

## Academic Lecture Comprehension 2

### Vocabulary List One: Units Ten and Twelve

#### 2000 word level

### Overview

This vocabulary list covers important words from your course textbook, *Academic Lecture Comprehension*. All the words in the list are included in the most frequent 2000 words of English. You will certainly see these words in everyday English many times, and for this reason you should study them well. At first sight, you may think that most of the words are ‘easy,’ because you will have probably studied them before at junior or senior high school. However, the words in the list are used in many different and sometimes unusual ways. Therefore, you should carefully study how to use the words in their different forms, and also what other words appear with them. For example, look at the following sentence:

*The lookout was **able** to see the iceberg only moments before the ship struck it.*

The keyword here is **able**. You will also see that **able** appears with **to** in the phrase **able to <VERB>**. This is the kind of pattern that you should be looking for when studying the words.

### Key to Vocabulary List entries

(1) ←	<b>1: able (éɪbəl)</b>	Appears in unit(s): 2, 4, 5, 12	→ (4)
		Level: 1000	→ (5)
(2) ←	1. Ex1: What do we know about how babies develop their language and communication <b>ability</b> ?		} (6)
	2. Ex2: The lookout was <b>able</b> to see the iceberg only moments before the ship struck it.		
(3) ←	3. Ex3: The passengers and crew of the Andrea Doria were very lucky that another ship was <b>able</b> to rescue most of them.		
	4. BNC1: This may have been a difficult question for some to answer as it was an assessment of their own <b>abilities</b> .		} (7)
	5. BNC2: Results obtained in testing its <b>ability</b> to deal with the recognition problem.		
	6. BNC3: We have now been <b>able</b> to give immediate answers to fairly complicated questions.		

(1) entry number

(2) keyword

(3) IPA pronunciation

(4) units/(chapters) in which the keyword appears

(5) keyword level (1st 1000 words of English / 2nd 1000 words of English)

(6) examples of keyword in the textbook. Common words that appear with the keyword are marked in *italics*.

(7) examples of keyword from the British National Corpus (BNC). This is a huge database of British newspapers articles, magazine articles, television reports, and so on. Common words that appear with the keyword are marked in *italics*.

<b>1: ship (ʃɪp)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: OK. So both <b>ships</b> were megaships of their time.	
2. Ex2: Today, even larger passenger <b>ships</b> are <i>sailing</i> the seas- <b>ships</b>	
3. BNC3: It'll be announced next month, and is <i>due</i> to <b>ship</b> in August.	
4. BNC4: Both companies have already <b>shipped</b> <i>versions</i> of the software, but both see the need to improve performance.	
<b>2: people (pɪpəl)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Remember, the vast majority of <b>people</b> do arrive	
2. Ex2: Many <b>people</b> today still <i>think</i> the captain should be the last person to leave a sinking	
3. BNC3: It would not mean that animals should be treated equally with <b>people</b> , they do not have the same interests as <b>people</b> .	
4. BNC4: Some <b>people</b> can <i>get</i> by on three or four hours a night whilst others seem to need much more.	
<b>3: difference (dɪfərəns)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: But, of course, the greatest <b>difference</b> between these two terrible accidents was the	
2. Ex2: struck something under water- they each struck something quite <b>difference</b> ; the Titanic,	
3. BNC3: Some factors should be considered to find an <i>explanation</i> for the <b>difference</b> between that study and this one.	
4. BNC4: Sometimes the teacher uses a <i>program</i> quite <b>differently</b> from the way in which the designer has envisaged its being used.	
<b>4: large (lɑːdʒ)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12, 13, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: elephants are the <b>largest</b> mammals.	
2. Ex2: probably know what the <b>largest</b> mammal in the sea is, right?	
3. BNC3: Most service departments hold <b>large</b> <i>quantities</i> of detailed personal information in an electronic form.	
4. BNC4: The proportion of sick Scots pines has risen from 49 to 64 per cent, <b>largely</b> <i>due</i> to high winds, the Authority claims.	

## 5: water (wɔtɹE)

Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12, 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: struck something under **water**- they each struck something quite different; the Titanic,
2. Ex2: **water** near the *coast*.
3. BNC3: On the weekend beginning 29 April, students of **water power** will be able to learn how to put a project together.
4. BNC4: This species is found in *coastal/waters* around the Indian Ocean.

## 6: act (ækt)

Appears in Chap.(s): 12

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: OK. So, on the Costa Concordia there were also **acts** of courage and **acts** of cowardice.
2. Ex2: At the same time, there were some on the Titanic who **acted** like
3. BNC3: At present, 93 plants and 88 animals fall under the protection of the 1981 *Wildlife and Countryside Act*.
4. BNC4: After nearly 50 years of use, however, its *mechanism* of **action** remains obscure.

## 7: animal (ænəməl)

Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: I mentioned at the start of my talk, there is one big similarity between the two **animals**:
2. Ex2: **animals** can be trained to do heavy work.
3. BNC3: The battle lines over **animal research** are being drawn in California.
4. BNC4: Acute infections cause many different diseases depending on the types of *viruses*, **animals** and cells involved.

## 8: captain (kæptən)

Appears in Chap.(s): 12

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: As you probably know, the **captain** of the Titanic went down with his ship.
2. Ex2: fact, the **captain** of the Concordia left his ship before all the passengers and crew were
3. BNC3: The **captain** came in from the wing of the bridge with a hint of a smile on his usually rather stern face.
4. BNC4: The **captain** was becoming worried by the amount of ice setting into the bay and was anxious not to be trapped.

## 9: day (déɪ)

Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12, 13

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: A **day** later,

2. Ex2: ship of her **day**.

3. BNC3: Your disks should be with you on the *next* working **day** after we receive your order.

4. BNC4: Three **days** before you *go* away make sure you do a proper clean up of the tank.

## 10: today (tədéɪ)

Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12, 13, 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: Well that's it for **today**.

2. Ex2: **Today**, even larger passenger ships are sailing the seas- ships

3. BNC3: It is so different from anything that happens in the islands **today**.

4. BNC4: Despite much *research* we cannot even **today** offer a convincing explanation.

## 11: train (tuéɪn)

Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: animals can be **trained** to do heavy work.

2. Ex2: They can also be **trained** to do tricks to

3. BNC3: American organisations find that Indian *programmers* are cheap to **train**.

4. BNC4: The government has announced that it is planning to launch a **training programme** for all food handlers.

## 12: let (lét)

Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12, 13, 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: **Let's** start with some similarities.

2. Ex2: **Let** me explain what I mean.

3. BNC3: Now tense the whole of your left leg and **let** it *go*.

4. BNC4: This excellent colouring book *program* **lets** your children draw a picture, then colour it in and save it out.

<b>13: many (méni)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12, 13, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Many people today still <i>think</i> the captain should be the last person to leave a sinking	
2. Ex2: many of the lifeboats couldn't be lowered into the water.	
3. BNC3: Alternatively it is possible to reduce the value of the sticker by asking the <i>children</i> how many they would like.	
4. BNC4: This is a question which many have asked who seek the path of inner understanding.	
<b>14: see (síE)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: That is why the elephants you <b>see</b> in the circus are probably Asian elephants and not	
2. Ex2: If you haven't <b>seen</b> it, I highly recommend it.	
3. BNC3: We can <b>see</b> , then, how <i>computers</i> help to develop and extend information, as well as merely acting as the storage medium.	
4. BNC4: As can be <b>seen</b> from the <i>table</i> , many of the specific objectives are similar for the two groups.	
<b>15: time (táim)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: OK. So both ships were megaships of their <b>time</b> .	
2. Ex2: At the same <b>time</b> , there were some on the Titanic who acted like	
3. BNC3: Separation of the different components therefore makes recycling <b>time consuming</b> and expensive.	
4. BNC4: There are <b>times</b> when parents <i>get</i> so angry with their children that they are in danger of losing their self-control.	
<b>16: big (bíg)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: I mentioned at the start of my talk, there is one <b>big</b> similarity between the two animals:	
2. Ex2: The last <b>big</b> difference between the two types of elephants is	
3. BNC3: Satellite information now provided by the two <b>big powers</b> is often disputed.	
4. BNC4: The third stage is seeing our anxiety <i>getting bigger</i> and bigger and this makes it get worse.	

<b>17: go (γόυΕ</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12, 13, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Heart Will Go On, Ewas playing in the dining room when the sound of the crash was	
2. Ex2: As you probably know, the captain of the Titanic <b>went</b> down with his ship.	
3. BNC3: It is also quite common for theoretical predictions to <b>go</b> <i>untested</i> for want of appropriate experimental methods.	
4. BNC4: Maybe that, and any other lesser problems had now been sorted out and we might be on the verge of <b>going</b> <i>home</i> .	
<b>18: heavy (hévi)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: animals can be trained to do <b>heavy</b> work.	
2. Ex2: The African elephant is larger and <b>heavier</b> than the Asian elephant.	
3. BNC3: Bull says it has <i>invested</i> <b>heavily</b> in getting the product up to date.	
4. BNC4: If this applies, small indexed sequential files bear a <b>heavy</b> <i>burden</i> compared with larger files.	
<b>19: number (námβ?Ε</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 13, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: For example, a <b>number</b> of the men on board the Titanic gave up their seats in the	
2. Ex2: about half the <b>number</b> of lifeboats needed to rescue all the people on the ship.	
3. BNC3: From then on, it refers to the <i>file</i> by the <b>number</b> it allocated to it when it was opened.	
4. BNC4: That seems to me one way of dealing with inquiries about <i>telephone</i> <b>numbers</b> .	
<b>20: safe (séIf)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: <b>safe</b> we are told to feel, accidents can happen suddenly and unexpectedly.	
2. Ex2: <b>safely</b> off.	
3. BNC3: They were not considered an attractive, efficient or <b>safe</b> way to <i>power</i> a vehicle.	
4. BNC4: This was the conclusion last week of a panel of the National <i>Transportation</i> <b>safety</b> Board.	

<b>21: strike (stuáik)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: titanic <b>struck</b> an iceberg, while in contrast, the Costa Concordia <b>struck</b> a shelf of rocks	
2. BNC2: The trade union representing the workforce at these plants had <i>threatened</i> to go on <b>strike</b> if their jobs are put at risk.	
3. BNC3: The first <i>thing</i> that <b>strikes</b> you about this program is Top Level's evident desire to make it as friendly as possible.	
4. BNC4: In most cases, the <i>balance</i> is <b>struck</b> on the basis of judgement and experience.	
<b>22: type (táip)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: There are two <b>types</b> of elephants.	
2. Ex2: SO all elephants are very large, but as I said, there are two <b>types</b> of elephants, African	
3. BNC3: This <b>type</b> of <i>program</i> could provide a systematic approach to the game environment suggested in the other sections.	
4. BNC4: In order to use Split-type working, there must of course be two different <b>types</b> of <i>media</i> available.	
<b>23: way (wéi)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12, 13, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: another <b>way</b> , the African elephant is much wilder than the Asian elephant.	
2. Ex2: Oh, by the <b>way</b> , did you ever see the movie Titanic?	
3. BNC3: This will also <i>go</i> a long <b>way</b> towards preventing your neighbour complaining about the noise you make.	
4. BNC4: In our adult life, however, this tension has disappeared, as we have <i>gone</i> different <b>ways</b> .	
<b>24: coast (kóust)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: The Italian <b>Coast Guard</b> ordered him to return to his ship, but he refused to go	
2. Ex2: water near the <b>coast</b> .	
3. BNC3: The government has argued that commercial <i>fishing</i> on the <b>coast</b> has declined dramatically.	
4. BNC4: During the cruise, participants learned about environmental aspects of the <i>sea</i> , energy and <b>coastal</b> culture.	

## 25: happen (hæpən)

Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 13, 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: safe we are told to feel, *accidents* can **happen** suddenly and unexpectedly.
2. Ex2: crashes do **happen**.
3. BNC3: But when I restored the data again, the same *thing* **happened**.
4. BNC4: Many creatures, too, use visible light to *tell* them what is **happening** in the world immediately around them.

## 26: like (laɪk)

Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 13, 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: Now I *did* **like** to spend a few minutes pointing out some of the big differences
2. Ex2: At the same time, there were some on the Titanic who acted **like**
3. BNC3: This **dislike** of *words* is apparent from the scorn she pours on the value of the different levels built into *words*.
4. BNC4: But Sun will have to eat its words and may have to declare a product **like** its News *windowing* system dead.

## 27: long (lɒŋ)

Appears in Chap.(s): 12

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: She was 882 feet **long** with 9 decks.
2. Ex2: that are **longer** and higher and heavier, but that's a topic for another day.
3. BNC3: This will also *go* a **long** way towards preventing your neighbour complaining about the noise you make.
4. BNC4: The older the child the **longer** you can *wait* so long as there are no other signs of serious illness.

## 28: man (mæn)

Appears in Chap.(s): 12

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: For example, a number of the **men** on board the Titanic gave up their seats in the
2. Ex2: times aboard the sinking Costa Concordia it seemed to be "Every **man** for himself. *El*
3. BNC3: So an eight-**man** team of *scientists* is to make a lengthy tour of the candidate countries.
4. BNC4: It is true descriptively that such is the situation for most **men** and *women* now, but it is not necessarily inevitable.



## 29: right (ráit)

Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12, 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: probably know what the largest mammal in the sea is, **right**?

2. Ex2: All **right**.

3. BNC3: I told him that we had but that we'd talked about it with them and now *things* seemed all **right**.

4. BNC4: Because we are all equal, we all possess the same basic *human rights*.

## 30: sail (séil)

Appears in Chap.(s): 12

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: On the evening of January 13, 2012, the Costa Concordia set **sail** from Italy.

2. Ex2: Today, even larger *passenger* ships are **sailing** the seas- ships

3. BNC3: Later in the evening, as we **sailed** south along the *coast* several more polar bears were spotted on the mountain-sides.

4. BNC4: For Bernard, work was a means to an end, be it a fast car a **sailing boat** or a factory offering large-scale employment.

## 31: say (séi)

Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12, 13, 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: As I **said** before, the African and the Asian elephant are alike in many ways, nut they

2. Ex2: SO all elephants are very large, but as I **said**, there are two types of elephants, African

3. BNC3: New *Scientist* **said** that the government was planning to double its money for space in the next few years.

4. BNC4: *DEC* **says** its results for this quarter will reflect the first growth in its business for eight quarters.

## 32: sea (síE)

Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: vacation tours around the Mediterranean **Sea**.

2. Ex2: probably know what the largest mammal in the **sea** is, right?

3. BNC3: She simply told me how relieved she was that her husband had not put to **sea** that day.

4. BNC4: To a greater or less extent this applies to all our *sea-birds*, but some are more vulnerable than others.

<b>33: woman (wúmən)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: The rule on the Titanic as it was sinking was EB>women	
2. Ex2: lifeboats to <b>women</b> and <i>children</i> .	
3. BNC3: So it is possible to refer to a <i>contextually</i> prominent <b>woman</b> as she, the first time she is mentioned in a conversation.	
4. BNC4: ONE in 12 <b>women</b> is affected by <i>breast</i> cancer each year, a report has revealed.	
<b>34: arrive (záiv)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Remember, the vast majority of people do <b>arrive</b>	
2. BNC2: They didn't <b>arrive</b> <i>home</i> until late in the evening.	
3. BNC3: I was promised a new <i>version</i> Agenda, which never <b>arrived</b> .	
4. BNC4: By the time the <i>accident</i> investigator <b>arrives</b> on the scene, however, the ice has melted and the evidence has vanished.	
<b>35: board (bóıd)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: For example, a number of the men on <b>board</b> the Titanic gave up their seats in the	
2. BNC2: The on- <b>board</b> <i>computer</i> gives you a cross hair sight which automatically tracks the target when in range.	
3. BNC3: Fortunately it is possible to produce <i>printed</i> circuit <b>boards</b> using a readily available light-sensitive process.	
4. BNC4: This was the conclusion last week of a panel of the National Transportation safety <b>Board</b> .	
<b>36: child (tʃáıld)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: lifeboats to <i>women</i> and <b>children</b> .	
2. Ex2: and <b>children</b> first E	
3. BNC3: To ask a <b>child</b> to <i>get</i> dressed is a reasonable requirement of a seven-year-old but not of a two-year-old.	
4. BNC4: The Welfare Food Scheme of 1940 offered free or cheap National Dried Milk for <i>mothers</i> and <b>children</b> .	

## 37: colour (None)

1. Ex1: The elephants differ in **color**, too.

2. BNC2: This new version looks and sounds superb with full blown 256 **colour graphics** and sound support.

3. BNC3: The brown forest soils have a high level of organic matter in their A horizons and a *brightly coloured* B horizon.

4. BNC4: Codes based on a higher number of *bits* can deliver more **colours** and intensities than those using very few *bits*.

## 38: dark (dórk)

Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: The captain said he tripped in the **dark** and fell into a

2. BNC2: The **dark brown band** from the dorsal around the stomach had lightened, and the two head spots behind the eyes had faded.

3. BNC3: Anything deeper in its **dark** interior had to remain there until another member of the family could get it out for her.

4. BNC4: These small **dark** patches on the Sun's surface occur where the underlying magnetic field breaks through.

## 39: die (dáɪ)

Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 13, 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: When the Titanic sank, more than 1,500 people **died**.

2. BNC2: We humans all know we are *going* to **die** one day and we act accordingly.

3. BNC3: The stage I *patient* **died** 8 years after diagnosis from an unknown cause.

4. BNC4: On average one person **dies** in a farm *accident* every week.

## 40: ear (íɹ)

Appears in Chap.(s): 10

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: Another difference between the two kinds of elephants is the size of the **ears**.

2. BNC2: It came up through the floor and took out a *piece* of his **ear**.

3. BNC3: Always taking cold which settles in the *nose*, throat or **ears** and goes to the chest.

4. BNC4: In such cases, tests show that only the **ear** on the side of the blue eye is deaf.

<b>41: event (ivént)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Another difference between the two <b>events</b> is what caused these ships to sink.	
2. BNC2: The region from which it is not possible to escape is called a black hole, and its boundary is called the <b>event horizon</b> .	
3. BNC3: Follow in detail the <i>sequence</i> of <b>events</b> illustrated by each of the editing examples in Figure 2.25.	
4. BNC4: A programme was developed, and meetings have become a regular <b>event</b> .	
<b>42: example (igzáempəl)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: For <b>example</b> , a number of the men on board the Titanic gave up their seats in the	
2. BNC2: An <b>example</b> of the input <i>page</i> is shown in Figure 3.15.	
3. BNC3: The first 3 <b>examples</b> are <i>programs</i> to write data in character format to a serial file and to read the data back.	
4. BNC4: Five <b>examples</b> are given below, each of which is easily derived from our existing systems.	
<b>43: fact (fækt)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: <b>fact</b> , the captain of the Concordia left his ship before all the passengers and crew were	
2. BNC2: The paper is in <b>fact due</b> to be published in Research Policy in the near future.	
3. BNC3: The adult asks for <b>facts</b> , <i>thinks</i> them through and makes decisions in a level-headed way.	
4. BNC4: This <b>fact</b> probably has over a fifty per cent accuracy.	
<b>44: high (háɪ)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: If you haven't seen it, I <b>highly</b> recommend it.	
2. BNC2: <b>High scores</b> on the depression scale suggest that treatment other than anxiety management might also be considered.	
3. BNC3: The <b>higher</b> the <i>resolution</i> , the smoother the curves and the sharper the lines become.	
4. BNC4: This is the <b>highest</b> quality <i>educational</i> package I have seen in a long time and is well worth registering.	

**45: kind (káind)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 10

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: Both kinds of elephants use their
2. BNC2: You will also *want* to decide what kind of re-boot Easy Boot will perform.
3. BNC3: Decide whether your scheme is initially going to include different kinds of *library*.
4. BNC4: Any kind of measurement which gives some idea of the size of the problem is suitable.

**46: know (nóvE)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12, 13, 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: As you probably know, the captain of the Titanic went down with his ship.
2. BNC2: I knew I would *want* him to be coming home to me.
3. BNC3: For once, here is a project that I do not *want* to know more about.
4. BNC4: This option is not dependent on families of users, but simply provides a list of all users who are known to *LIFESPAN*.

**47: land (lænd)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: Today's topic has to do with the largest land mammals on earth- Elephants.
2. BNC2: But the new land is mostly *forest*, which they have to help clear themselves.
3. BNC3: AUGUST 2 1917 witnessed the first landing of an *aircraft* on a moving ship.
4. BNC4: The rising number of landless and *marginal* farmers poses a serious challenge.

**48: last (læst)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12, 13

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: The last big difference between the two types of elephants is
2. BNC2: Product sales accounted for around three quarters of its *turnover* last year.
3. BNC3: A level of 20 per area from an inspection lasting 10 *minutes* is appropriate for some operations particularly catering.
4. BNC4: A last issue number must be specified for every module name entered.

## 49: late (léit)

Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 13, 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: A day **later**,

2. BNC2: New technology arrived for *computer* manuals in the **late** 1970s with the use of microfiche as an alternative to hard copy.

3. BNC3: Look at them, acknowledge them and then tell yourself you will deal with them **later** and let them *go*.

4. BNC4: However, reliability checks have been included in the **latest** *version* of the program.

## 50: leave (lív)

Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: elephant uses its trunk to put grasses, **leaves**, and water into its mouth.

2. BNC2: The creep of the wood is the reason *why* one must not **leave** a wooden bow or a violin tightly strung.

3. BNC3: This releases the solids, which *go* to waste, and **leaves** the bed clean for reuse.

4. BNC4: **Leaving** *aside* the areas of conflict, librarians would like to believe that their input to the trade is a vital one.

## 51: live (láiv)

Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: **lives**.

2. BNC2: Indeed they largely shape their evolution and their behaviour, and determine which *creatures* can **live** where.

3. BNC3: The cats in question have never **lived** near the new *home* and do not have any knowledge of the new locality.

4. BNC4: **Living** *things* use the energy of visible light as a source of information about the world.

## 52: lose (lúz)

Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: number of lives **lost**.

2. BNC2: You don't want to **lose** track of your *child's* comings and goings, particularly at night.

3. BNC3: Once up users run the risk of **losing** *data* if there's a system incident because of the way NT's file system is built.

4. BNC4: Information is held temporarily in electronic circuits and is **lost** whenever the *computer* is turned off.

## 53: matter (mæ̀tʔE

Appears in Chap.(s): 12

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: The Titanic and the Costa Concordia remind us that no **matter** how
2. BNC2: It doesn't *really* **matter**, as long as you end up with copies other than in the subdirectory which is about to be burned.
3. BNC3: Not energy but, drawing on the then equally new computer *sciences*, information was what **mattered**.
4. BNC4: *Complicating* **matters** is the knowledge on the part of both prisoners that they might each turn the other in.

## 54: near (níʌ)

Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 13

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: water **near** the *coast*.
2. BNC2: The paper is in fact due to be published in *Research* Policy in the **near** future.
3. BNC3: As he *gets* **nearer** and **nearer** the jungle in which he will begin hunting, he comes **near** to a large bush.
4. BNC4: The *scientists* estimate that **nearly** two-thirds of the African continent has become drier over the past 60 years.

## 55: need (níd)

Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: You **need** to be
2. BNC2: But to achieve this, *researchers* **need** to know far more about how people live.
3. BNC3: In some areas of the spectrum, more *research* is **needed** to enable more efficient use to be made.
4. BNC4: The *patient* **needs** space to move or be moved around in, and the home is organized accordingly.

## 56: object (óbdʒekt)

Appears in Chap.(s): 10

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: trunks to pick up very small **objects** and very large, heavy **objects**.
2. BNC2: And the kind of sound it makes depends on the kind of **object** it is.
3. BNC3: Another advantage of Threads is that the fast emerging **object** *model* fits nicely on to it.
4. BNC4: The model is only used by **objects** which match this *class*, type and subtype.

<b>57: oh (óυΕ</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Oh!	
2. BNC2: Oh, the doctors and nurses had assured her again and again that she was fine and would soon be fit and well again.	
3. BNC3: Oh, you may notice that you get out of breath when you have been running or that you hold your breath when frightened.	
-	
<b>58: play (pléι</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Why would they be <b>playing</b> that song on a ship?	
2. Ex2: Heart Will <i>Go</i> On, Ewas <b>playing</b> in the dining room when the sound of the crash was	
3. BNC3: The need for training and the part the <i>ATB</i> might <b>play</b> in dealing with some of the problems identified is evident.	
4. BNC4: The <i>computer</i> <b>plays</b> reasonably well, planning 5 moves ahead at certain points in the game.	
<b>59: point (p̣ int)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Now I'd like to spend a few minutes <b>pointing</b> out some of the big differences	
2. BNC2: Determine the force upon a <b>point charge</b> placed inside a conducting sphere at a distance <i>a</i> from the centre of the sphere.	
3. BNC3: Having reached the sequence set, there is a <b>pointer</b> to every <i>data</i> record.	
4. BNC4: In other <i>words</i> , at these two <b>points</b> the crystal is pretty well broken away.	
<b>60: pound (páυnd)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: African male elephant weights between 12,000 and 14,000 <b>pounds</b> .	
2. BNC2: But by January the <b>pound</b> had dropped in value to 1.05.	
3. BNC3: The exchange rate at the time the contract was signed was 1.45 <i>dollars</i> to the <b>pound</b> .	
4. BNC4: The cost over the next 10 years will be several <i>billion</i> <b>pounds</b> .	



## 61: provide (pɹəváɪd)

Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: that is, a ship that **provided** transportation across the Atlantic Ocean.
2. BNC2: This type of *program* could **provide** a systematic approach to the game environment suggested in the other sections.
3. BNC3: This is a practical guide to real-time *programming*, the programs **provided** having been tested and proved.
4. BNC4: The *model* produced **provides** an excellent and novel way of viewing the business.

## 62: quite (kwáɪt)

Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: struck something under water- they each struck something **quite** difference; the Titanic,
2. BNC2: Sometimes the teacher uses a program **quite** differently from the way in which the designer has envisaged its being used.
3. BNC3: The manuals, they are generally **quite** helpful, although they are definitely reference manuals rather than text books.
4. BNC4: **Quite** what the taxpayer *got* for the extra money is not readily apparent.

## 63: reach (ɹíʃ)

Appears in Chap.(s): 10

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: **reach** a height of about 10 feet, and African elephants **reach** about 13 feet tall.
2. BNC2: Violent methods are the most popular single means employed by characters to **reach** desired *goals*.
3. BNC3: Whaling has been practised since the ninth century and **reached** a *peak* in the 1960s.
4. BNC4: Given the same input, the expert system consistently **reaches** the intended *conclusion*.

## 64: reason (ɹízən)

Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: One of the **reasons** that so many people on the Titanic died was the ship carried only
2. BNC2: In principle, then, there is no **reason** *why* a star's collapse could not be reversed.
3. BNC3: To ask a child to *get* dressed is a **reasonable** requirement of a seven-year-old but not of a two-year-old.
4. BNC4: The *computer* plays **reasonably** well, planning 5 moves ahead at certain points in the game.

<b>65: report (ἡπόῤῥ)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: <b>Reports</b> of the sinking Eor the partial sinking- of the Costa Concordia filled the	
2. Ex2: Swiss tourist aboard the Costa <i>Concordia</i> <b>reported</b> that the song from the movie, "My	
3. BNC3: It's difficult to <i>write report</i> procedures that will not run.	
4. BNC4: The <i>data</i> are based on <b>reports</b> supplied by the participating general practitioners.	
<b>66: rock (ἰόκ)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: titanic struck an iceberg, while in contrast, the Costa Concordia struck a shelf of <b>rocks</b>	
2. BNC2: Most of the remarks so far apply particularly to coasts of hard <b>rocks</b> .	
3. BNC3: More important, the pores in some <b>rocks</b> are either large or join up so that water can flow through them easily.	
4. BNC4: Considerable doubt exists as to the precise method of formation of such <b>rock platforms</b> .	
<b>67: room (ἰόμ)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Heart Will Go On, Ewas playing in the dining <b>room</b> when the sound of the crash was	
2. BNC2: Some will send their staff to help in <i>programming</i> and <b>classroom</b> instruction.	
3. BNC3: I also set up a <b>room</b> for the <i>program</i> under review, so I can just click at the side of the screen and move to it.	
4. BNC4: If you <i>want</i> to warm <b>rooms</b> in very cold temperatures set the heating to come on earlier rather than turning it up higher.	
<b>68: save (σέιῤῥ)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: chance to be <b>saved</b> .	
2. BNC2: After half an hour, the box goes into <i>power-save</i> mode.	
3. BNC3: This can be <b>saved</b> to <i>disk</i> , displayed on your computer or included in documents.	
4. BNC4: However, by using a good catalyst a reaction can be run at a high rate and at a lower temperature, thus <b>saving energy</b> .	

<b>69: set (sét)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: On the evening of January 13, 2012, the Costa Concordia <b>set</b> sail from Italy.	
2. BNC2: A typical <b>set</b> of jump <i>instructions</i> for a medium-sized, one-address computer might be those shown in Figure 3.11.	
3. BNC3: These are <i>computers</i> containing <b>sets</b> of rules that approximate to those people use during the thinking process.	
4. BNC4: To teach a list of ten steps to <b>setting</b> up a <i>programme</i> of intervention.	
<b>70: side (sáid)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: She <b>side</b> came to rest on its, er her <b>side</b> with much of the ship	
2. BNC2: Do this exercise three times to each <b>side</b> and increase after practice.	
3. BNC3: The parent and the child both have a <i>positive</i> and negative <b>side</b> .	
4. BNC4: This is a reflection of the left and right <b>sides</b> of the <i>brain</i> contained within one human being.	
<b>71: sing (síE E</b>	Appears in Chap.(s):
	Level: 1000
1. BNC1: I had thought that all anyone could do along was <b>sing</b> .	
2. BNC2: Natural sounds such as the waves of the sea or the <b>singing</b> of birds are even better than manufactured sound.	
3. BNC3: In the evening delegates were treated to a Scottish Evening with <i>dancing</i> , a <b>singer</b> and Scottish <i>dancing</i> displays.	
-	
<b>72: small (smól)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: trunks to pick up very <b>small</b> objects and very large, heavy objects.	
2. BNC2: This will effectively allow <b>smaller</b> farms to adopt such plans.	
3. BNC3: The patented plan is to feed data about the relevant airports into a <b>small</b> <i>computer</i> on the flight deck before take-off.	
4. BNC4: The <b>smallest</b> <i>fish</i> was 13" long and the largest was 17" body length.	

<b>73: start (stótt)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: I mentioned at the <b>start</b> of my talk, there is one big similarity between the two animals:	
2. BNC2: <i>Children</i> can <b>start</b> to earn stickers for the chart every time they comply with the first request.	
3. BNC3: The design used <i>got started</i> in 1988 and took five years to get a full multi-processor in such a small package.	
4. BNC4: A letter or start string of characters to indicate the <b>starting</b> point for the <i>package</i> name search.	
<b>74: strange (stuéindz)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: It's rather <b>strange</b> .	
2. BNC2: Most young children luckily will respond to the authority of a <b>stranger</b> and so the task is not as daunting as it sounds.	
3. BNC3: In a <b>strange</b> way I felt almost embarrassed that such things were happening in my name.	
4. BNC4: He seems to be a <i>bit strange</i> and possibly mildly depressed.	
<b>75: talk (tók)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12, 13, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: I mentioned at the start of my <b>talk</b> , there is one big similarity between the two animals:	
2. BNC2: Gently we tried to <b>talk</b> him <i>round</i> to looking at things in another way.	
3. BNC3: Mrs Wood spends about an hour each night when the <i>children</i> are asleep <b>talking</b> about all this to her own mother.	
4. BNC4: The Prime Minister <b>talks</b> a <i>lot</i> about science and technology.	
<b>76: use (jús)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Both kinds of elephants <b>use</b> their	
2. BNC2: The issue of police <b>use</b> of <i>computers</i> is extremely sensitive.	
3. BNC3: The growth in end-user <i>computing</i> will transform the way information is created and preserved.	
4. BNC4: Sometimes the teacher <b>uses</b> a <i>program</i> quite differently from the way in which the designer has envisaged its being used.	