

12 HISTORY

STUDENT'S BOOK 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

• *lladruc*

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

• *eructar*

broken home /ˌbrəʊkən 'həʊm/ Noun

if someone comes from a *broken home*, they grow up with just one parent because their parents have divorced or separated

Martin was a child of a broken home | she grew up in a broken home

• *llar desestructurada*

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

• *crear / construir*

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 | 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.

• *capital*

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

• *molt unit*

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 | 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

• *esborrar-se*

evacuate /ɪˈvækjuet/ 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

Noun: *evacuation* | Noun: *evacuee*

the school was used as an evacuation centre | the evacuees included over 200 children

• *evacuar*

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

• *de zero*

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

• *generació*

orphan /'ɔ:(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

• *orfe*

pass away /,pɑ:s 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

• *morir*

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

• *pagès*

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 | 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

• *privilegiat*

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

• *protegit*

textile /'tekstaɪl/ Noun

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

a *textile mill* (a factory that makes textiles) | *the city is a former centre of textile production*

• *tela / roba*

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!

STUDENT'S BOOK PAGES 108–109**comprehensive** /ˌkɒmpriˈhensɪv/ Adjective

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

the first comprehensive book about the war | a comprehensive list of winners can be found on our website | a comprehensive survey of the birds of Canada

Adverb: *comprehensively*

this topic will be comprehensively discussed in the next chapter

• **exhaustiu****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

• **associar / combinar****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

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

• **espatllar / paraitzar****declaration** /ˌdeklə'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*

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

Verb: *declare*

Collocates: *declare independence* | *declare war*

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

• **declaració****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

Noun: *elaboration*

I think this idea needs further elaboration

• **elaborar****embrace** /ɪmˈbreɪs/ 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

• **acceptar amb entusiasme****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

• **florir****go over** /ˌgəʊ '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've gone over this three times already

• **repetir**

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

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!

• **cap**

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 | are you willing to incur the additional expense of travelling first class?

• **incórrer**

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

Verb: *intervene*

Roosevelt personally intervened in the dispute

• **intervenció**

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

• **arrencar**

massacre /'mæsəkə(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 | another survivor described the massacre of her family

Verb: *massacre*

thousands of civilians were massacred

• **massacre**

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

Noun: *nationalisation* | Adjective: *nationalised*

Collocates: the nationalisation of something | nationalised industries

the nationalisation of the coal industry

• **nacionalitzar**

overstatement /,əʊvə(r)'steɪtmənt/ 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

Verb: *overstate*

these figures overstate the extent of the problem

• **exageració**

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

Verb: *overthrow*

the government was overthrown just five months after it was elected

• **enderrocament**

reform /rɪ'fɔ:(r)m/ Noun

a *reform* is a change to an existing law, system, or institution
educational reform was an important topic during the election | the last major tax reform was in 1986

Verb: *reform* | Noun: *reformer*

an attempt to reform the House of Lords | the government are about to reform the tax system

• **reforma**

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

Verb: *resist*

the inhabitants were resisting occupation of their land

• **resistència**

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 | *a large scale research project*

- *mesura / escala*

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)*

- *llavor*

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*

Verb: *spark*

the announcement sparked widespread demonstrations

- *espurna*

turning point /'tɜ:(r)niŋ 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*

- *punt d'inflexió*

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

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*

- *insostenible*

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 | *he still has vivid memories of his first day at school*

Adverb: *vividly* | Noun: *vividness*

I vividly remember two events from that trip | *that Christmas remains in my memory with great vividness*

- *vívid*

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 | *spending on health, social welfare, and education must not be allowed to drop*

- *assistència social*

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 | *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 | *he left a widow and three small children*

- *vidu*

STUDENT'S BOOK 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* | *this did not prevent him from asserting his opinion*

Noun: *assertion*

his assertion was not based on any evidence

- *afirmar*

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

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

- *assignar*

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*

- *projectar*

challenge /ˈtʃæləndʒ/ 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

- posar en dubte

consume /kənˈsju: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

- consumir

contend /kənˈtend/ 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 | 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

- afirmar

craze /kreɪz/ Noun

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

the disco craze spread around the world in the 1970s | there was a brief craze for knitting at my school

- maniobra

demonstrate /ˈdemənstreɪt/ 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 | these results demonstrate the importance of regular practice

- demonstrar

epidemic /ˌepɪˈdemɪk/ Noun

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

the flu epidemic of 1919 | the epidemic spread very rapidly into neighbouring countries

- epidèmia

handful /ˈhæn(d)fʊl/ 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

- manat / grapat

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 harsh reality is that we can't afford to replace the car

Adverb: harshly | Noun: harshness

the sun shone harshly all afternoon | the book clearly shows the harshness of life in the 17th century

- hostil / dur

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

- sagrat

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 | luckily, his mania for gambling did not last long

- obsessió

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

Verb: plague

we've been plagued with flies all summer

- plaga

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

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

Adverb: *implausibly*

he could not plausibly explain how he was two hours late for the meeting | it seems implausible that the marketing campaign could result in a 40% increase in profits

• **plausible**

rule out /ˌruːl '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 | at first we thought he was too hot, but we ruled that out when we took his temperature

• **descartar**

shrine /ˈfraɪn/ 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

• **santuari**

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

• **organitzar**

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 | 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

• **poc convencional**

withdrawal /wɪð'drɔːəl/ Noun

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

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

• **retirada**

STUDENT'S BOOK 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

• **debades / en va**

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

• **motlle**

rightful /ˈraɪt(ə)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

• **legítim**