

become weaker: *The crowd's enthusiasm began to ebb.*

**ebony** /'ebəni/ *noun* [U] a hard black wood

**e-book** *noun* [C] a book that you can read on a computer screen or on an electronic device that you hold in your hand: *You can download unlimited e-books for free.* ➔ look at **e-reader**

#### TOPIC

#### E-books

You can buy an e-book over the Internet and read it on an e-reader/e-book reader (= a small electronic device that you carry with you). You can keep many books on one e-reader. It is also possible to buy an app (= computer application) that will allow you to download e-books onto your computer, smartphone, iPod™, etc.

**e-book reader** = e-reader

**eccentric** /ɪk'sentɪk/ *adj* (used about people or their behaviour) strange or unusual: *People said he was mad but I think he was just slightly eccentric.*  
▶ **eccentric** *noun* [C]: *She's just an old eccentric.*  
▶ **eccentricity** /ɪk'sentɪsɪtɪ/ *noun* [C,U] (pl **eccentricities**)

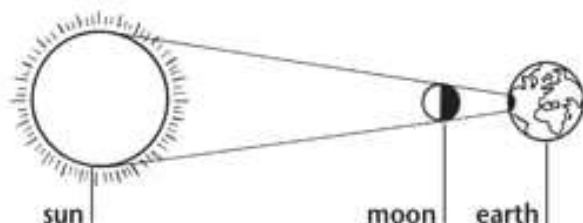
**ecclesiastical** /ɪ'kli:zi'æstɪkəl/ *adj* connected with or belonging to the Christian Church: *ecclesiastical law*

**echo**<sup>1</sup> /'ekəʊ/ *noun* [C] (pl **echoes**) a sound that is repeated as it is sent back off a surface such as the wall of a tunnel: *I could hear the echo of footsteps somewhere in the distance.*

**echo**<sup>2</sup> /'ekəʊ/ *verb* **1** [I] (used about a sound) to be repeated; to come back as an **echo**: *Their footsteps echoed in the empty church.* **2** [I,T] **echo sth (back)**; **echo (with/to sth)** to repeat or send back a sound; to be full of a particular sound: *The tunnel echoed back their calls.* ♦ *The hall echoed with their laughter.* **3** [T] to repeat what sb has said, done or thought: *The child echoed everything his mother said.* ♦ *The newspaper article echoed my views completely.*

**eclair** /i'kleə(r)/ *noun* [C] a type of long thin cake, usually filled with cream and covered with chocolate  
➔ picture at **cake**

#### eclipse



**eclipse**<sup>1</sup> /'ɪklɪps/ *noun* [C] an occasion when the moon or the sun seems to completely or partly disappear, because one of them is passing between the other and the earth: *a total/partial eclipse of the sun*

**eclipse**<sup>2</sup> /'ɪklɪps/ *verb* [T] (used about the moon, etc.) to cause an **eclipse** of the sun, etc.

**eco-friendly** /ɪ'kəʊ 'frendli/ *adj* not harmful to the environment: *eco-friendly products/fuel*

**ecologist** /i'kɒlədʒɪst/ *noun* [C] a person who studies or is an expert in **ecology**

**ecology** /i'kɒlədʒi/ *noun* [U] the relationship between living things and their surroundings; the study of this subject ▶ **ecological** /i:kə'lɒdʒɪkəl/ *adj*: *The oil spill caused an ecological disaster.* ▶ **ecologically** /-kli/ *adv*

‡ **economic** /i:kə'nɒmɪk; ekə-/ *adj* **1** [only before a noun] connected with the supply of money, business, industry, etc: *The country faces growing economic problems.* **2** producing a profit: *The mine was closed because it was not economic.* **OPP** **uneconomic**

**HELP** Be careful. **Economical** has a different meaning.

**economical** /i:kə'nɒmɪkəl; ekə-/ *adj* that costs or uses less time, money, fuel, etc. than usual: *The new model is a very economical car to run.* **OPP** **uneconomical** ▶ **economically** /-kli/ *adv*: *The train service could be run more economically.*

**economic migrant** *noun* [C] a person who moves from their own country to a new country in order to find work or have a better standard of living

**economics** /i:kə'nɒmɪks; ekə-/ *noun* [U] the study or principles of the way money, business and industry are organized: *a degree in economics* ♦ *the economics of a company*

**economist** /i'kɒnəməst/ *noun* [C] a person who studies or is an expert in **economics**

**economize** (also **-ise**) /i'kɒnəmaɪz/ *verb* [I] **economize (on sth)** to save money, time, fuel, etc.; to use less of sth

‡ **economy** /i'kɒnəmi/ *noun* (pl **economies**) **1** **the economy** [C] the operation of a country's money supply, commercial activities and industry: *There are signs of improvement in the economy.* ♦ *the economies of America and Japan* **2** [C,U] careful spending of money, time, fuel, etc.; trying to save, not waste sth: *Our department is making economies in the amount of paper it uses.* ♦ *economy class* (= the cheapest class of air travel)

**ecosystem** /i:kəʊsɪstəm/ *noun* [C] all the plants and living creatures in a particular area considered in relation to their physical environment

**ecotourism** /i:kəʊtʊərɪzəm; -tɔ:r-/ *noun* [U] holidays that are organized so that tourists can visit beautiful areas without harming the natural environment ▶ **ecotourist** /-ɪst/ *noun* [C]

**ecstasy** /'ektæsi/ *noun* [C,U] (pl **ecstasies**) a feeling or state of great happiness: *to be in ecstasy* ♦ *She went into ecstasies about the ring he had bought her.*

**ecstatic** /ɪk'stætɪk/ *adj* extremely happy

**eczema** /'eksɪmə/ *noun* [U] a disease which makes your skin red and dry so that you want to scratch it

**ed.** (also **Ed.**) *abbr* = **edition**(1), **editor**

**put yourself out** to do sth for sb, even though it brings you trouble or extra work: *'I'll give you a lift home.'* *'I don't want you to put yourself out. I'll take a taxi.'*

**put sth/yourself over** = **put sth/yourself across/over**

**put sb through sth** to make sb experience sth unpleasant

**put sb/sth through** to make a telephone connection that allows sb to speak to sb: *Could you put me through to Jeanne, please?*

**put sth to sb** to suggest sth to sb; to ask sb sth: *I put the question to her.*

**put sth together** to build or repair sth by joining its parts together: *The furniture comes with instructions on how to put it together.*

**put sth towards sth** to give money to pay part of the cost of sth: *We all put a pound towards a leaving present for Joe.*

**put sb up** to give sb food and a place to stay: *She had missed the last train home, so I offered to put her up for the night.*

**put sth up** **1** to lift or hold sth up: *Put your hand up if you know the answer.* **2** to build sth: *to put up a fence/tent* **3** to fix sth to a wall, etc. so that everyone can see it: *to put up a notice* **4** to increase sth: *Some shops put up their prices just before Christmas.*

**put up sth** to try to stop sb attacking you: *The old lady put up a struggle against her attacker.*

**put up with sb/sth** to suffer sb/sth unpleasant and not complain about it: *I don't know how they put up with this noise.*

**putrid** /'pju:trɪd/ *adj* (used about dead animals or plants) smelling very bad: *the putrid smell of rotten meat* **SYN** foul

**putt** /pʌt/ *verb* [I,T] (in the sport of golf) to hit the ball gently when it is near the hole

**putter** /'pʌtə(r)/ (*AmE*) = **potter**<sup>1</sup>

**putty** /'pʌti/ *noun* [U] a soft substance that is used for fixing glass into windows that becomes hard when dry

**puzzle**<sup>1</sup> /'pʌzl/ *noun* [C] **1** a game or toy that makes you think a lot: *a book of crossword puzzles* • *a jigsaw puzzle* • *I like to do puzzles.* **2** [usually sing] something that is difficult to understand or explain: *The reasons for his actions have remained a puzzle to historians.* **SYN** mystery

**puzzle**<sup>2</sup> /'pʌzl/ *verb* [T] to make sb feel confused because they do not understand sth: *Her strange illness puzzled all the experts.*

**PHRV** **puzzle over sth** to think hard about sth in order to understand or explain it: *to puzzle over a mathematical problem*

**puzzle sth out** to find the answer to sth by thinking hard: *The letter was in Italian and it took us an hour to puzzle out what it said.*

**puzzled** /'pʌzld/ *adj* not able to understand or explain sth: *a puzzled expression*

**PVC** /,pi: vi: 'si:/ *noun* [U] a strong plastic material used to make a wide variety of products, such as clothing, pipes, floor coverings, etc.

**pyjamas** (*AmE* pajamas) /pə'dʒɑ:məz/ *noun* [pl] loose trousers and a loose shirt that you wear in bed  
 ☞ picture on page P1

**HELP** Notice that you use **pyjama** (without an 's') before another noun: *pyjama trousers*

**pylon** /'paɪlən/ *noun* [C] a tall metal tower that supports heavy electrical wires

**pyramid** /'pɪrəmid/ *noun* [C] **1** a shape with a flat base and three or four sides in the shape of triangles  
 ☞ picture at **cube** **2** a large building in the shape of a pyramid. The ancient Egyptians built stone pyramids as places to bury their kings and queens.

**python** /'paɪθən/ *noun* [C] a large snake that kills animals by squeezing them very hard



**Q, q** /kju:/ *noun* [C,U] (*pl* Qs; Q's; q's /kju:z/) the 17th letter of the English alphabet: *'Queen' begins with (a) 'Q'.*

**Q** *abbr* = **question**<sup>1</sup> (1): *Qs 1-5 are compulsory.*

**QR code** /,kju: /

'a: kəʊd/ *noun* [C] **quick response code**; a pattern of black and white squares that contains information, such as timetables, links to websites, etc. You can read this information using the camera on your smartphone (= a mobile phone with some computer functions).



QR code

**qt** *abbr* = **quart**

**quack** /kwæk/ *noun* [C] the sound made by a duck (= a bird that lives on or near water) ▶ **quack** *verb* [I]  
 ☞ note at **duck**

**quad bike** /'kwɒd baɪk/ (*AmE* four-wheeler) *noun* [C] a motorbike with four large wheels, used for riding over rough ground, often for fun

**quadrangle** /'kwɒdræŋgl/ (also **quad**) *noun* [C] a square open area with buildings round it in a school, college, etc.

**quadruple** /kwɒ'dru:pl/ *verb* [I,T] to multiply or be multiplied by four

**quaint** /kweɪnt/ *adj* attractive or unusual because it seems to belong to the past

**quake** /kweɪk/ *verb* [I] (used about a person, the earth or a building) to shake: *to quake with fear*  
 ▶ **quake** *noun* [C] (*informal*) = **earthquake**

**qualification** /kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃn/ *noun* **1** [C] an exam that you have passed or a course of study that you have completed: *to have a teaching/nursing*

# Work and jobs



farmer



carpenter



plumber



pilot



police officer

doctor



teacher



dentist



nurse



waiter



cook

shop assistant (*AmE* sales clerk)

## MORE TO EXPLORE

accountant

engineer

journalist

pay

chef

firefighter

lawyer

politician

chemist

hairdresser

office

programmer

electrician

job

optician

secretary

# Leisure activities



painting



tenpin bowling



sailing



playing computer games



model making



going to the gym



sewing



photography



surfing the Internet



stamp collecting



acting



climbing

### MORE TO EXPLORE

aerobics  
card  
chess

domino  
hiking  
jigsaw

pool  
snooker

## Writing a comparison essay

When you are asked to compare two things, you should think about how they are similar to each other, as well as what makes them different.

### Paragraph 1 – Introduction

General comment about the two things

### Paragraph 2

Differences and similarities at school

### Paragraph 3

Differences and similarities in social life

### Paragraph 4 – Conclusion

Summary and writer's opinion about which is better

**Compare life for young people today with life before the invention of the Internet. Is it better to be a teenager today, or was it better in the past? (180–200 words)**

The Internet has brought important changes to the lives of young people. Teenagers today have **a very different** way of life from their parents, **both** at school **and** in their leisure time.

**While** their parents used to visit libraries and read books to research a school project, today's teenagers do research at home on their computers. They can find **a much wider** variety of up-to-date information. **However**, books are still used in lessons, **so** methods of teaching today **are** often **quite similar to** what their parents knew.

Outside school, differences are greater. With the Internet, teenagers can chat to their friends **more easily than** when they had to use the family phone. They are **also** likely to have **a wider circle** of friends through social networking sites, **although** there is a danger that they may spend too much time alone with their computers. **On the other hand**, **like** their parents, teenagers today still enjoy spending time together.

**In conclusion**, the Internet has made life **more interesting** for today's teenagers. While any new technology should always be used with care, most of these changes have made life **easier and more exciting**.

Linking words and phrases help the reader to move easily from one point to the next.

These words and phrases show the reader the differences between the two things. Try to use a variety of ways of showing differences.

These words and phrases show the reader the similarities between the two things. Try to use a variety of phrases.

## Before you write

- Make notes about the differences and similarities between the two things you are comparing:

Before Internet	Today	Similar or different?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School: research in libraries for essays</li> <li>• teaching with books</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School: research on Internet</li> <li>• teaching mainly with books</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Different</li> <li>• Similar</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social: used the family phone</li> <li>• Teenagers like to get together in person</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social: chat via text/email</li> <li>• Social networking</li> <li>• Teenagers like to get together</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Different</li> <li>• Different</li> <li>• Similar</li> </ul>

- Choose the best points to include.
- Choose a structure (A or B) and organize your ideas into paragraphs.  
 A 1 Introduction 2 Differences and similarities of one aspect 3 Differences and similarities of a second aspect 4 Summary and your opinion  
 B 1 Introduction 2 Similarities 3 Differences 4 Summary and opinion

## Language Bank: Comparing two things

### Similarities

as + adjective or adverb + as  
*X is as good/strong/fast as Y.*  
 Both X and Y...  
*Both boys and girls follow fashion and music.*  
 Like X, Y...  
*Like their parents, they enjoy meeting their friends.*

➔ See **WRITING TIP** at **similarity**

### Differences

Comparative adjectives and adverbs  
*X is better/stronger/faster than Y.*  
 Unlike X, Y...  
*Unlike their parents, most teenagers have grown up using computers.*  
 X is different from Y (in that...)  
 X..., while Y... / While X..., Y...

➔ See **WRITING TIP** at **difference**

## Checklist

Have I

- written about *exactly* what the task asked me to discuss?
- written about both similarities and differences?
- organized my ideas into logical paragraphs?
- used linking words to help the reader follow what I've said?
- given my opinion in the conclusion?