcher's political philosophy did not last long

Verb: *embrace*

some people embrace change and find it exciting | doctors need to move with the times and embrace new ideas

flower /'flaʊə(r)/ Verb

if an idea or relationship *flowers*, it develops and becomes stronger and more successful

women's liberation flowered in the 1960s and 1970s | his love of poetry flowered at university | we need to give her an environment where her creativity can flower

go over /,gəʊ 'əʊvə(r)/ Phrasal verb

if you *go over* something, you repeat it in order to try and understand it better or to make it clear to someone

could you go over that again? | I went over what I wanted to say several times before picking up the phone | we went over every detail together | we've gone over this three times already

head /hed/ Noun

your *head* is the top part of your body that holds your brain. You can use the word *head* in a number of expressions to do with your ability to think

it's difficult for us to get our heads round the scale of the devastation (to fully understand it) | for some reason, he got it into his head that I was German | I'm sure you can work it out – just use your head! | what put that idea into your head?

incur /ɪn'kʊ:(r)/ Verb

if you *incur* debts, losses, costs, etc. you start to owe money for something

Collocates: *incur debts/losses/costs/expenses*

they incurred huge debts during the war | you have to pay all the costs incurred during your stay in hospital | the bank incurred losses of billions of pounds | are you willing to incur the additional expense of travelling first class?

intervention /,ɪntə(r)'venʃ(ə)n/ Noun

intervention is the act of starting to become involved in a situation in order to have an effect on what happens

the government are trying to reduce the amount of state intervention in people's lives | direct military intervention was going to be politically dangerous | Iraq does not want to depend on foreign intervention for ever | he opposed British intervention in Syria

Verb: *intervene*

Roosevelt personally intervened in the dispute | the Bank of England intervened and raised interest rates

kick-start /'kɪk stɑ:(r)t/ Verb

if you *kick-start* a motorbike, you make the engine start by pressing a lever with your foot. If you *kick-start* a process, you do what is necessary to help it start or develop more quickly

what better way to kick-start the economy than by developing trade with China | the success of his first novel kick-started his career as a writer | it is up to the government to kick-start the housing market

massacre /'mæsəke(r)/ Noun

a *massacre* is the killing of a lot of people in a short space of time in a violent way

after another massacre in the town, fresh calls for gun control were made | police believe the massacre took just 15 seconds | another survivor described the massacre of her family

Verb: *massacre*

thousands of civilians were massacred | it was estimated that 60 prisoners were massacred after the attack

nationalise /'næʃ(ə)nəlaɪz/ Verb

when a company is *nationalised*, it stops being privately owned and starts being controlled by the government of the country where it is based

lots of companies and banks were nationalised | the new Labour government nationalised the coal industry | in 1956, Nasser nationalised the Suez Canal | small businesses were also later nationalised

Noun: *nationalisation* | Adjective: *nationalised*

Collocates: the nationalisation of something | nationalised industries

a programme of nationalisation that began in 1945 | the nationalisation of the coal industry | unions were stronger in the nationalised industries than in private companies

overstatement /,əʊvə(r)'stetmənt/ Noun

an *overstatement* is an exaggerated statement that describes something as being more important or serious than it really is

don't you think it's an overstatement to say that it failed? | it might sound dramatic, but it's not an overstatement | that sort of overstatement won't convince people to believe you

Verb: *overstate*

these figures overstate the extent of the problem | it would be easy to overstate the risk involved

overthrow /'əʊvə(r)'θrəʊ/ Noun

the *overthrow* of a government or political leader is their removal, usually by force

following the overthrow of the old regime, a new government was formed | their aim is the violent overthrow of democracy | he had supported the attempted overthrow of the president

Verb: *overthrow*

only a revolution will succeed in overthrowing the regime | the government was overthrown just five months after it was elected

reform /rɪ'fɔ:(r)m/ Noun

a *reform* is a change to an existing law, system, or institution

the reforms introduced last year have brought about a recovery in the economy | the reforms came too late | educational reform was an important topic during the election | the last major tax reform was in 1986 | the process of carrying out the reforms took several years

Verb: *reform* | Noun: *reformer*

an attempt to reform the House of Lords | the government are about to reform the tax system | the announcement was welcomed by educational reformers

resistance /rɪ'zɪst(ə)ns/ Noun uncount

the *Resistance* is the group of people who continue to fight against an army that has invaded and taken control of their country. *Resistance* is also the activity that they do

many women were central to the resistance movement that fought against the occupation | ten members of the Resistance were arrested and shot | troops faced stiff resistance outside the capital | enemy resistance was light and badly organised

Verb: *resist*

the inhabitants were resisting occupation of their land | the invasion was resisted successfully for several months

scale /skeɪl/ Noun

the *scale* of something is its size or extent

Collocates: the (sheer) scale of something | on a particular scale

it's difficult for us to get our heads round the sheer scale of the devastation | they had never seen flooding on such a scale before | the scale of the problem was frightening | a large scale research project | there was evidence of fraud on a massive scale

seed /si:d/ Noun

a *seed* is a small part of a plant that you put into the ground in order to grow a new plant. You can use the word *seed* to talk about something that is the beginning of a new idea, activity, or belief

Collocates: sow the seeds (of something)

the war sowed the first seeds of women's liberation | we started with £3000 seed money (a little money to get a project started) | they scattered the seeds of revolutionary ideas throughout Europe | the seeds of unrest were already present

spark /spɑ:(r)k/ Noun

a *spark* is something that causes a serious event to happen or develop

maybe it would have happened anyway, but the war provided the spark at the time | it proved to be the spark that started the revolution | that film was the spark that grew into a career spent in medicine

Verb: *spark*

the announcement sparked widespread demonstrations | what sparked this explosion of anger?

turning point /'tɜ:(r)nɪŋ pɔɪnt/ Noun

a *turning point* is a time during a process or sequence of events when things start to change and develop in a different way and therefore change the eventual result

the election marked a turning point in the country's history | a turning point in the strike came a week later | the invasion of Russia proved to be a turning point in the war

untenable /ʌn'tenəb(ə)l/ Adjective

if a belief, situation, or position is *untenable*, it cannot continue because there is a serious problem with it

it was simply untenable to continue their exclusion from politics | the prime minister's position was untenable when he lost the vote in parliament (he could no longer continue as prime minister) | the situation was now

untenable and the army retreated back to the other side of the river | the arrangement proved untenable, and Watkins moved to a different department

vivid /'vɪvɪd/ Adjective

something that is *vivid* is very clear, understandable, and contains a lot of detail

Collocates: a *vivid* description/memory

Keith Lowe's book gives a very vivid account of the whole process | a vivid description of love and politics in medieval England | he still has vivid memories of his first day at school | the film left a vivid impression on me

Adverb: *vividly* | Noun: *vividness*

I vividly remember two events from that trip | her story vividly illustrates the society of her time | that Christmas remains in my memory with great vividness | they admired the accuracy and vividness of her description

welfare /'welfeə(r)/ Noun uncount

welfare is all the things that a state does for its citizens, such as providing medical care, pensions, unemployment benefits, etc.

in many European countries, welfare systems simply didn't exist before the war | our social welfare policies need to be brought up to date | the cost of welfare has risen steeply since the economic crisis | spending on health, social welfare, and education must not be allowed to drop | the government are determined to bring about welfare reform

widowed /'wɪdəʊd/ Adjective

a *widow* is someone whose husband has died. A *widower* is someone whose wife has died. Someone who is *widowed* had a husband or wife who has died

she lived with her widowed sister-in-law in Paris | in March, her widowed father suffered a heart attack | less than ten per cent of single parents are widowed mothers

Verb: *widow* | Noun: *widow* | Noun: *widower*

thousands of women were widowed by the war | she was widowed at the age of just 28 | his widow survived him by 30 years (she stayed alive for 30 years after her husband died) | he left a widow and three small children | he had been a widower for five years

PAGES 110–111

assert /ə'sɜ:(r)t/ Verb

if you *assert* something, you say very firmly that you believe it is true

Collocates: *assert* that

some historians assert that the decline of the Roman Empire was the result of a series of invasions | Oswald repeatedly asserted his innocence | in her article, she asserted her belief that they would lose the election | this did not prevent him from asserting his opinion

Noun: *assertion*

repeating your assertion doesn't make it true, you know | his assertion was not based on any evidence

assign /ə'saɪn/ Verb

to *assign* someone to a particular task means to make them do that task. To *assign* someone to a particular place means to send them to work there

Collocates: *assign* someone to do something | *assign* someone to somewhere

he was assigned to collaborate on his project with a classmate | she assigned the students to groups and gave each group a separate task | after three weeks, she was assigned to the Manchester branch | Somerville was permanently assigned to the Embassy in Lisbon

Noun: *assignment*

following his assignment to Washington, he received a large pay rise

cast /kɑ:st/ Verb

if you *cast* doubt on something, you make people think it might not be true. If you *cast* light on something, you say something that makes people understand it better

several people have already cast doubt on these claims | a recent book has cast doubt on these conclusions | the story cast some light on the sort of person he was

challenge /'tʃæləndʒ/ Verb

if you *challenge* something, you suggest that it is not true

the article challenged the conventional views of the time | he is known for challenging the current beliefs in his field | I have to challenge your assertion that we will never know the truth about this

consume /kən'sju:m/ Verb

if a feeling or desire *consumes* someone, they feel it very strongly and cannot control it

more than 30 other people had been consumed by a similar urge | he was consumed by a desire for revenge | her feelings of guilt began to consume her

contend /kən'tend/ Verb

if you *contend* that something is the case, you say quite firmly that you believe it is true

Collocates: *contend* that

many psychologists contend that extreme stress was the cause | critics contend the system would cost too much | the author contends that the state should not be responsible for education | opponents contend that this would be a tax on breathing

Noun: *contention*

there is no evidence for his contention that speed limits have no effect | it's my contention that students work harder now than when I was a student

craze /kreɪz/ Noun

a *craze* is something that becomes very popular for a short time

the craze continued into a second week | the disco craze spread around the world in the 1970s | the latest health craze involves eating only nuts | there was a brief craze for knitting at my school

demonstrate /'demən,streɪt/ Verb

if you *demonstrate* something, you show that it exists or is true

students should demonstrate an understanding of at least three languages | the research demonstrated the effectiveness of the new drug | a simple example will demonstrate the importance of this problem | these results demonstrate the importance of regular practice

epidemic /ˈepɪdemɪk/ Noun

when there is an *epidemic*, a serious disease affects a large number of people at the same time

the epidemic came to a halt after the dancers started going to a special healing shrine | the flu epidemic of 1919 | the epidemic spread very rapidly into neighbouring countries | the epidemic caused at least 1000 deaths

handful /ˈhændfʊl/ Noun

a *handful* is the amount of something you can hold in your hand. You can use the word *handful* to say that a quantity of something is not very big

there have been only a small handful of cases since then | eat a handful of peanuts in the middle of the afternoon | we had met on just a handful of occasions | a handful of people stayed behind after the meeting to help clean the hall

harsh /hɑː(r)ʃ/ Adjective

something that is *harsh* is very difficult to live with, or is very cruel or unfair

harsh environmental conditions were to blame | they received harsh punishment | the climate in the north is much more harsh | the harsh reality is that we can't afford to replace the car

Adverb: *harshly* | Noun: *harshness*

the sun shone harshly all afternoon | prisoners there were treated very harshly | the book clearly shows the harshness of life in the 17th century

holy /ˈhəʊli/ Adjective

something that is *holy* is considered to be very special by a particular religion

a holy shrine | the river Ganges is considered holy by Hindus | Jerusalem is holy to three great religions

Noun: *holiness*

it is a place of great holiness | the two statues symbolise wisdom and holiness

mania /ˈmeɪniə/ Noun

a *mania* for something is a strong interest in it and a desire to be involved in it, especially when a lot of people are affected by it at the same time

there had been several earlier instances of dancing mania | in the 1840s, railway mania spread throughout Great Britain | luckily, his mania for gambling did not last long

plague /pleɪɡ/ Noun

a *plague* is a serious disease that can kill a lot of people very quickly. You can also use the word *plague* to talk about something unwanted that is difficult to control, or about a large number of rats, insects, etc.

they thought the dancing plague was a natural disorder caused by hot blood | it was rumoured that a plague of rats was living in the underground railway network | there's been a plague of violence in the capital

Verb: *plague*

we've been plagued with flies all summer

plausible /ˈplɔːzəb(ə)l/ Adjective

something that is *plausible* is reasonable and seems likely to be true

I couldn't think of a plausible explanation for the incident | it was a perfectly plausible theory | she needed a plausible excuse for not going to the theatre | the story seemed plausible at the time

Adverb: *plausibly* | Opposites – Adjective *implausible* |

Adverb: *implausibly*

it has been plausibly suggested that Yuri Gagarin was not the first man in space | he could not plausibly explain how he was two hours late for the meeting | Watson's claim seemed highly implausible | it seems implausible that the marketing campaign could result in a 40% increase in profits | the success rate they claimed was implausibly high | the quality of the photographs was implausibly good

rule out /ruːl 'aʊt/ Phrasal verb

to *rule something out* means to decide that it is not possible or relevant

medical experts ruled out supernatural causes | that possibility has since been ruled out | we need to rule out human error – this was definitely a mechanical failure | the X-ray ruled out any serious fracture of the leg | at first we thought he was too hot, but we ruled that out when we took his temperature

shrine /ʃraɪn/ Noun

a *shrine* is a special place that is associated with a holy event or person. You can also refer to somewhere as a *shrine* when it is connected very strongly with a particular person or activity

Collocates: a shrine to someone or something

some of the dancers were taken to a special healing shrine | his entire house is a shrine to chess | there were many holy shrines along the river | there were three shrines, all dedicated to different saints

stage /steɪdʒ/ Verb

to *stage* an event or activity means to organise it and make it happen

they staged a walkout in protest at the cuts | the students staged a concert on the last day of term | similar exhibitions were successfully staged in Belfast and Cardiff

Adjective: *staged*

it was a very carefully staged event

unorthodox /ʌn'ɔː(r)θədɒks/ Adjective

something that is *unorthodox* is considered to be unusual by most people

it was a rather unorthodox attempt to cure the problem | he took the highly unorthodox step of appointing himself financial director while remaining chairman | she demonstrated an unorthodox approach to solving the problem | he held unorthodox views

Opposite: *orthodox*

the orthodox view was that government needed to encourage more private enterprise

withdrawal /wɪðˈdrɔːl/ Noun

the *withdrawal* of something or someone is their removal from the place where they are

the treatment usually involved the withdrawal of blood
| the troop withdrawal was completed a week later | I went to the bank and made a withdrawal of £200

Verb: *withdraw*

British forces were withdrawn in 1954 | I'd like to withdraw some cash, please

PAGES 112–113

in vain /ɪn veɪn/ Adverb

a *vain* attempt or action does not succeed in what it is trying to do. If you do something *in vain*, you fail to achieve what you wanted to

I tried in vain to get the mark off my shirt | we spent the afternoon looking for the ring, but in vain | he made a vain attempt to catch the last train | she had gone off in a vain search for bananas

mould /məʊld/ Noun

a *mould* is a container with a special shape. You pour liquid into it, and when the liquid becomes solid it has the same shape as the container

a set of jelly moulds in the shape of different fish | pour the wax very carefully into the mould

rightful /ˈraɪt(f)l/ Adjective

rightful things or people are officially accepted as being legally right or correct

they believed he was their rightful king | our family have been the rightful owners of the castle for over 500 years | they robbed him of his rightful inheritance

Adverb: *rightfully*

we only want what is rightfully ours | the park rightfully belongs to the public, not the council

EXERCISES

PREPOSITIONS

- A Complete the sentences with the correct preposition. Look up the word in bold if you need help.**
- The **declaration** independence was followed by great celebrations.
 - In her talk, she **elaborated** the topic of Spanish literature.
 - The **scale** the problem was frightening.
 - After three weeks, she was **assigned** the Manchester branch.
 - A recent book has **cast doubt** his claims.
 - The whole house is a **shrine** his great hero, Pelé.

WORD FAMILIES

- B Complete the expressions on the right with the correct form of the word in bold.**
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 evacuate 300 people | there were 300 |
| 2 nationalise the banks | the of the banks |
| 3 a harsh punishment | the of the punishment |
| 4 we are the rightful owners | it is ours |
| 5 a holy temple | famous for its great |
- C Tick the words in the unit that are both a verb and a noun.**
- withdraw
 - plague
 - contend
 - assign
 - reform
 - overthrow
 - massacre
 - elaborate

SIMILES

- D Match the similes (a–f) with the sentences they go with (1–6).**
- smoke like a chimney
 - avoid something like the plague
 - a memory like a sieve
 - like a fish out of water
 - like chalk and cheese
- I completely forgot her birthday.
 - I'd never been to a conference before.
 - She never stops talking and he never says a word.

- I took the long route home so I wouldn't have to walk past her house.
- I've never seen him without a cigarette in his hand.

- E Complete the similes with the correct word. Look in the similes box if you need help.**

- as as nails
- as as a dodo
- as as a sheet
- as as the hills
- as as mud

COLLOCATIONS

- F Complete the missing nouns to make collocations. Look up the adjectives if you need help.**

- The first comprehensive s _ _ _ _ y of the birds of Britain.
- He grew up in a very close-knit c _ _ _ _ _ y.
- The prime minister's p _ _ _ _ _ n proved to be untenable.
- She still has vivid m _ _ _ _ _ s of her childhood.
- The harsh r _ _ _ _ _ y is that we can't afford to replace the car.
- She needed a plausible e _ _ _ _ e for not going to the theatre.

- G Match the adjectives (1–6) with the nouns (a–f) to make collocations. Look up the adjectives if you need help.**

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1 privileged | a) attempt |
| 2 sheltered | b) debt |
| 3 crippling | c) upbringing |
| 4 vivid | d) owner |
| 5 vain | e) family |
| 6 rightful | f) description |

PHRASAL VERBS

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

go over	pass away	build up
couple with	rule out	drop out

- The medical examination has the possibility of murder.
- We've already all the details three times!
- Ice on the roads strong winds made it dangerous to drive.
- I was at my mother's bedside the night she
- My father was furious when I of university.
- They gradually the business over a period of 20 years.