

VOCABULARY STUDY: ECONOMIC

TASK ONE: Study the concordance lines for *economic* and *economical*, two words which are often confused.

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|----|---|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | Sanctions, such as withholding | <i>economic</i> | aid, may be applied to any faction. |
| 2. | Nothing can be achieved without | <i>economic</i> | growth. |
| 3 | Women usually did not have | <i>economic</i> | independence, nor freedom to ... |
| 4. | ... to determine if they are escaping | <i>economic</i> | or political hardship. |
| 5. | ... aware of the shortcomings in the Bush | <i>economic</i> | policy as a whole. |
| 6. | ... add to the growing political and | <i>economic</i> | pressures Cuba is facing. |
| 7. | He said | <i>economic</i> | recovery had also been crippled |
| 8. | He said he still hopes | <i>economic</i> | sanctions can work. |

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|----|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| 1. | Everyone enjoys a simple, | <i>economical</i> | and friendly way to travel. |
| 2. | ... a great little car, reliable and | <i>economical</i> , | but it had one drawback. |
| 3 | We offer the most | <i>economical</i> | car parking rates for Glasgow. |
| 4. | There is a terrific range of | <i>economical</i> | occasional furniture at MFI. |
| 5. | This laptop is very | <i>economical</i> | to use; the batteries last up to 3 hours ... |
| 6. | To make the most effective and | <i>economical</i> | use of your cooker, it is wise to ... |
| 7. | They are considerably more | <i>economical</i> , | especially in stop-start situations. |
| 8. | It's efficient, although it's not | <i>economical</i> , | as a gas condensing boiler. |

List the nouns used with *economic* and *economical*. What differences can you see between the two groups?

<i>economic</i>	<i>economical</i>

TASK TWO: Practise

Write a few sentences comparing different methods of public transport in your home town or country. Try to use one of the words we are studying. Think carefully about which one!

VOCABULARY STUDY: CONCEPT

TASK ONE: Study the concordance lines.

1. Services to members are based on the *concept* of personal assistance.
2. The *concept* of historical stages came to Marx...
- 3 ... always with the underlying *concept* of women learning to help.
4. This has replaced the old *concept* of analytical marketing with
5. How has your *concept* of God changed from when you were ...
6. This means that there is no reality to the *concept*.
7. The procedure is based on the *concept* that a couple ...
8. I'll have to adjust to a brand new *concept*.
9. In one fell swoop he had a totally new *concept* and a flexible unit ...
10. Managers are needed to develop new *concepts*.
11. The key *concepts* are those of an affectional bond...
12. ... a previously unheard-of *concept* in Germany.

Which preposition sometimes directly follows *concept*?

List the adjectives used in front of *concept*.

Look at lines 1 and 7. Study the verb phrase used before the word *concept*. Which verb is used? In what kind of structure, active or passive?

A concept is an idea of something.

TASK TWO: Practise

Choose three questions from the list below and write a sentence to answer them.

1. In your experience, what concepts can a two year old child understand?
2. Has your concept of the world changed in any way since you were a child?
3. What are the key concepts in a democracy?
4. What is your concept of American high school life based on?
5. Which concepts are important in your academic field?

VOCABULARY STUDY: ESTABLISH

TASK ONE A: Study the concordance lines for the verb *establish*.

1. Overseas we began to *establish* a network of Field Directors.
2. Chiluba has *established* a reputation as a man of honour.
- 3 The epidemic seems to be *establishing* a strong foothold.
4. The tougher pollution standards *established* during Brown's administration ...
5. Her early films *established* her as a powerful actress.
6. The pattern was well *established*.

What nouns are used as objects of the verb *establish*? List them here.

To *establish* something is to set up or introduce something new that lasts for a long time.

TASK ONE B: Study the concordance lines for the adjective *established*.

1. Pitlochry has a well- *established* theatre.
2. The Mississippi, an *established* highway of empire, ...
- 3 ... is an important exhibition area for *established* potters
4. One of the oldest *established* private labels is Kiehl's.
5. ... to draw *established* smokers to particular brands.

The adjective *established* or well-established suggests that something or someone has been in existence for a long time.

Which of the following words could be used as a synonym in most of the examples?

long wealthy successful old unknown

TASK TWO: Practise

Write a paragraph about your school or university or workplace. Has anything new been established recently?

VOCABULARY STUDY: AREA

TASK ONE: Study the concordance lines.

Which preposition is fairly common after *area(s)*?

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|----|-----------------------------------|-------|---|
| 1. | with other supporters in your | area | and plan work together. |
| 2. | respectable, lived in a nice | area, | and I'd grown up wanting for nothing |
| 3 | aid agencies who work in these | areas | are increasingly recognising the |
| 4. | The Black Country is not an | area | defined on any map. It became famous |
| 5. | erupted in the Johannesburg | area | in August. Two months ago, again on |
| 6. | education as a highly important | area | of social behaviour to modern |
| 7. | space surveys show that the | area | of deforestation has doubled |
| 8. | into the most inhospitable | areas | of Africa by other more technologically |
| 9. | continued to read and explore the | area | of new knowledge that my profession |
| 10 | is jeopardising food supplies in | areas | of Angola, the Sudan and Rwanda and |
| 11 | They would come into an | area | that had been sprayed days or weeks |
| 12 | the delicate and sensitive eye | area. | This light, non-greasy gel is |

Area has two main meanings:

A: physical part of a town, country, region etc

B: part of a more general situation or activity

Study the concordance lines below and mark each one A or B according to the meaning of *area(s)*.

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|
| 1. | whilst also venturing into new | areas | of study. In addition to this, |
| 2. | engaging in research work or other | areas | of professional activity. It |
| 3 | Balsall Heath and Moseley | areas | of south Birmingham, which |
| 4. | it is difficult to watch every | area | of the port, and yachtsmen would |
| 5. | One of the most interesting | areas | of research has demonstrated that |
| 6. | Driving around different | areas | of Abidjan, there was no immediate |
| 7. | the Afro-Caribbean community in | areas | of welfare benefits, child care |
| 8. | what is going on in such a vital | area | of our national life. |
| 9. | 3-bedroomed home in an upmarket | area | of Basingstoke. |
| 10. | US state early yesterday. Huge | areas | of southern California were turned |
| 11. | returned to a hilltop residential | area | of the same city two days later. |
| 12. | addictions affect many different | areas | of a person's life, including: |

Concordance data selected from <http://titania.cobuild.collins.co.uk> and adapted.

TASK TWO: Practise

Write a short paragraph about the *area* where you grew up.

Write a short paragraph about an *area* of your studies that you find interesting.

VOCABULARY STUDY: CATEGORY

TASK ONE: Study the concordance lines.

1. ... which have been graded into *categories* of low, medium and high.
2. It apparently falls into the same *category* as another related phenomenon:
- 3 ... the plants have been divided into *categories*.
4. ... new treatments have been placed in the *category* of over-the-counter drug.
5. The statistics divide traffickers into three *categories*.
6. It was necessary to group the objects into *categories* or classes.
7. It is the third *category* that is the most fascinating.
8. After housing, the second highest *category* was entertainment.
9. His paintings fall into three *categories*.
10. If you fall into either *category* you almost certainly should not be paying tax.
11. If you fall into either of the other two *categories* you will qualify for a ...

Look at the verbs used before the noun *category*. Can you find any with similar meanings? List them.

Which prepositions often follow these verbs?

Which preposition sometimes directly follows the noun *category*?

Concordance data selected from <http://titania.cobuild.collins.co.uk> and adapted.

TASK TWO: Practise

Write a few sentences about the academic work you do. Can your work be divided into different categories?

VOCABULARY STUDY: STRESS

TASK ONE A: The word *stress* can be a noun or a verb. Study the concordance lines and mark each line either V for verb or N for noun.

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|-----|--|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | should, therefore, help reduce the | <i>stress</i> | and pain that debt can cause. Not |
| 2. | Jackie Kennedy. His supporters | <i>stress</i> | his successes. He has won the |
| 3. | Can I | <i>stress</i> | that we need your support ... |
| 4. | | <i>Stress</i> | can cause health problems, and many |
| 5. | on very quickly at times of high | <i>stress</i> | during the day. First I proved |
| 6. | Mr. Ibrahim | <i>stressed</i> | that they were not fighting a race |
| 7. | They can also cause | <i>stress</i> | for individuals and their families, |
| 8. | company, which is heavily laden with debt, | <i>stressed</i> | that it would look for |
| 9. | likely as men to relapse when under | <i>stress</i> | says Dr Alan Norris, Head of |
| 10. | revealed by TODAY. However, he | <i>stressed</i> | that he would not force his eldest |
| 11. | denials were 'baloney," and she | <i>stressed</i> | that he had hung himself, with his |
| 12. | are black or Hispanic. The report | <i>stressed</i> | that the concentration of the AIDS |
| 13. | have adopted these ideas at times of | <i>stress,</i> | trauma or challenge as a way of |
| 14. | a time of great excitement and great | <i>stress.</i> | We had to get to know our new |
| 15. | to commence stage two. Mr Jordan | <i>stresses</i> | their campaign will continue once |

TASK ONE B: Study the concordance lines for *stressful*.

1. ... control. As life becomes more *stressful* and complicated, we can expect ...
2. ... has probably made life even more *stressful* for most people, and the tight ...
3. A recent study found that a *stressful* job did not increase health risk.
4. Was it because of a particularly *stressful* situation? Were you tired or ...
5. ... think about our reactions to *stressful* situations: they may be planned ...
6. ... fitness helps in all kinds of *stressful* situations, both physical and ...
7. Working on a fixed-pace job is more *stressful* than working on an unpaced job.
8. Psychologist David Lewis predicts a *stressful* time ahead.
9. ... but some of the most *stressful* moments of his young life still ...
10. problems financially, and it was highly *stressful* trying to keep it running ...

What is the word class of *stressful*?

List the nouns *stressful* collocates with.

Stressful is often used in the comparative form. Note the lines which show this.

TASK TWO: Practise

Choose a question from the list below and write a paragraph to answer it.

What feelings does a *stressful* job cause?

What is your opinion about *stress*. Is it always negative?

What makes you feel *stressed*?

VOCABULARY STUDY: FACTOR

TASK ONE: Study the concordance lines.

Which preposition often follows *factor*?

List the adjectives that are used with *factor*.

1. Several *factors* are responsible for this disturbing development.
2. Appearance is only one of many *factors* that influence body image.
3. Many external *factors* can influence suicidal people.
4. Wind is always an important *factor* in soil erosion.
5. I think this is a *factor* we should consider
6. The weight of portables is a key *factor* in attracting customers.
7. Your reputation is the biggest *factor* in business.
8. Television viewing is an important *factor* in childhood obesity.
9. Television advertising is the prime *factor* in determining what you buy.
10. A major *factor* in these attacks is racism.

A *factor* is one of the things that affects an event, decision or situation.

TASK TWO: Practise

Choose three questions from the list below and write a sentence to answer them.

1. What was the most important factor for you in deciding to come to the UK to study?
2. What are the key factors that influence a country's development?
3. What are the important factors in maintaining good health?
4. What is the major factor in the development of anti-American feeling in some countries?
5. What is the prime factor in being a successful student?

VOCABULARY STUDY: SYMBOL

TASK ONE: Study the concordance lines.

Which preposition follows *symbol*?

What kind of word (adjective, noun, verb ...) follows the preposition?

1. The Scottsboro Boys' case was a *symbol* of racial injustice.
2. The young are a *symbol* of hope for the future
- 3 The Red Ribbon is an international *symbol* of AIDS awareness.
4. In Italian culture Hamlet is the *symbol* of indecisiveness.
5. For some people, the fast car is a *symbol* of all that is wrong today.
6. The Queen's visit was a *symbol* of continuing good relationships.
7. Sport is a *symbol* of hope for divided people.
8. She saw herself as an immortal *symbol* of sex, glamour and beauty.
9. Such 'bread lines' became a *symbol* of the Great Depression.

A *symbol* is something that represents a society or an aspect of life.

TASK TWO: Practise

Using the phrase *a symbol of* write three sentences of your own. For ideas, think about your country, your culture or religious ceremonies such as weddings.

1.

2.

3.