

Intermediate

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Oxford Word Skills



Learn and practise English vocabulary



Starter

A How to use a unit

Study the new words.
They are in **bold type**.

You can listen to the words on the CD-ROM and practise the pronunciation. Or you can look at the **word list** (page 233) to find out how to say the words.

B Choosing a book

Booksellers' survey: how did you choose the last book you read?

The title and front cover just attracted my attention.

I was browsing in a bookshop. I just picked up a paperback that looked interesting.

A recommendation by a friend – he said it was very readable and well written.

It was a gift, but I like the author so I was really pleased.

I looked through the first chapter – it looked fascinating.

Glossary

title	the name of a book, play, film, etc.
cover	the outside part of a book, magazine, etc.
attract sb's attention	If sth attracts your attention, it interests you so that you want to look at it.
browse	spend time pleasantly in a shop looking at things.
paperback	a book with a thick paper cover (a hardback has a hard cover).
readable	easy or interesting to read.
gift	a thing that you give to sb, e.g. for their birthday. <i>syn present</i> .
author	the writer of a particular book, play, etc.
look through sth	read sth quickly. <i>syn skim sth</i> .
chapter	one of the parts into which a book is divided.
fascinating	very interesting.

A **glossary** explains the new words.

A '**spotlight**' tells you about important words.

Spotlight: Compound adjectives with well

There are many adjectives consisting of **well** + past participle, e.g. **well written** (of a book, article, etc.), **well informed** (= knowing a lot about a subject), **well known** (= famous).

4 Tick (✓) the correct sentence ending.

- Who is the **author** ☒ gift ☐ ?
- The cover attracted my **chapter** ☐ attention ☐.
- The author was **well known** ☐ well written ☐.
- I read the second **title** ☐ chapter ☐.
- The book looked very **readable** ☐ well informed ☐.
- I wanted the cheaper one, so I bought the **hardback** ☐ paperback ☐.
- I was in a bookshop the other day, just **attracting** ☐ browsing ☐.

5 Complete the text.

My cousin has just written a reference book. He's not **well** known, but he's a good (1) a _____. His book might attract a lot of (2) a _____ because it's called 'How to make a lot of money by doing very little' – isn't that a great (3) t _____. I'm being published in hardback and (4) p _____. I read the first (5) c _____ about selling things on the internet, and it's really (6) f _____. I couldn't put it down. On the front (7) c _____ there's a picture of my cousin in bed with his laptop; it's a bit silly. But it's a funny book and it's (8) well w _____.

6 ABOUT YOU Write your answers, or ask another student.

- What kind of books do you find most fascinating?
- What kind of reference books do you use most often?
- Do you enjoy browsing in bookshops?
- Are you ever attracted to a book just by the cover?
- Do you have more paperbacks or hardbacks? Why?

7 Test yourself. Cover the glossary words and look at the meanings. What are the words?

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Do the exercises. Check your answers in the **answer key** (page 203).



Use the **cover card** to test yourself.

Use the vocabulary to write or speak about yourself in 'ABOUT YOU' or 'ABOUT YOUR COUNTRY'.

Oxford Word Skills

Unit 47

1 Tick the correct column.

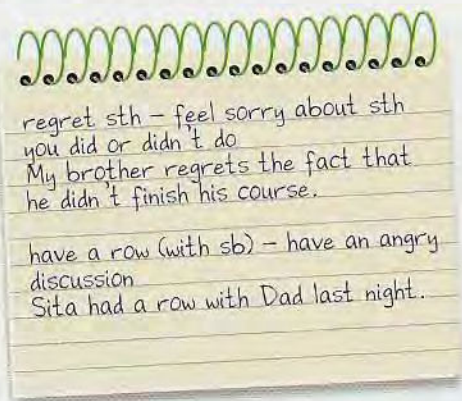
	Yes	No
If a novel is readable, it means that you have definitely read it.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Reference books are useful when you want to get information.		
There is often a picture on the cover of a book.		
A well-known person is someone only a few people have heard of.		
An encyclopedia is arranged in alphabetical order.		
If you are browsing in a shop, you definitely won't buy anything.		
You'll find novels in the non-fiction section of a bookshop.		
An autobiography is someone's life story, written by someone else.		

There's more practice in the **review** units and on the **CD-ROM**.

B How to learn new words



- Repeat the words and phrases two or three times to help you remember them.



- Write down new words in a notebook, with the meaning in English or your own language, or draw a picture.
- Write down any other important information about a word or phrase, e.g. words that often go together (*a serious relationship*) or constructions with verbs (*regret the fact that*). Write your own example sentences.

Perfect Weekend Channel Five Wednesday 9 p.m. - 11 p.m.

TV drama about a group of young people who got to know one another at university, and now, five years later, get together for a weekend. But things soon go wrong. John doesn't get on with Dan, and now realizes they have nothing in common, while Pete regrets the fact that he split up with Amy, the girl he used to go out with. Now Amy is in a serious relationship with Keith (who didn't go to university), and Keith doesn't like Amy's old friends. This creates tension in the group, and soon there's a big row. Amy falls out with Pete, and Dan and John stop speaking to each other. And that's just the beginning...

Glossary

get to know sb meet
become friends.
one another each o
get together (of two
social reason.
go wrong used whe
situation or relat
realize sth begin to u
know before.
have nothing in co
no interests that a
common.
regret sth / doing s
or didn't do

- Use a highlighter pen to help you remember difficult words.

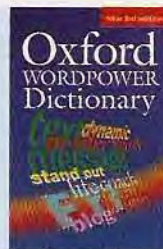
7 Complete the text.

Milo and I got to know one (1) another when we were in summer. We had a lot in (2) common and got on really well, but serious (3) relationship at the time. Then it all went (4) wrong and we had a big (5) argument and he (6) split up with her. We stayed out with each other almost immediately, but Milo soon (8) regretted his relationship with Inez. He (9) realized he was still in love with her, and it was a big mistake.

know one (1) another
I had a lot in (2) common and got on
relationship at the time. Then it all went (4)

- Use a pencil for the exercises. Check your answers, then rub them out and do them again a week later.
- You can do the exercises in the review units, or the CD-ROM exercises, after each unit. Or do them a month later to test yourself, perhaps after you've studied all the units in that module (e.g. 'The world around us').
- Look at the vocabulary building tables at the back of the book (page 202).
- Go to the website (www.oup.com/elt/wordskills) for more useful materials and more practice.

Buy a good dictionary for your level. The *Oxford Wordpower Dictionary* (Oxford University Press) is very good for intermediate learners.



C Abbreviations and symbols

N	noun	usu	usually
V	verb	C	countable noun (A countable noun can be used with <i>a/an</i> and can have a plural form.)
ADJ	adjective	U	uncountable noun (An uncountable noun cannot usually be used with <i>a/an</i> and usually has no plural form.)
ADV	adverb		
OPP	opposite (for example, <i>modest</i> is the opposite of <i>arrogant</i>)		
SYN	synonym (a word that means the same as another word; for example, <i>drawback</i> is a synonym of <i>disadvantage</i>)	PT	past tense (the past simple form of an irregular verb)
		PP	past participle
INF	informal (If a word or phrase is informal , you use it when you are speaking to friends or people you know well.)	sth	something (used in glossaries and tables, e.g. <i>regret sth</i>)
FML	formal (If a word or phrase is formal , you use it at important and serious times with people you don't know well, or in written English.)	sb	somebody (used in glossaries and tables, e.g. <i>dismiss sb</i>)
		etc.	used at the end of a list to show there are other things, but you aren't going to say them all
PL	plural	e.g.	for example (as in: <i>jewellery</i> , e.g. <i>earrings</i> , <i>necklace</i>)
SING	singular		

Vowels

i:	see	/si:/
ɪ	happy	/'hæpi/
ɪ	sit	/sɪt/
e	ten	/ten/
æ	hat	/hæt/
ɑ:	father	/'fɑ:ðə(r)/
ɒ	got	/gɒt/
ɔ:	saw	/sɔ:/
ʊ	put	/pʊt/
u	casual	/'kæʒuəl/
u:	too	/tu:/
ʌ	cup	/kʌp/
ɜ:	bird	/bɜ:d/
ə	about	/ə'baʊt/
eɪ	say	/seɪ/
əʊ	go	/gəʊ/
aɪ	five	/faɪv/
aʊ	now	/naʊ/
ɔɪ	boy	/bɔɪ/
ɪə	near	/nɪə(r)/
eə	hair	/heə(r)/
ʊə	sure	/ʃʊə(r)/

Consonants

p	pen	/pen/
b	bad	/bæd/
t	tea	/ti:/
d	did	/dɪd/
k	cat	/kæt/
g	got	/gɒt/
tʃ	cheap	/tʃi:p/
dʒ	jam	/dʒæm/
f	fall	/fɔ:l/
v	verb	/vɜ:b/
θ	thin	/θɪn/
ð	this	/ðɪs/
s	so	/səʊ/
z	zero	/zɪərəʊ/
ʃ	shoe	/ʃu:/
ʒ	television	/'telɪvɪʒn, telɪ'vɪʒn/
h	hat	/hæt/
m	map	/mæp/
n	no	/nəʊ/
ŋ	sing	/sɪŋ/
l	leg	/leg/
r	red	/red/
j	yes	/jes/
w	wet	/wet/