

# English Vocabulary in Use

Pre-intermediate  
& intermediate

100 units of  
vocabulary  
reference and  
practice

Self-study and  
classroom use

**Stuart Redman**



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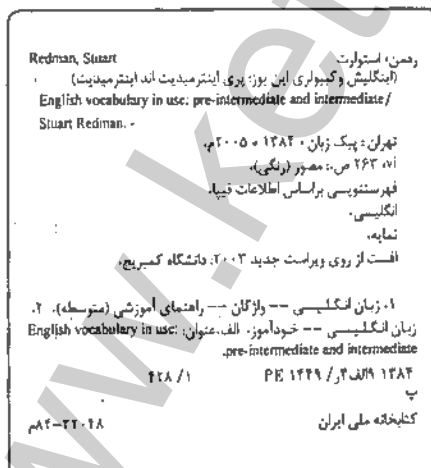
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WWW.PEYKEZABAN.COM

E-MAIL: INFO@PEKEZABAN.COM

E-MAIL: ZABANAFSHAN@YAHOO.COM

E-SHOP: TEL: 66977774

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## Learning

- 1 Learning and revising with this book *have a routine, revision, say the word aloud*
- 2 Keeping a vocabulary notebook *record, the most important thing is ...*
- 3 Using a dictionary *look up a word, guess the meaning*
- 4 English language words *adjective, phrasal verb, question mark*
- 5 Classroom language *board pen, share a book, swap places*

## Word formation

- 6 Prefixes *un-, in-, im-, dis-*
- 7 Noun suffixes *-ment, -ity, -ness, -tion*
- 8 Adjective suffixes *-able, -ive, -al, -y*
- 9 Nouns and verbs with the same form *guess/to guess, kiss/to kiss, rest/to rest*
- 10 Compound nouns *traffic light, tin opener, credit card, film star*
- 11 Compound adjectives *easy-going, well-known, part-time*

## Phrase building

- 12 Collocation (word partners) *miss the bus, a soft drink, fast asleep*
- 13 Idioms and fixed expressions *never mind, go ahead, take it in turns*
- 14 Verb or adjective + preposition *depend on, belong to, interested in*
- 15 Preposition + noun *by train, on the radio, in a hurry*
- 16 Apologies, excuses and thanks *sorry I'm late, I got held up, thanks a lot*
- 17 Requests, invitations and suggestions *Could you ...? How about ...? if you like*
- 18 Opinions, agreeing and disagreeing *What do you think of ...? a brilliant idea*
- 19 Likes, preferences and interests *I quite like, and that sort of thing, I'd rather*
- 20 Frequently asked questions *How's it going? What's the matter?*
- 21 Common responses *I hope so, that sounds great, what a shame*
- 22 Greetings, farewells and special expressions *Nice to meet you, see you soon, go*
- 23 Phrasal verbs (1): form and meaning *wake up, find out, run out of sth*
- 24 Phrasal verbs (2): grammar and style *take sth off, grow up, break down*
- 25 Have and have got *have a rest, I've got a headache, have a look*
- 26 Make, do and take *make a mistake, do homework, take a photo*
- 27 Give, keep, break, see *give sb a ring, break a record, I see*
- 28 Leave, catch and let *leave a message, catch a bus, let sb know*
- 29 Get: uses and expressions *get dressed, get married, get on with*
- 30 Go: uses and expressions *go for a drink, have a go, go deaf*
- 31 The senses *it looks nice, it feels like wool, don't touch*
- 32 Partitives: a bag of ..., a bit of ... *a cup of coffee, a bit of luck, a pair of shoes*

## Parts of speech (special problems)

- 33 Uncountable nouns and plural nouns *information (U), trousers (pl)*
- 34 Verbs + -ing form or infinitive *enjoy + -ing, refuse + infinitive*
- 35 Verb patterns *advise him to go ..., suggest (that) we leave*
- 36 Adjectives *boring or bored, big or enormous*

- 37 Prepositions: place *at the bus stop, on the floor, past the castle*  
 38 Adverbs: frequency and degree *I rarely go, I quite often drive, rather good*

## Connecting and linking

- 39 Time and sequence *as soon as, while, eventually*  
 40 Addition and contrast *as well, although, however*  
 41 Similarities, differences, comparisons, exceptions *very similar, compared with, apart from*  
 42 Reason, purpose, result, condition *so, because of, so that, therefore, unless*

## Topics

### The world around us

- 43 The physical world *round the world, Sahara Desert, floods*  
 44 Weather *heavy rain, a strong wind, lightning*  
 45 Animals and insects *pets, elephants, in the wild, protect*  
 46 Countries, nationality and language *Poland, the Far East, the French, in general*

### People

- 47 The body and what it can do *elbow, neck, breathe in, shake hands*  
 48 Describing people's appearance *good-looking, tall and slim, fair hair*  
 49 Describing character *shy, show your feelings, a sense of humour*  
 50 Human feelings and actions *angry, proud of, glance at, have a stroll*  
 51 Family and friends *mother-in-law, close friend, ex-husband*  
 52 Ages and stages *childhood, go to university, in your twenties*

### Daily life

- 53 Daily routines *fall asleep, have a shower, get to work*  
 54 The place where you live *right in the centre, on the first floor, rent*  
 55 Around the home (1) *spare room, lamp, cupboard, turn on the TV*  
 56 Around the home (2) *pillows, have a wash, do the ironing*  
 57 Everyday problems *spill, out of order, run out of bread*  
 58 Money *£10 note, lend and borrow, can't afford*  
 59 Health: illness *I don't feel well, flu, I get backache*  
 60 Health: physical injuries *break an arm, go to hospital, painful*  
 61 Clothes *skirt, earrings, put on a coat, too small*  
 62 Shops and shopping *go shopping, department store, cash desk*  
 63 Food *peach, peel an orange, lamb, salad dressing*  
 64 Cooking and restaurants *fresh bread, medium-rare, main course*  
 65 City life *the rush hour, shopping centre, lively*  
 66 Life in the country *rural area, on a farm, the nearest village*  
 67 On the road *main road, turn left, break down*  
 68 Transport *get on the bus, go by car, platform two*

### Work

- 69 Work: duties, pay and conditions *What do you do?, deal with, salary*  
 70 Jobs *surgeon, design buildings, in the army*  
 71 The career ladder *apply for a job, pay rise, work abroad*

- 72 In the office *send e-mail, do paperwork, it isn't working*  
 73 Business and finance *interest rate, profit and loss, rise sharply*

## Leisure and entertainment

- 74 Sport: ball games *table tennis, pass the ball, win a game*  
 75 Sport and leisure *swimming, go to the gym, support a team*  
 76 Cinema and theatre *stage, third row, war film, violent, gripping*  
 77 Music *composer, lead singer, hit single, latest CD*

## Communication and technology

- 78 Newspapers *daily paper, headline, according to ...*  
 79 Television *switch over, soap opera, What's on TV?*  
 80 On the phone *mobile phone, wrong number, Is that Mary?*  
 81 Computers and the Internet *hard disk, download, get online, browse*

## Social concerns

- 82 Education: school *primary school, geography, pass an exam*  
 83 Education: university *engineering, do a degree, graduate, PhD*  
 84 Law and order *illegal, break the law, arrest someone, guilty*  
 85 Crime *shoplifting, robbery, late at night, valuables*  
 86 Politics *believe in democracy, left-wing, election*  
 87 Bureaucracy *identity card, fill in, signature, date of birth*  
 88 Global problems *pollution, destroy the planet, civil war*

## Tourism

- 89 Air travel *check-in desk, land, a two-hour delay*  
 90 Hotels and restaurants *single room, pay the bill, Is dinner included?*  
 91 A sightseeing holiday in the city *have a look round, guidebook, nightlife*  
 92 Holidays by the sea *seaside resort, sunbathe, sandy beach*

## Notional concepts

- 93 Time *on Monday, since May, it takes an hour*  
 94 Numbers *two million, one and a half, divide by three*  
 95 Distance, size and dimension *a long way, too far, How wide is it?*  
 96 Shapes, colours and patterns *a round table, a dark green skirt, yellowish*

## Varieties of English

- 97 Notices and warnings *sold out, no exit, mind the step, no parking*  
 98 Vague language *a vague idea, things, stuff, a bit, roughly*  
 99 Formal and informal English *buy vs purchase, kids vs children*  
 100 Abbreviations and abbreviated words *CV, MP, e.g., etc., lab, fridge, bike*

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# Introduction

This new edition of *English Vocabulary in Use: pre-intermediate & intermediate* still retains the features that made the first edition so popular:

- The format of presentation on the left-hand page and practice on the right-hand page.
- Approaching vocabulary in a variety of ways: topics (e.g. Food), word formation (e.g. Prefixes), words and grammar (e.g. Uncountable and plural nouns), collocation and phrases (e.g. Make, do and take), functions (e.g. Apologies, excuses and thanks), concepts (e.g. Time), varieties of English (e.g. Formal and informal English), etc.
- A student-friendly Answer key, including not only correct answers to right/wrong exercises, but also possible answers for more open-ended exercises.
- Usage notes that are ideal for self-study learners.
- A complete Index at the back of the book, listing all the target words and phrases with a phonemic transcription to help you with pronunciation.

## What is different about the new edition?

### Colour

The first thing you will notice is that the new edition is in colour. This makes the text and the artwork more attractive, and it also makes the book easier for you to use: the different sections and headings are now clearer, and the usage notes are shown against their own colour background, so you can find them and read them more easily.

### Use of the Cambridge International Corpus

This new edition has made extensive use of the *Cambridge International Corpus* of written and spoken English. This has been important in two ways:

- the frequency information in the *Corpus* has helped to guide the selection of words and phrases in the book and ensure that the vocabulary will be suitable for pre-intermediate and intermediate learners of English;
- example sentences are the same or similar to those in the *Corpus*. In other words, the examples show you words and phrases being used in their most typical contexts.

### Collocation and phrases

The new edition concentrates even more on showing words in common collocations and phrases. For example, when you study different meanings of *see* (Unit 27), you will learn that it often appears in these phrases: *I see, I see what you mean, I'll see what (he says)*, etc. In a unit on physical appearance (Unit 48), you will meet these common collocations: *blonde hair, tall and slim, medium height*, etc.

### New units

In response to suggestions from teachers and students, there are now six completely new units in the book:

Likes, preferences and interests (Unit 19)  
Frequently asked questions (Unit 20)  
Common responses (Unit 21)

Have and have got (Unit 25)  
Leave, catch and let (Unit 28)  
Global problems (Unit 88)

Many other units have been significantly revised, e.g. The place where you live (Unit 54), City life (Unit 65), Life in the country (Unit 66), In the office (Unit 72), Music (Unit 77), Computers and the Internet (Unit 81).

## Better use of space

The usage notes are shown against a colour background and most have been placed in the left-hand margin; this makes them easier to see and read, and creates more space on the page. As a result, there are now more pictures in the new edition, more example sentences, and more new words and phrases to learn.

I very much hope you will enjoy working with this new edition of *English Vocabulary in Use: pre-intermediate and intermediate*.

Stuart Redman (London, 2002)

# Using this book

## Who is this book for?

*English Vocabulary in Use: pre-intermediate and intermediate* has been written to help learners at this level to improve their English. It has been designed for students who are studying on their own, but it can also be used by a teacher in the classroom with a group of students.

## How is the book organised?

The book has 100 two-page units. The left-hand page explains the new words and phrases chosen for that unit. They are all highlighted in bold and most units contain approximately 25 new words or phrases. The right-hand page gives you a chance to check your understanding through a series of exercises which practise the new vocabulary.

There is an Answer key at the back of the book. This gives *correct* answers to exercises with 'right' or 'wrong' solutions, and also *possible answers* for exercises which do not have 'right' or 'wrong' solutions.

There is an Index at the back of the book. This lists all the words and phrases introduced in the book and refers you to the unit or units where these words/phrases appear. The Index also includes a phonemic transcription for most of the words, and on page 243 you are given special help with the pronunciation of approximately 200 words which present particular problems for many learners of English.

## The left-hand page

This is the page that introduces the new vocabulary for each topic or area of language. First of all, the vocabulary is divided into a number of sections (A, B, C, etc.) with simple clear titles. Then, within each section, new words/phrases are explained using a number of different techniques:

- 1 A short definition.  
e.g. **unemployed** (= without a job); **hang on** (= wait); **feel like** (= want or desire *informal*)  
The abbreviations *formal* or *informal* tell you if a word is either 'formal' or 'informal'.
- 2 A short explanation.  
e.g. He admitted stealing her money, but denied taking the computer (= he said 'yes' he took the money, but 'no' he didn't take the computer).

3 A synonym or opposite.

e.g. **dreadful** (= terrible); dirty (*opp* clean)

4 In a situation. With some words and phrases it is easier to see their meaning when they are in context, e.g. [This is from a text about a motoring accident] '... The driver of the Mercedes was OK, but the other driver was badly injured, and both cars were badly damaged.'

5 A picture or diagram. This seems the obvious way to explain a large number of concrete nouns and

e.g. carro



Go along here and turn left.



For many of the new words/phrases there are also sentence examples which show the words in context in order to consolidate the meaning and illustrate any special features.

e.g. My boyfriend gets very jealous when I talk to other boys.

The plane appeared in the sky, then suddenly disappeared behind a cloud.

Some people can't stand (= hate) working at the weekend. [can't stand + -ing form]

Finally, a big effort has been made to introduce new words alongside other words that often appear with them (this is called 'collocation').

e.g. miss the bus; a strong accent; the car broke down; it's vitally important; fasten your seat belt; go on holiday; give someone a hand; to a certain extent; a terrible pain, etc. There are many more examples of collocation in this new edition, and with the support of the Cambridge International Corpus you can now be sure that the examples included are some of the most important ones.

## The right-hand page

This page contains the exercises to practise the new vocabulary presented on the left-hand page. In general, the first exercise practises the form of some of the new words, and then there are further exercises which focus on the meaning. In most units there is at least one exercise which gives learners a chance to think about and practise new vocabulary in relation to their own lives, and/or a task which invites learners to do something with the vocabulary outside of the book. In every unit there is a range of exercise types to help to maintain your interest.

## How should I use the book?

The first four units teach you some important words and phrases, but they also give you information about vocabulary, plus ideas and techniques to help you learn vocabulary. Do these units first, then work through the book studying the units which interest you.

If you go to English lessons, you may also want to study Unit 5. This introduces vocabulary that is often used by teachers or needed by students in the classroom, e.g. *cassette recorder*, *clean the board*, *Could I borrow a pen?*, *What does that mean?*, etc.

Everything you need is in the book. The new vocabulary is explained on the left-hand page, and the exercises have an Answer key at the back of the book. But it is still important to have your own dictionary. A good bilingual dictionary will give you support in your first language, and a monolingual dictionary produced for intermediate learners will give you added practice in English. Use these to help you. (See Unit 3 for more information and ideas.)

Finally, you can visit the 'in Use' website at <http://www.cambridge.org/elt/inuse/>.

Good luck.