2 It's all in the past

Glossary

Page 17

2.1 **exhibit** (n) /ɪɡˈzɪbɪt/
an object of interest in a museum ● *Greek and Roman statues are among the most beautiful exhibits in the Louvre Museum.* ➢ exhibit (v), exhibition (n) ❖ _____

2.2 **anthropology** (n) /ˌænθrəˈpɒlədʒi/
the study of the physical and cultural development of humans ● *Jamie is researching the development of early humans for his degree in anthropology.* ➢ anthropological (adj), anthropologist (n) ❖ _____

2.3 **ancestor** (n) /ˈænsestə(r)/
a person in a family who lived a long time ago ● *My ancestors from my grandfather's family lived in France until the 16th century.* ❖ _____ ✎ Opp: descendant

2.4 **influence** (v) /ˈɪnfluəns/
make sb agree and do what you want ● *The weather can influence our mood and make us feel happy or depressed.* ➢ influence (n), influential (adj) ❖ _____

Reading Pages 18–19

2.5 **historian** (n) /hɪˈstɔːriən/
sb who studies history and is an expert on it ● *A famous historian is going to present his book about ancient Troy.* ➢ history (n), historic, historical (adj) ❖ _____

2.6 **residence** (n) /ˈrezɪdəns/
a home ● *Buckingham Palace is the residence of the British Royal Family.* ➢ resident (n), reside (v), resident, residential (adj) ❖ _____

2.7 **emperor** (n) /ˈempərə(r)/
a man who rules an empire ● *The Roman emperor Hadrian greatly admired the ancient Greek civilisation.* ➢ empire (n), imperial (adj) ❖ _____

2.8 **dynasty** (n) /ˈdɪnəsti/
a family of kings and queens who have controlled a country for many years ● *The Ming dynasty ruled China for almost three centuries.* ❖ _____

2.9 **inescapable** (adj) /ˌɪnɪˈskeɪpəbl/
impossible to escape, bound to happen ● *The end of the empire was inescapable from the moment the war began.* ➢ escape (v, n) ❖ _____

2.10 **consequence** (n) /ˈkɒnsəkwens/
a result of sth ● *If you don't follow the king's orders, you'll have to face the consequences of your actions.* ➢ consequently (adj) ❖ _____

2.11 **connect** (v) /kəˈnekt/
relate; show that things are related ● *The development of road networks in Britain was connected with the Roman invasion.* ➢ connection (n) ❖ _____

2.12 **take a long view (of)** (expr) /teɪk ə lɒŋ vjuː (əv)/
think about the possible future effects of something, not just the immediate result ● *If you take a long view, think of your studies as an investment for your future work opportunities.* ❖ _____

2.13 **complex** (adj) /ˈkɒmpleks/
complicated; not simple ● *Complex electronic equipment is used to find the age of archaeological discoveries.* ➢ complexity (n) ❖ _____

2.14 **individual** (n) /ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒuəl/
a person ● *Each individual has a right to their own opinions.* ➢ individual (adj), individuality (n) ❖ _____

2.15 **version** (n) /ˈvɜːʃn/
a copy of sth that has been changed so it is a little different ● *There are two versions of the history book – one for teenagers and one for young children.* ❖ _____

2.16 **genome** (n) /ˈdʒiːnəʊm/
a set of genes in a living thing or cell ● *We are constantly discovering more about the human genome and how our body works.* ❖ _____

2.17 **evolve** (v) /ɪˈvɒlv/
develop ● *Medical science has evolved rapidly through the use of technology.* ➢ evolution (n), evolutionary (adj) ❖ _____

2.18 **entire** (adj) /ɪnˈtaɪə(r)/
whole ● *He spent his entire life looking for the lost city of Atlantis.* ➢ entirely (adv) ❖ _____

2.19 **requirement** (n) /rɪˈkwaɪəmənt/
sth that sb says you must have in order to do sth ● *Two years' experience is a minimum requirement for the job.* ➢ require (v) ❖ _____

2.20 **field** (n) /fiːld/
the specialist area of work or study sb is involved in ● *She works in the field of microbiology and studies blood samples.* ❖ _____

2.21 **on the contrary** (phr) /ɒn ðə ˈkɒntrəri/
used to introduce an opposite point of view ● *I expected to enjoy the book. On the contrary, I found the plot rather predictable.* ❖ _____

2.22 **context** (n) /ˈkɒntekst/
the circumstances in which sth is said or done ● *The book* Jane Eyre *was written in the context of nineteenth-century England.* ❖ _____

2.23 **cliché** (n) /ˈkliːʃeɪ/
a phrase or idea that has been used too often to be interesting ● *I'm fed up with hearing the old cliché 'time flies'.* ❖ _____

2.24 **ignore** (v) /ɪgˈnɔː(r)/
not pay attention to sb/sth ● *Alex can sometimes make silly comments. Just ignore him.* ❖ _____

2.25 **circumstances** (n pl) /ˈsɜːkəmstənsɪz/
the conditions and things happening at a particular time and in a particular place ● *The company closed due to a series of unfortunate circumstances.* ❖ _____

2.26 **analyse** (v) /ˈænəlaɪz/
examine or investigate sth closely to find out more details about it ● *Historians are still analysing the probable causes of the end of the Minoan civilisation.* ➢ analysis, analyst (n), analytical (adj) ❖ _____

2.27 **question** (v) /ˈkwestʃən/
be doubtful about the value or truth of sth ● *Some historians still question the theories about how the Pyramids of Giza were built.* ➢ question (n) ❖ _____

2.28 **perception** (n) /pəˈsepʃn/
understanding; belief or opinion ● *Her perception of learning has changed since she took the course.* ➢ perceive (v), perceptive (adj) ❖ _____

2.29 **fake news** (n) /ˌfeɪk ˈnjuːz/
false information that is presented as news, usually online ● *There's so much fake news around on social media that people don't know what to believe.* ❖ _____

2.30 **phenomenon** (n) /fəˈnɒmɪnən/
a fact or event in nature or society, usually one not fully understood ● *Friendship is a complex phenomenon, which is not fully understood.* ➢ phenomenal (adj) ❖ _____ ✎ Plural: phenomena

2.31 **regardless of** (phr) /rɪˈgɑːdləs ɒv/
no matter ● *Regardless of where we live, we are all affected by the weather.* ❖ _____

2.32 **specialise** (v) /ˈspeʃəlaɪz/
focus on a particular subject and become an expert in it ● *After completing his studies in IT, he specialised in gaming development.* ➢ specialist (n, adj) ❖ _____

2.33 **operate** (v) /ˈɒpəreɪt/
work; function ● *The election process operates differently in each country.* ➢ operation, operator (n) ❖ _____

2.34 **economic** (adj) /ˌiːkəˈnɒmɪk/
relating to business and money ● *The new government promises to improve the country's economic situation.* ➢ economy, economist, economics (n), economical (adj) ❖ _____

LOOK!

Notice the difference between the words *economic* and *economical*.
The cost of building the royal palace added to the country's **economic** *problems.* (= related to the economy)
Natural gas provides an **economical** *source of energy.* (= which doesn't waste money)

2.35 **foundation** (n) /faʊnˈdeɪʃn/
basis ● *The meeting laid the foundation for peace between the two countries.* ❖ _____

2.36 **justify** (v) /ˈdʒʌstɪfaɪ/
explain or prove a good reason for ● *The politician was asked to justify the amount he had spent on decorating his home.* ➢ justification (n) ❖ _____

2.37 **very** (adj) /ˈveri/
actual ● *The elections are taking place at this very moment.* ❖ _____

2.38 **existence** (n) /ɪgˈzɪstəns/
the state of being real ● *The existence of the unknown Amazonian tribe was discovered by an explorer.* ➢ exist (v) ❖ _____

2.39 **dismiss** (v) /dɪsˈmɪs/
reject ● *In the past, many people dismissed the idea that the Earth is round!* ➢ dismissal (n) ❖ _____

2.40 **foolish** (adj) /ˈfuːlɪʃ/
silly ● *It would be foolish to travel in this snowstorm.* ➢ fool (n) ❖ _____

2.41 **indulgence** (n) /ɪnˈdʌldʒəns/
doing or having whatever you like (even if it isn't necessary); letting sb else do or have whatever they like ● *At the end of the stressful project, she enjoyed a few days' indulgence at a holiday resort.* ➢ indulge (v) ❖ _____

2.42 **worthless** (adj) /ˈwɜːθləs/
without value or of no use ● *The painting looks like a Picasso, but it's just a worthless copy.* ➢ worth (n) ❖ _____

2.43 fascination (n) /ˌfæsɪˈneɪʃn/
a strong interest in sth ● *Her fascination with nature has led her to become an explorer.*
➢ fascinate (v), fascinating, fascinated (adj)
❖ _____

2.44 vanished (adj) /ˈvænɪʃd/
which has disappeared or no longer exists
● *The Aztec temple ruins are all that remain of a vanished civilisation.* ➢ vanish (v)
❖ _____

2.45 bunk (n) /bʌŋk/
nonsense; false information ● *I don't believe this article. It seems like a load of bunk!*
➢ debunk (v) ❖ _____

2.46 misguided (adj) /ˌmɪsˈɡaɪdɪd/
wrong because you're mistaken ● *The health advice given on some websites is misguided and could be dangerous.* ➢ misguide (v),
misguidedly (adv) ❖ _____

2.47 enhance (v) /ɪnˈhɑːns/
improve ● *The projection of 3D videos at the archaeological site is going to enhance the visitors' experience.* ➢ enhancement (n)
❖ _____

2.48 interact (v) /ˌɪntərˈækt/
communicate with each other, do things together, etc. ● *Knowledge of the language is essential if you want to interact with the locals.*
➢ interactive (adj), interaction (n)
❖ _____

2.49 impact (n) /ˈɪmpækt/
having a strong effect on sb/sth ● *The consequences of Covid-19 have had an impact on most people's lives.* ➢ impact (v)
❖ _____

2.50 conflict (n) /ˈkɒnflɪkt/
serious disagreement or fighting ● *Access to natural resources has been a source of conflict between nations for centuries.* ➢ conflict (v),
conflicting (adj) ❖ _____

2.51 class (n) /klɑːs/
level of importance in a society; category
● *Most of the country's wealth belongs to the upper class.* ➢ class (v) ❖ _____

2.52 wealth (n) /welθ/
riches ● *The rich family used their wealth to build a new cultural centre.* ➢ wealthy (adj)
❖ _____

2.53 property (n) /ˈprɒpəti/
a building or buildings and/or land; possessions ● *She invested her savings in commercial property.* ❖ _____

2.54 labour (n) /ˈleɪbə(r)/
work done by people, often involving physical effort ● *Working on a building site involves hard labour.* ❖ _____

2.55 challenge (n) /ˈtʃæləndʒ/
questioning whether sth is valid or legal ● *The researchers' findings present a challenge to existing beliefs.* ➢ challenge (v), challenging (adj) ❖ _____

2.56 identical (adj) /aɪˈdentɪkl/
exactly the same ● *The content of the two websites was identical, so one was clearly copied from the other.* ❖ _____

2.57 concern (n) /kənˈsɜːn/
a worry ● *Fake news is a matter for public concern.* ➢ concern (v), concerned (adj)
❖ _____

2.58 relate to (sb) (phr v) /rɪˈleɪt tə ˈ(sʌmbədi)/
be able to understand and have sympathy with (sb) ● *I can relate to his problem because I've been in a similar situation.*
❖ _____

Vocabulary   **Page 20**

2.59 armour (n) /ˈɑːmə(r)/
protective metal clothing worn by soldiers in the past ● *The brave prince put on his armour to go into battle.* ➢ armoured (adj)
❖ _____

2.60 aristocrat (n) /ˈærɪstəkræt/
a person of high social class ● *Modern aristocrats use titles like 'duke', 'earl' and 'baron'.* ➢ aristocratic (adj), aristocracy (n)
❖ _____

2.61 medieval times (n pl) /ˌmediˈiːvl taɪmz/
the Middle Ages; the years from about 1000 to 1450 ● *The castle was built during medieval times in 1256.* ❖ _____

2.62 sword (n) /sɔːd/
a weapon like a large heavy knife ● *Charlie has a big collection of medieval swords.*
❖ _____

2.63 shield (n) /ʃiːld/
sth used as protection against weapons or damage ● *The Roman soldiers marched forward holding up their shields in front of them.* ➢ shield (v) ❖ _____

2.64 battlefield (n) /ˈbætlˌfiːld/
a place where a fight takes place between armies ● *Waterloo is a battlefield in Belgium, where Napoleon was defeated.* ➢ battle (n, v)
❖ _____

2.65 archaeologist (n) /ɑːkiˈɒlədʒɪst/
sb who studies the past by examining ruins and objects found in the ground ● *The German archaeologist, Heinrich Schliemann, explored the ancient site of Knossos in Crete.*
➢ archaeology (n), archaeological (adj)
❖ _____

2.66 **warrior** (n) /ˈwɒrɪə(r)/
a fighter; a soldier ● *The warriors fought with swords and shields.* ➢ war (n) ❖ _____

2.67 **the Bronze Age** (n) /ðə ˈbrɒnz eɪdʒ/
the period in history characterised by the use of the metal bronze to make tools and weapons after the end of the Stone Age over 5,000 years ago ● *The museum exhibits include metal cooking pots and plates from the Bronze Age.* ❖ _____

2.68 **empire** (n) /ˈempaɪə(r)/
all the countries under the control of one ruler ● *The Roman Empire stretched across most of Europe.* ➢ emperor (n), imperial (adj) ❖ _____

2.69 **revolution** (n) /revəˈluːʃən/
a time when there is a violent change of a political system ● *The French Revolution took place from 1789 to 1799.* ➢ revolt (v), revolutionary (adj) ❖ _____

2.70 **civil war** (n) /ˌsɪvl ˈwɔː(r)/
a time when there is a violent change of a political system ● *The last Incan emperor was killed in 1533 by the Spanish after the Incan Civil War.* ❖ _____

2.71 **campaign** (n) /kamˈpeɪn/
a group of planned activities that have a specific purpose ● *The political parties have begun their campaigns to win the election.* ❖ _____

2.72 **firearm** (n) /ˈfaɪərɑːm/
a gun ● *When he joined the army, he learnt to hold a firearm to shoot at a target.* ❖ _____

2.73 **bow** (n) /bəʊ/
a long thin piece of wood or metal bent into a curve with a string joining each end, used to fire arrows ● *Robin Hood lifted his bow and shot an arrow at the deer.* ❖ _____

2.74 **monument** (n) /ˈmɒnjʊmənt/
an old building which is an important part of a country's history ● *The Tower of London is a famous monument.* ❖ _____

2.75 **demonstration** (n) /demənˈstreɪʃn/
a public gathering of people showing their disapproval or unhappiness about sth ● *After the new political measures were announced, the students held a demonstration outside the government offices.* ➢ demonstrate (v), demonstrator (n) ❖ _____

2.76 **rebellion** (n) /rɪˈbeljən/
a violent action by a group of people who want to change their country's ruling system ● *After long discussions between the king and the rebels' leader, the rebellion came to an end.* ➢ rebel (v), rebel (n), rebellious (adj) ❖ _____

2.77 **prehistoric** (adj) /ˌpriːhɪˈstɒrɪk/
from a time before human history ● *Dinosaurs lived on Earth in prehistoric times.* ➢ prehistory (n) ❖ _____

2.78 **contemporary** (adj) /kənˈtempərəri/
modern ● *Graffiti is a type of contemporary art.* ❖ _____

2.79 **kingdom** (n) /ˈkɪŋdəm/
a country or region ruled by a king or queen ● *Queen Cleopatra ruled the kingdom of Egypt.* ❖ _____

2.80 **monarchy** (n) /ˈmɒnəki/
a method of government led by a king or queen ● *Queen Elizabeth II became the head of the British monarchy in 1952.* ➢ monarch (n) ❖ _____

2.81 **imperial** (adj) /ɪmˈpɪəriəl/
belonging to or connected with an empire or emperor ● *The emperor's family lived in the imperial palace.* ➢ empire, emperor, empress (n) ❖ _____

2.82 **presidential** (adj) /ˌprezɪˈdenʃl/
belonging to or connected with a president ● *The US presidential elections are held every four years.* ➢ president (n), preside (v) ❖ _____

2.83 **violent** (adj) /ˈvaɪələnt/
happening with a lot of force ● *History is full of violent battles between different countries.* ➢ violently (adv), violence (n) ❖ _____

2.84 **guard** (n) /ɡɑːd/
a person who keeps sb/sth safe from other people or danger ● *Guards stand outside the royal palace at all times of day.* ➢ guard (v) ❖ _____

2.85 **successor** (n) /sʌkˈsesə(r)/
a person who takes the place of another one ● *The old emperor's successor was his nine-year-old nephew.* ➢ succeed (v) ❖ _____

2.86 **genealogical** (adj) /ˌdʒiːniəˈlɒdʒɪkl/
related to ancestors and the study of family history ● *She researched her family history and made a genealogical chart showing her ancestors.* ➢ genealogy (n) ❖ _____

2.87 **archive** (n) /ˈɑːkaɪv/
a store of old documents or records ● *Dad found his grandfather's birth certificate in the public archives at the town hall.* ➢ archive (v) ❖ _____

2.88 **descendant** (n) /dɪˈsendənt/
a person's children, their children and any future family members related to them ● *He claims to be a descendant of Julius Caesar, but nobody takes him seriously!* ➢ descend (v) ❖ _____

2.89 **generation** (n) /ˌdʒenəˈreɪʃn/
all the people who were born at about the
same time ● *The younger generation have
grown up using technology that their ancestors
never imagined possible.* ❖ _____

2.90 **aristocracy** (n) /ˌærɪˈstɒkrəsi/
the rich upper class of society, often with
special titles ● *Only members of the
aristocracy were invited to the royal wedding.*
➢ aristocrat (n), aristocratic (adj)
❖ _____

2.91 **ruling** (adj) /ˈruːlɪŋ/
in charge of a society or country's government
● *Members of the ruling class were put in
prison after the rebellion.* ➢ rule (v), ruler (n)
❖ _____

2.92 **labourer** (n) /ˈleɪbərə(r)/
a person whose job involves heavy physical
work ● *Farm labourers pick the fruit crops in
autumn.* ➢ labour (n, v) ❖ _____

The past: people	
ancestor	guard
archaeologist	historian
aristocrat	labourer
descendant	successor
emperor	warrior

Types of rule	
aristocracy	imperial
class	kingdom
dynasty	monarchy
empire	presidential

Grammar **Page 21**

2.93 **bust** (n) /bʌst/
a statue of a person's head and shoulders
● *There were busts of Roman emperors inside
the palace entrance.* ❖ _____

2.94 **gather** (v) /ˈɡæðə(r)/
(of people) meet together in a large group
● *Groups of young people frequently gather in
the park.* ➢ gathering (n)
❖ _____

2.95 **nomadic** (adj) /ˈnəʊmædɪk/
connected with people who travel from place
to place without a fixed home ● *We are
researching the lifestyle of nomadic tribes in
central Africa.* ➢ nomad (n) ❖ _____

2.96 **sophisticated** (adj) /səˈfɪstɪkeɪtɪd/
complicated and well-designed ● *Smartphone
technology is becoming more and more
sophisticated.* ❖ _____

2.97 **agriculture** (n) /ˈæɡrɪkʌltʃə(r)/
farming ● *As this country's economy depends
on agriculture, the development of farming is
important.* ➢ agricultural (adj) ❖ _____

2.98 **civilisation** (n) /ˌsɪvəlaɪˈzeɪʃn/
organised human society ● *The Aztec
civilisation developed advanced agricultural
techniques.* ➢ civilise (v), civilised (adj)
❖ _____

2.99 **invasion** (n) /ɪnˈveɪʒn/
when the army of a country goes to another
country in order to take control of it ● *The book
is about the Spanish invasion of the Americas.*
➢ invade (v), invader (n) ❖ _____

War and disagreement	
armour	firearm
battlefield	invasion
bow	rebellion
campaign	revolution
civil war	shield
conflict	sword
demonstration	violent

Listening **Page 22**

2.100 **demolish** (v) /dɪˈmɒlɪʃ/
completely destroy a building so that it falls
down ● *The old houses were demolished
when the new road was built through the town.*
➢ demolition (n) ❖ _____

2.101 **process** (n) /ˈprəʊses/
method, action ● *Digging for small objects on
an archaeological site is a slow process.*
➢ process (v) ❖ _____

2.102 **access** (v) /ˈækses/
have a way into; open a file (e.g. on a
computer) ● *I can't access the website without
a password.* ➢ access (n) ❖ _____

2.103 **surround** (v) /səˈraʊnd/
be all around sb/sth ● *The palace is
surrounded by a high wall, which is guarded
24/7.* ➢ surroundings (n pl) ❖ _____

2.104 **construct** (v) /kənˈstrʌkt/
build ● *The wall was constructed during the
rule of Emperor Hadrian.* ➢ construction (v)
❖ _____

2.105 **legal** (adj) /ˈliːɡəl/
allowed by law; connected with the law
● *Owning wild animals isn't legal.* ➢ legally
(adv) ❖ _____ ✎ Opp: illegal

2.106 **minority** (n) /maɪˈnɒrɪti/
the smaller part of a group ● *Only a small
minority of students eat in the college canteen.*
❖ _____ ✎ Opp: majority

Speaking

2.107 **one-to-one** (adj) /wʌn tʊ wʌn/
between two people only ● *She's having a one-to-one session with her yoga teacher.*
❖ _____

2.108 **podcast** (n) /ˈpɒdkɑːst/
a digital audio file that you can download and listen to on a computer or other device
● *I listen to podcasts on my headphones when I'm out for a walk.* ❖ _____

2.109 **collaboratively** (adv) /kəˈlæbərətɪvli/
involving working together with other people
● *We'll achieve more if we work collaboratively.*
➢ collaborate (v), collaboration (n), collaborative (adj) ❖ _____

Grammar

2.110 **howl** (v) /haʊl/
make a loud sound like a wolf ● *They heard the sound of the tornado howling outside.*
➢ howl (n), howling (adj) ❖ _____

2.111 **anecdote** (n) /ˈænɪkdəʊt/
a personal story about an amusing or interesting event ● *Mum is forever telling my friends anecdotes about my childhood. It's so embarrassing!* ➢ anecdotal (adj)
❖ _____

2.112 **still** (adj) /stɪl/
not moving ● *There's a snake just in front of you. Keep still!* ❖ _____

Use your English

2.113 **at times** (expr) /æt taɪmz/
sometimes ● *My sister can be rather annoying at times.* ❖ _____

2.114 **behind the times** (expr) /bɪˈhaɪnd ðə taɪmz/
old-fashioned in your views or behaviour ● *The company has had the same website content for 20 years, so it looks a bit behind the times.*
❖ _____

2.115 **for the time being** (expr) /fɔː ðə ˌtaɪm ˈbiːɪŋ/
for the moment; temporarily ● *I'm staying with my parents for the time being, but I plan to leave home when I get a job.* ❖ _____

2.116 **(it's) high time** (expr) /(ɪts) haɪ ˌtaɪm/
used to stress that sth is urgent and sb should do sth soon ● *It's high time I got a new laptop. This one is too slow to work on.*
❖ _____

2.117 **(it's) a matter of time** (expr) /(ɪts) ə matər əv taɪm/
it will definitely happen, sooner or later
● *They're bound to discover where the king was buried. It's only a matter of time.*
❖ _____

2.118 **take your time** (expr) /teɪk jɔː taɪm/
don't hurry ● *Take your time and check your work carefully before you hand it in.*
❖ _____

2.119 **descend** (v) /dɪˈsend/
go down ● *He quickly descended the stairs to the ground floor.* ➢ descent, descendant (n)
❖ _____

2.120 **mass** (n) /mæs/
a large amount of sth ● *She read a mass of information about Easter Island before writing her conclusions.* ❖ _____

2.121 **major** (adj) /ˈmeɪdʒə(r)/
important; serious ● *Overcrowding is a major problem in many capital cities.* ➢ majority (n)
❖ _____ ✎ Opp: minor

Expressions with *time*

at times	high time
behind the times	only a matter of time
for the time being	take your time

Writing

2.122 **current** (adj) /ˈkʌrənt/
happening or existing now ● *They elected the current president two years ago.*
➢ currently (adv) ❖ _____

2.123 **whereas** (conj) /ˌweərˈæz/
while (used to contrast two ideas); on the other hand ● *Visiting the museum is free for children, whereas adults need to pay to enter.*
❖ _____

2.124 **conversely** (adv) /kənˈvɜːsli/
in the opposite way ● *Many people speak of 'the good old days' when they talk about the past. Conversely, I see history as a story of progress.* ➢ converse (adj) ❖ _____

2.125 **tuition** (n) /tjuˈɪʃn/
teaching sth, especially to one person or a small group ● *He had some extra tuition before his final exams.* ❖ _____

2.126 **install** (v) /ɪnˈstɔːl/
put equipment somewhere and connect it so that it is ready to be used ● *The new sound system was installed in the theatre last week.*
➢ installation (n) ❖ _____

2.127 **subscribe (to)** (v) /səbˈskraɪb (tʊ)/
pay money to receive a product or service
on a regular basis; support sth ● *Hundreds
of people have subscribed to her YouTube
channel.* ➢ subscription, subscriber (n)
❖ _____

2.128 **vital** (adj) /ˈvaɪtəl/
extremely important or necessary ● *It is vital
to show your passport when you cross the
border.* ❖ _____

2.129 **resource** (n) /rɪˈsɔːs/
sth that a person, organisation or country has
and can use ● *They managed to build homes
using the basic resources they had, like stone
and wood.* ❖ _____

2.130 **funding** (n) /ˈfʌndɪŋ/
money to pay for a particular project, etc.
● *The local government has run out of funding
for children's play areas.* ➢ fund (n, v)
❖ _____

2.131 **sufficient** (adj) /səˈfɪʃənt/
enough ● *Have you got a sufficient
amount of time to complete the study?*
➢ sufficiently (adv), suffice (v), sufficiency (n)
❖ _____ ✎ Opp: insufficient

2.132 **primarily** (adv) /praɪˈmerəli/
mainly ● *The advertisement is primarily aimed
at families with young children.* ➢ primary (adj)
❖ _____

2.133 **alternative** (adj) /ɔːlˈtɜːnətɪv/
sth you can choose to do, use, etc. instead
of sth else ● *You can borrow books from the
library or download e-books as an alternative
solution.* ➢ alternative (n) ❖ _____

2.134 **invest (in)** (v) /ɪnˈvest (ɪn)/
put money, effort or time into sth to make a
profit or gain an advantage ● *I decided to
invest my savings in property and bought two
apartments in the city.* ➢ investment (n)
❖ _____

2.135 **accurate** (adj) /ˈækjərət/
without mistakes ● *This is an accurate
news report of the demonstration as it really
happened.* ➢ accurately (adv), accuracy (n)
❖ _____ ✎ Opp: inaccurate

2.136 **benefit** (v) /ˈbenɪfɪt/
be helped by sth; help sb ● *The college
students would benefit from new sports
facilities.* ➢ benefit (n), beneficial (adj)
❖ _____

2.137 **on balance** (phr) /ɒn ˈbæləns/
after considering all options or points of view
● *On balance, I prefer face-to-face lessons to
online ones.* ❖ _____

2.138 **publicity** (n) /pʌbˈlɪsəti/
attention from the public ● *The band are on
tour to get publicity for their new album.*
❖ _____

2.139 **highlight** (v) /ˈhaɪlaɪt/
make noticeable ● *In his talk, the archaeologist
highlights the importance of his latest find.*
➢ highlight (n) ❖ _____

2.140 **in favour of** (phr) /ɪn ˈfeɪvə(r) əv/
in support of; for sth (not against it) ● *Are you
in favour of spending money on museums?*
❖ _____ ✎ Opp: against

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2.141 **ruins** (n pl) /ˈruːɪnz/
parts of damaged buildings, often very old
● *Many tourists come to Peru to see the
famous ancient ruins of Machu Picchu.*
➢ ruin (v) ❖ _____

2.142 **inhabit** (v) /ɪnˈhæbɪt/
live in a particular place ● *Penguins inhabit
Antarctica, whereas it's too cold for humans
to survive long there.* ➢ inhabitant (n)
❖ _____

2.143 **astronomy** (n) /əˈstrɒnəmi/
the scientific study of planets, stars, and space
● *I developed an interest in astronomy when I
got my first telescope.* ➢ astronomer (n)
❖ _____

2.144 **literacy** (n) /ˈlɪtərəsi/
the ability to read and write ● *Literacy levels
are low in poorer countries where there is little
education.* ➢ literate (adj) ❖ _____
✎ Opp: illiteracy

2.145 **divide** (v) /dɪˈvaɪd/
share ● *We divided the work fairly between us
to finish the project more quickly.* ➢ division (n)
❖ _____

2.146 **constellation** (n) /ˌkɒnstəˈleɪʃn/
a group of stars ● *In the starry night sky, we
observed some constellations.* ❖ _____

2.147 **goods** (n pl) /gʊdz/
things made to be sold ● *Bags, rugs and other
handmade goods are sold in the market.*
❖ _____

2.148 **clay** (n) /kleɪ/
a type of earth used to make pots ● *She
shaped the vase from soft clay.* ➢ clay (adj)
❖ _____

2.149 **tablet** (n) /ˈtæblət/
a thin flat piece of stone ● *The archaeologist
found the writing carved on a large stone
tablet.* ❖ _____

2.150 **fertile** (adj) /ˈfɜːtaɪl/
suitable for growing plants on ● *Several fruit farms are located in the fertile valley.*
➢ fertilise (v), fertiliser, fertilisation, fertility (n)
❖ _____ ✎ Opp: infertile

2.151 **innovation** (n) /ɪnəˈveɪʃn/
a new idea or thing being used for the first time
● *This app is an amazing innovation that uses AI to enhance photos.* ➢ innovative (adj)
❖ _____

2.152 **settlement** (n) /ˈsetlmənt/
a place where people come to live and build their homes ● *Archaeologists identified the building as part of an ancient settlement.*
➢ settle (v), settler (n) ❖ _____

2.153 **soil** (n) /sɔɪl/
the earth which plants and trees grow in ● *I bought a bag of soil to plant some strawberries.* ❖ _____

2.154 **thrive** (v) /ˈθraɪv/
grow; do well ● *Olive trees thrive in a warm dry climate.* ➢ thriving (adj) ❖ _____

2.155 **plain** (n) /pleɪn/
a large flat area of land ● *The city lies on a wide plain surrounded by hills.* ❖ _____

2.156 **stable** (adj) /ˈsteɪbl/
unlikely to change or fall ● *The country's economy is becoming more stable and new businesses are starting up.* ➢ stability (n)
❖ _____ ✎ Opp: unstable

2.157 **supply** (n) /səˈplaɪ/
an amount of sth that is available for use
● *Remember to take a good supply of water with you when you go hiking.* ➢ supply (v)
❖ _____

2.158 **fall** (n) /fɔːl/
the fact of losing power or being defeated
● *What caused the fall of the British Empire?*
❖ _____ ✎ Syn: downfall

The past: places and objects

artefact	residence
clay	ruins
goods	settlement
exhibit	soil
innovation	supply
monument	tablet
plain	
property	