

## Academic Lecture Comprehension 2

### Vocabulary List Two: Units Thirteen and Fifteen

#### 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)
(3) ←	2. Ex2: The lookout was <b>able</b> to see the iceberg only moments before the ship struck it.		
	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: many (méni)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12, 13, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Many scientists, but by no means all scientist, believe that gradual climate change best explains why the dinosaurs disappeared.	
2. Ex2: All of the human activities- clearing forests, grasslands, and deserts; emptying swamps; putting dams on rivers- result in the destruction of the specific habitats that many plants and animals need in order to survive.	
3. BNC3: Alternatively it is possible to reduce the value of the sticker by asking the children how many they would like.	
4. BNC4: This is a question which many have asked who seek the path of inner understanding.	
<b>2: animal (ænəməl)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Elephants, the biggest land animals , are killed for their tusks or their horns.	
2. Ex2: All of the human activities- clearing forests, grasslands, and deserts; emptying swamps; putting dams on rivers- result in the destruction of the specific habitats that many plants and animals need in order to survive.	
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.	
<b>3: plant (plænt)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 13, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: All of the human activities- clearing forests, grasslands, and deserts; emptying swamps; putting dams on rivers- result in the destruction of the specific habitats that many plants and animals need in order to survive.	
2. Ex2: Most animals and plants are adapted to live in a very specific environment- the habitat where they live.	
3. BNC3: Plant oil fuels are likely to stay fairly localised, they predict.	
4. BNC4: The nuclear plants will not be phased out until the alternative energy sources are ready to come on-stream, however.	
<b>4: appear (əpɪ)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s):
	Level: 1000
1. BNC1: It has also produced very comprehensive guidelines about to appear in their third edition.	
2. BNC2: Base your selection on the new symptoms that have appeared .	
3. BNC3: In order to know which rules apply, one would need to know the context in which the word is appearing .	
4. BNC4: The H strip message appears if it is possible to identify the strip in which the lower edge of the test card lies.	

<b>5: earth (ǝθ)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 13, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: It exists deep within in the earth , but it is unusual to find iridium near the earth 's surface.	
2. Ex2: This element is not common on earth .	
3. BNC3: It will study, for instance, how the Earth's magnetic field forms a shield.	
4. BNC4: All these bodies use data about the Earth's surface or the oceans.	
<b>6: human (hjúmən)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: All of the human activities- clearing forests, grasslands, and deserts; emptying swamps; putting dams on rivers- result in the destruction of the specific habitats that many plants and animals need in order to survive.	
2. Ex2: Today I am going to talk about the reasons why many of the world's plants and animals alive today and in danger of becoming extinct as a result of human activity.	
3. BNC3: The real reason why we cannot predict human behavior is that it is just too difficult.	
4. BNC4: Living close to overhead power lines may increase the risk of cancer in humans .	
<b>7: change (tʃéɪndʒ)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 13, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: There are a number of other theories, but the climate change and asteroid theories are among the most talked about today.	
2. Ex2: So, according to the theory of gradual climate change, the cause of the disappearance of the dinosaurs was a change in climate that changed the type of plants available for food.	
3. BNC3: To stress the role of parents in bringing about change .	
4. BNC4: Part 2 goes on to consider how these ideas and tools can be used to construct ways of changing behaviour.	
<b>8: active (æktiv)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: All of the human activities - clearing forests, grasslands, and deserts; emptying swamps; putting dams on rivers- result in the destruction of the specific habitats that many plants and animals need in order to survive.	
2. Ex2: Today I am going to talk about the reasons why many of the world's plants and animals alive today and in danger of becoming extinct as a result of human activity .	
3. BNC3: That the brain is electrically active was established a century ago.	
4. BNC4: Other important aspects of the human activity system can be incorporated.	

<b>9: cause (kóz)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 13, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Human activity causes air and water pollution from factories, trash, and even farming.	
2. Ex2: So, according to the theory of gradual climate change, the cause of the disappearance of the dinosaurs was a change in climate that changed the type of plants available for food.	
3. BNC3: As it was impossible to inspect the inside of the joint after manufacture this was a potential cause of accidents.	
4. BNC4: Night Effect causes serious bearing errors and interference between stations.	
<b>10: science (sáɪəns)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: So, some scientists speculate that in the time of the dinosaurs, the climate of the world gradually changed and became cooler.	
2. Ex2: Scientists speculate that iridium arrived on earth 65 million years ago when a comet or asteroid hit the earth.	
3. BNC3: The high price and time penalties also explain their later enthusiasm for computational science.	
4. BNC4: He leads a team of some 53 noted Russian computer scientists.	
<b>11: today (tədəɪ)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12, 13, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: There are a number of other theories, but the climate change and asteroid theories are among the most talked about today.	
2. Ex2: Today I am going to talk about the reasons why many of the world's plants and animals alive today and in danger of becoming extinct as a result of human activity.	
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.	
<b>12: introduce (ɪntʊədús)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Finally, I told you how competition from nonnative species introduced into an environment can destroy the native species.	
2. Ex2: The rabbit was introduced on purpose, as I said.	
3. BNC3: In September the government introduced legislation in parliament banning all such activity.	
4. BNC4: Another reactor at the plant was shut down temporarily in early February, leading to the introduction of power cuts.	

<b>13: destroy (distúj)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: First, I talked about how human activity is destroying the habitat of many animals.	
2. Ex2: All of the human activities- clearing forests, grasslands, and deserts; emptying swamps; putting dams on rivers- result in the destruction of the specific habitats that many plants and animals need in order to survive.	
3. BNC3: Half of India's forest has been destroyed over the last 40 years, leaving only 10 per cent coverage.	
4. BNC4: This was aimed in particular at limiting the destruction of tropical forests.	
<b>14: food (fúd)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 13, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: So, according to the theory of gradual climate change, the cause of the disappearance of the dinosaurs was a change in climate that changed the type of plants available for food.	
2. Ex2: In other words, dinosaurs were vegetarians, and the types of plants they depended on for their food supply were disappearing.	
3. BNC3: Finger foods can be introduced as a way of showing the child that solid food can have an interesting taste.	
4. BNC4: Children can suddenly start to refuse to eat foods they had previously enjoyed.	
<b>15: year (jú)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 13, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: For one thing, it explains the larger amounts of the rare element iridium that is in the 65-million-year-old layers of earth and rock, and for another, it explains why the dinosaurs disappeared: Their food vanished, therefore, the dinosaurs vanished too.	
2. Ex2: Scientists speculate that iridium arrived on earth 65 million years ago when a comet or asteroid hit the earth.	
3. BNC3: It says it will now take until the middle of next year to get a chip out.	
4. BNC4: New Scientist said that the government was planning to double its money for space in the next few years.	
<b>16: live (láiv)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: To give a simple example: a fish lives only under water.	
2. Ex2: Most animals and plants are adapted to live in a very specific environment- the habitat where they live.	
3. BNC3: Indeed they largely shape their evolution and their behaviour, and determine which creatures can live where.	
4. BNC4: Living things use the energy of visible light as a source of information about the world.	

<b>17: native (néitiv)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Because of these rabbits, which eat only plants, some native plants became extinct.	
2. Ex2: Finally, I told you how competition from nonnative species introduced into an environment can destroy the native species.	
3. BNC3: Lots of our pet fish are regarded as food in their native countries.	
4. BNC4: Its native climate combines cold winters, with the winds blowing off the North Sea, and very dry summers.	
<b>18: oil (il)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Just to sum up, pollution related to human activity such as oil spills and acid rain results in harm to the habitat of many plants and animals.	
2. Ex2: Acid rain that is caused by burning coal and oil also harms many species of fish and many species of trees.	
3. BNC3: Oil and gas systems are similar to each other, but oil requires a large storage tank and a reliable delivery service.	
4. BNC4: Then there's the waste of energy, most of which comes from coal, gas or oil which are also non-renewable resources.	
<b>19: result (ɹɪzʌlt)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 13, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: All of the human activities- clearing forests, grasslands, and deserts; emptying swamps; putting dams on rivers- result in the destruction of the specific habitats that many plants and animals need in order to survive.	
2. Ex2: Today I am going to talk about the reasons why many of the world's plants and animals alive today and in danger of becoming extinct as a result of human activity.	
3. BNC3: I hypothesise that if I move and turn the lamp in a particular way I will get the result I want.	
4. BNC4: Interpretation of the results presented in Fig.3.1 is not straightforward.	
<b>20: talk (tɔk)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12, 13, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: There are a number of other theories, but the climate change and asteroid theories are among the most talked about today.	
2. Ex2: Today I am going to talk about the reasons why many of the world's plants and animals alive today and in danger of becoming extinct as a result of human activity.	
3. BNC3: Gently we tried to talk him round to looking at things in another way.	
4. BNC4: Mrs Wood spends about an hour each night when the children are asleep talking about all this to her own mother.	

<b>21: water (wóτ₃)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: We build dams across rivers to provide people with water for farming or to produce electricity.	
2. Ex2: To give a simple example: a fish lives only under water .	
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.	
<b>22: ago (əgóυ)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Until a few decades ago there was little evidence that an asteroid or a comet had hit the earth 65 million years ago.	
2. Ex2: Scientists speculate that iridium arrived on earth 65 million years ago when a comet or asteroid hit the earth.	
3. BNC3: Two years ago the commission published a list of more than 100 projects.	
4. BNC4: Twelve months ago when Graeme joined us I had hoped that we could generate enough business to justify an extra man.	
<b>23: die (dáɪ)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 13, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Perhaps one day we will know for certain why dinosaurs such as the Tyrannosaurus Rex died out.	
2. Ex2: Perhaps they'll find out that dinosaurs died out as a results of disease.	
3. BNC3: We humans all know we are going to die one day and we act accordingly.	
4. BNC4: The stage I patient died 8 years after diagnosis from an unknown cause.	
<b>24: people (pípəl)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: We build dams across rivers to provide people with water for farming or to produce electricity.	
2. Ex2: Many people today still think the captain should be the last person to leave a sinking ship.	
3. BNC3: It would not mean that animals should be treated equally with people , they do not have the same interests as people .	
4. BNC4: Some people can get by on three or four hours a night whilst others seem to need much more.	

## 25: purpose (pʒpəs)

Appears in Chap.(s): 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: The rabbit was introduced on purpose , as I said.

2. Ex2: Europeans bought European rabbits to Australia on purpose for food, and also a wild rabbit species for hunting.

3. BNC3: Used for example to indicate the connection between two modules used on different computers for the same purpose .

4. BNC4: Access speeds may still be slow for many purposes in a database environment.

## 26: relation (rɪleɪʃən)

Appears in Chap.(s): 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: This competition is usually not related to human activity.

2. Ex2: Closely related to the destruction of habitats is the pollution of the environment, which endangers many species' habitats.

3. BNC3: The association is divided into seven sections which relate to specific areas of security.

4. BNC4: The relational model was described in Chapter 3 and therefore it is not proposed to repeat this description here.

## 27: world (wɜːld)

Appears in Chap.(s): 13, 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: Today I am going to talk about the reasons why many of the world's plants and animals alive today and in danger of becoming extinct as a result of human activity.

2. Ex2: So, some scientists speculate that in the time of the dinosaurs, the climate of the world gradually changed and became cooler.

3. BNC3: Authors in countries around the world are constantly releasing software for business and pleasure use.

4. BNC4: Keeping up to date with the latest product developments can be a full time job, particularly in the scientific world .

## 28: example (ɪgzæmpəl)

Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: Take, for example ,, the rabbits in Australia.

2. Ex2: To give a simple example : a fish lives only under water.

3. BNC3: An example of the input page is shown in Figure 3.15.

4. BNC4: The first 3 examples are programs to write data in character format to a serial file and to read the data back.



## 29: explain (ikspléin)

Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 13

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: The asteroid impact theory explains two things.

2. Ex2: For one thing, it explains the larger amounts of the rare element iridium that is in the 65-million-year-old layers of earth and rock, and for another, it explains why the dinosaurs disappeared: Their food vanished, therefore, the dinosaurs vanished too.

3. BNC3: To explain just why, you will have to bear with me while I explain about the naming of modern medical potions.

4. BNC4: This theory explains nicely why he sometimes does not react in tune with his own interests, that is, he gets it wrong.

## 30: find (fáind)

Appears in Chap.(s): 13

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: It exists deep within in the earth, but it is unusual to find iridium near the earth's surface.

2. Ex2: However, in the late twentieth century scientists found large amounts of an element called "iridium".

3. BNC3: Some of you may well be surprised to find that your image of that clock face was mistaken.

4. BNC4: But there are difficulties in finding money for research drilling.

## 31: future (fjútfʒ)

Appears in Chap.(s): 13, 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: But we'll have to wait for future evidence and future research.

2. Ex2: We should not forget that human beings are part of the natural world, too, and therefore we need to protect endangered plants and animals so that we do not become an endangered species in the future.

3. BNC3: Finally the company is promising transaction processing software at a future, unspecified date.

4. BNC4: Being able to anticipate the demands of the future makes us less vulnerable to stress.

## 32: kill (kíl)

Appears in Chap.(s): 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: Rhinoceroses, or rhinos, are killed for their horns.

2. Ex2: Elephants, the biggest land animals, are killed for their tusks or their horns.

3. BNC3: There is a one-in-328 chance of an employee being killed in accident while working on the nation's farms.

4. BNC4: Killer whales had also suffered a large decline in numbers.

<b>33: let (lét)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12, 13, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: So, let me talk about the climate change theory first.	
2. Ex2: Let me repeat that: The new species might be introduced on purpose or by accident.	
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>34: month (μήνθ)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: The enormous dust cloud covered the whole earth and blocked out the sun for months and months.	
2. Ex2: Since there was no sun for many months, most of the plants of earth dies.	
3. BNC3: The issue will be resolved at a meeting of the agency's council next month.	
4. BNC4: Twelve months ago when Graeme joined us I had hoped that we could generate enough business to justify an extra man.	
<b>35: reason (ρίζην)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: The single most important reason why some species are endangered today is the destruction or the pollution of their habitat.	
2. Ex2: Today I am going to talk about the reasons why many of the world's plants and animals alive today and in danger of becoming extinct as a result of human activity.	
3. BNC3: In principle, then, there is no reason why a star's collapse could not be reversed.	
4. BNC4: The computer plays reasonably well, planning 5 moves ahead at certain points in the game.	
<b>36: think (θήνκ)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 13, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Each living think depends on many others.	
2. Ex2: Many other scientists think they dinosaurs may not have disappeared gradually and slowly over centuries.	
3. BNC3: We talk freely about emotions but do not really stop to think what they are.	
4. BNC4: The idea that thought is the highest human quality is part of our inheritance.	

<b>37: clear (klíu)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: All of the human activities- clearing forests, grasslands, and deserts; emptying swamps; putting dams on rivers- result in the destruction of the specific habitats that many plants and animals need in order to survive.	
2. Ex2: We clear these habitats to provide areas for people to live and work in. Farmers clear land to grow crops on.	
3. BNC3: If a primary forest is cleared and the ground left to its own devices, a young forest will begin to grow.	
4. BNC4: BELOW The same site from the air, and a much clearer picture emerges.	
<b>38: continue (kəntínju)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: But until that day, we will continue to speculate and continue to search for answers to why these creatures disappeared.	
2. Ex2: Today scientists continue to debate these two theories and others, too.	
3. BNC3: If this trend continues , the ozone hole this year will be the deepest ever.	
4. BNC4: It has maintained a full-time programme continuously for over forty years.	
<b>39: day (déi)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12, 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: But until that day, we will continue to speculate and continue to search for answers to why these creatures disappeared.	
2. Ex2: Perhaps one day we will know for certain why dinosaurs such as the Tyrannosaurus Rex died out.	
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.	
<b>40: farm (fóʝm)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: We build dams across rivers to provide people with water for farming or to produce electricity.	
2. Ex2: We clear these habitats to provide areas for people to live and work in. Farmers clear land to grow crops on.	
3. BNC3: It has often been said that the majority of European farmers live poor, but die rich.	
4. BNC4: As with other types of agriculture, fish farming does not come under the normal planning controls.	

## 41: happen (háepən)

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

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: The Titanic and the Costa Concordia remind us that no matter how safe we are told to feel, accidents can happen suddenly and unexpectedly.

2. Ex2: What happened to the dinosaurs?

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.

## 42: know (nóu)

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

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: Perhaps one day we will know for certain why dinosaurs such as the Tyrannosaurus Rex died out.

2. Ex2: Well, no one knows for sure, and the cause of the dinosaurs' disappearance remains a mystery.

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.

## 43: land (lænd)

Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: Elephants, the biggest land animals, are killed for their tusks or their horns.

2. Ex2: The snakes rode along on military supply planes that landed there.

3. BNC3: But the new land is mostly forest, which they have to help clear themselves.

4. BNC4: AUGUST 2 1917 witnessed the first landing of an aircraft on a moving ship.

## 44: large (lórdʒ)

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

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: For one thing, it explains the larger amounts of the rare element iridium that is in the 65-million-year-old layers of earth and rock, and for another, it explains why the dinosaurs disappeared: Their food vanished, therefore, the dinosaurs vanished too.

2. Ex2: However, in the late twentieth century scientists found large amounts of an element called "iridium".

3. BNC3: Most service departments hold large quantities of detailed personal information in an electronic form.

4. BNC4: The proportion of sick Scots pines has risen from 49 to 64 per cent, largely due to high winds, the Authority claims.

## 45: like (láik)

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

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: I'd like to start today's lecture with a question or two.

2. Ex2: We empty water from wet areas like swamps.

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.

## 46: nature (néitʃ)

Appears in Chap.(s): 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: Most of the species disappeared, or became extinct, because of natural causes such as climate changes.

2. Ex2: Today, however, species are less in danger of becoming extinct, because of natural causes.

3. BNC3: The process by which the fittest are singled out for survival is natural selection.

4. BNC4: All that has changed is the nature and volume of data, and the way it is created and accessed.

## 47: new (nú)

Appears in Chap.(s): 13, 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: The introduced species are plants or animals that are brought, or introduced by humans into a new habitat, either on purpose or by accident.

2. Ex2: Let me repeat that: The new species might be introduced on purpose or by accident.

3. BNC3: Gradually, watching world powers responding differently as new crises emerged, it fell into place.

4. BNC4: Renewable energy is to provide only one per cent of electricity by the end of the century.

## 48: number (námbr)

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

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: There are a number of other theories, but the climate change and asteroid theories are among the most talked about today.

2. Ex2: However, scientists have suggested a number of theories for why dinosaurs became extinct.

3. BNC3: From then on, it refers to the file by the number it allocated to it when it was opened.

4. BNC4: That seems to me one way of dealing with inquiries about telephone numbers.

**49: provide (pɹəváɪd)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: For example, forests, grasslands, and deserts provide habitats for many plants and animals.

2. Ex2: We build dams across rivers to provide people with water for farming or to produce electricity.

3. BNC3: This type of program could provide a systematic approach to the game environment suggested in the other sections.

4. BNC4: The model produced provides an excellent and novel way of viewing the business.

**50: suggest (səgdʒést)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 13

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: However, scientists have suggested a number of theories for why dinosaurs became extinct.

2. Ex2: This theory suggests that dinosaurs became extinct because the planet's climate changed.

3. BNC3: These experiments suggest that this is unlikely in the rat.

4. BNC4: The evaluation suggested some further experiments which are described in Chapters 5 and 6.

**51: supply (səpláɪ)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 13, 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: In other words, dinosaurs were vegetarians, and the types of plants they depended on for their food supply were disappearing.

2. Ex2: The snakes rode along on military supply planes that landed there.

3. BNC3: The growth of the library supplier has been a highly significant development of the past 20 years.

4. BNC4: If you delay and then fail to pay your bill, you run the risk of having your gas or electricity supply cut off.

**52: tree (tú)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: Acid rain that is caused by burning coal and oil also harms many species of fish and many species of trees.

2. Ex2: The brown tree snakes, however, was introduced by accident to the island of Guam in the late 1940s.

3. BNC3: The random binary search tree is easiest to implement, but care must be taken in the construction of the word list.

4. BNC4: We use fault-tree techniques to derive the failure probabilities used in event trees.

## 53: usual (júzəwəl)

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

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: It exists deep within in the earth, but it is unusual to find iridium near the earth's surface.

2. Ex2: This competition is usually not related to human activity.

3. BNC3: It is unusual for a library authority of any size to place all of its orders through one supplier.

4. BNC4: When the individual has matured he usually accepts responsibilities for child-rearing and for work.

## 54: way (wéɪ)

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

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: OK, let us examine some of the ways human activity causes plants and animals to become endangered.

2. Ex2: By the way, many scientists think that climate changes is happening even today, but they think the climate is getting hotter rather than colder.

3. BNC3: This will also go a long way towards preventing your neighbour complaining about the noise you make.

4. BNC4: In our adult life, however, this tension has disappeared, as we have gone different ways.

## 55: art (áɪt)

Appears in Chap.(s): 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: The tusks are used to make souvenirs and works of art to sell to tourists and art collectors.

2. BNC2: It may loosely be judged to refer to at least some of the works of literature, art, philosophy, history and biography.

3. BNC3: The conference takes place at the Royal Society of Arts on 27 May.

4. BNC4: What our artists were saying was, in effect, nothing to do with us.

## 56: bird (bɜ́d)

Appears in Chap.(s): 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: Since then, the brown tree snake has destroyed a large part of the bird population of Guam.

2. Ex2: You many have seen pictures in newspapers or on TV of dead or dying animals and birds that are covered with oil.

3. BNC3: At least two other specific developments could have contributed to the present sea-bird problem.

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

<b>57: bring (βρίη)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 13, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: The introduced species are plants or animals that are brought , or introduced by humans into a new habitat, either on purpose or by accident.	
2. BNC2: The purpose of the meeting was to bring together young scientists, businessmen and journal publishers.	
3. BNC3: The arrival of the Single European Market in 1992 is bringing more opportunity to use foreign languages at work.	
4. BNC4: Unfortunately the material at the tide-line was so sloppy that it ran out of the probe and no cores were brought home.	
<b>58: certain (σέρτην)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 13, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Then I described how illegal wildlife hunting and trading endangers certain species.	
2. Ex2: Perhaps one day we will know for certain why dinosaurs such as the Tyrannosaurus Rex died out.	
3. BNC3: All through our childhood there was a certain tension between us, fed by the narrow difference in our ages.	
4. BNC4: But as in all aspects of forecasting the greenhouse world, the task of prediction is clouded by uncertainty .	
<b>59: cloud (κλάυδ)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: The enormous dust cloud covered the whole earth and blocked out the sun for months and months.	
2. BNC2: Britain's cloudy skies are only partly to blame for this poor performance.	
3. BNC3: The reality is always worse if it is clouded with fear.	
4. BNC4: According to the researchers, the new cell actually works better under cloud cover than in full sunlight.	
<b>60: cover (κάνυ)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 13, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: The enormous dust cloud covered the whole earth and blocked out the sun for months and months.	
2. BNC2: Each database will cover a specific topic and is likely to have its own set of potential uses.	
3. BNC3: A problem with any rule-based grammar is that complete coverage of a natural language is not possible.	
4. BNC4: Organisations' insured costs were taken to be the cost of insurance premiums covering the period of study.	



**61: danger (déindʒɜ)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: Today I am going to talk about the reasons why many of the world's plants and animals alive today and in danger of becoming extinct as a result of human activity.
2. Ex2: Then I described how illegal wildlife hunting and trading endangers certain species.
3. BNC3: Again, timber is noisy stuff and it will frighten the wits out of you before it is in any real danger of breaking.
4. BNC4: Some environmentalists have expressed concern that using old mines as waste dumps could be both dangerous and expensive.

**62: depend (dipénd)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 13, 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: In other words, dinosaurs were vegetarians, and the types of plants they depended on for their food supply were disappearing.
2. BNC2: The exact nature of the competing behaviour will depend on what the priority problem is.
3. BNC3: Their liver damage is usually mild, dose dependent, and reversible when the drug is stopped.
4. BNC4: The precise resolution shown in this behaviour depends on the delay unit.

**63: desert (déʒɜt)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: All of the human activities- clearing forests, grasslands, and deserts; emptying swamps; putting dams on rivers- result in the destruction of the specific habitats that many plants and animals need in order to survive.
2. BNC2: The desert has ways of showing, though, that exploitation is even more difficult than is at first apparent.
3. BNC3: Some areas seem particularly favoured, while others are a virtual desert.
4. BNC4: Plants cope with hot dry desert in many different ways.

**64: direct (dʒékt)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: However some of the competition for habitat is directly related to human activity.
2. BNC2: Plans have gone ahead for a regulatory body for the direct sales channel.
3. BNC3: It is always worth adding the Command Prompt to the active list so that you can access DOS directly from any program.
4. BNC4: The Council appoints an Executive Director to control of the day-to-day running of the Society.

**65: eat (ít)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 13, 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: Because of these rabbits, which eat only plants, some native plants became extinct.
2. Ex2: As a result, the plants that the dinosaurs usually ate began to disappear.
3. BNC3: The patient may need to eat from a bowl at first, as he gets used to eating one-handed.
4. BNC4: The patient may need to eat from a bowl at first, as he gets used to eating one-handed.

**66: fish (fɪʃ)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: To give a simple example: a fish lives only under water.
2. BNC2: In fact we found that the entire surface area was well stocked with fish.
3. BNC3: Europe's fishing fleet" must be cut by 40 per cent"
4. BNC4: At this point I had better cover some of the regulations regarding the transport of live fish around the world.

**67: forest (fɔːrɪst)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: All of the human activities- clearing forests , grasslands, and deserts; emptying swamps; putting dams on rivers- result in the destruction of the specific habitats that many plants and animals need in order to survive.
2. BNC2: Half of India's forest has been destroyed over the last 40 years, leaving only 10 per cent coverage.
3. BNC3: Tropical forests are complex but in temperature at least, are constant from month to month.
4. BNC4: The authority has published guidelines for its safe use in forests .

**68: go (góʊ)**

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

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: I'm going to spend some time talking about these two theories.
2. Ex2: Today I am going to talk about the reasons why many of the world's plants and animals alive today and in danger of becoming extinct as a result of human activity.
3. BNC3: It is also quite common for theoretical predictions to go untested 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 going home.

<b>69: late (léit)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 13, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: However, in the late twentieth century scientists found large amounts of an element called “iridium”.	
2. Ex2: The brown tree snakes, however, was introduced by accident to the island of Guam in the late 1940s.	
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.	
<b>70: need (níd)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: All of the human activities- clearing forests, grasslands, and deserts; emptying swamps; putting dams on rivers- result in the destruction of the specific habitats that many plants and animals need in order to survive.	
2. Ex2: We should not forget that human beings are part of the natural world, too, and therefore we need to protect endangered plants and animals so that we do not become an endangered species in the future.	
3. BNC3: But to achieve this, researchers need to know far more about how people live.	
4. BNC4: The patient needs space to move or be moved around in, and the home is organized accordingly.	
<b>71: old (óuld)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: For one thing, it explains the larger amounts of the rare element iridium that is in the 65-million-year-old layers of earth and rock, and for another, it explains why the dinosaurs disappeared: Their food vanished, therefore, the dinosaurs vanished too.	
2. BNC2: The extremes of the age range, children and old people, are outside the scope of this book.	
3. BNC3: The younger child has to form a relationship with older children in the family.	
4. BNC4: Note that you may only access the oldest 16 mail messages.	
<b>72: protect (prətékt)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Although many governments have passed laws protecting endangered species, animals such as the tiger, the elephant, and the rhinoceros are still hunted illegally.	
2. BNC2: At present, only 2 per cent of the country's forests enjoy any protected status.	
3. BNC3: An individual's access rights are central to data protection legislation.	
4. BNC4: Tests were conducted on students wearing the recommended protective clothing.	

<b>73: question (kwéstʃən)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 13, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: I'd like to start today's lecture with a question or two.	
2. Ex2: The question is: Why?	
3. BNC3: This is a question which many have asked who seek the path of inner understanding.	
4. BNC4: The findings of the analysis are summarized in two sets of research questions for all applications fields.	
<b>74: river (rɪvə)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: All of the human activities- clearing forests, grasslands, and deserts; emptying swamps; putting dams on rivers- result in the destruction of the specific habitats that many plants and animals need in order to survive.	
2. BNC2: The report says that 40 British rivers are suffering from low water levels as a result of human action.	
3. BNC3: According to their research, 18 have exceeded discharge limits into the river on 859 occasions in the past five years.	
4. BNC4: Most of this is discharged untreated into the rivers and streams on which forest people and wildlife depend.	
<b>75: rock (rɒk)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: For one thing, it explains the larger amounts of the rare element iridium that is in the 65-million-year-old layers of earth and rock, and for another, it explains why the dinosaurs disappeared: Their food vanished, therefore, the dinosaurs vanished too.	
2. Ex2: The titanic struck an iceberg, while in contrast, the Costa Concordia struck a shelf of rocks near an island off the Italian coast.	
3. BNC3: Most of the remarks so far apply particularly to coasts of hard rocks.	
4. BNC4: Considerable doubt exists as to the precise method of formation of such rock platforms.	
<b>76: say (seɪ)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12, 13, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: The rabbit was introduced on purpose, as I said.	
2. Ex2: It says that over millions of years the world gradually became cooler.	
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.	

<b>77: sun (sán)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: The enormous dust cloud covered the whole earth and blocked out the sun for months and months.	
2. BNC2: Sun was expected to line up alongside the rest of the takers, but didn't complete negotiations in time.	
3. BNC3: But Sun will have to eat its words and may have to declare a product like its News windowing system dead.	
4. BNC4: The industry seems to think that Novell is now as much of a threat to Sun as the Open Software Foundation was.	
<b>78: thing (θίη)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: The asteroid impact theory explains two things.	
2. Ex2: For one thing, it explains the larger amounts of the rare element iridium that is in the 65-million-year-old layers of earth and rock, and for another, it explains why the dinosaurs disappeared: Their food vanished, therefore, the dinosaurs vanished too.	
3. BNC3: But when I restored the data again, the same thing happened.	
4. BNC4: First, it means you've got everything in writing in case things get nasty.	
<b>79: time (táim)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: So, some scientists speculate that in the time of the dinosaurs, the climate of the world gradually changed and became cooler.	
2. Ex2: I'm going to spend some time talking about these two theories.	
3. BNC3: Separation of the different components therefore makes recycling time consuming and expensive.	
4. BNC4: There are times when parents get so angry with their children that they are in danger of losing their self-control.	
<b>80: trade (tuéid)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Another major reason so many species are endangered is the illegal trade in wildlife.	
2. Ex2: Then I described how illegal wildlife hunting and trading endangers certain species.	
3. BNC3: It would be all very well if the Book Trade were not in fact a vast collection of individual trading interests.	
4. BNC4: But he claims that business such as his has the backing of the European Community's trade laws.	

**81: type (táip)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 13

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: So, according to the theory of gradual climate change, the cause of the disappearance of the dinosaurs was a change in climate that changed the type of plants available for food.
2. Ex2: In other words, dinosaurs were vegetarians, and the types of plants they depended on for their food supply were disappearing.
3. BNC3: This type of program 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 types of media available.

**82: use (jús)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: The tusks are used to make souvenirs and works of art to sell to tourists and art collectors.
2. Ex2: Rhino horns are used by some people as a medicine, even though studies show the horn does not have any medical benefits.
3. BNC3: The growth in end-user computing will transform the way information is created and preserved.
4. BNC4: Sometimes the teacher uses a program quite differently from the way in which the designer has envisaged its being used.

**83: wild (wáild)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: Europeans bought European rabbits to Australia on purpose for food, and also a wild rabbit species for hunting.
2. Ex2: Or put another way, the African elephant is much wilder than the Asian elephant.
3. BNC3: A greater value needs to be placed on "wild places" in order to ensure their protection, it says.
4. BNC4: More airlines have responded to a campaign to ban wild-caught birds from their flights.

**84: word (w3d)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 13

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: In other words, dinosaurs were vegetarians, and the types of plants they depended on for their food supply were disappearing.
2. BNC2: We have implied a clear distinction between word - and character.
3. BNC3: Some word-processing programs use block markers to identify the position of a selected portion of the document.
4. BNC4: It can be used to replace the words in the dictionaries by the appropriate indices.

<b>85: work (wʒk)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: We clear these habitats to provide areas for people to live and work in. Farmers clear land to grow crops on.	
2. Ex2: The tusks are used to make souvenirs and works of art to sell to tourists and art collectors.	
3. BNC3: The detailed work programme is a critical document throughout the life of any project.	
4. BNC4: Path a reminds us that some people from working class backgrounds attended selective secondary schools.	
<b>86: accord (əkɔːd)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: So, according to the theory of gradual climate change, the cause of the disappearance of the dinosaurs was a change in climate that changed the type of plants available for food.	
2. BNC2: Programs can be provided or written which interpret the component design in accordance with these rules.	
3. BNC3: According to his calculations, this means that the rest of the business is accorded a negative value by the market.	
4. BNC4: According to Control Data, this should give customers the chance to use the most suitable medium for their requirements.	
<b>87: air (ɛː)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Human activity causes air and water pollution from factories, trash, and even farming.	
2. BNC2: Take regular physical exercise and get plenty of fresh air, but not last thing at night.	
3. BNC3: Above all, operators must be able to adjust and tinker with air, gas and fuel flows to keep the systems running happily.	
4. BNC4: The Commission holds the view that tree damage is caused by multiple stresses and that air pollution is just one factor.	
<b>88: answer (ænsɜː)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: But until that day, we will continue to speculate and continue to search for answers to why these creatures disappeared.	
2. BNC2: The answer really lies in the degree of investigation that is justified and appropriate.	
3. BNC3: Until these questions are answered , no computer can be said to understand language.	
4. BNC4: I am sure that, whatever your answers to the above questions, you love your children.	

**89: arrive (3áiv)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 13

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: Scientists speculate that iridium arrived on earth 65 million years ago when a comet or asteroid hit the earth.

2. Ex2: Remember, the vast majority of people do arrive safely at their destinations whether they take a ship, plane, train, or, for that matter, a car.

3. BNC3: They didn't arrive home until late in the evening.

4. BNC4: I was promised a new version Agenda, which never arrived.

**90: begin (bigín)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 13

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: As a result, the plants that the dinosaurs usually ate began to disappear.

2. Ex2: Almost immediately, people began to compare the sinking of the Concordia with the sinking of the Titanic.

3. BNC3: An age in which people, who talk in one way, and machines, which talk in another, can begin a fruitful dialogue.

4. BNC4: Until recently, however, it was thought that these laws did not apply to the beginning of the universe.

**91: believe (bílív)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 13

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: Many scientists, but by no means all scientist, believe that gradual climate change best explains why the dinosaurs disappeared.

2. BNC2: I still may die, although I can't really believe it.

3. BNC3: That same society once believed that science would overcome all its problems.

4. BNC4: Digital Equipment Corp now believes COSE really wants it to join, something it wasn't quite sure about a few weeks ago.

**92: best (bést)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 13

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: Many scientists, but by no means all scientist, believe that gradual climate change best explains why the dinosaurs disappeared.

2. BNC2: You have to get out of first and second gear quickly to get the best out of the 325.

3. BNC3: The talk still maintains that the two are trying to get better terms and conditions from Sun.

4. BNC4: The best solution to this problem is the exchange of stock between different service points in the same authority.



## 93: big (bíg)

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

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: Elephants, the biggest land animals, are killed for their tusks or their horns.
2. Ex2: Now I'd like to spend a few minutes pointing out some of the big differences between these two ship disasters.
3. BNC3: Satellite information now provided by the two big powers is often disputed.
4. BNC4: The third stage is seeing our anxiety getting bigger and bigger and this makes it get worse.

## 94: body (bódi)

Appears in Chap.(s): 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: Some people hunt these animals for food, but more often they hunt them only to get specific parts of their bodies, for example, their tusks or their horns.
2. BNC2: As human beings we consist not only of physical bodies but of minds, emotions and spirits too.
3. BNC3: To listen to this when the mind and body need to recover from effort is, to use a medical term, contra-indicated.
4. BNC4: Some models allow you to lock the blade at a particular angle to the saw body.

## 95: build (bíld)

Appears in Chap.(s): 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: We build dams across rivers to provide people with water for farming or to produce electricity.
2. BNC2: It is organize into upper and lower schools with a library in each building .
3. BNC3: Between 1968 and 1972 seven major extensions were added to the original railway station buildings .
4. BNC4: While it is not possible to be completely up to date, the user should not buy models with in-built obsolescence.

## 96: burn (b3n)

Appears in Chap.(s): 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: Acid rain that is caused by burning coal and oil also harms many species of fish and many species of trees.
2. BNC2: You can't say that, for the sake of lowering carbon dioxide emissions, China shouldn't burn coal anymore.
3. BNC3: Others will have to learn, and some will get their fingers burned .
4. BNC4: This was formerly blamed on environmental causes such as agriculture and forest burning .

<b>97: buy (bái)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Europeans bought European rabbits to Australia on purpose for food, and also a wild rabbit species for hunting.	
2. BNC2: If you bought software from a shop and didn't find it to be suitable you are unlikely to get a refund.	
3. BNC3: Least cost might mean less money required to install equipment or buy fuel.	
4. BNC4: The client who receives the product can be any external source buying the software, or an in-house party.	
<b>98: call (kól)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: However, in the late twentieth century scientists found large amounts of an element called "iridium".	
2. Ex2: These teeth are called tusks.	
3. BNC3: Please call the Science Library if you want to obtain further details, or if you would like a copy of NLS news .	
4. BNC4: A DEVICE that claims to enable people to make free phone calls is being marketed in the North-East.	
<b>99: close (klóus)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Closely related to the destruction of habitats is the pollution of the environment, which endangers many species' habitats.	
2. BNC2: The next time you feed your cat, take a close look at its eyes.	
3. BNC3: The first is that the data model more closely matches some real-world entities.	
4. BNC4: Closer examination showed these to have been cut, about 12 wires in all.	
<b>100: coal (kóul)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Acid rain that is caused by burning coal and oil also harms many species of fish and many species of trees.	
2. BNC2: This was a period when coal consumption, and hence the number of miners employed, was rapidly rising.	
3. BNC3: In turn, the increase will add to the value of current research into alternatives, such as coal.	
4. BNC4: You can't say that, for the sake of lowering carbon dioxide emissions, China shouldn't burn coal anymore.	

101: cold (kóuld)	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: By the way, many scientists think that climate changes is happening even today, but they think the climate is getting hotter rather than colder.	
2. Ex2: She – or it – sank in the deep, cold, ocean waters.	
3. BNC3: Only 3 to 4in is required between the shower and the base of cold water storage tank.	
4. BNC4: As with all animals, the colder the climate the bigger the body becomes.	
102: common (kómæn)	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: This element is not common on earth.	
2. BNC2: A more common system on modern computers is to store the return address in an index register.	
3. BNC3: Many of these are quite unavoidable, commonly used words, especially in technical circles like computing.	
4. BNC4: If we consider the material first we find that they have several features in common .	
103: dead (déd)	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: You many have seen pictures in newspapers or on TV of dead or dying animals and birds that are covered with oil.	
2. BNC2: They envisage a series of towers along a canal linking the Dead Sea and Red Sea.	
3. BNC3: But Sun will have to eat its words and may have to declare a product like its News windowing system dead.	
4. BNC4: I removed another dead fry, to make nine lost in total.	
104: deep (díp)	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: She – or it – sank in the deep, cold, ocean waters.	
2. Ex2: It exists deep within in the earth, but it is unusual to find iridium near the earth's surface.	
3. BNC3: This is only partly because digging and operating deep mines is, in itself, extremely difficult.	
4. BNC4: This feeling of rejection is often deeply rooted in our childhood.	

105: exist (igzíst)	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: It exists deep within in the earth, but it is unusual to find iridium near the earth's surface.	
2. BNC2: If the data file does not exist, an error message is printed and the program ends.	
3. BNC3: Note that none of the existing module names can be altered using this option.	
4. BNC4: It is concerned with the data that exists, not how it is used.	
106: face (féis)	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Some native species face competition from introduce species.	
2. BNC2: Apple Computer Inc, a new face in the crowd, also sent observers.	
3. BNC3: The Third World faces an energy crisis even without the problems posed by global warming.	
4. BNC4: Usually the cells fire strongly to one face and less strongly to others.	
107: factory (fæktzi)	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Human activity causes air and water pollution from factories, trash, and even farming.	
2. BNC2: Of concern to the association is the growing proportion of foreign-made robots in Britain's factories.	
3. BNC3: The move reflects the changing face of genetic engineering as it moves from the university lab to the factory floor.	
4. BNC4: Those who lived any distance from the factory were collected in the morning and taken home at night.	
108: finish (fínɪʃ)	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: All right, now, before I finish up this lectures, I would like to review the three major causes for the increasing number of endangered species today.	
2. BNC2: Or concrete can be used as a firm foundation for a more decorative finish later.	
3. BNC3: When you have finished viewing the mail messages, you should press RETURN.	
4. BNC4: This continued until that fishery also finished around the turn of the present century.	

**109: forget (f3gét)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: We should not forget that human beings are part of the natural world, too, and therefore we need to protect endangered plants and animals so that we do not become an endangered species in the future.

2. BNC2: So if the French do not forget, the British should remember their scientists too.

3. BNC3: Another common problem is forgetting to switch between Primary and Secondary runs when simultaneous copying is disabled.

4. BNC4: And most of us have forgotten how to listen to those everyday sounds which form part of our lives.

**110: give (gív)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: To give a simple example: a fish lives only under water.

2. Ex2: For example, a number of the men on board the Titanic gave up their seats in the lifeboats to women and children.

3. BNC3: The most help in doing this that other packages give you are a set of guidelines that you have to position manually.

4. BNC4: A readily visible chart gives children the opportunity to see how good they have been.

**111: grow (gróu)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: We clear these habitats to provide areas for people to live and work in. Farmers clear land to grow crops on.

2. BNC2: If a primary forest is cleared and the ground left to its own devices, a young forest will begin to grow.

3. BNC3: Because their bodies are still growing, children react more quickly to many of the things they eat.

4. BNC4: The growth in end-user computing will transform the way information is created and preserved.

**112: hot (hót)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 13

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: By the way, many scientists think that climate changes is happening even today, but they think the climate is getting hotter rather than colder.

2. BNC2: The Chinese have drunk it hot, for more than 2000 years.

3. BNC3: The lower levels get hotter and hotter and store energy which can be used to generate power.

4. BNC4: A black hole emits radiation as if it were a hot body.

## 113: idea (αἰδία)

Appears in Chap.(s): 13

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: Any ideas?

2. BNC2: The idea that thought is the highest human quality is part of our inheritance.

3. BNC3: Now you just keep going with your positive ideas about yourself.

4. BNC4: The above list, however incomplete, does however give some idea of the geographical extent of the effort.

## 114: important (ἰμπόρτənt)

Appears in Chap.(s): 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: The single most important reason why some species are endangered today is the destruction or the pollution of their habitat.

2. BNC2: Nature, too, plays an important part in the creation of man's built surroundings.

3. BNC3: Perhaps most importantly, try and determine yourself why it is that you're not sleeping.

4. BNC4: In assessing the value of treatment, the impact on quality of life is just as important as duration of survival.

## 115: include (ἰnklúd)

Appears in Chap.(s): 13

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: These theories include the gradual climate-change theory and the asteroid impact theory.

2. BNC2: We therefore decided to include this model as a positive control in this study.

3. BNC3: This can be saved to disk, displayed on your computer or included in documents.

4. BNC4: A personal name for the user, up to 28 printing characters long, including spaces.

## 116: increase (ἰnkrís)

Appears in Chap.(s): 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: All right, now, before I finish up this lectures, I would like to review the three major causes for the increasing number of endangered species today.

2. BNC2: Living close to overhead power lines may increase the risk of cancer in humans.

3. BNC3: As power is increased, adjust the attitude to that required for level flight.

4. BNC4: Home energy efficiency is increasingly seen as a route to a reduction in national greenhouse gas emissions.

## 117: instead (instéd)

Appears in Chap.(s): 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: Instead, they are endangered by human activity.

2. BNC2: Suppose we try another method and create thought-flow charts instead of lists.

3. BNC3: Smooth over lightly with a soft cotton cloth instead, applying even pressure, but not flattening patterns.

4. BNC4: Instead the company has processed no timber on site and has exported logs for six years without paying tax.

## 118: just (dʒást)

Appears in Chap.(s): 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: Just to sum up, pollution related to human activity such as oil spills and acid rain results in harm to the habitat of many plants and animals.

2. BNC2: Before going on, just a few words about the classification of steady currents.

3. BNC3: In assessing the value of treatment, the impact on quality of life is just as important as duration of survival.

4. BNC4: The rest of the week passed and each day the boy worked just as hard and just as long, but each day he produced less.

## 119: last (læst)

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

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: In other words, the iridium is in the same earth and rock layers as many of the bones of the last dinosaurs.

2. Ex2: Many people today still think the captain should be the last person to leave a sinking ship.

3. BNC3: Product sales accounted for around three quarters of its turnover last year.

4. BNC4: A level of 20 per area from an inspection lasting 10 minutes is appropriate for some operations particularly catering.

## 120: law (lɔ)

Appears in Chap.(s): 15

Level: 1000

1. Ex1: Although many governments have passed laws protecting endangered species, animals such as the tiger, the elephant, and the rhinoceros are still hunted illegally.

2. BNC2: The French government has approved proposals for a new waste law.

3. BNC3: And we realize that the initial state may itself have been determined by the laws of science.

4. BNC4: Environmental lawyers warned that this ruling would place severe restrictions on future law suits.

121: little (lítəl)	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Until a few decades ago there was little evidence that an asteroid or a comet had hit the earth 65 million years ago.	
2. Ex2: The Costa Concordia was a little larger than the Titanic at 951 feet long with 13 passenger decks.	
3. BNC3: There seems little doubt that AIDS is caused by an infective agent of some kind.	
4. BNC4: They are encouraged to try and take a few steps back and be a little more objective with themselves.	
122: lose (lúz)	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: They cannot survive if they lost the specific habitat they are adapted to.	
2. Ex2: In the Costa Concordia accident, 32 people lost their lives.	
3. BNC3: You don't want to lose track of your child's comings and goings, particularly at night.	
4. BNC4: 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.	
123: make (méik)	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: The tusks are used to make souvenirs and works of art to sell to tourists and art collectors.	
2. BNC2: Co-operation and harmony should therefore be made worthwhile from your children's point of view.	
3. BNC3: Before using them, inspect them carefully to make sure they are safe to use.	
4. BNC4: The shorter column of larger numbers is much simpler to add without either making a mistake or losing your place.	
124: mean (mín)	Appears in Chap.(s): 10
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Let me explain what I mean.	
2. BNC2: THE MEAN CALCULATION HAS NOT BEEN HAND CHECKED, BUT SEEMS STRAIGHTFORWARD.	
3. BNC3: It would not mean that animals should be treated equally with people, they do not have the same interests as people.	
4. BNC4: I do not mean to imply that engineering should or could be an exact discipline.	



125: mountain (μάυntən)	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: The tiger, the mountain gorilla, the rhinoceros, the giant panda- these could all disappear, and many other animals, too.	
2. BNC2: Moving from the foot of a high mountain to its peak is very like travelling from the equator to the pole.	
3. BNC3: The Environmental Protection Service pushed hard for the southern mountain route.	
4. BNC4: Later in the evening, as we sailed south along the coast several more polar bears were spotted on the mountain -sides.	
126: near (níʝ)	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: The titanic struck an iceberg, while in contrast, the Costa Concordia struck a shelf of rocks near an island off the Italian coast.	
2. Ex2: It exists deep within in the earth, but it is unusual to find iridium near the earth's surface.	
3. BNC3: The paper is in fact due to be published in Research Policy in the near future.	
4. BNC4: As he gets nearer and nearer the jungle in which he will begin hunting, he comes near to a large bush.	
127: newspaper (núzpeɪpɜ)	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: You many have seen pictures in newspapers or on TV of dead or dying animals and birds that are covered with oil.	
2. BNC2: The next level of sources are the computing magazines, journals and electronic newspaper reviews.	
3. BNC3: I wrote to the editors of all the major newspapers and television channels asking them to cover the anniversary.	
4. BNC4: A small paragraph from a newspaper was overlooked by me until now because it had been made even smaller in photocopying.	
128: now (náʝ)	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: All right, now, before I finish up this lectures, I would like to review the three major causes for the increasing number of endangered species today.	
2. Ex2: Now I'd like to spend a few minutes pointing out some of the big differences between these two ship disasters.	
3. BNC3: I am grateful to them, but I hope the subject can now be dropped.	
4. BNC4: Now, i the modern computer age, it has become a widespread commercial reality.	

129: order (óɹdʒ)	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: All of the human activities- clearing forests, grasslands, and deserts; emptying swamps; putting dams on rivers- result in the destruction of the specific habitats that many plants and animals need in order to survive.	
2. Ex2: The Italian Coast Guard ordered him to return to his ship, but he refused to go back.	
3. BNC3: However, there is little on-disk documentation, and you will probably need a book on Prolog in order to use the program.	
4. BNC4: The full program can be ordered after the school evaluation.	
130: pass (pæs)	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Although many governments have passed laws protecting endangered species, animals such as the tiger, the elephant, and the rhinoceros are still hunted illegally.	
2. BNC2: An example of the use of a high-pass filter was given above in respect of Figure 5.14.	
3. BNC3: To this end, an SPR may only be passed on 6 times and cannot be passed to a user who has previously held it.	
4. BNC4: It is a message-passing system rather than interrupt driven.	
131: picture (píktʃɜ)	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: You many have seen pictures in newspapers or on TV of dead or dying animals and birds that are covered with oil.	
2. BNC2: You can configure the colours you play with and even edit the tiles to give you other pictures to look at.	
3. BNC3: This excellent colouring book program lets your children draw a picture, then colour it in and save it out.	
4. BNC4: Here you can edit each aspect of the presentation, from the graph itself to adding pictures, arrows, text and so on.	
132: population (pɒpjələʃən)	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Since then, the brown tree snake has destroyed a large part of the bird population of Guam.	
2. BNC2: Population is increasing at the rate of 91 million people each year.	
3. BNC3: The wolves have been coming in from eastern Europe where they fled to escape hunters and human population expansion.	
4. BNC4: Breeding populations of 20 species were well below 1990 levels, with 12 species at their lowest level for 30 years.	

<b>133: produce (prədús)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: We build dams across rivers to provide people with water for farming or to produce electricity.	
2. BNC2: Computer graphics can produce an image in a variety of ways, on a video screen, for example, or directly on to film.	
3. BNC3: The model produced provides an excellent and novel way of viewing the business.	
4. BNC4: The programme trains teachers and produces software for use in schools.	
<b>134: remain (ɹɪméɪn)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Well, no one knows for sure, and the cause of the dinosaurs' disappearance remains a mystery.	
2. Ex2: Two remained missing.	
3. BNC3: The 55 week interval represents the longest time that any patient remained in the trial.	
4. BNC4: After nearly 50 years of use, however, its mechanism of action remains obscure.	
<b>135: return (ɹɪtʌn)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Let me return to the disappearance of the dinosaurs.	
2. Ex2: The Italian Coast Guard ordered him to return to his ship, but he refused to go back.	
3. BNC3: For example, will load the string" This is a test message" followed by a carriage-return into memory.	
4. BNC4: If there are insufficient characters in the string then all are returned .	
<b>136: ride (ɹáɪd)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: The snakes rode along on military supply planes that landed there.	
2. BNC2: It's probably no more pleasant than living at the centre of some large, dirty, crime-ridden city.	
3. BNC3: If you come across a taxi token, pick it up and use it for a free taxi ride to any part of the city.	
4. BNC4: He often fought with his younger sister aged 3 years, he would snatch her toys, push her over and ride his car into her.	

137: right (jáit)	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: All right, now, before I finish up this lectures, I would like to review the three major causes for the increasing number of endangered species today.	
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 .	
138: see (sí)	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: You many have seen pictures in newspapers or on TV of dead or dying animals and birds that are covered with oil.	
2. Ex2: Let's see, another similarity was that as each ship was sinking there were acts of courage.	
3. BNC3: We can see, then, how computers help to develop and extend information, as well as merely acting as the storage medium.	
4. BNC4: As can be seen from the table, many of the specific objectives are similar for the two groups.	
139: sell (sél)	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: The tusks are used to make souvenirs and works of art to sell to tourists and art collectors.	
2. BNC2: Systems integrators and resellers are thin on the ground, and there is little home-grown technology.	
3. BNC3: In addition, the business continued to sell surplus properties as opportunities arose.	
4. BNC4: Poor information is likely to prove very costly for the shop owner through unsold stocks or missed sales opportunities.	
140: ship (šip)	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: This happens after a ship that is transporting oil has an accident that spills the oil into the water.	
2. Ex2: Today, even larger passenger ships are sailing the seas- ships that are longer and higher and heavier, but that's a topic for another day.	
3. BNC3: It'll be announced next month, and is due to ship in August.	
4. BNC4: Both companies have already shipped versions of the software, but both see the need to improve performance.	

<b>141: short (ʃɔ:t)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: The change in climate caused a severe shortage of food for the dinosaurs, since most dinosaurs were plant eaters.	
2. BNC2: The transfer of some staff from England for short summer seasons in the north of Scotland was continued until 1934.	
3. BNC3: The required rate of work can be increased by shortening the time intervals.	
4. BNC4: As the majority of the words would be shorter than this, there would a large amount of wasted space.	
<b>142: show (ʃəʊ)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Rhino horns are used by some people as a medicine, even though studies show the horn does not have any medical benefits.	
2. BNC2: Finger foods can be introduced as a way of showing the child that solid food can have an interesting taste.	
3. BNC3: An example of the input page is shown in Figure 3.15.	
4. BNC4: As Table 9, below, shows, the response of the public to the exhibitions which they saw was generally favourable.	
<b>143: simple (sɪmpəl)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: To give a simple example: a fish lives only under water.	
2. BNC2: In contrast simple probabilistic models have been extremely effective in some speech and language tasks.	
3. BNC3: There is a much simpler explanation of the animal's behaviour.	
4. BNC4: Once you have done that, simply cut the circuit cable, prepare the cores, and connect them to the three box terminals.	
<b>144: single (sɪŋgəl)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: The single most important reason why some species are endangered today is the destruction or the pollution of their habitat.	
2. BNC2: The book read as though it were a collection of notes rather than a single document.	
3. BNC3: The process by which the fittest are singled out for survival is natural selection.	
4. BNC4: These chips will also be used in single-board computers.	

<b>145: south (sáuth)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Still, in 2010, 333 rhinos were killed illegally in South Africa alone, where three years before only 13 rhinos were killed.	
2. Ex2: One is the Asian elephant of India and Southeast Asia; the other is the African elephant.	
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: The main timber-exporting regions are Southeast Asia and West Africa.	
<b>146: space (spéis)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: However, there is a lot of iridium in space.	
2. BNC2: It would replace the current informal arrangements coordinated by the European space Agency.	
3. BNC3: Thus the stages of the programme may be spaced almost exactly equally, like the steps on a ladder.	
4. BNC4: Two extra spaces will be printed for each depth of nesting.	
<b>147: spend (spénd)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: I'm going to spend some time talking about these two theories.	
2. Ex2: Now I'd like to spend a few minutes pointing out some of the big differences between these two ship disasters.	
3. BNC3: It also plans to implement an annual Scottish IT Spend review.	
4. BNC4: Ten minutes spent in this way could well save you quite a lot of time in the long run.	
<b>148: start (stójt)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: I'd like to start today's lecture with a question or two.	
2. Ex2: Let's start with some similarities.	
3. BNC3: Children can start to earn stickers for the chart every time they comply with the first request.	
4. BNC4: A letter or start string of characters to indicate the starting point for the package name search.	

149: study (stádi)	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Rhino horns are used by some people as a medicine, even though studies show the horn does not have any medical benefits.	
2. BNC2: These two departments therefore commission market research and strategic market research studies .	
3. BNC3: His book is not the authoritative eight year study promised by the publishers.	
4. BNC4: Studying human behaviour should be a science in itself, with its own distinctive methods.	
150: support (səpɔːt)	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: In the futures scientists may find evidence that supports a totally new theory of why the dinosaurs died out.	
2. BNC2: This new version looks and sounds superb with full blown 256 colour graphics and sound support .	
3. BNC3: Collect together and sort into a manageable form all the software and supporting information that is to be assessed.	
4. BNC4: This shoot em' up game has very good graphics and supports sound blaster.	
151: sure (ʃʊə)	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Well, no one knows for sure , and the cause of the dinosaurs' disappearance remains a mystery.	
2. BNC2: But I was sure there must be some other reason for the red shift.	
3. BNC3: By 1980, the memory research community was reasonably sure about the things it didn't believe in.	
4. BNC4: The essence of research, surely , must be the revelation of previously unknown facts.	
152: surface (sɜːfəs)	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: It exists deep within in the earth, but it is unusual to find iridium near the earth's surface .	
2. BNC2: These small dark patches on the Sun's surface occur where the underlying magnetic field breaks through.	
3. BNC3: Old quarry tiles can be covered as long as the surface is smooth and you are sure there is no risk of rising damp.	
4. BNC4: Initially, the temperatures of sea surfaces and the circulation of heat through the oceans will be measured.	

153: tell (tél)	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 15
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: Finally, I told you how competition from nonnative species introduced into an environment can destroy the native species.	
2. Ex2: The Titanic and the Costa Concordia remind us that no matter how safe we are told to feel, accidents can happen suddenly and unexpectedly.	
3. BNC3: In this and the next chapter I am going to tell two different stories.	
4. BNC4: But it will soon be considered again in defence budget talks, a French government official told New Scientist .	
154: total (tótəɫ)	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: In the futures scientists may find evidence that supports a totally new theory of why the dinosaurs died out.	
2. BNC2: The company claims a total of 330 machines installed at 165 sites.	
3. BNC3: The next sections are for those who wish to reach that ultimate being within, and touch the total freedom of action.	
4. BNC4: The government has opened a further six air pollution monitoring stations, bringing the total to 16.	
155: wait (wéɪt)	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: But we'll have to wait for future evidence and future research.	
2. BNC2: You should not worry if part of the pill comes out as well, just wait and watch the child's condition.	
3. BNC3: And so we waited and continued to get to know one another.	
4. BNC4: However, if the customer is waiting for an immediate answer, there is no time for this.	
156: walk (wók)	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 1000
1. Ex1: This theory suggests that a huge asteroid hit the earth about 65 million years ago, when the dinosaurs still walked the earth.	
2. BNC2: Think of the toddler learning to walk and how often he falls down only to pick himself up and try again.	
3. BNC3: That said, Walker is not going to ignore the new trends.	
4. BNC4: If the patient is walking , you have to be careful that the path is not slippery at all when he first goes outside.	



157: gradual (ɟɹædʒuəl)	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: So, according to the theory of gradual climate change, the cause of the disappearance of the dinosaurs was a change in climate that changed the type of plants available for food.	
2. Ex2: These theories include the gradual climate-change theory and the asteroid impact theory.	
3. BNC3: This allows the setting of realistic and gradual steps towards getting the child to bed at 7.30.	
4. BNC4: As the years pass, she says, without realising it we gradually lose the ability to breathe the right way.	
158: hunt (hʌnt)	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: Although many governments have passed laws protecting endangered species, animals such as the tiger, the elephant, and the rhinoceros are still hunted illegally.	
2. Ex2: Europeans brought European rabbits to Australia on purpose for food, and also a wild rabbit species for hunting .	
3. BNC3: To ensure the Bill's smooth passage through Parliament, they readily agreed to concessions for farmers and fox hunters .	
4. BNC4: A legal ban on the hunting of wildlife is not strictly enforced.	
159: rabbit (ɹæbət)	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: Because of these rabbits , which eat only plants, some native plants became extinct.	
2. Ex2: Take, for example,, the rabbits in Australia.	
3. BNC3: Tail-less rabbits are previously unheard of, and the reasons for their sudden evolution are unknown.	
-	
160: accident (æksədənt)	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 15
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: In the Costa Concordia accident , 32 people lost their lives.	
2. Ex2: The Titanic and the Costa Concordia remind us that no matter how safe we are told to feel, accidents can happen suddenly and unexpectedly.	
3. BNC3: Usually is the first remedy needed in any accident or injury.	
4. BNC4: But worse is the fact that the same accidents happen time and time again.	

<b>161: competition (kòmpətíʃən)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: Finally, I told you how competition from nonnative species introduced into an environment can destroy the native species.	
2. Ex2: This competition is usually not related to human activity.	
3. BNC3: On page 5 you will see details of a new invention competition being run by Power Farming and Farmers Weekly .	
4. BNC4: Now it has launched a series of competitions to select the best ways of filling the gaps in Britain's armoury.	
<b>162: harm (hɑ:m)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: Acid rain that is caused by burning coal and oil also harms many species of fish and many species of trees.	
2. Ex2: Just to sum up, pollution related to human activity such as oil spills and acid rain results in harm to the habitat of many plants and animals.	
3. BNC3: If a small area of water isn't kept open, thick ice can tear pond liners, and harm fish in severe weather.	
4. BNC4: Tears actually contain protein and they are a means of ridding the body of potentially harmful chemical wastes.	
<b>163: hit (hít)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: Scientists speculate that iridium arrived on earth 65 million years ago when a comet or asteroid hit the earth.	
2. Ex2: When this asteroid hit the earth, it caused a hug cloud of dust.	
3. BNC3: Despite a reduction in overheads, however, profits were hit by intense competition putting pressure on margins.	
4. BNC4: Pick Systems plans to start distribution of Pick Hits electronic catalogue of software usable in Pick environment.	
<b>164: century (séntʃɪ)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 13, 15
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: However, in the late twentieth century scientists found large amounts of an element called "iridium".	
2. Ex2: Over the centuries , millions of animal and plant species have disappeared.	
3. BNC3: The French, it must be said, have been lost for centuries in wonderment at science.	
4. BNC4: Indeed, it could represent the worst environmental disaster that Western Europe has known this century .	

<b>165: rain (Jéin)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: Acid rain that is caused by burning coal and oil also harms many species of fish and many species of trees.	
2. Ex2: Just to sum up, pollution related to human activity such as oil spills and acid rain results in harm to the habitat of many plants and animals.	
3. BNC3: THERE was a time when a shower of rain produced a sea of plastic coated folk.	
4. BNC4: The most immediately obvious of the present atmospheric threats is acid rain.	
<b>166: snake (snéik)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: The snakes rode along on military supply planes that landed there.	
2. Ex2: The brown tree snakes , however, was introduced by accident to the island of Guam in the late 1940s.	
3. BNC3: The price of snake meat, which is believed to warm the blood, is expected to rise by more than 30 per cent.	
4. BNC4: The snake is used to move the blockage nearer to the drains until the passage is cleared.	
<b>167: spill (spíl)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: Just to sum up, pollution related to human activity such as oil spills and acid rain results in harm to the habitat of many plants and animals.	
2. BNC2: The law guarantees that sufficient additional funds are available to act quickly in the event of a spill .	
3. BNC3: A spokesman for the owners said that the total amount of the oil spilled into the ocean was around 25,000 tonnes.	
4. BNC4: The main threat to the deep seal is oil spills .	
<b>168: brown (bráun)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: The brown tree snakes, however, was introduced by accident to the island of Guam in the late 1940s.	
2. BNC2: Brown forest soils are freely drained soils having the properties of the brown earth major soil group.	
3. BNC3: In the last part of this contribution, Brown identifies a number of priorities for future research.	
4. BNC4: To begin with, Brown has trouble finding a market for NT.	

169: cool (kúl)	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: So, some scientists speculate that in the time of the dinosaurs, the climate of the world gradually changed and became cooler.	
2. BNC2: It was therefore essential to have a co-organizer, someone who would keep a cool head.	
3. BNC3: The cooling fan blows air out of the system unit thus lowering the pressure inside.	
4. BNC4: After throwing the plates on the table, she would rush out into the garden in an attempt to cool down.	
170: dust (dást)	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: The enormous dust cloud covered the whole earth and blocked out the sun for months and months.	
2. BNC2: The publishers, on the dust jacket, add to this list teachers and students of community health.	
3. BNC3: In terms of concentrations of dust in the air, Chinese industrial cities are some of the dirtiest in the world.	
4. BNC4: Electrical conductivity measures the amount of dust in the atmosphere, which is correlated with average temperature.	
171: elephant (éləfənt)	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 15
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: The African male elephant weights between 12,000 and 14,000 pounds.	
2. Ex2: Yes, there are certainly differences between the African and the Asian elephants , but as I mentioned at the start of my talk, there is one big similarity between the two animals: they are both fascinating, and enormous, animals.	
3. BNC3: But first we decided to try to see the elephants .	
4. BNC4: Elephants have been wiped out from Western and Northern Africa and are acutely endangered in Eastern Africa.	
172: empty (éempti)	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: All of the human activities- clearing forests, grasslands, and deserts; emptying swamps; putting dams on rivers- result in the destruction of the specific habitats that many plants and animals need in order to survive.	
2. BNC2: It is rather like an empty filing cabinet waiting for the files to go in.	
3. BNC3: This might then be used when necessary, but be left empty in other cases.	
4. BNC4: We heard them settling down in the next room which until then had been empty.	

<b>173: alive (əláiv)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: Today I am going to talk about the reasons why many of the world's plants and animals alive today and in danger of becoming extinct as a result of human activity.	
2. BNC2: He has pointed out, too, that if life is considered in this light, then some clays could be thought of as alive.	
3. BNC3: The proportion when the specimen is alive is constant at around one part in 10 12 .	
4. BNC4: If one opens the box, one will find the cat either dead or alive.	
<b>174: block (blók)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: The enormous dust cloud covered the whole earth and blocked out the sun for months and months.	
2. BNC2: In insert mode, typing into an existing block of text pushes the old text aside and adds to it.	
3. BNC3: Thus a HIGH OR EQUAL comparison condition will be used to search a blocked file looking for a given record.	
4. BNC4: Highlight the two other blocks of text beneath the headings and apply your new style.	
<b>175: bone (bóun)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: In other words, the iridium is in the same earth and rock layers as many of the bones of the last dinosaurs.	
2. BNC2: Figures 2 and 3 show the percentage changes in bone mineral density.	
3. BNC3: DEC says it delayed any announcement until now so there would be meat on the bones, not just promises.	
4. BNC4: It is better not to colour it to match the bones, as the natural white clearly shows future workers what is false.	
<b>176: collect (kəlékt)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: The tusks are used to make souvenirs and works of art to sell to tourists and art collectors .	
2. BNC2: It is also possible to collect learning data and feed it to an instructor either on-line or off-line.	
3. BNC3: We have collected together a representative sample of these and present them here.	
4. BNC4: In other words, it is based on library collection, not theory.	

**177: compete (kəmpít)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 15

Level: 2000

1. Ex1: As you probably know, animal and plant species have to compete with other animals and plant species in their habitat for food, water, and other resources.

2. BNC2: It is also vital that a targeted desirable behaviour is taught to the child to compete with the punished behaviour.

3. BNC3: The crosses in the competing behaviour boxes show that during the baseline week he never stayed in his bed until 7am.

4. BNC4: Northern Europe's competitive advantage in food and drink does not stem from any climatic advantage.

**178: creature (kri:tʃə)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 13

Level: 2000

1. Ex1: But until that day, we will continue to speculate and continue to search for answers to why these creatures disappeared.

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

3. BNC3: Many creatures, too, use visible light to tell them what is happening in the world immediately around them.

4. BNC4: Those humans who are surviving most successfully, now spend time considering the welfare of other creatures.

**179: crop (krɒp)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 15

Level: 2000

1. Ex1: We clear these habitats to provide areas for people to live and work in. Farmers clear land to grow crops on.

2. BNC2: It is applied on 35 per cent of Britain's potato crop.

3. BNC3: For instance, they would be able to monitor day-to-day changes in the growth of crops or forests.

4. BNC4: Only a few wives expressed any confidence in working with machines and carrying out crop work.

**180: damage (dæmədʒ)**

Appears in Chap.(s): 15

Level: 2000

1. Ex1: The habitat of many native animals in Australia was also damaged.

2. BNC2: Their liver damage is usually mild, dose dependent, and reversible when the drug is stopped.

3. BNC3: Aircraft extensively damaged but pilot and three passengers escaped injury.

4. BNC4: Avoid injuring or damaging, directly, or indirectly the reputation, interests or prospects of fellow members.

181: disease (dizíz)	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: Perhaps they'll find out that dinosaurs died out as a results of disease .	
2. BNC2: Viewed in this way the symptoms and signs of disease appear entirely different.	
3. BNC3: Other authors have also found a correlation with severity in alcoholic liver diseases as classified by other indices.	
4. BNC4: Acute infections cause many different diseases depending on the types of viruses, animals and cells involved.	
182: electric (ilékturik)	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: We build dams across rivers to provide people with water for farming or to produce electricity .	
2. BNC2: And similarly we can imagine constant electric and magnetic fields.	
3. BNC3: The BUS is just a set of parallel electrical conductors, and its width depends on how many conductors there are.	
4. BNC4: Their invention was an electricity meter controlled by signals from the power company.	
183: examining (igzæminin)	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: OK, let us examine some of the ways human activity causes plants and animals to become endangered.	
2. BNC2: These requests and reports must accompany the application to take the written examination .	
3. BNC3: A Committee of Inquiry was instituted in Australia to examine this extraordinary affair.	
4. BNC4: Gross photographs of specimens were not examined , as they were not available for all cases.	
184: fur (f3)	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: Some endangered species, such as tigers, are illegally hunted for their fur , not their meat.	
2. BNC2: A smooth, clean coat of fur is essential for a cat's well-being.	
3. BNC3: Although there are some variations, it is essentially a cat that displays an irregular pattern of black and red fur .	
4. BNC4: The 98 wolves were brought into the country alive by fur traders.	

<b>185: govern (γίνεση)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: Although many governments have passed laws protecting endangered species, animals such as the tiger, the elephant, and the rhinoceros are still hunted illegally.	
2. BNC2: The government has announced that it is planning to launch a training programme for all food handlers.	
3. BNC3: In December the United Nations urged governments to get on with setting up a satellite system.	
4. BNC4: The Italian parliament has finally approved a new law governing hunting.	
<b>186: island (áιλənd)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 15
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: The titanic struck an iceberg, while in contrast, the Costa Concordia struck a shelf of rocks near an island off the Italian coast.	
2. Ex2: The brown tree snakes, however, was introduced by accident to the island of Guam in the late 1940s.	
3. BNC3: They say it could lead to a melt-down more serious than that at Three Mile Island in 1979.	
4. BNC4: It is so different from anything that happens in the islands today.	
<b>187: lot (lót)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: However, there is a lot of iridium in space.	
2. BNC2: The Prime Minister talks a lot about science and technology.	
3. BNC3: As very small children, too, we had lots of time to get things done in the same pattern.	
4. BNC4: In the first place there are devices designed to present a digest of a lot of map information mainly as an illustration.	
<b>188: meat (mít)</b>	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: Some endangered species, such as tigers, are illegally hunted for their fur, not their meat.	
2. BNC2: Some, however, continue to end up as whale meat in restaurants.	
3. BNC3: But some are processed, and the problems here is physically to separate the meat from the shell.	
4. BNC4: I cannot find much information on these fish, I only know they are meat eaters, and will grow big.	



189: medicine (médəsən)	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: Rhino horns are used by some people as a medicine , even though studies show the horn does not have any medical benefits.	
2. BNC2: But a few are more of a special case than others, and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine is one.	
3. BNC3: The Chinese value medicines in proportion to their safety and ability to prevent disease.	
4. BNC4: He reported the incident in the Journal of the Society of Occupational Medicine .	
190: mystery (místʒi)	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: Well, no one knows for sure, and the cause of the dinosaurs' disappearance remains a mystery .	
2. BNC2: If you leave it out, you are left with a great evolution mystery .	
3. BNC3: Visitors to the Exhibition, will, for the first time, be able to experience the mystery of the royal mummy.	
4. BNC4: In summary, why only a few alcoholics develop significant liver disease remains largely a mystery .	
191: plane (pléɪn)	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 15
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: The snakes rode along on military supply planes that landed there.	
2. Ex2: Remember, the vast majority of people do arrive safely at their destinations whether they take a ship, plane, train, or, for that matter, a car.	
3. BNC3: In addition to the emotional plane, we also have a mental sphere.	
4. BNC4: Eight bit-planes per memory bank allows 256 levels of the associated primary colour to be represented.	
192: probable (próbəbəl)	Appears in Chap.(s): 10, 12, 15
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: As you probably know, animal and plant species have to compete with other animals and plant species in their habitat for food, water, and other resources.	
2. Ex2: You probably know what the largest mammal in the sea is, right?	
3. BNC3: In contrast simple probabilistic models have been extremely effective in some speech and language tasks.	
4. BNC4: Ninety five per cent confidence intervals for the relative risk was calculated using exact probabilities .	

193: quick (kwík)	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: They speculate that the dinosaurs disappeared quickly and suddenly.	
2. BNC2: A quick check of all the extremities of the aircraft will be a good indicator though not a complete one.	
3. BNC3: Leaving out the control variable will make the program run quicker , but this is not to be encouraged.	
4. BNC4: You have to get out of first and second gear quickly to get the best out of the 325.	
194: rare (réi)	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: For one thing, it explains the larger amounts of the rare element iridium that is in the 65-million-year-old layers of earth and rock, and for another, it explains why the dinosaurs disappeared: Their food vanished, therefore, the dinosaurs vanished too.	
2. BNC2: However, even if there are some cases of peaceable peoples who rarely feel mutual hostility, they are not easy to find.	
3. BNC3: It is home to a number of rare birds and animals, including Grant's Bush Baby.	
4. BNC4: In practice this rarely happens and a mild reaction is commonly produced.	
195: repeat (ripít)	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: Let me repeat that: The new species might be introduced on purpose or by accident.	
2. BNC2: If the child does not comply you may have to repeat the three-minute interval several times.	
3. BNC3: Others have found similar strains only in repeated samples from the same individual.	
4. BNC4: The test repeats a large number of operations that, as far as possible, do not involve any mathematical operations.	
196: review (rìvjú)	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: All right, now, before I finish up this lectures, I would like to review the three major causes for the increasing number of endangered species today.	
2. BNC2: It also plans to implement an annual Scottish IT Spend review .	
3. BNC3: The choice of book is usually restricted to well-known writers from well-known publishers, reviewed by well-known names.	
4. BNC4: Critical reviewing agencies in which detailed individual evaluations are made of each title.	

197: sad (sæd)	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: Very sad.	
2. BNC2: I am sometimes sad myself when I visit villages I knew in my youth.	
3. BNC3: So I just went off quietly to run my bath, a sad and disappointed old man.	
4. BNC4: Sadly, many sufferers believe that there is no cure and can never be one.	
198: search (sʒtʃ)	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: But until that day, we will continue to speculate and continue to search for answers to why these creatures disappeared.	
2. BNC2: Users can now search the database by entering whole words or parts of them.	
3. BNC3: Four searches of the index table are required in order to find the address of record 30.	
4. BNC4: At each stage of searching, the data can be investigated, but before further levels of data are accessed.	
199: severe (səvɪj)	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: The change in climate caused a severe shortage of food for the dinosaurs, since most dinosaurs were plant eaters.	
2. BNC2: The full extent of the attack must be discovered in order to assess its severity.	
3. BNC3: He may suffer a severe personality change from which he might not recover.	
4. BNC4: Other authors have also found a correlation with severity in alcoholic liver diseases as classified by other indices.	
200: slow (slóʊ)	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: Many other scientists think they dinosaurs may not have disappeared gradually and slowly over centuries.	
2. BNC2: Progress is often slow and the child should not feel forced or confronted to eat large quantities.	
3. BNC3: The drivers won't take a huge amount of memory and they won't slow things down too much, but it all adds up.	
4. BNC4: Turn your head to the right as you breathe out slowly through your mouth.	

201: sudden (sǫ́ðən)	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 13
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: They speculate that the dinosaurs disappeared quickly and suddenly .	
2. Ex2: The Titanic and the Costa Concordia remind us that no matter how safe we are told to feel, accidents can happen suddenly and unexpectedly.	
3. BNC3: Children can suddenly start to refuse to eat foods they had previously enjoyed.	
4. BNC4: Only of use early in the illness when there is suddenness and violence.	
202: thank (θǫ́n̥k)	Appears in Chap.(s): 13
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: Thank you, everyone.	
2. BNC2: Brushing aside our thanks he asked when the anniversary was.	
3. BNC3: It was a great statement of friendship and I wanted to thank him, but appreciated he would be offended.	
4. BNC4: I'm sure that this is going to give you some trouble, so if you can crack it, thanks a lot.	
203: threat (θrét)	Appears in Chap.(s): 15
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: The destruction of one animal or plant species can threaten the survival of other species.	
2. BNC2: It claimed, however, that there appeared to be no immediate threat to humans or the environment.	
3. BNC3: In some regions of the state, this is threatening several species of fish, he says.	
4. BNC4: Our production and disposal of waste threatens valuable resources, as well as polluting the land and the atmosphere.	
204: tour (túr)	Appears in Chap.(s): 12, 15
	Level: 2000
1. Ex1: The tusks are used to make souvenirs and works of art to sell to tourists and art collectors.	
2. Ex2: The Costa Concordia was a cruise ship that provided vacation tours around the Mediterranean Sea.	
3. BNC3: So here is a guided tour to its facilities and the types of results that you obtain.	
4. BNC4: Finally, they could contribute to the farm income by running their own tourist enterprise.	

205: wet (wét)

Appears in Chap.(s): 15

Level: 2000

1. Ex1: We empty water from wet areas like swamps.

2. BNC2: In the third year of life 40 per cent of children who are still wet achieve dryness at night.

3. BNC3: Further evidence for a past wetter climate is to be found in the wadi pattern present in many parts of the deserts.

4. BNC4: Also the battery needs to be checked regularly especially if the child is wetting frequently.