

**Dapatkan Versi Lengkapnya Dalam Bentuk Buku
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Introduction

Kemampuan berbahasa Inggris menjadi salah satu syarat utama untuk bekerja atau melanjutkan studi di luar negeri. Salah satu tes yang digunakan untuk mengetahui tingkat kemampuan berbahasa Inggris seseorang adalah IELTS. Tak ayal, buku-buku mengenai tips dan strategi menghadapi tes IELTS menjamur di berbagai toko buku.

Namun, mayoritas buku-buku IELTS di pasaran hanya menitikberatkan pada soal-soal latihan dan bukan pada vocabulary. Karena itulah, buku ini hadir menyuguhkan kepada Anda kosakata penting IELTS dilengkapi latihan yang komprehensif. Dengan format penyusunan buku seperti ini, diharapkan kata-kata tersebut dapat diingat secara alami tanpa harus dihafalkan.

Mempelajari kosakata yang ada di buku ini bukan hanya membantu Anda sukses mendapatkan nilai IELTS yang tinggi. Lebih dari itu, ratusan vocabulary yang disajikan di dalamnya sangat bermanfaat untuk memahami bahasa Inggris, baik dalam dunia pendidikan, kerja, maupun sebagai latihan percakapan sehari-hari.

- ♣ Lebih Detail tentang IELTS
- ♣ Daftar Vocabulary dengan Berbagai Tema
- ♣ 45 Topik Pertanyaan Speaking IELTS yang Sering Diujikan

Biografi Penulis

Penulis menempuh pendidikan bahasa Inggris di Burlington School, London UK setelah menamatkan kuliah di Institut Teknologi Bandung tahun 2007. Alumni SMA 78 ini kemudian melanjutkan pendidikan *postgraduate* di King's College, University of London.

Beberapa profesi dijalani penulis selama menetap di UK. Mulai dari seorang pegawai sebuah perusahaan distributor di daerah Arsenal, London Utara sampai menjadi staf pada sebuah *drugstore* di daerah Fulham, London Selatan. Pekerjaan lain yang penulis geluti adalah sebagai *chef* di sebuah *take-away restaurant* di kawasan yang tak jauh dari markas klub sepakbola Chelsea, Stamford Bridge.

Sekembalinya ke Indonesia, selain menjadi dosen teknik mesin, penulis giat menulis buku dan beberapa artikel di media massa. Di samping itu, penulis juga mengajar IELTS serta aktif sebagai instruktur bahasa Inggris di sejumlah institusi dan perguruan tinggi.

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Chapter 1

City & Town

No.	Word/Phrase	Explanation
1	Amenity	something such as a swimming pool or shopping center, that is intended to make life more pleasant or comfortable for the people in a town, or other place
2	Block of Flats	a large building that is divided into apartments
3	Breed Crime	conditions exist that will encourage criminal activity
4	Building Sites	a piece of land on which a house or other building is being built
5	Central Business District (CBD)	the main part of a city where most of its offices, stores are located
6	City Dweller	a person who lives in a city
7	Congested	too crowded and causing difficulties, describing roads and towns where there is too much traffic and movement is made difficult
8	Congestion Charge	an amount of money that you have to pay each day to drive into a city center, charged in order to reduce traffic
9	Cosmopolitan City	a city that contains or has experience of people and things from many different parts of the world

10	Cost of Living	the level of prices relating to a range of everyday items
11	Cultural Event	an event that relates to the ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a society
12	Drug Abuse	the habitual taking of illegal drugs
13	Employment	the fact of someone being paid to work for a company or organization
14	Housing Estates	an area containing a large number of houses or apartments built close together at the same time
15	Infrastructure	the basic systems and services, such as transport and power supplies, that a country or organization uses in order to work effectively
16	Inner-City	the central part of a city where people live and where there are few jobs and bad houses
17	Melting Pot	a place where different peoples, styles, theories, etc. are mixed together
18	Metropolis	a very large city, often the most important city in a large area or country
19	Peak Hours	periods at the beginning and end of the working day when large numbers of people are travelling to or from work
20	Pedestrian Precinct	an area with shops where vehicles aren't allowed

21	Pollution	the presence in or introduction into the environment of a substance which has harmful or poisonous effects
22	Population Explosion	a sudden, large increase in the size of a population
23	Poverty	the condition of being extremely poor
24	Premises	the land and buildings owned by someone, especially by a company or organization
25	Urban Lifestyle	a busy working life in a city or built-up area
26	Urban Sprawl	the spread of a city into the area surrounding it, often without planning

Chapter 2

Country & Village

No	Word/Phras e	Explanation
27	Acre	a unit of land area equal to 4,840 square yards (0.405 hectare)
28	Arable Land	land that can be used for growing crops
29	Barley	a tall plant grown for its grain, or the grain from this plant which is used for food
30	Construction	the action of building something, typically a large structure
31	Country	a nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory
32	Countryside	the land and scenery of a rural area
33	Cultivation	the action of cultivating land, or the state of being cultivated
34	Depopulation	the condition of having reduced numbers of inhabitants
35	Development	the process of converting land to a new purpose by constructing buildings or making use of its resources
36	Facility	a place, amenity, or piece of equipment provided for a particular purpose
37	Hectare	a unit of measurement of an area of land (10,000 m ²)
38	Migration	movement from one part of something to another
39	Oats	a tall plant grown for its grain, or the grain from this plant used for food
40	Outskirts	the outer parts of a town or city
41	Pesticide	a chemical substance used to kill harmful insects, small animals, wild plants, and other unwanted organisme

42 Property	a building or area of land, or both together
43 Prospect	the possibility or likelihood of some future event occurring
44 Resident	a person who lives somewhere permanently or on a long-term basis
45 Residential	designed for people to live in
46 Rural	in, relating to, or characteristic of the countryside rather than the town
47 Suburb	an area on the edge of a large town or city where people who work in the town or city often live
48 Unemployment	the state of being unemployed
49 Wheat	a plant whose yellow-brown grain is used for making flour, or the grain itself

Chapter 3

Ownership & Borrowing

No.	Word/Phrase	Explanation
50	Belonging	a personal item that one owns; a possession
51	Donation	something that is given to a charity, especially a sum of money
52	Landlady	a woman who rents out land, a building, or accommodation
53	Landlord	a man who rents out land, a building, or accommodation
54	Landowner	a person who owns land, especially a large amount of land
55	Loan	a thing that is borrowed, especially a sum of money that is expected to be paid back with interest
56	Mortgage	an agreement that allows you to borrow money from a bank or similar organization, especially in order to buy a house or apartment, or the amount of money itself:
57	Owner	someone who owns something
58	Possession	the state of having, owning, or controlling something
59	Proprietor	a person who owns a particular type of business, especially a hotel, a shop, or a company that makes newspapers
60	Rent	a tenant's regular payment to a landlord for the use of property or land
61	Tenant	a person who pays rent for the use of land or a building
62	To Lease	to make a legal agreement by which money is paid in order to use land, a building, a vehicle, or a piece of equipment for an agreed period of time

Chapter 4

Technology

No.	Word/Phrase	Explanation
63	Breakthrough	an important discovery or event that helps to improve a situation or provide an answer to a problem
64	Chemistry	the part of science which studies the basic characteristics of substances and the different ways in which they react or combine with other substances
65	Cybernetics	the science of communications and automatic control systems in both machines and living things
66	Development	the process in which someone or something grows or changes and becomes more advanced
67	Discovery	the process of finding information, a place, or an object, especially for the first time, or the thing that is found
68	Engineering	the branch of science and technology concerned with the design, building, and use of engines, machines, and structures
69	Experiment	a scientific procedure undertaken to make a discovery, test a hypothesis, or demonstrate a known fact
70	Genetic	belonging or relating to genes (= parts of the DNA in cells) received by each animal or plant from its parents
71	Genetic Engineering	the science of changing the structure of the genes of a living thing in order to make it healthier or stronger or more useful to humans

72	Hardware	the machines, wiring, and other physical components of a computer or other electronic system
73	Innovation	the use of a new idea or method
74	Invention	something that has never been made before, or the process of creating something that has never been made before
75	Life Expectancy	the length of time that a living thing, especially a human being, is likely to live
76	Molecular Biology	the study of the structure and action of the molecules that make up living things
77	Nuclear	being or using the power produced when the nucleus of an atom is divided or joined to another nucleus
78	Physics	the scientific study of matter and energy and the effect that they have on each other
79	Research	the systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions
80	Safeguard	a measure taken to protect someone or something or to prevent something undesirable
81	Science	the intellectual and practical activity encompassing the systematic study of the structure and behaviour of the physical and natural world through observation and experiment
82	Software	the programs and other operating information used by a computer
83	Technophile	a person who is enthusiastic about new technology
84	Technophobe	a person who fears, dislikes, or avoids new technology
85	To React	to act in a particular way as a direct result of something else

Chapter 5

Obligation & Option

No.	Word/Phrase	Explanation
86	Compulsory	required by law or a rule; obligatory
87	Forced	obtained or imposed by coercion or physical power
88	Liable For	legally obligated; responsible
89	Mandatory	required by law or mandate; compulsory
90	Obliged	to be forced to do something or feel that you must do something
91	Optional	available to be chosen but not obligatory
92	Required	officially compulsory, or otherwise considered essential
93	To Exempt	to excuse someone or something from a duty, payment
94	Voluntary	done, given, or acting of one's own free will

Chapter 6

Arts

No.	Word/Phrase	Explanation
95	Author	the writer of a book, article, play, etc.
96	Autobiography	an account of a person's life written by that person
97	Ballet	a type of dancing where carefully organized movements tell a story or express an idea
98	Biography	an account of someone's life written by someone else
99	Collection	a group of objects of one type that have been collected by one person or in one place
100	Concert	a musical performance given in public, typically by several performers or of several compositions
101	Exhibition	a public display of works of art or items of interest
102	Gallery	a room or building for the display or sale of works of art
103	Novel	a long printed story about imaginary characters and events
104	Novelist	a person who writes novels
105	Opera	a musical play in which most of the words are sung, or plays and music of this type
106	Performance	an act of presenting a play, concert, or other form of entertainment
107	Play	a dramatic work for the stage or to be broadcast
108	Poetry	literary work in which the expression of feelings and ideas is given intensity by the use of distinctive style and rhythm
109	Portrait	a painting, drawing, photograph, or engraving of a person

110 Publication	a book, magazine, newspaper, or document in which information or stories are published
111 Review	a critical appraisal of a book, play, film, etc. published in a newspaper or magazine
112 Sculptor	someone who creates sculptures
113 Sculpture	the art of forming solid objects that represent a thing, person, idea, etc. out of a material such as wood, clay, metal, or stone, or an object made in this way
114 Still Life	a type of painting or drawing of an arrangement of objects that do not move, such as flowers, fruit, bowls, etc.

Chapter 7

Geography

No.	Word/Phrase	Explanation
115	Bank	the land alongside or sloping down to a river or lake
116	Beach	an area of sand or small stones near the sea or another area of water such as a lake
117	Cape	a very large piece of land sticking out into the sea
118	Cliff	a high area of rock with a very steep side, often on a coast
119	Climate	the weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period
120	Coast	the land next to or close to the sea
121	Coastline	the particular shape of the coast, especially as seen from above, from the sea, or on a map
122	Conurbation	a city area containing a large number of people, formed by various towns growing and joining together
123	Country	an area or region with regard to its physical features
124	Delta	an area of low, flat land, sometimes shaped like a triangle, where a river divides into several smaller rivers before flowing into the sea
125	Diverse	different or including many different types
126	Fertile	describes land that can produce a large number of good quality crops
127	Flat	having a level surface; without raised areas or indentations
128	Glacier	a large mass of ice that moves slowly
129	Highlands	a mountainous area of a country
130	Hill	a naturally raised area of land, not as high or craggy as a mountain
131	Hilly	having many hills
132	Lane	a narrow road in the countryside or in a town

133 Mountain	a raised part of the Earth's surface, much larger than a hill, the top of which might be covered in snow
134 Mountainous	having many mountains
135 Mouth	an opening or entrance to a hollow, concave, or enclosed structure
136 Ocean	a very large expanse of sea, in particular each of the main areas into which the sea is divided geographically
137 Peak	the pointed top of a mountain
138 Peninsula	a piece of land almost surrounded by water or projecting out into a body of water
139 Plateau	an area of fairly level high ground
140 Ridge	a long, narrow hilltop, mountain range, or watershed
141 Shore	the land along the edge of a sea, lake, or other large body of water
142 Source	the place something comes from or starts at, or the cause of something
143 Stream	water that flows naturally along a fixed route formed by a channel cut into rock or ground, usually at ground level
144 Summit	the highest point of a hill or mountain
145 Track	a path or rough road that is made of soil rather than having a surface covered with stone or other material
146 Tributary	a river or stream that flows into a larger river or a lake
147 Valley	a low area of land between hills or mountains, typically with a river or stream flowing through it
148 Vegetation	plants in general, or plants that are found in a particular area
149 Waterfall	water, especially from a river or stream, dropping from a higher to a lower point, sometimes from a great height

Chapter 8

Men & Women

No.	Word/Phrase	Explanation
150	Astute	having or showing an ability to accurately assess situations or people and turn this to one's advantage
151	Battle of the Sexes	the disagreements and fight for power that exist between men and women
152	Breadwinner	the member of a family who earns the money that the family needs
153	Child-Rearing	the work of taking care of children until they are old enough to look after themselves
154	Egalitarian	believing that all people are equally important and should have the same rights and opportunities in life
155	Equality	the state of being equal, especially in status, rights, or opportunities
156	Exploitation	the use of something in order to get an advantage from it
157	Gender Role	the public image of being male or female that a person presents to others
158	Household	a house and its occupants regarded as a unit
159	Housework	the work of keeping a house clean and tidy
160	Male Chauvinist	a man whose behavior and attitude toward women indicate a belief that they are innately inferior to men
161	Modern Man	subspecies of Homo sapiens; includes all modern races
162	Multifaceted	having many different parts
163	Power Struggle	an unpleasant or violent competition for power
164	Ruthless	not thinking or worrying about any pain caused to others; cruel

165	Second-Class Citizens	a person considered inferior in status or rights in comparison with some others
166	Sex Discrimination Act	a law to prevent unfair treatment of someone because of their sex, especially in employment and education
167	Sex Object	a person regarded by another only in terms of their sexual attractiveness or availability
168	Sexist	discriminatory on the basis of sex (usually said of men's attitude toward women)
169	Stereotype	a fixed idea that people have about what someone or something is like, especially an idea that is wrong
170	To Cohabit	to live together and have a sexual relationship without being married
171	To Discriminate	to make an unjust or prejudicial distinction in the treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, sex, or age
172	Unisex	intended for use by both males and females
173	Weaker Sex	used to refer to women in general

Chapter 9

Education

No.	Word/Phrase	Explanation
174	Bursary	an amount of money given to a person by an organization, such as a university, to pay for them to study
175	Course	a set of classes or a plan of study on a particular subject, usually leading to an exam or qualification
176	Further Education	education below the level of a university degree for people who are older than school age
177	Grant	a sum of money given by a government or other organization for a particular purpose
178	Higher Education	education at a college or university where subjects are studied at an advanced level
179	Kindergarten	an establishment where children below the age of compulsory education play and learn
180	Literacy	the ability to read and write
181	Mature Student	a student at a college or university who is older than the usual age
182	Numeracy	the ability to understand and work with numbers
183	Nursery	a place for the special use of young children
184	Opportunity	a time or set of circumstances that makes it possible to do something
185	Playschool	an informal nursery group taking preschool children in half-day sessions
186	Primary School	a school for children from the ages of about five to nine, or an elementary school
187	Programme	a planned series of future events or performances

188 Scholarship a grant or payment made to support a student's education, awarded on the basis of academic or other achievement

189 Secondary School a high school

190 Skill the ability to do something well; expertise

191 To Sit the Examination to take the examination

Chapter 10

Business & Industry

No.	Word/Phrase	Explanation
192	Automation	the use or introduction of automatic equipment in a manufacturing or other process or facility
193	Deficit	the total amount by which money spent is more than money received
194	Demand	the desire of consumers, clients, employers, etc. for a particular commodity, service, or other item
195	GDP	Gross Domestic Product: the total value of goods and services produced by a country in a year
196	GNP	Gross National Product: the total value of goods and services produced by a country in one year, including profits made in foreign countries
197	Lay off	an occasion when a company stops employing someone, sometimes temporarily, because the company does not have enough money or enough work
198	Private	provided or owned by an individual or an independent, commercial company rather than the state
199	Recession	a period when the economy of a country is not successful and conditions for business are bad
200	Revenue	the income that a government or company receives regularly
201	Shop Floor	the ordinary workers in a factory, or the place where they work
202	Supply	a stock or amount of something supplied or available for use
203	To Employ	to give work to someone and pay them for it

204	To Export	to send goods or services to another country for sale
205	To Import	to buy or bring in products from another country

Chapter 11

Social Tension

No.	Word/Phrase	Explanation
206	Asylum	the protection granted by a state to someone who has left their home country as a political refugee
207	Blackleg	a person who continues working when fellow workers are on strike
208	Community	a group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common
209	Discrimination	the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex
210	Disparate	essentially different in kind; not able to be compared
211	Dissident	a person who publicly disagrees with and criticizes their government
212	Ethnic Cleansing	the mass expulsion or killing of members of one ethnic or religious group in an area by those of another
213	Exploitation	the action or fact of treating someone unfairly in order to benefit from their work
214	Genocide	the deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular nation or ethnic group
215	Harassment	behaviour that annoys or upsets someone
216	Homeless	without a home, and therefore typically living on the streets
217	Human Rights	the basic rights that it is generally considered all people should have, such as justice and the freedom to say what they think
218	Intimidation	the action of intimidating someone, or the state of being intimidated

219 Itinerant	travelling from one place to another, usually to work for a short period
220 Multi-Cultural	relating to or containing several cultural or ethnic groups within a society
221 Multi-Racial	made up of or relating to people of many races
222 Outcast	a person who has been rejected or ostracized by their society or social group
223 Poverty	the state of being extremely poor
224 Power Struggle	an unpleasant or violent competition for power
225 Prejudice	an unfair and unreasonable opinion or feeling, especially when formed without enough thought or knowledge
226 Racism	the belief that all members of each race possess characteristics, abilities, or qualities specific to that race, especially so as to distinguish it as inferior or superior to another race or races
227 Rebel	a person who shows their disagreement with the ideas of people in authority or of society by behaving differently
228 Refugee	a person who has escaped from their own country for political, religious, or economic reasons or because of a war
229 Riot	a violent disturbance of the peace by a crowd
230 Sectarian	strongly supporting a particular religious group, especially in such a way as not to be willing to accept other beliefs
231 Squatter	a person who lives in an empty building without permission
232 Unorthodox	different from what is usual or expected in behaviour, ideas, methods, etc.
233 Unrest	disagreements or fighting between different groups of people

Chapter 12

Natural Disaster

No.	Word/Phrase	Explanation
234	Accident	something bad that happens that is not expected or intended and that often damages something or injures someone
235	Casualty	a person injured or killed in a serious accident or war
236	Devastation	great destruction or damage
237	Disease	an illness of people, animals, plants, etc., caused by infection or a failure of health rather than by an accident
238	Drought	a prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall, leading to a shortage of water
239	Epidemic	the appearance of a particular disease in a large number of people at the same time
240	Eruption	a sudden, often violent outburst
241	Explosion	a violent shattering or blowing apart of something, as is caused by a bomb
242	Famine	a situation in which there is not enough food for a great number of people, causing illness and death, or a particular period when this happens
243	Flood	an overflow of a large amount of water beyond its normal limits, especially over what is normally dry land
244	Hardship	something that causes difficult or unpleasant conditions of life
245	Homeless	without a home, and therefore typically living on the streets
246	Hurricane	a violent wind that has a circular movement
247	Illness	a disease of the body or mind
248	Injured	harmed, damaged, or impaired

249	Plague	a contagious bacterial disease characterized by fever and delirium
250	Relief	a feeling of reassurance and relaxation following release from anxiety or distress
251	Suffering	physical or mental pain that a person or animal is feeling
252	Survivor	a person who is able to continue living their life successfully despite experiencing difficulties
253	Torrential	used to refer to very heavy rain
254	Typhoon	a violent wind that has a circular movement
255	Victim	a person harmed, injured, or killed as a result of a crime, accident, or other event or action
256	Volcano	a mountain with a large, circular hole at the top through which lava, gases, steam, and dust have been forced out
257	Wounded	suffering from physical injury

Chapter 13

Money & Finance

No.	Word/Phrase	Explanation
258	Allowance	a sum of money paid regularly to a person to meet needs or expenses
259	Bank account	an arrangement with a bank in which the customer puts in and removes money and the bank keeps a record of it
260	Bank statement	a printed record of the money put into and removed from a bank account
261	Bankrupt	having no money
262	Bargain	something on sale at a lower price than its true value
263	Broke	having completely run out of money
264	Building society	a financial organization which pays interest on investments by its members and lends capital for the purchase or improvement of houses
265	Cash	money in the form of notes and coins, rather than cheques or credit cards
266	Cheque	a printed form, used instead of money, to make payments from your bank account
267	Corporation Tax	tax paid by businesses on their profits
268	Cost of living	the amount of money that a person needs to live
269	Credit Card	a small plastic card issued by a bank, building society, etc., allowing the holder to purchase goods or services on credit
270	Currency	the money that is used in a particular country at a particular time
271	Current account	a bank account that a person can take money from at any time and that usually earns little or no interest

272 Customs	the official department that administers and collects the duties levied by a government on imported goods
273 Debt	something, especially money, that is owed to someone else, or the state of owing something
274 Deflation	reduction of the general level of prices in an economy
275 Deposit	a sum of money paid into a bank or building society account
276 Deposit account	a bank account that pays interest and is usually not able to be drawn on without notice or loss of interest
277 Discount	a reduction in the usual price
278 Dividend	(a part of) the profit of a company that is paid to the people who own shares in it
279 Economical	not using a lot of money, fuel, etc.
280 Excise duty	a tax on some types of goods such as alcohol, cigarettes, or petrol paid to a national or state government
281 Exorbitant	unreasonably high
282 Expenditure	the total amount of money that an organization or person spends
283 Extravagant	spending or costing a lot of money
284 Frugal	careful to use only as much money, food, etc. as is necessary
285 Income Tax	a tax on the money that a person earns from working or that a company earns from the sale of products or services
286 Inflation	an increase in prices over time, causing a reduction in the value of money
287 Inheritance tax	a tax paid on the value of the property, money, and other assets of someone who has died
288 Inland Revenue	public revenue consisting of income tax and some other direct taxes

289 Interest	money that is charged by a bank or other financial organization for lending money
290 Investment	the act of putting money into a business to buy new stock, machines, etc., or a sum of money that is invested in a business in this way
291 Loan	money that someone borrows from a bank or other financial organization for a period of time during which they pay interest
292 Loss	a situation in which a business or an organization spends more money than it earns, or loses money in another way
293 Mortgage	a legal agreement to borrow money from a bank or other financial organization, especially to buy a house or other property, or the amount of money borrowed
294 Negative Equity	a situation in which a house, etc. has become less valuable than the amount that is owed to the bank that lent the money to buy it
295 On credit	with an arrangement to pay later
296 Overdraft	an amount of money that a customer with a bank account is temporarily allowed to owe to the bank, or the agreement which allows this
297 Overdrawn	having taken more money out of a bank account than the account contained
298 Overpriced	used to describe something that costs more than it is worth
299 Priceless	used to describe something with such a high value that its price cannot be calculated, especially because it is rare
300 Profit	money that is earned in trade or business, especially after paying the costs of producing and selling goods and services
301 Receipt	the total amount of money received by a business or government

302	Reduction	an amount by which the price of something is reduced
303	Shares	one of the units that the ownership of a company, fund, etc. is divided into and which can be bought by members of the public
304	Social Security	a system of payments by the government to people who are ill, poor, or have no job
305	Stocks	part of the ownership of a company that people have as an investment in the form of shares
306	To borrow	to take money from a bank or other financial organization with the intention of paying it back over a period of time, usually with interest added on
307	To credit	to add (an amount of money) to an account
308	To debit	to remove (an amount of money) from a customer's account
309	To Economise	to try to save money by reducing the amount that you are spending
310	To invest	to put money into financial schemes, shares, property, or a commercial venture with the expectation of achieving a profit
311	To lend	to allow a person or organization the use of a sum of money under an agreement to pay it back later, typically with interest
312	To save	to keep and store up (something, especially money) for future use
313	To withdraw	to take money out of an account
314	Wealthy	having a great deal of money, resources, or assets; rich
315	Worthless	having no value in money

Chapter 14

Travel

No.	Word/Phras e	Explanation
316	Bed and Breakfast	sleeping accommodation for a night and a meal in the morning, provided in guest houses and hotels
317	Cruise	a journey on a large ship for pleasure, during which you visit several places
318	Culture Shock	a feeling of confusion felt by someone visiting a country or place that they do not know
319	Ecotourism	tourism directed towards exotic natural environments, intended to support conservation efforts and observe wildlife
320	Emigration	the act of leaving one's own country to settle permanently in another; moving abroad
321	Excursion	a short journey or trip, especially one taken as a leisure activity
322	Expatriate	a person who lives outside their native country
323	Full-Board	provision of accommodation and all meals at a hotel or guest house
324	Half-Board	provision of bed, breakfast, and one main meal at a hotel or guest house
325	Illegal Alien	someone who goes to live or work in another country when they do not have the legal right to do this
326	Immigration	the action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country
327	Mass Tourism	group travel to a destination for purposes of leisure

328 Overnight Bag	a small traveling bag to carry clothing and accessories for staying overnight
329 Persona Non Grata (Latin)	a person who is not wanted or welcome in a particular country, because they are unacceptable to its government
330 Refugee	a person who has escaped from their own country for political, religious, or economic reasons or because of a war
331 Safari	an expedition to observe or hunt animals in their natural habitat
332 Self-Catering	offering facilities for people to cook their own meals
333 Short-Haul Flight	a short journey by air
334 Sightseeing Holiday	the activity of visiting interesting places, especially by people on holiday
335 Suitcase	a large, rectangular case with a handle for carrying clothes and possessions while travelling
336 To Acclimatise	to become accustomed to a new climate or new conditions; adjust
337 To Deport	to force someone to leave a country, especially someone who has no legal right to be there or who has broken the law
338 To Disembark	to leave a ship, aircraft, etc. after a journey
339 Travel Agency	a company or shop that makes travel arrangements for people

Chapter 15

Environment

No.	Word/Phrase	Explanation
340	Acid Rain	rain that contains large amounts of harmful chemicals as a result of burning substances such as coal and oil
341	Bottle Bank	a large container into which people put empty bottles and other glass objects so that the glass can be used again
342	Captivity	the situation in which a person or animal is kept somewhere and is not allowed to leave
343	Carbon Dioxide	the gas formed when carbon is burned, or when people or animals breathe out
344	CFC Gas	a gas used in fridges and, in the past, in aerosols (= a metal container in which liquids are kept under pressure and forced out in drops)
345	Climate Change	the way the world's weather is changing
346	Conservation	the protection of plants and animals, natural areas, and interesting and important structures and buildings, especially from the damaging effects of human activity
347	Degradation	the process in which the beauty or quality of something is destroyed or spoiled
348	Ecosystem	all the living things in an area and the way they affect each other and the environment
349	Emission	the production and discharge of something, especially gas or radiation
350	Endangered Species	a species of animal or plant that is seriously at risk of extinction

351 Environmentalist	a person who studies the environment or believes that it must be protected from damage by human activities
352 Erosion	the gradual reduction or destruction of something
353 Extinct	no longer in existence
354 Fossil Fuel	a natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms
355 Genetically Modified (GM)	describes a plant or animal that has had some of its genes changed scientifically
356 Global Warming	a gradual increase in world temperatures caused by gases such as carbon dioxide that are collecting in the air around the Earth and stopping heat escaping into space
357 Green Belt	a strip of countryside round a city or town where building is not allowed
358 Greenhouse Effect	an increase in the amount of carbon dioxide and other gases in the atmosphere that is believed to be the cause of a gradual warming of the surface of the Earth
359 Overfishing	catching too many fish in an area of the sea so that there are not many fish left there
360 Ozone Layer	a layer of air containing ozone high above the Earth that prevents harmful ultraviolet light from the sun from reaching the Earth
361 Rain Forest	a forest in a hot area of the world that receives a lot of rain
362 Sea Level	the average height of the sea where it meets the land

363 To Recycle	to collect and treat used objects and materials that are ready to be thrown out in order to produce materials that can be used again
364 To Reuse	to use something again
365 Waste	unwanted or unusable material, substances, or by-products
366 Waste Disposal	an electrical machine, connected to a kitchen sink, that cuts up food waste so that it will flow easily through the pipes
367 Wildlife	animals and plants that grow independently of people, usually in natural conditions

Chapter 16

Healthcare

No.	Word/Phrase	Explanation
368	Aromatherapy	the use of aromatic plant extracts and essential oils for healing and cosmetic purposes
369	Artery	one of the thick tubes that carry blood from the heart to other parts of the body
370	Arthritis	a disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints
371	Blood	the red liquid that is sent around the body by the heart, and carries oxygen and important substances to organs and tissue, and removes waste products
372	Blood Pressure	a measure of the pressure at which the blood flows through the body
373	Cancer	a serious disease that is caused when cells in the body grow in a way that is uncontrolled and not normal, killing normal cells and often causing death
374	Cholesterol	a substance containing a lot of fat that is found in the body tissue and blood of all animals
375	Circulation	movement to and from or around something, especially that of fluid in a closed system
376	Consultant	a person who provides expert advice professionally
377	Curable	able to be cured
378	Cutback	an act or instance of reducing something
379	Diet	the food and drink usually eaten or drunk by a person or group
380	Disorder	an illness that disrupts normal physical or mental functions

381 Holistic Medicine	treatment that deals with the whole person, not just the injury or disease
382 Illness	a disease of the body or mind
383 Immune- System	the cells and tissues in the body that make it able to protect itself against infection
384 Incurable	not able to be cured
385 Infection	a disease in a part of your body that is caused by bacteria or a virus
386 Inflammation	a red, painful, and often swollen area in or on a part of the body
387 Joint	a place in the body where two bones are connected
388 Mental Health	the condition of someone's mind and the fact that they are suffering from any mental illness or not
389 Mineral	a chemical that your body needs to stay healthy
390 Muscle	one of many tissues in the body that can tighten and relax to produce movement
391 Operating Theatre	a special room in which people are operated on in a hospital
392 Overweight	above a weight considered normal or desirable
393 Pill	a small solid piece of medicine that a person swallows without chewing
394 Prescription	a piece of paper on which a doctor writes the details of the medicine or drugs that someone needs
395 Prevention	the act of stopping something from happening or of stopping someone from doing something
396 Protein	one of the many substances found in food such as meat, cheese, fish, or eggs, that is necessary for the body to grow and be strong
397 Remedy	a successful way of curing an illness or dealing with a problem or difficulty

398 Rheumatism	a medical condition that causes stiffness and pain in the joints or muscles of the body
399 Specialist	doctor with special training and knowledge in a particular area of medicine
400 Strain	an injury to a muscle or similar soft part of the body caused by using that part too much
401 Stress-related	associated with or caused by stress or mental fatigue
402 Substance	material with particular physical characteristics
403 Surgeon	a doctor who is specially trained to perform medical operations
404 Surgery	the treatment of injuries or diseases in people or animals by cutting open the body and removing or repairing the damaged part
405 Tablet	a small, solid piece of medicine
406 Therapeutic	causing someone to feel happier and more relaxed or to be more healthy
407 Therapy	a treatment that helps someone feel better, grow stronger, etc., especially after an illness
408 To Cure	to relieve (a person or animal) of the symptoms of a disease or condition
409 To Relieve	to cause (pain, distress, or difficulty) to become less severe or serious
410 Underfunding	a situation in which something is given less money than it needs
411 Virus	a small infectious agent that replicates only inside the living cells of other organisms
412 Vitamin	any of a group of natural substances that are necessary in small amounts for the growth and good health of the body
413 Vulnerable	able to be easily physically, emotionally, or mentally hurt, influenced, or attacked

414 Welfare State	a system that allows the government of a country to provide social services such as healthcare, unemployment benefit, etc. to people who need them, paid for by taxes
415 WHO	World Health Organization

Chapter 17

Crime & Law

No.	Word/Phrase	Explanation
416	Attorney	a person, typically a lawyer, appointed to act for another in business or legal matters
417	Barrister	a person called to the bar and entitled to practise as an advocate, particularly in the higher courts
418	Burglar	a person who illegally enters buildings and steals things
419	Burglary	the crime of illegally entering a building and stealing things
420	Conviction	the fact of officially being found to be guilty of a particular crime, or the act of officially finding someone guilty
421	Court	a place where trials and other legal cases happen, or the people present in such a place, especially the officials and those deciding if someone is guilty
422	Deed	an action that is performed intentionally or consciously
423	Defendant	an individual, company, or institution sued or accused in a court of law
424	Deterrent	a thing that discourages or is intended to discourage someone from doing something
425	Espionage	the practice of spying or of using spies, typically by governments to obtain political and military information
426	Evidence	one or more reasons for believing that something is or is not true
427	Forger	a person who produces fraudulent copies or imitations
428	Forgery	the action of forging a copy or imitation of a document, signature, banknote, or work of art

429 Hijacker	a person who hijacks
430 Hooligan	a violent person who fights or causes damage in public places
431 Hooliganism	disruptive or unlawful behavior such as rioting, bullying, and vandalism
432 Innocent	not guilty of a crime or offence
433 Judge	a public officer appointed to decide cases in a law court
434 Jury	a group of people who have been chosen to listen to all the facts in a trial in a law court and to decide if a person is guilty or not guilty, or if a claim has been proved
435 Law-Abiding	obedient to the laws of society
436 Lawyer	someone whose job is to give advice to people about the law and speak for them in court
437 Lenient	not as severe or strong in punishment or judgment as would be expected
438 Misdeed	an act that is criminal or bad
439 Murder	the crime of intentionally killing a person
440 Murderer	someone who illegally and intentionally kills another person
441 Offender	a person who commits an illegal act
442 Parole	permission for a prisoner to be released before their period in prison is finished, with the agreement that they will behave well
443 Piracy	the practice of attacking and robbing ships at sea
444 Pirate	a person who attacks and robs ships at sea
445 Proof	evidence or argument establishing a fact or the truth of a statement
446 Punishment	the infliction or imposition of a penalty as retribution for an offence

447 Rape	the crime, typically committed by a man, of forcing another person to have sexual intercourse with the offender against their will
448 Rapist	a man who commits rape
449 Retribution	punishment inflicted on someone as vengeance for a wrong or criminal act
450 Revenge	the action of hurting or harming someone in return for an injury or wrong suffered at their hands
451 Robber	a person who commits robbery
452 Robbery	the crime of stealing from somewhere or someone
453 Shoplifter	a person who commits shoplifting
454 Shoplifting	the illegal act of taking goods from a shop without paying for them
455 Smuggler	someone who takes things or people to or from a place secretly and often illegally
456 Solicitor	a type of lawyer in Britain and Australia who is trained to prepare cases and give advice on legal subjects and can represent people in lower courts
457 Spy	a person who secretly collects and reports information about the activities of another country or organization
458 Statement	a formal account of events given by a witness, defendant, or other party to the police or in a court of law
459 Terrorism	the unofficial or unauthorized use of violence and intimidation in the pursuit of political aims
460 Terrorist	a person using terrorism in the pursuit of political aims
461 To Accuse	to charge someone with an offence or crime
462 To Acquit	to decide officially in a law court that someone is not guilty of a particular crime
463 To Admit	to confess to a crime or fault, or one's responsibility for it

464 To Arrest	to seize (someone) by legal authority and take them into custody
465 To Charge	to formally accuse (someone) of something, especially an offence under law
466 To Convict	to decide officially in a law court that someone is guilty of a crime
467 To Deny	to say that something is not true
468 To Hijack	to take over something and use it for a different purpose
469 To Prosecute	to officially accuse someone of committing a crime in a law court, or (of a lawyer) to try to prove that a person accused of committing a crime is guilty of that crime
470 To Punish	to cause someone who has done something wrong or committed a crime to suffer, by hurting them, forcing them to pay money, sending them to prison, etc
471 To Rearrest	to arrest (someone) again
472 To Reform	to cause (someone) to relinquish an immoral, criminal, or self-destructive lifestyle
473 To Rehabilitate	to return someone or something to a good or healthy condition, state, or way of living
474 To Release	to give freedom or free movement to someone or something
475 To Sentence	to declare the punishment decided for an offender
476 Vandal	a person who intentionally damages property belonging to other people
477 Vandalism	the crime of intentionally damaging property belonging to other people
478 Victim	a person harmed, injured, or killed as a result of a crime, accident, or other event or action
479 Witness	a person who sees an event, typically a crime or accident, take place

480 Wrongdoer a person who behaves illegally or dishonestly; an offender

Chapter 18

Family

No.	Word/Phrase	Explanation
481	Adolescence	the period of time in a person's life when they are developing into an adult
482	Birth Rate	the number of births that happen during a period of time in a particular place
483	Broken Home	a family in which the parents are divorced or separated
484	Childcare	care for children provided by either the government, an organization, or a person, while parents are at work or are absent for another reason
485	Dependant	a person who relies on another, especially a family member, for financial support
486	Divorced	married in the past but not now married
487	Juvenile Delinquency	a young person who commits crimes
488	Kin	family and relations
489	Lenient	not as severe or strong in punishment or judgment as would be expected
490	Minor	having little importance, influence, or effect, especially when compared with other things of the same type
491	Relationship	the way in which two things are connected
492	Relative	a person connected by blood or marriage
493	Sibling	a brother or sister
494	Single-Parent	someone who has a child or children but no husband, wife, or partner who lives with them
495	Split Up	an occasion when two people end their relationship

496	Supervision	the act of watching a person or activity and making certain that everything is done correctly, safely, etc.
497	To Abuse	to use something for the wrong purpose in a way that is harmful or morally wrong
498	To Nurture	to take care of, feed, and protect someone or something, especially young children or plants, and help them to develop
499	To Rear Up	to bring up and care for (a child) until they are fully grown
500	Upbringing	the treatment and instruction received by a child from its parents throughout its childhood
501	Well-Adjusted	mentally and emotionally stable

Chapter 19

Food & Diet

No.	Word/Phrase	Explanation
502	Anorexia	a serious illness often resulting in dangerous weight loss, in which a person does not eat, or eats too little, for psychological reasons
503	Anorexic	suffering from or relating to anorexia
504	Bulimia	a mental illness in which someone eats in an uncontrolled way and in large amounts, then vomits intentionally
505	Calorie	a unit of energy, often used as a measurement of the amount of energy that food provides
506	Carbohydrate	one of several substances, such as sugar or starch, that provide the body with energy, or foods containing these substances such as bread, potatoes, pasta, and rice
507	Cholesterol	a substance containing a lot of fat that is found in the body tissue and blood of all animals
508	Consumption	the act of using, eating, or drinking something
509	Eating Disorder	a mental illness in which people eat far too little or far too much food and are unhappy with their bodies
510	Fast Food	hot food such as burgers that is quick to cook or is already cooked and is therefore served very quickly in a restaurant
511	Fat	a natural oily substance occurring in animal bodies, especially when deposited as a layer under the skin or around certain organs

512 Fibre	dietary material containing substances such as cellulose, lignin, and pectin, that are resistant to the action of digestive enzymes
513 Food	any nutritious substance that people or animals eat or drink or that plants absorb in order to maintain life and growth
514 Food Poisoning	illness caused by bacteria or other toxins in food, typically with vomiting and diarrhoea
515 GM	written abbreviation for GRAM (a unit of mass equal to 0.001 kilograms)
516 Malnourished	suffering from malnutrition
517 Malnutrition	lack of proper nutrition, caused by not having enough to eat, not eating enough of the right things, or being unable to use the food that one does eat
518 Mineral	a chemical that your body needs to stay healthy
519 Monounsaturated Fat	a fat or oil such as olive oil that is thought to be healthier than saturated fat because its chemical structure contains one double bond
520 Nutrition	the substances that you take into your body as food and the way that they influence your health
521 Nutritional	relating to nutrition
522 Nutritionist	a person who studies or is an expert in nutrition
523 Nutritious	containing many of the substances needed for life and growth
524 Obese	extremely fat
525 Overweight	above a weight considered normal or desirable
526 Polyunsaturated Fat	a fat or oil with a chemical structure that does not easily change into cholesterol because it contains several double bonds

527 Protein	one of the many substances found in food such as meat, cheese, fish, or eggs, that is necessary for the body to grow and be strong
528 Roughage	fibre
529 Salmonella	a bacterium that occurs mainly in the gut, especially a serotype causing food poisoning
530 Saturated Fat	a type of fat found in meat, eggs, milk, cheese, etc. that is thought to be bad for health
531 Scarcity	a situation in which something is not easy to find or get
532 To Consume	to eat, drink, or ingest (food or drink)
533 Underweight	below a weight considered normal or desirable
534 Unsaturated Fat	a fat or oil that is either monounsaturated or polyunsaturated, found in plants, vegetable oil, and fish, and thought to be better for health than saturated fat
535 Vegan	a person who does not eat or use animal products
536 Vegetarian	a person who does not eat meat or fish, and sometimes other animal products, especially for moral, religious, or health reasons
537 Vitamin	any of a group of natural substances that are necessary in small amounts for the growth and good health of the body

Chapter 20

On The Road

No.	Word/Phrase	Explanation
538	Black Spot	a place on a road that is considered to be dangerous because several accidents have happened there
539	Bollard	a post that is put in the middle or at the end of a road to keep vehicles off or out of a particular area
540	Brake	a device for slowing or stopping a moving vehicle, typically by applying pressure to the wheels
541	Carriageway	one of the two halves of a main road
542	Central Reservation	the strip of land between the carriageways of a motorway or other major road
543	Congestion	describes roads and towns where there is too much traffic and movement is made difficult
544	Crossroads	a place where two roads meet and cross each other
545	Diesel	a type of heavy oil used as fuel
546	Drink-Driving	the crime of driving a vehicle with an excess of alcohol in the blood
547	Fatality	a death caused by an accident or by violence, or someone who has died in either of these ways
548	Fine	a sum of money required to be paid as a penalty for an offense
549	Hard Shoulder	a hardened strip alongside a motorway for stopping on in an emergency
550	Highway	a public road, especially an important road that joins cities or towns together
551	Highway Code	the official set of rules and guidance for road users

552 Injury	physical harm or damage to someone's body caused by an accident or an attack
553 Junction	a place where things, especially roads or railways, come together
554 Kerb	the edge of a raised path nearest the road
555 Lorry	a large vehicle used for transporting goods
556 Motorway	a dual-carriageway road designed for fast traffic, with relatively few places for joining or leaving
557 Pavement	a path with a hard surface on one or both sides of a road, that people walk on
558 Pedestrian	a person who is walking, especially in an area where vehicles go
559 Pedestrian Crossing	a special place in a road where traffic must stop to allow people to walk across
560 Pelican Crossing	a pedestrian crossing with traffic lights operated by pedestrians
561 Slip Road	a short road on which vehicles join or leave a main road
562 Speeding	driving faster than is allowed in a particular area
563 To Accelerate	to begin to move more quickly
564 To Cut In	to pull in too closely in front of another vehicle after having overtaken it
565 To Dominate	to have control over a place or person
566 To Overtake	to come from behind another vehicle or a person and move in front of them
567 To Skid	to slide on slippery ground or as a result of stopping or turning too quickly
568 To Subsidise	to pay part of the cost of something
569 To Swerve	to change or cause to change direction abruptly
570 Traffic	vehicles moving on a public highway

571	Traffic Cone	a plastic cone-shaped object that is used to separate off or close sections of a road
572	Van	a covered motor vehicle, typically without side windows, used for transporting goods or people
573	Zebra Crossing	an area of road painted with broad white stripes, where vehicles must stop if pedestrians wish to cross

Chapter 21

Architecture

No.	Word/Phrase	Explanation
574	Architect	a person whose job is to design new buildings and make certain that they are built correctly
575	Art Deco	a style of decoration that was especially popular in the 1930s and uses simple shapes and lines and strong colours
576	Attic	the space or room at the top of a building, under the roof, often used for storing things
577	Basement	a part of a building consisting of rooms that are partly or completely below the level of the ground
578	Bungalow	a house that has only one storey (= level)
579	Castle	a large strong building, built in the past by a ruler or important person to protect the people inside from attack
580	Cellar	a room under the ground floor of a building, usually used for storing things
581	Concrete	a very hard building material made by mixing together cement, sand, small stones, and water
582	Cottage	a small house, usually in the countryside
583	Derelict	describes buildings or places that are not cared for and are in bad condition
584	Detached House	a house that is not connected to any other building
585	Elegant	graceful and stylish in appearance or manner
586	Energy-Efficient	using little electricity, gas, etc.
587	Eyesore	a thing that is very ugly, especially a building

588	Façade	the front of a building, especially a large or attractive building
589	First Floor (US)	<i>the level of a building that is at the same level as the street</i>
590	Foundations	the structures below the surface of the ground that support a building
591	Glass	a hard, transparent material, used to make windows, bottles, and other objects
592	Ground Floor	<i>the level of a building that is at the same level as the street</i>
593	High-Tech	very modern looking or made with modern materials
594	Low-Cost	relatively inexpensive; cheap
595	Maisonette	a set of rooms for living in, typically on two storeys of a larger building and having a separate entrance
596	Manor House	a large country house with lands
597	Mansion	a large, impressive house
598	Palace	a large house that is the official home of a king, queen, or other person of high social rank
599	Porch	a covered structure in front of the entrance to a building
600	Prefabricated	describes buildings or objects built from parts that have been made in a factory and can be put together quickly
601	Preservation	the act of keeping something the same or of preventing it from being damaged
602	Renovation	the act of repairing and improving something, especially a building
603	Roof	the covering that forms the top of a building, vehicle, etc.

604	Semi-Detached house	a house that is joined to another similar house on only one side
605	Shopping Centre	a group of shops with a common area for cars to park, which usually provides goods and services for local people
606	Shopping Mall (US)	a large usually covered shopping area where cars are not allowed
607	Skyscraper	a very tall modern building, usually in a city
608	Slum	a house or building unfit for human habitation
609	Staircase	a set of stairs and its surrounding walls or structure
610	Steel	a strong metal that is a mixture of iron and carbon, used for making things that need a strong structure, especially vehicles and buildings
611	Stone	the hard, solid substance found in the ground that is often used for building, or a piece of this
612	Terraced House	a house that is joined to the houses on either side of it by shared walls
613	Timber	a long piece of wood used for building, especially houses and ships
614	To Construct	to build something or put together different parts to form something whole
615	Well-Designed	designed so as to look attractive or to serve its purpose well

Chapter 22

Politics

No.	Word/Phrase	Explanation
616	Ambassador	an important official who works in a foreign country representing his or her own country there, and who is officially accepted in this position by that country
617	Authoritarian	demanding that people obey completely and refusing to allow them freedom to act as they wish
618	Bureaucracy	a system for controlling or managing a country, company, or organization that is operated by a large number of officials employed to follow rules carefully
619	Bureaucrat	someone working in a bureaucracy
620	By-Election	an election that happens at a different time from a main election, to choose a Member of Parliament to replace one who has died or left his or her job
621	Candidate	a person who is nominated for election
622	Constituency	a group of voters in a specified area who elect a representative to a legislative body
623	Democracy	the belief in freedom and equality between people, or a system of government based on this belief, in which power is either held by elected representatives or directly by the people themselves
624	Dictatorship	a country ruled by a dictator
625	Election	a time when people vote in order to choose someone for a political or official job
626	Embassy	the group of people who represent their country in a foreign country

627	General Election	an election in which the people living in a country vote to choose the government
628	House	a legislative or deliberative assembly
629	Ideology	a set of beliefs or principles, especially one on which a political system, party, or organization is based
630	Independence	freedom from being governed or ruled by another country
631	Mayor	a person who is elected or chosen to be the leader of the group who governs a town or city
632	Member of Parliament (MP)	a person who has been elected to the parliament of a country
633	Monarchy	a country that has a king or queen
634	Opposition	strong disagreement
635	Parliament	the group of elected politicians or other people who make the laws for their country
636	Party	a formally constituted political group that contests elections and attempts to form or take part in a government
637	Policy	a set of ideas or a plan of what to do in particular situations that has been agreed officially by a group of people, a business organization, a government, or a political party
638	Referendum	a vote in which all the people in a country or an area are asked to give their opinion about or decide an important political or social question
639	Representative	someone who speaks or does something officially for another person or group of people
640	Republic	a country without a king or queen, usually governed by elected representatives of the people and a president

641 Revolution	a change in the way a country is governed, usually to a different political system and often using violence or war
642 Sanctions	measures taken by a state to coerce another to conform to an international agreement or norms of conduct, typically in the form of restrictions on trade or official sporting participation
643 Scandal	an action or event that causes a public feeling of shock and strong moral disapproval
644 Technocrats	a person with a lot of scientific or technical knowledge who has an important position in a government or in an industry
645 The House of Lords	one of the two parts of the UK parliament, whose members are not elected but have a high social position, or its members, or the place where it meets
646 To Elect	to choose (someone) to hold public office or some other position by voting
647 To Vote	to express your choice or opinion, especially by officially writing a mark on a paper or by raising your hand or speaking in a meeting
648 Totalitarian	of or being a political system in which those in power have complete control and do not allow people freedom to oppose them
649 Vice-President	the person who has the position immediately below the president in some countries, and who is responsible for the president's duties if he or she is unable to do them

Chapter 23

Work

No.	Word/Phrase	Explanation
650	Blue-Collar	describes people who do work needing strength or physical skill rather than office work
651	Candidate	a person who is competing to get a job or elected position
652	Demanding	needing a lot of time, attention, or energy
653	Employee	someone who is paid to work for someone else
654	Employer	a person or organization that employs people
655	Firing	an act of removing someone from their job
656	Fixed-Income	used to describe investments such as bonds that pay the same amount of money every month, year, etc.
657	Hiring	an act of starting to employ someone
658	Incentive	something, especially money, that encourages a person or organization to do something
659	Increment	a regular increase in the amount that someone is paid
660	Industry	the people and activities involved in one type of business that produces goods or offers services
661	Interviewee	a person who answers questions in an interview to see whether they are suitable for a job or course
662	Interviewer	the person who asks the questions in an interview to find out if someone is suitable for a job or course
663	Job Security	the fact of your job being permanent, so that you will probably not lose it
664	Leave	a period of time that someone is allowed away from work for holiday, illness, or another special reason
665	Manual Worker	a person whose job involves physical work

666	Manufacturing Industry	an industry that produces goods rather than services, or these industries considered as a group
667	Overtime	time spent working after the usual time needed or expected in a job
668	Pay Rise	an increase in the amount of money you earn for doing your job
669	Pension	a regular income paid by a government or a financial organization to someone who no longer works, usually because of their age or health
671	Promotion	the process or fact of giving someone a higher or more important job
672	Recruitment	the process of employing new people to work for a company or organization
673	Salary	the total amount of money that an employee is paid every year to do their job, or one of the payments they receive each month as part of this
674	Self-Employed	working for oneself as a freelance or the owner of a business rather than for an employer
675	Semi-Skilled	having or needing only a small amount of training
676	Service Industry	all the businesses that provide services, or a particular group of these businesses
677	Sickness Benefit	time away from work for illness or extra money to help with illness that a company offers to workers
678	Steady Job	work that is likely to continue for a long time and for which you will be paid regularly
679	Unskilled	not having or requiring special skill or training
680	Wage	a fixed regular payment earned for work or services, typically paid on a daily or weekly basis
681	White-Collar	relating to people who work in offices, doing work that needs mental rather than physical effort