# VOCABULARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>A group of men and/or women who are trained to protect their country.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bad news</td>
<td>The opposite of good news. When someone tells you something sad or disappointing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birth rate</td>
<td>The amount of babies born in a given period, usually a year.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bomb</td>
<td>An explosive device.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charisma</td>
<td>The intangible quality that makes some people's character attractive.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>War or fighting.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country scene</td>
<td>A picture, view or image of a rural landscape.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
<td>The collective way to refer to illegal activity.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Criminal</td>
<td>A person who breaks the law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster</td>
<td>A serious event that causes great damage or suffering.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Division</td>
<td>The act of separating. (Math) The act of dividing one number by another.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Sports) A category or league ranked by quality, skill, age, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donation</td>
<td>A contribution, usually of money, into a collection for something, e.g., a charity.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>A severe water shortage. When a place hasn't had enough rain to support life or grow food.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earthquake</td>
<td>The occasional large movement of the Earth when the tectonic plates move.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Buildings can be damaged or destroyed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>The financial aspects of a country's policies and activities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Election</td>
<td>The act of voting to select the winner of a position or political office.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Homophone</td>
<td>Each of the words that have the same pronunciation but different meanings or spelling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idiot</td>
<td>An insulting way to say someone is not intelligent, competent or smart.</td>
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<tr>
<td>In shock</td>
<td>The state of mind after a traumatic event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhabitant</td>
<td>To refer to a person who lives in a named place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injustice</td>
<td>An unfair or incorrect situation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Match</td>
<td>A formal game or sports event in which people, teams, etc., compete to win.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mugging</td>
<td>The act of attacking a person on the street in order to take their money or possessions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>On the whole</td>
<td>In general, mostly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Out of work</td>
<td>Without a job, unemployed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pants</td>
<td>American English: trousers.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Point of view</strong></td>
<td>Opinion or ideas about something.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Politician</strong></td>
<td>A person who works in the world of politics, for a political party.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>President</strong></td>
<td>The head of government in parliamentary systems. Leader of the political party with a governing majority, appointed by the head of state. In the U.S. is also called the chief executive, and commander-in-chief.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Publicity</strong></td>
<td>Advertising and promotion.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Reduced prices</strong></td>
<td>A lower price than the original. In a shop you may see a sign for 50% off. This means that the product is half the previous price.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Robbery</strong></td>
<td>An act of theft. When somebody steals from a shop or other building.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sidewalk</strong></td>
<td>American English: pavement, pedestrian pathway.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Survivor</strong></td>
<td>A person who is alive after being closely involved in a serious accident or incident.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Take it easy</strong></td>
<td>Expression to tell someone to relax or calm down.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tax</strong></td>
<td>The money that people pay to the government.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Team</strong></td>
<td>A group of people all working toward the same objective. Very common in sports.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Terrorist</strong></td>
<td>A person who carries out acts of violence in order to protest at a political situation or other issue.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Theme</strong></td>
<td>Topic, idea.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>To belong</strong></td>
<td>A verb expressing who the owner is.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>To deal with</strong></td>
<td>To manage a problem or difficult situation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>To develop</strong></td>
<td>To grow or mature, to extend one's talents.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>To explode</strong></td>
<td>To detonate or cause to break into flames.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>To flood</strong></td>
<td>To fill with water to excess.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>To get away with</strong></td>
<td>To do something wrong or make a mistake but without anyone noticing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>To identify</strong></td>
<td>To confirm that a person is who they claim to be.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>To increase</strong></td>
<td>To make an amount or quantity bigger or higher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>To reduce</strong></td>
<td>To make less or lower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>To wish</strong></td>
<td>To want or desire something strongly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Voluntary help</strong></td>
<td>Unpaid assistance by someone who offers to do something for free.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Whole</strong></td>
<td>Entire, total. 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>You never know</strong></td>
<td>Expression to mean that even though we think we know what the outcome will be, we could be wrong.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VOCABULARY SENTENCES

- He was at work when he got the **bad news**, but his boss let him leave to deal with it straight away.
- **Army** life isn't for everyone so think about it seriously before you sign up.
- The police are on the lookout for this man who they believe to be a potential **terrorist**.
- What a funny gift! It looked like a present but it was really a joke **bomb** filled with candy.
- The demolition specialists assured us that although the building was going **to explode**, it would all be under control.
- Look at streets - they **flooded** after all the rain! I don't think we'll be going out today unless we take a boat.
- Are you going to vote in the **election** tomorrow? Of course I am; it's very important.
- I'd like to start by saying that it's a very proud moment for any **politician** to be elected to government.
- If that man wins the election, he'll be the youngest **president** of our country ever.
- I pay an accountant to calculate how much **tax** I have to pay because I don't have time to do it myself.
- The temperature is **increasing** every year.
- Profits have **reduced** considerably over the past quarter so we need to find a solution.
- Understanding the **economy** is not easy. The financial state of the country is always changing and needs constant analysis.
- The **birth rate** is falling rapidly in Europe.
- Let's buy him a toy; they are all **reduced**.
- We need more **publicity** if we want this to be a success.
- There was plenty of **voluntary help** from the public.
- I'm afraid the patient is still **in shock**.
- He is painting a **country scene**.
- Now just remember boys, you're a **team** so you have to work together.
- As players in the amateur football **division**, our team competes in a league, but are not professionals.
- The soccer **match** has just started and in ninety minutes' time there should be a winner.
- He thinks he's funny, but to be honest I think that he behaves like a bit of an **idiot**
sometimes.

- Here's a picture of one of the areas that has been worst affected by the drought.
- Many of these buildings weren't designed to suffer earthquakes.
- This is the crime scene, as you can see our forensic team has already been here.
- Police are looking for witnesses to a violent mugging that took place last Saturday evening.
- Listen to me and you'll survive the robbery.
- The police caught the criminal.
- Were there many other survivors from the accident?
  Oh yes, everyone is fine apart from some minor injuries, we were very lucky.
- Perhaps you could help us to identify the robbers.
- We use these funny piggy banks to encourage visitors to make donations to our charity.
- Do you know how many inhabitants there are in your hometown?
  I'm not sure, but I know that the population has increased.
- It was explained in class today that homophones are words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings. We looked at the examples: hare and hair, see and sea and where and wear.
- He's taking the TV to his new apartment because it's his possession, so it belongs to him.

**SENTENCES**

- Their ideas were in conflict.
- My dinner party was a disaster; the guests did nothing but argue.
- "What's the theme of tonight's documentary?"
  "The Changing Climate".
- We spent the whole weekend at home.
- Sending this man to prison would be an injustice.
- He doesn't have any talent, but he's got charisma!
- You gave me a shock.
  I didn't hear you come in.
- I wanted to wish you a happy birthday.
- I love my work because I enjoy dealing with people.
- You are very good at your job, but you need to develop more confidence to believe that you are good.
SHOWROOM: "IF ONLY" AND "I WISH"

- If only I were the President now.
- I wish I had charisma.
- I should have spent more money on social services.
- I shouldn't have increased taxes so much.
- I wish I hadn't called the other politicians "idiots".
- I should have promised to reduce unemployment.
- I shouldn't have said we needed a war.
- If only I had won the election, not him.

USEFUL PHRASES

- In my opinion, criminals must pay for what they do.
- I agree on the whole, but there are always exceptions.
- If you want to know what I think...
- In fact, I'd like to hear Simon's point of view.
- Oh, would you? Well, I feel...
- How long have you been out of work?
- I haven't had a job for two years.
- Dad should be home by now.
  Where could he be?
- You never know. He may have stopped for a drink at the bar.
- You won't get away with this!
- Oh, won't I? We'll see about that.
- Who's that girl you were with last night?
- Mind your own business.
GRAMMAR

I wish / If only

*These forms are used to express wishes, when things are not as we want them to be.*

I wish I were rich.

*In this case, the verb “to be” in past tense is “were” for all the persons, including the first and third person singular.*

*In this chapter we are going to see two different ways of using the expressions “I wish” and “If only”.*

**I wish / If only + Past**

*We can see that, although the verb is in the past tense, we refer to the present or the future. That means, we would like something to be different. We can use both expressions, “I wish” and “If only”, in the same way.*

I wish / If only I had more money.

I wish / If only Peter didn’t live in Australia.

I wish / If only she were still living here.

I wish / If only I could travel to the moon.

**I wish / If only + Past Perfect**

*In this case, we express wishes in the past or regret that something which has happened in the past didn’t happen in the way we would have wanted it to happen.*

So, for that kind of sentence we use the Past Perfect tense.

I wish / If only I had studied harder.

I wish / If only she had bought that skirt.

I wish / If only it hadn’t rained last night.

I wish / If only I had had a cat when I was a child.
Modals in Perfect tenses

In perfect tenses, the modal verbs are formed by the modal followed by the perfect infinitive. See the following example:

**Modal + have + participle**

She can’t have finished.

We are going to see all the forms and uses in this chapter.

We use “can’t + have + participle” when something couldn’t possibly have happened in a certain way.

You can’t have written such a nice poem.

We use “must + have + participle” when we are so sure about something that happened in the past that we get our own logical conclusion.

Their car is parked there.
They must have caught the bus.

We use “may + have + participle” when we are not absolutely sure about what happened in a certain moment, but we suppose so. (Remember that “may” and “might” indicate a possibility).

He may / might have come,
but I was out all day.

“Could + have + participle” can be used in two different ways:

a) When we express that we had the possibility to do something in the past, but we didn’t do it.

We could have visited the museum.
( but we didn’t)

b) When we assume something that could have happened in the past. In this case “might / may + have + participle” are interchangeable.

They could / might / may have taken a taxi.
(it’s possible, but we don’t know)

“Should / Ought to + have + participle” is used to reproach about something that should have been done, but wasn’t. Also, when a good piece of advice wasn’t followed or somebody regrets not having done something.

You should / ought to have taken an umbrella.
I should / ought to have studied harder.
“Would + have + participle”

This form is called conditional perfect and it expresses the third type of the conditional tense which we are going to explain in this chapter.

This form is used when we want to speak about something which is impossible to happen because the moment already passed. As we can see, the sentence is left incomplete. It would be followed by a hypothetical or conditional clause.

I would have gone to the party ...
but I cannot, because the party is already over

I would have bought that book ...
but the time has already passed

Connectors

Connectors are, as the name suggests, words that are used to connect ideas. Their use is very important in spoken and written English; especially in written texts and large documents, because they help us to develop our ideas fluently.

If we don’t use connectors, or we use them in a wrong way, we possibly make the impression of an infantile, insecure or poor language.

We already know some basic connectors, like “and”, “but”, “because”, “in order to”, etc., but now we are going to learn some more. Below they are classified depending on the idea they express:

v Showing contrast between the idea and the unexpected result:

Although
It is not separated by a comma from the rest of the sentence, but when it stands at the beginning of a sentence, the two clauses are separated by a comma.
Example:
Although it was cold, I went swimming.

However
It is separated by a comma from the rest of the sentence.
Example:
It was cold; however, we went swimming.

We all know that smoking is a bad habit.
However, people still smoke.

Nevertheless
It is separated by a comma from the rest of the sentence.
Examples:
It was cold; nevertheless, we went swimming.
We all know that smoking is a bad habit. Nevertheless, people still smoke.

**Despite**

*It is not separated by a comma from the rest of the sentence.*

**Example:**

We went swimming *despite* the cold weather.

v **Showing the direct opposite of an idea:**

**However**

*It is separated by a comma from the rest of the sentence.*

**Example:**

Luke is nice; *however*, Glenn is very unpleasant.

**On the other hand**

*It is separated by a comma from the rest of the sentence.*

**Example:**

Luke is nice. Glenn, *on the other hand*, is very unpleasant.

**While**

*It is not separated by a comma from the rest of the sentence.*

**Example:**

John is nice, *while* Glenn is very unpleasant.

v **Showing a relation of cause and effect:**

**As**

*It is not separated by a comma from the rest of the sentence, but when it stands at the beginning of a sentence, the two clauses are separated by a comma.*

**Example:**

*As* she wasn’t interested in rock music, she decided not to go to the concert.

**Since**

*It is not separated by a comma from the rest of the sentence, but when it stands at the beginning of a sentence, the two clauses are separated by a comma.*

**Example:**

*Since* heavy rain is predicted for tonight, we’d better stay at home.

** Seeing that**

*It is not separated by a comma from the rest of the sentence, but when it stands at the beginning of a sentence, the two clauses are separated by a comma.*

**Examples:**

Seeing that she could do nothing about it, she decided to drop the subject.

** Due to**

*It is not separated by a comma from the rest of the sentence, but when it stands at the beginning of a sentence, the two clauses are separated by a comma.*

**Examples:**

Due to the bad weather, we had to take a taxi.
The flight was cancelled due to the fog.

v **Expressing intention or purpose:**

**So that**
*It is not separated by a comma from the rest of the sentence.*
*Example:*
She turned off the TV so that her son could study.

v **Expressing consequence:**

**Therefore**
*It is used in the same way as “so”, but it is more formal. It is separated by a comma from the rest of the sentence.*
*Example:*
I did not study. Therefore, I failed the test.
I did not study. I, therefore, failed the test.
I did not study. I failed the test, therefore.

v **Developing a chain of thoughts:**

**Moreover**
*It is separated by a comma from the rest of the sentence.*
*Example:*
He is very healthy. He eats a balanced diet. Moreover, he does physical exercise regularly.

**Besides**
*It is usually separated by a comma from the rest of the sentence.*
*Example:*
He eats a balanced diet. Besides, he does physical exercise regularly.

Besides taking a balanced diet, he does physical exercise regularly.

**In addition**
*It is not separated by a comma from the rest of the sentence.*
*Example:*
In addition to taking a balanced diet, he does physical exercise regularly.