

ENGLISH B2

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1.

Lexical and semantic contents



Contents



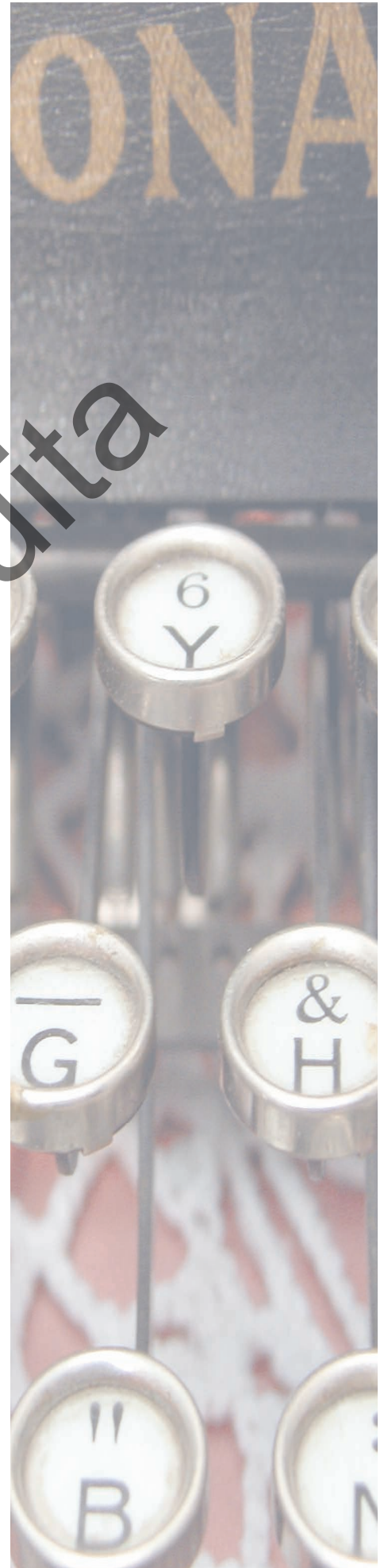
- 1. Lexical and semantic contents
 - 1.1. Introduction
 - 1.2. Vocabulary
 - 1.3. Word formation
 - 1.4. Meaning

Aims

- To define new vocabulary about job, relationships, food, science and technology, business and travel.
- To differentiate formal and informal vocabulary from the topics given.
- To recognize some stereotype and idiomatic expressions and collocations.
- To deduce the meaning of word by word formation.
- To distinguish compound noun and word families.
- To convert adjectives and verbs into nouns.
- To name animal onomatopoeia, initialisms and acronyms.
- To recognize abbreviations and meanings in a dictionary.
- To interpret figurative language, common proverbs, euphemism and politeness.
- To differentiate AmE (American English) and BrE (British English).
- To distinguish journalism and alliterative expressions and difficult words and false friends.



For learning English it is important to know the most useful expressions and words but that is not enough to speak and write properly. It is also necessary to choose the correct vocabulary according to the linguistic register.



1.1. Introduction

Learning new vocabulary is essential to reach a good knowledge of a language because vocabulary is the cornerstone to structure either oral or written ideas. Second language vocabulary acquisition mustn't be painful when learning new words is a question of practice and observation, a process of getting to know them by trying to understand meanings instead of memorize isolated words, so we have to take a couple of things in consideration.

First of all, words rarely have one meaning. Secondly, what comes before or after defines what a word means. In other words, the sense of the conversation and intention influence that meaning.

In this teaching you will improve and learn about new words. The topics that are going to be discussed in this one include: a wide range of formal and informal vocabulary in a familiar, professional and standard field; collocations; verbs; idioms; word formation; compound nouns; family words; animal onomatopoeias; frequent initialization and abbreviation; figurative language; journalism vocabulary; BrE and AmE differences; and difficult words and false friends.

Since having a good knowledge of vocabulary means understanding the context in which a word can be used, in this teaching you will be able to test yourself, do exercises and check the correct answers as a guide to reach your goals.

?? Did you know...?

With the word «work» we can use different preposition as «at», «for», «on» or «with».

Sara has been working for Carrefour since 1997.

I always have lunch at work.

My sister works with small children.

Marta starts work at 7.00 a.m.

When someone ask you what your job is you have to answer «I am a...».

—What do you do for a living?

—I am a writer.

1.2. Vocabulary

Learning vocabulary and grammar should be an easy way to increase your general progress in English. That is fundamental. But what is the best way to do it? The answer is simple: by learning vocabulary and grammar in context. Trying to learn new words and grammar memorizing isolated words is not always the best way to remember words.

When we learn words in context and memorize phrases and collocations, when we need them in real life, they come to us easily. In this epigraph we will study some vocabulary, collocations, idioms, two-word verbs and word formation, the use of dictionary, how words are formed, pronunciation and grammar from different topics: work, food, science and technology, business, travel and relationships along with some exercises.

1.2.1. Vocabulary in different situations

«Job», «work» and «career» are words that are sometimes confused to Spanish speakers. As we will see the first one is a countable noun that can be plural whereas the second is an uncountable noun that cannot be in plural and also a verb.



«Job» is a countable noun which means a profession or an occupation. A daily activity everyone does to have a living, receiving money in return is called a job. Instead, «work» can be a verb or an uncountable noun. It is more general, it means an activity or effort done to accomplish a goal.

! Important

Sometimes «career» can be confused with a University degree. This word refers to the path to success, our total professional experience over the years. In Spanish, «career» is a false friend.

«Career» is a noun refers to progress in work, maybe getting higher positions or getting more knowledge. We need years to have a career in some field, lot of experience and commitment.

Example		
Job	Work	Career
They offered me the job when I successfully passed the interview	We have too much work to do this week at the office because a co-worker is missing (n.)	Working abroad improved her career in journalism
My boyfriend applied for a new job last month because we want to travel abroad	Thanks to his wife's hard work, my brother will be able to buy a new house (v.)	He didn't want to be seen in public to not damage his career as an actor

Working vocabulary		
Word	Meaning	Example
24/7	24 hours, 7 days a week	Nowadays, some flexible employees work 24/7 due to new technologies
Boss	(n.) Manager, person in charge	John's boss is a good man, he always treats everyone very well
Colleague	(n.) Someone who does the same job	—Is Fran your boyfriend? —Oh no! We are just colleagues, he is also a nurse.
Co-worker	(n.) Person who works at our same level	The best way to be happy at work is to get on well with all our co-workers
Employee	(n.) Person who work for others	Joshua is a temporary employee while the secretary comes back
Employer	(n.) Person who hires the services of workers	Some employers prefer to interview their employees on the net
Employment	(n.) Job, work	The employment rate has dropped in the last two years
Freelance	(n.) Person who works independent from others	Peter works as a freelance since he started his own business
Hardworking	(adj.) Diligent worker, someone who works constantly, consciously and really hard to get their goals	The most hardworking man I have ever met is living in Germany
Headhunter	(n.) Person who is looking for employees, a recruiter of talent	Headhunter agencies are looking for the best talented young people
To hire	(v.) An action based on engaging services of somebody	Our company hired twenty new employees this month
Job interview	(n.) Meeting with someone at the company, when a position is available, in order to get the job	Everyone has to wear a suit to go to the job interview
Jobless	(adj.) Unemployed person	Could you give my jobless brother a recommendation?
Jobseeker	(n.) Someone who is looking for a job	Jobseekers should rely on their networking skills to find a new job
Networking	(n./v.) Person who uses their contacts to get a new job to improve their career	Carol was looking for a new job on the internet for a long time. Eventually she found it because of her networking
Paperwork	(n.) Forms, work to do, documents etc.	All paperwork necessary to export is on the desk

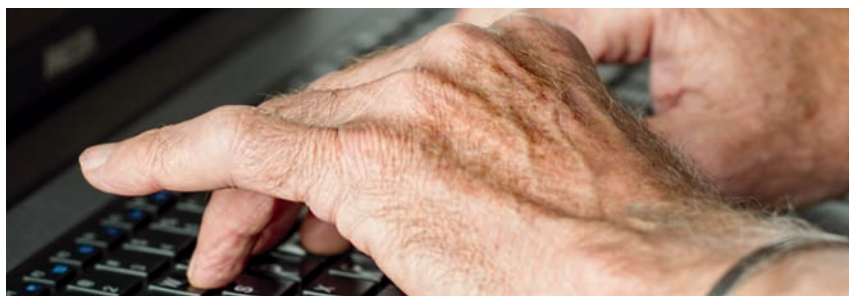
Working vocabulary		
Word	Meaning	Example
Payroll	(n.) List of employees and their payment	We are 27 employees on the payroll
Post	(n.) Job position	Lily was hired for a post in Administration
Project	(n.) Task to reach a goal	I have to work on a project all day long
Resume	(n.) Document smaller than CV (Curriculum Vitae) which includes formation, experience, etc.	I need to have my resume ready to the job interview
Salary	(n.) Amount of money someone receives often monthly for the professional or office work they do	Mark's salary is not enough to cover all his expenses every month
Skills	(n.) Abilities	To manage this group you must have the necessary skills
Staff	(n.) Group of people working for an organization	The new staff will receive a bonus next month because of the excellent performance they did
Trainer	(n.) Someone who instructs people to do a job	Our new trainer is a marketing specialist
Trainee	(n.) People who are taught to do the job, new employees	Although Mary is well educated, she is just a trainee at the company
Unemployment	(n.) Not working people, the opposite of employment	The unemployment rate has increased in the last two months by 21 %
Vacancy	(n.) Job available within a company	There are no vacancies in marketing this year
Wage	(n.) Amount of money that someone receives for the work they do on hourly, daily or weekly basis, usually manual or unskilled work	Rose base wage for her job is low, but as she gains experience her pay will be increased
Worker	(n.) Person who does work and is paid for it	Two workers at the factory were dismissed
Workforce	(n.) All employees of a company	The workforce has increased by 20 % this year, that means 31 new employees
Workplace	(n.) Place where work is done	The workplace must be always clean in order to maintain a good work environment

There are some differences between «salary» and «wage». Cambridge Dictionaries define «salary» in this way «A fixed amount of money agreed every year as pay for an employee, usually paid directly into his or her bank account every month: an annual salary of £ 40,000».

The same dictionary defines «wage» as «a fixed amount of money that is paid, usually every week, to an employee, especially one who does work that needs physical skills or strength, rather than a job needing a college education: a very low/high wage».

?? Did you know...?

«Post» and «position» are more formal words to refer to job which are usually found in job advertisements.



There are lots of word referred to the working context that can qualify our message. This words can be formal or informal. There are also some collocations that are useful in a working context.

Collocations in a working context		
Formal		
Collocation	Meaning	Example
Back-office employee	Employee who is at the office	My sister is an accountant, she is a back-office employee
To build a career	To reach experience enough to be good as a professional	Clara has built her career as a musician working at bars in the city
Challenging job	Job that invites you to improve every day	I need a challenging job, otherwise I get bored
Demanding job	Job that needs more from you than other one	Mark has a demanding job, he is always on the phone
Employment agency	Office where you can find offers and help to find a job	Unemployed people go to the employment agency to ask for a job
Front-office employee	Employee who works face to face with customers	Front-office jobs are generally stressful when you have to deal with customers problems all day long
Fulfilling job	Job in which you are satisfied	When you have a fulfilling job, your life seems to be easier and happier
Full-time job	The standard number of hours depending on the country	Nowadays finding a full-time job is so difficult
To have a day off	Having a day to have a rest	It is impossible to meet on Wednesday, I am working. Let's meet on Saturday, that's when I have my day off
Indefinite contract	Permanent job	Nowadays it is so difficult to get an indefinite contract, so being a permanent employee is a dream
Part-time job	Fewer hours than a full-time job	Most teenagers in the United Kingdom have a part-time job while they are studying
Short-term contract	Job contract for a particular period of time	Mike's got a short-term contract, he will just work for a couple of months for that company
To switch jobs	To change jobs, to leave the company you are working for to work for another one	Steven should switch jobs, he doesn't stand his boss
Trainee program	Period when employees are trained	We will be all hired when the trainee program finishes
To apply for a job	To fill the application forms, to be a candidate	If you want to apply for a job, the fist you have to do is to send us your job application form
To be a workaholic	Someone who works more than the necessary	My son never sees his father because he is a workaholic, he is always working, even at home
To be on the dole	To be unemployed and receiving a subsidy from the Government	Margaret is on the dole and looking for a job
To go on strike	To stop labour as a form of protest	They decided to go on strike due to their poor working conditions
Team work	A group of employees working together to get work done	The usual way to do the task is on a team work so everyone participates
Temporary employee	An employee who works for a season or not permanent employee	Silvia's got a temporary job this summer to help her family to buy a new car
Unemployment benefit	Subsidy you receive from the Government when you are not working	Unemployed workers in Spain have received unemployment benefit for two years
Informal		
Collocation	Meaning	Example
Blue-collar staff	Working class, manual or industrial workers	Blue-collar staff weren't allowed to have lunch outside the factory
To be fired	To end a job relationship, to dismiss	Firing people is the worst situation I can be involved in
To job-hunt	To look for a job	The reason why some young people don't job-hunt is because they don't need money
White-collar staff	Office employee, middle class employees	White-collar staff are allowed to have lunch outside the office

Check it out!

You can find a vast majority of this vocabulary in job offers. For instance, go to www.jobs.ac.uk, look for any job offer and check how many of these words you can find.

In a company, its employees can develop many function. Their job tittle depends on this functions. The MD (Managing Director) delegates tasks but he supervises and coordinates people being always responsible. The VP (Vice President) is the second manager who implements plans and strategies.



The HRM (Human Resource Manager) is responsible for hiring and selecting qualified. The CFO (Chief Financial Officer) develops financial strategies and plans by predicting capital, facilities, and staff requirements identifying monetary and appropriate employees with the right skills to accomplish the company's goals.

The CIO (Chief Information Officer) is who develop and implement IT systems meanwhile the CMO (Chief Marketing Officer) organizes and supervises the development of new products. The CEO (Chief Executive Officer) makes business decisions, developing and implementing strategies.

Vocabulary

The expression «making a live» means the way of support by doing something.

The PA (Personal Assistant) supports managers to make the best use of their time by dealing with secretarial and administrative tasks.

The world of business seems to be a bit complex, however, for some people doing business is the way of making a living.

Vocabulary

«Bargain» can be also a noun referring to something that you buy at a low price.

Building relationship technics are so important to put into practice when dealing with clients or suppliers as well as co-workers, no matter if you are a freelance or an employee working back-office, relationships are important and a key to succeed in doing business.

Building relationship technics are so important to put into practice when dealing with clients or suppliers as well as co-workers, no matter you are a freelance or an employee working back-office, relationships are important and a key to succeed in doing business.

Negotiation vocabulary		
Word	Meaning	Example
Client	(n.) A person or company who buys and has a relationship with suppliers	Our company loyal clients will get an extra discount this season
Costumer	(n.) Buyer	These costumers are waiting for the clerk to be assisted
Enterprise	(n.) Company	Some enterprises have trouble hiring good salespeople
Entrepreneur	(n.) Someone who takes the risk to start a new business	To be a good entrepreneur, you have to be conscious of the difficulties
Feedback	(n.) Useful information got from others opinions	Please, fill the questionnaire. We will take your comments as feedback
Firm	(n.) Company	The most famous fashion firms will release their products this season
Profit	(n.) Earnings	This company's profit is decreasing due to bad costumer service
Profitable	(adj.) That generates earnings	That shop is a profitable business, it is always full of costumers
Salesperson	(n.) Someone who sells products for a living	He is a good salesman, he sells everything he wants

Supplier	(n.) Someone who provides products to a company	One of our main suppliers sent us a new product taster
To bargain	(v.) Informal negotiation to get a cheaper price	I bargained with a street seller for a better souvenir price
To launch	(v.) To show a new product for the first time	Marketing department managers are ready to launch a new product next month
(To) Retail	(n./v.) Sale to public in stores by units	Our retail price is competitive due to our purchase in bulk
To succeed	(v.) To turn out well, to achieve the goal	It is difficult to succeed in business when you don't accept failure
Turnover	(n.) The sales of a company (benefits)	Our turnover rises to over 30 % this year

Everyone negotiates in life. Family leisure time, taking a trip and so many situations are negotiated, at work, home or school. In one hand, when we negotiate, we need to be flexible to have a deal. A good negotiator is always looking for a win-win outcome in order to have a long-term relationship with our clients.

On the other hand, we can think that negotiations at a supermarket don't occur because nobody negotiates, that is just sales but it is a one-off negotiation where the salesperson has to be kind to all his costumers. In a negotiation, thinking about a long-term business relationship leads us to take decisions. After negotiation parties reach an agreement, were both parties seal a deal, make a commitment to fulfilling their demands, and what is more, appeal new clients and in the long run to turn a profit.



Entrepreneurs who were working for a company know what negotiations are, how to deal with costumers and the most important, how to build relationships. Good leaders running a business are used to build teams and take everyone in account in order to get feedback and grow their enterprises.

Collocations in a business context		
Collocation	Meaning	Example
Body language	Gestures and body movements that help to communicate	I realized she was upset because of her body language
Build teams	To form a group of work	To be more efficient we need to build teams
Business person	Someone who does business	Every business person has to wear a suit
Deal with clients	Manage clients	The worst part of working for this company is to deal with anxious clients
Discount vouchers	Discount coupon	We have plenty of discount vouchers. We can go out to have dinner tonight for free
Floristry business	Flower arrangement business	He runs a floristry business, flowers are his core product
Get a commission	Earnings for a sale	Only when you sell 20 units you can get a commission
Long-term relationships	Serious relationship which lasts in time	He has been our client for many years, we have a long-term relationship
Profit margin	Earnings after sales	This product has to be sold for € 3, so we can get a profit margin
Referral fee	Commission for supplying someone with clients	I have recommended some clients to the company, so I will receive my referral fee
Set up a company	To start a business	We are planning to set up a company next year
Small talk	Informal talk about irrelevant topics	A good small talk topic is the weather
Take decisions	To choose one option among different ones	One of the most important functions of a manager is to take decisions
To reach an agreement	To agree with the negotiation terms	After some meetings, we finally reached an agreement
To run a business	To manage a business	He is the manager who runs this business
To turn a profit	To get profit	Everyone does this job just to turn a profit
Win-win outcome	A good result to each party	After negotiations we both were looking for a win-win outcome

1.2.2. Food, kitchen tools and words related with cooking



When talking about traditional food all around the world, most of the names of the dishes don't have any translation, *burritos*, *paella* or *sushi* for instance. Flavours vary from country to country while international food is known as food which tastes well for everyone. Hamburger, spaghetti, pizza, soups, sodas, fries, roast chicken are good examples of this.

The number of flavours is limitless. Texture, smell and temperature are important factors to the sensation of taste. To name some flavours, banana, melon, mango and fruits in general, cinnamon, pepper, curry and vanilla.



?? Did you know...?

An informal way for saying that a food is delicious is using the word «yummy».

I have called my mother. She told me she has cooked cannelloni for dinner. Yummy!

A salad could combine different flavours: acid, sweet and salty. A beverage could be flat, that means without flavour or tasteless like water is. Bacon and sausage could be smoky, that means it taste of smoked wood, food traditionally cooked in some countries.

Salty food is wrongly known as our daily meals which are not sweet like fish, lasagna or paella, but this meals are just savoury. An ice cream is creamy also an avocado. Eat greasy food like pizza isn't good to lose weight.

If some friends are coming over this afternoon to your home you need a tasty recipe to make dinner, a good taste food. It has to be delicious. To make dinner is necessary using kitchen tools and equipment.

Kitchen tools and equipment				
				
Beater	Cooker hood	Dishwasher	Frying pan	Microwave
				
Mixer	Oven	Pot	Refrigerator/Fridge	Washing machine

Sometimes when you know how to cook it is easy to make a dish but when that dish is complicated or simply you don't know the procedure, then a recipe is necessary.

Words related to cooking		
Word	Meaning	Example
Appetizer	(n.) Starter, small portion before meal	My brother's having a pre-game party and I'm in charge to bring the appetizers
Batter	(n.) Cooking mixture of flour, eggs and milk	Jane, my roommate, usually makes pancake and waffle batter in bulk and freeze it to use during the week
Crust	(n.) Bread borders	Eating the crust of the sandwich first is one of my guilty pleasures
Main dishes	(n.) The principal dish in meals	Today's main dishes are sirloin steak and roasted cod, although we also offer grilled chicken
Mixture	(n.) A combination of two or more ingredients	If the mixture is too thick, add milk; if it's too liquid, add yogurt
Moist	(adj.) Lightly wet	Violet, you can't deny your sister makes the moistest cakes
Side dish	(n.) Small portion that joins your meals	We're having French fries and mozzarella sticks as side dishes with our pizza
Skillet	(n.) Pan	He always uses a skillet to sauté vegetables
Slice	(n.) Portion. It is also refer to a thin piece of bread	You can't imagine how much I miss those one-dollar pizza slices from New York
Slow cooker	(n.) Slow cooker pot	Trust me, since getting a slow cooker, dinner nights are easier than ever
Stale	(adj.) Old, not fresh	Throw away that stale cheese before I throw up!
To blend	(v.) To mix	Making homemade hummus is quite easy: just blend on chickpeas, olive oil, garlic and cayenne pepper together until smooth
To brown	(v.) To heat until food color gets brown	Banana bread should be baked for 50 min or until golden brown
To chop	(v.) To cut into pieces	Isn't it funny how Sadie asked James to chop the peppers and he didn't know how to do it?
To coat	(v.) To cover food with a layer	Luckily, Kathryn is helping me to coat the birthday cake
To cool	(v.) When food is so hot, we leave it for a while until it gets cooler	Take the cookies out from the oven and allow them to cool on a rack
To crush	(v.) To smash, hit	My grandma used to crush the garlic cloves instead of slicing them
To dice	(v.) To cut into dice	Dice the potatoes before boiling them to reduce cooking time by about half
To drain	(v.) To get rid of water	To make roasted chickpeas, you have to drain them and pat them dry before placing them in the baking sheet
To freeze	(v.) To put food into the freezer	You're wasting too much food, why don't you freeze your leftovers?

?? Did you know...?

Meals are the food you eat in the day. In English speaking countries meals are just three or four, and between meals a snack, which is a bar of cereal, nuts or fruits for instance. The timetable of English speaking countries is:

Breakfast: 7.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.
 Brunch: 10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. (Occasionally)
 Lunch: 12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.
 Snack time: 3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
 Dinner: 6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.

Measures

1 cup = 250 ml
1 Tbsp. (Tablespoon) = 15 ml
1 Tsp. (Teaspoons) = 5 ml
1 ounce = 28.35 g
1 pound = 0.454 g

?? Did you know...?

«Boiled eggs are very versatile and can be served hot for breakfast, or cold as part of a salad or in sandwiches. The entire egg is dropped into a pan of boiling water and left to boil for three to six minutes depending on whether you want the yolk runny or hard. When the egg is cooked it is placed into an eggcup, the top is sliced, and the contents are eaten with hot buttered toast or buttered bread. Traditionally in the United Kingdom, soldiers of toast or bread are cut and dunked into the runny yolk.

Sometimes the boiled egg is cooked so the yolk is hard, soaked in cold water and when cold, the shell is peeled, it is then sliced or chopped and served with salad, or chopped finely and mixed with mayonnaise to make a sandwich filling.»

Source: «Boild19», *English Today* (adapted)

Words related to cooking		
Word	Meaning	Example
To fry	(v.) To put food into hot oil	According to the latest survey, fry foods in school menus have been brought down a bit in the last year
To melt	(v.) Dissolve a solid in liquid	Quick, silly! Eat your ice cream before it melts
To peel	(v.) To get rid of skin	When my son was younger, I used to peel all his fruits
To pour	(v.) To make a liquid flow from one container to another	Ugh, don't drink the milk from the container, pour it into a glass!
To scatter/sprinkle	(v.) To spread all over	Scatter the chocolate chips over the cake before putting it in the fridge
To season	(v.) To add spices to food	Lauren seasons her dishes too much for my taste
To soak	(v.) To place into liquid for a while	Martin didn't soak the bread in the batter long enough, so the French toast turned out pretty dry
To sop	(v.) To absorb	I love to sop up the pesto sauce from my plate, I can't help myself!
To stir	(v.) To mix	Stir the pasta while it's cooking to prevent sticking
Whisk	(n.) To mix with a tool	Mum, how long do I have to whisk the egg whites to make the meringue?

Slow Cooker Berry Cobbler

«An easy recipe that is perfect for that sweet tooth craving.»

Recipe type: dessert

Ingredients

- 1 cup flour
- 3 Tbsp. sugar
- 1 Tsp. baking powder
- ¼ Tsp. cinnamon
- 1 egg
- ¼ cup fatfree milk
- 2 Tbsp. canola oil
- ⅛ Tsp. salt
- 2 cups raspberries
- 2 cups blueberries
- ½ Tbsp. lemon juice
- 1 cup sugar
- ¼ cup flour



Instructions

1. In a large bowl, combine 1 cup flour, 3 Tbsp. sugar, baking powder and cinnamon.
2. In a small bowl combine egg, milk and canola oil. Whisk together until completely blended.
3. Add egg mixture to flour mixture and stir until just moistened.
4. Spread over the bottom of a 5qt slow cooker.
5. In a medium bowl, combine 1 cup sugar and ¼ cup flour and salt. Next add in raspberries and blueberries (fresh or frozen will work) and lemon juice. Stir to completely and evenly coat the raspberries and blueberries with the sugar-flour.
6. Evenly distribute the raspberries and blueberries over batter. Cover and cook on LOW for about 2 to 2½ hours or until batter is cooked through.
7. Top with ice cream or frozen yogurt if desired.»

Source: Blog Chef in Training (bit.ly/1RO3z7q) (adapted)

🔍 Check it out!

You can check more recipes at the Chef in Training web page: www.chef-in-training.com.

Science and technology 1.2.3.

The world has experimented lots of changes and rapid advances in science and technology. Progress in science research has led us to a better world where treatment of diseases are available for everyone, where people are informed and education access is easier because of the net.

Nowadays, everyone can keep in touch and learn from each other since advances in technology have let us share our expertise and develop new trends of communication. Our global vision has expanded to make us more conscious of our life on earth.

In consequence, science and technology are part of our daily life for bad or good. Despite the fact that not every technological development is meant to be used for our welfare, it is well known that it has increased our general standard of living.

Vocabulary

«Application» and «appliance» are different words. The second refers to a device used for a particular task and the first is a computer program used for a particular task.

Science and technology words and collocations		
Word	Meaning	Example
Appliance	(n.) Electronic device	The best appliance we have at home is our vacuum cleaner
Device	(n.) Small machine like a USB (Universal Serial Bus)	I couldn't save any information, there weren't any devices available
Gadget	(n.) Novelty small machine	He has so many gadgets: a mobile, a laptop and an iPad!
Hypothesis	(n.) An innovative idea to prove a fact	Androids might replace humans in the future. That's just an hypothesis
Innovation	(n.) New product or idea	Do you think our innovation will be profitable? I hope so
Research	(n.) Investigation	If you have a look on my research paper you will find out how important it is to take care of the planet!
Collocation	Meaning	Example
A study suggests	The researcher suggests according to the study	Next human generations will have longer fingers, a study suggests
Bluetooth signal	Wireless exchange data	I will send you the pictures by Bluetooth
Facial recognition technology	Technology that recognizes faces	Cash machines now have facial recognition technology, so nobody can withdraw any money from my account
Mobile devices	Mobile tools	One of my mobile devices is the battery
Monitor behaviour	To identify behaviour	Some houses have monitor behaviour technology, so when you leave it, lights turn off automatically
Peak hour pricing	Hour when prices are higher	I never do the washing up during peak hour pricing
Universal coding language	A code that is understood for all appliances, gadgets or devices	At school, all students work on a desk computer thanks to a server, a universal coding language

Gadgets are useful innovative devices such as an alarm clock, personal computer, radio, stapler, DVD player, mouse and so on. These devices are spread all around the world and life couldn't be the same without them for many people. Industrialized countries people use them as part of a normal life.

?? Did you know...?

The first use of the word «gadget» dates from the 19th century. Back then, sailors used it to name small mechanical items or unnamed pieces of a ship. Its etymology probably comes from the French word *gâchette*.

Gadgets are found within all science fields, those are good tools to help scientists to do their job more efficiently. When giving a visit to the doctor, it is usual to see some sophisticated appliances as the sphygmomanometer, the one to measure our blood pressure is a good example.

Nowadays, at school, it is common to see teachers using interactive boards, a laser pointer, a wireless microphone, a laptop, a language translator and so many more.

New technologies are everywhere in our daily life at the dentist, the doctor, school, library, supermarket, on the street and also at home.

1.2.4. Travel and accommodation

Other topic in vocabulary is «travel». At this point, it is necessary to know the differences between three words: «travel», «journey» and «trip».

«Travel» can be a noun or a verb. It is a general word to express the activity of traveling.

World travel has been more popular these days.

What's the best way to travel in your city?

Instead «journey» is a noun that means when you travel a long distance from one place to another.

It takes 6 hours journey from Barcelona to Madrid by car. Would you rather I drove?



«Trip» is a noun which refers to a journey in which you visit a place for a short time and come back again.

—I have just arrived.

—How was your trip? Did you enjoy it? How long did your trip last?

Travel vocabulary		
Formal		
Word	Meaning	Example
A must-see	(n.) The most representative place of the city you visit	If you go to Paris, the Eiffel tower is a must-see
Accommodation	(n.) Available rooms at a hotel	Finding accommodation in high season is almost impossible
Aircraft	(n.) Aeroplane	Iberia has a large aircraft fleet
Aisle	(n.) Long passage between rows and seats	I'd prefer an aisle seat please, I feel sick easily so I want to have fast access
Arrivals	(n.) To announced a plane has arrived	Look at the arrivals. Has his flight landed?
Arrivals and departures board	(n.) Board where arrivals and departures are shown up	I have seen the departure board for the third time but his plane hasn't arrived yet

Travel vocabulary		
Formal		
Word	Meaning	Example
Brief trip	(n.) Very short trip	I just need a three-day brief trip to get rid of stress
Bumpy	(adj.) Sudden movements. It can be used with the word flight	I feel dizzy! What a bumpy flight we had!
Busy summer season	(n.) Season with the highest level of visitors	You have to queue up for a long to visit the museum in busy summer season
Customs	(n.) Government Department that controls goods entering to a country	The man's knife was seized by the Customs' agents
Delay	(n.) Not being in time	There must be a delay, his flight hasn't arrived yet
Duty-free	(adj.) Without taxes	I need to shop some duty-free perfumes before we check in
Gate	(n.) Door	You have to go through Gate 5B to catch your flight
Getaway	(n.) Short trip to switch off	My family has chosen a wonderful place for our next getaway
High season	(n.) The most expensive season to travel	I hate beach in high season, expensive and lots of people everywhere
Iconic attractions	(n.) Legendary famous attractions	One of the most famous iconic attractions is the Eiffel tower in Paris
Landmark	(n.) Well-known building which is somewhat a symbol of a place	The Eiffel tower in Paris is one of the most famous landmarks
Layover	(n.) To stay in a stop before continue with a trip	She arrived late to the meeting due to a layover in London
Lounge	(n.) Room to wait for a flight	Thanks to the frequent-flyer program I have access to the departure lounge
Pedestrian options	(n.) Available transport to go on foot	Pedestrian options are available, you can rent a bike or a scooter
Round-trip ticket	(n.) Return ticket	If you buy a round-trip ticket, we will be waiting for you at the station when you are back
Sightseeing	(n.) To walk around to visit the most representatives places in a destination	I am on a business trip in Rome. I am going to use that to my advantage and go sightseeing
To book a ticket	(v.) To reserve a ticket	The show will be sold out soon. You should book the tickets in advance otherwise you'll miss it
To budget your trip	(v.) To plan your trip	Here you have a list of prices to budget your trip
To frisk	(v.) To search someone in order to find forbidden objects	Customs agents frisked the man who had hidden a knife
To overbook	(v.) Over sold a flight	We have lost our flight because of the overbooking
To queue up	(v.) To line up	Are you going to queue up? Would you rather I buy the tickets online?
To stroll	(v.) To walk for pleasure	I would like to go for a stroll this afternoon and see all the city attractions closely
Tram	(n.) Vehicle to carry passengers	It is easy to go from a terminal to another by an airport tram
Travel agency	(n.) Company where you can book your trip, transportation, etc.	Buying tickets at the travel agency is the best choice. They can help you to choose the best price
Up-close look	(n.) To be seated in the front line	I want to seat in the front row. I want an up-close look of the stage

Travel vocabulary		
Informal		
Word	Meaning	Example
Cab ride	(n.) Taxi drive	Take a cab ride in case you are late
Jet lag	(n.) Feeling tired after a trip because of different time zones	I am still suffering from jet lag. I sleep all day long
Spot	(n.) Particular place	I went to the Central Park in New York, a wonderful spot

«London

There's so much to see and do in London, it's easy to be overwhelmed. Major sights like the Tower of London and Buckingham Palace are on most visitors' itineraries, but no matter what your interests, you'll probably find something here. Art lovers should make a beeline for the National Gallery and the Tate Modern. If military history's your thing, don't miss the Cabinet War Rooms. Finally, forget everything you've heard about bland, mushy British food—the restaurant scene here is fabulous.»

Source: TripAdvisor® (bit.ly/1EdJ7Cl) (adapted)

«Belfast

With a population of almost 300,000 in the city proper, Belfast has grown into a cosmopolitan destination and become a popular weekend break spot. With feelings of optimism and life pulsing through the city, Belfast makes for an energising getaway. It's never been easier to tour the city, thanks to a number of intriguing bus, taxi, boat and pedestrian options. Don't miss the Ulster Folk Museum or the Belfast Cathedral, and make sure to experience some of the award-winning restaurants, bars, clubs, galleries and theatres.»

Source: TripAdvisor (bit.ly/1olZ6qy) (adapted)

«Bristol

Bristol is a quirky British city with beautiful hilly vistas and plenty of historic sights to explore. Anyone interested in ships will have a blast aboard Brunel's SS Great Britain, the world's first great ocean liner, and the Matthew, a replica of the ship upon which John Cabot sailed to America in the 15th century. The graceful Clifton Suspension Bridge is another must-see.»

Source: TripAdvisor (bit.ly/1FsPyIX) (adapted)

«New York City

The first time you go to New York, go ahead and be a sight-seer—everyone should visit the Statue of Liberty, the Met, Times Square, etc. But on a return trip, pick a neighbourhood and go deep. You'll find hole-in-the-wall bars, great delis, quirky shops... exploring the non-touristy side of New York is an incredibly rewarding experience for a traveller.»

Source: TripAdvisor (bit.ly/1cK6MUU) (adapted)

?? Did you know...?

In AmE we use the word «trolley» instead of «tram».



1.2.5 Social relationships and family

Other topic necessary for having a complete vocabulary is **relationships**. In the course of our lives we all interact with so many people, our family members and relatives, friends, co-workers, schoolmates and acquaintances. As a result, we are part of a community where we work, celebrate, get married, have children, make new friends, etc. Building relationships has been always part of people daily life. There are many moments that make difficult to manage life cycle due to the numberless situations we all face in our lifetime.

Relationship words and collocations		
Formal		
Word	Meaning	Example
Face to face interaction	Personal interaction	I don't like pen pals, I need face to face interaction
Pen pal	Friend whom you communicate by email	I have a pen pal from California, we chat everyday so I can practice my English
Social groups	Groups of people sharing interests	You can meet new people through social groups
To ask (sb) on a date	To ask someone to go out with you	My cousin asked my friend on a date last weekend, they went to the cinema
To ask for advice	To ask for a guide opinion	I don't know what to do, I will ask my mom for advice
To be attracted to	To like something particularly	I am attracted to intellectual men
To chat online	To talk online	I am doing my homework while chatting online
To depend on	To be determined by someone else	After she got divorced, she was depressed because she used to depend on him a lot
To fall in love with	To have a strong feeling or attraction to other person	If you fell in love with your best friend, you would damage the friendship
To get along well	To have a good relationship with someone	He doesn't get along well with his mother-in-law, they are always arguing
To get back together with	To start a relationship again after a break-up	Any got back together with her boyfriend after a month separated
To get divorced	To dissolve marriage	Anthony got divorced last year because he didn't love her
To get engaged	The act of promising marriage	After a year dating, they finally got engaged
To get to know	To have a deeper idea about someone else	I am chatting with a man online, I want to get to know him better before we meet
To hang out	To go out to pass time with friends	I see my friends every weekend, just to hang out
To have arguments	To have opposite views and talk about them	It was impossible to live together, we had arguments everyday
To have things in common	To have similar interests	We have zero things in common, that's the reason why we got divorced
To keep in touch	To be in contact	Even if Melissa is living abroad, we still keep in touch
To meet someone through (sb)	Meet someone because another person has introduced you to him/her	I met John through Peter
To meet with (sb)	To see someone at a place	I have to meet with my boss this afternoon to talk about my promotion
To stay friends	To just be friends	When we split up, he promised we would stay friends
To text	To chat	Students are always texting in class, mobile phones should be banned
Videoconference	Phone call with video	Karl told me he is coming by videoconference
Informal		
Word	Meaning	Example
To chat (sb) up	To tell someone nice words in order to conquer them	I didn't like him at the beginning, it was the way he chatted me up that made me crazy
To fancy (sb)	To like	He used to fancy his teacher when he was just ten
To get on well with (sb)	To get along with somebody	You shouldn't invite her, nobody gets on well with her
To make up with (sb)	To start again a relationship	She said she would never make up with him because he had insulted her
To split up with (sb)	To break up	Molly has split up with her boyfriend, she found out he had cheated on her

Making new friends is easy for many people. Our circle of friends could be either large or small but we always can make new ones at parties, attending a course, at work and meet to have a coffee to get to know them better.

Some of our relationships in social contexts can occur at the supermarket or traveling, for instance, acquaintances everywhere. Get to know people should happen naturally, we make new friends finding things in common, being polite and listening to others showing our interest.



Nowadays, a good way to make new friends is on the Internet chatting online or video conferencing, although true friends are not always there, some people are in the habit of pretending. However, some people consider this dangerous, they'd prefer to have a few face to face friends rather than have pen pals all over the world.

Another way is through social groups either on the Internet or not, for instance, attending a gym or a club. We all meet people through friends because they introduce us them and if we are able to cross barriers beyond small talk and intimidate a bit, we can get on well with somebody, hang out later and stay friends for a long.



We have all kind of friends, loyal, fun, interesting, understanding, boring, reliable, helpful, selfish or intelligent, within the same social group or different. We stay friends having many things in common, going out so often, calling them up, meeting with them or simply keeping in touch by sending text messages or sending an email when we need to ask for a piece of advice or help to do something. Many times, we depend on them to do go to the cinema, to move out, organize a party and for some to be happy.

Depend on how close you are with your friends, they are closer to your age or not, you can trust your deeper feelings and secrets otherwise they could be spread out and you ended up hurt.

When you fancy somebody, it is possible you start to chat him or her up and ask him or her on date eventually, get on well with each other and after going out for a while you might fall in love with him or her and become a couple.



A friend of mine met a man at work, he asked her on a date, and later on she got engaged to him. Despite they get along well, they sometimes used to have arguments as any other couple. My friend used to fall out with him two or three days until he surprise her with flowers or chocolates, then she got back together with him. Before making up with him, she used to cry and tell me how much she loved him. After some years she split up with him and got divorced.

Family and relatives vocabulary		
Word	Meaning	Example
In-laws	Your husband or wife family	—Are your in-laws coming to the party? —Yes, my mother and sister-in-law are coming.
Siblings	Brothers and sisters (formal)	My father has 6 siblings. I have 5 uncles and an aunt
To be (sb) blood	Expression to say family comes first	You should forgive him, remember family is blood and always is there
To remarriage	Marry again	Martel has remarried last month! Now I understand why he wanted to divorce. He met someone else!

It is said that **family** is our blood, the most important people we relate to. Nuclear family is the most common idea of a family, which means father, mother and children. However, there are other types of families today. Many people get divorce and remarriage, blended families showed up where children have several grandparents and siblings from former families. Those non-biological members, stepmother, stepfather, stepbrothers and stepsisters are supposed to get along well but it is not always that way.



Family social group	
Type	Definition
Blended family/stepfamily	Family mix, a remarriage with children
Extended family	Grandparents and other family members
Family in-law	Wife's family or husband's family
Nuclear family	Parents and their children
One-parent family	Single parent family. Mother/Father and his/her children

Our extended family is composed of our family tree relatives: grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins, nieces and nephews by the side of your father and mother. Depending on how close you are with your family you can know everyone, but most of the time they are not present in our day to day life so we don't really know them at all. In case you are in need, your family should always be there.



Nowadays, one parent family is something natural. For many reasons, these families are being one of the most common family style because families are divided or that is simply a choice.

When someone gets married the other's family becomes his family in-law, mother-in-law, father-in-law, brother and sister-in-law. Everybody is close but not too close to his in-laws, depending on how close you are with your in-laws your marriage will work better or not because remember, family is your blood.

1.2.6. Lexical phrases

A lexical phrase is a group of words which forms a unit and change the meaning of the words alone. Moreover, these phrases occur frequently that they are remembered as if they were just one word and can be used in any field of knowledge. Lexical phrases might be written between commas. They help us to improve our writing skills.

One of the lexical phrases that we can use is «to my mind». It means the same as in my opinion.

This advertisement, to my mind, is ridiculous and offensive.

Other lexical phrase that we can use is «by and large». We use it when we want to say that we have everything into consideration.

Living in Los Angeles is a bit stressful because of traffic jams and pollution, but by and large it's a nice place to live.



The expression «to the best of my knowledge» can be used like a synonym of from what I know about the topic. It is other way of expressing opinion but related to the people knowledge.

Mermaids don't exist, to the best of my knowledge they are Greek mythological creatures.

1.2.7. Frequently used collocations with certain verbs

Collocations are two or more words that used to be together. Have a shower, do your best or keep quiet are some common collocations. In addition, we will study extra common collocations with certain verbs.

The first one is «to elicit an answer». This collocation is used when we are waiting for an answer and we received it.

Read the contract and elicit an answer as soon as possible.

The second one common collocation is «to alleviate fears». It means that you try to reduce fears doing something.

Government has taken some difficult decisions to alleviate fears among the population.

The third one is «to reach an agreement» we used it when we finally have a deal with somebody after a negotiation. Other collocation which means the same is come an agreement.

After a long meeting, we finally reached an agreement with our suppliers.

The last one is «to make arrangements» the meaning of this collocation is getting something ready.

Louis has made the necessary arrangements in advance to travel to the USA (United States of America).

We can add particles to verbs in order to change words meaning to a metaphorical one by creating an idiomatic expression. Idiomatic expressions help us to know better a language.

One of the idiomatic expressions form with a verb is «bring into force». It means to become applicable.

I have heard on the news that the new labour law will bring into force next month.

Other of them is «set one's heart on». We used this idiomatic expression when we really desire something.

I had set my heart on this project. Although it was not a success, I had a good experience after all.

Other idiomatic expression can be used with the word «heart» like are put someone whole heat and soul into the task which means really try to obtain the result that someone want.

Common idiomatic expressions, stereotype comparisons, proverbs and cliché phrases

1.2.8.

There are some items of a language that are able to study in order to improve our competences. They can help us to have an English level similar to a native speaker. This are the idiomatic expressions, the stereotype comparisons, the proverbs and the cliché phrases.

We are going to see the most common **idiomatic expressions**. One of them is «to poke one's nose into». This idiomatic expression refers to pry into someone's life.

What really annoys me is that my mother-in-law is always poking her nose into our marriage. That's not her business!

Other of this expressions is «to dig one's own grave». If someone digs his own grave is doing something unwise that might affect his own business.

He wanted just her money but he didn't know he was digging his own grave. Eventually she was in bankrupt and he had to pay all his bills.

?? Did you know...?

There are many collocations referring to agreements. Some of them are «to have an agreement», «to sign an agreement» or «to break an agreement».



Vocabulary

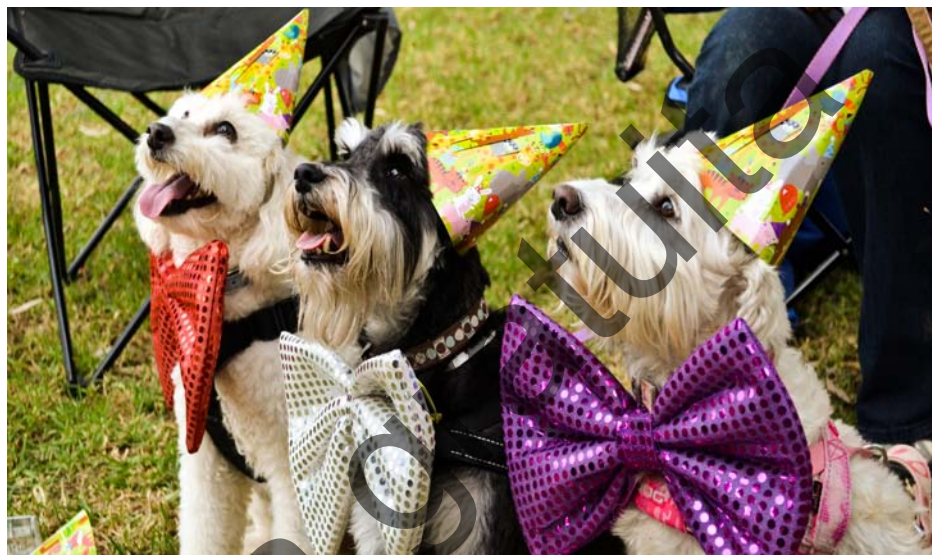
Phrases that have been overused are called clichés, while phrases that have more of a figurative meaning than the literal meaning of its words are called idioms.

Also, other expression is «fill somebody's shoes» is used when someone is well prepared to do exactly the same job someone else does and could take his place. It is common to hear this expression in an informal register.

Although one of starring actors hasn't come, Ray will perfectly fill his shoes.

«Behind somebody's back» is also an idiomatic expression which means to do something without letting know someone about it.

I will organize Anthony's birthday party behind his back. It will be a nice surprise for him!



The **stereotype comparisons** compare two things in a metaphorical way. We can use some of them like «as old as the hills». This expression refers to a really old person.

He was excited about his first blind date but when he saw she was as old as the hills, he hid the rose he had bought for her and went away.

When something is «as red as a rose» means that has an intense red colour.

She opened her bedroom's window and stared at that beautiful sunrise as red as a rose.

It is possible to use the comparison «a diamond in the rough». It means that someone is valuable but it is necessary to improve his abilities.

Behind her dirty face, the sculpture saw a diamond in the rough girl.

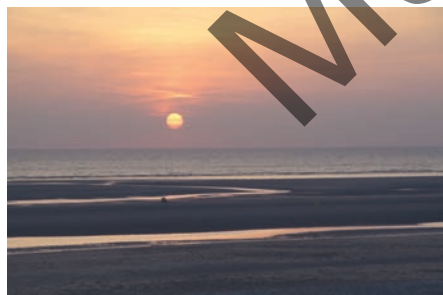
When we want to refer to be really weak we can use the expression «as weak as a kitten».

I felt as weak as a kitten when he roared with anger.

A **proverb** is an unknown ancient origin saying expressing an idea in a few words that give us a piece of advice. Those sayings remain in time because are considered part of a culture knowledge or experience. Proverbs are commonly used and written between quotation marks.

Oxford Dictionaries defines the proverb «two wrongs don't make a right» with the following meaning «The fact that someone has done something unjust or dishonest is no justification for acting in a similar way».

My neighbour shouted at me but I remained silent. Two wrongs don't make a right.



The proverb «when in Rome (do as the Romans do)» is defined by Oxford Dictionaries as «When abroad or in an unfamiliar environment you should adopt the customs or behaviour of those around you».

We don't eat at 3.00 p.m. usually but when in Rome, do as the Romans do.

«The early bird catches the worm» is a proverb that is said with the following meaning: «The person who takes the earliest opportunity to do something will gain the advantage over others» by Oxford Dictionaries.

I don't like going to the sales, it happens always the same. The early bird catches the worm.

«Too many cooks spoil the broth» is said when many people are working in the same task and it is probably that the result is not going to be good. There is a slight difference in AmE when they say soup instead of broth (too many cooks spoil the soup).

Finally the project has failed because we have two supervisors with different points of view. Too many cooks spoil the broth.

The proverb «easy come, easy go» refers to the fact that if you get something easily, it is possible that you would lose it easily too. This proverb is usually referred to money.

I found £ 50 at the street but I already spent them. Like the proverb says easy come, easy go.

Other common proverb is «a stitch in time saves nine». It means that it is better to take action immediately to prevent more problems.

My flight to London is tomorrow morning and I have packed today. A stitch in time saves nine!



A **cliché** is an overused phrase. This phrase might be always the same because the events they refer to might occur repeatedly due to their common social life usage.

Some examples of clichés are given below. The first of them is «(only) time will tell». It means that everything becomes clear over time.

—Will she be happy living abroad?

—Only time will tell.

The second useful cliché is «read between lines». It means what you hear is not the whole truth you must think about intentions.

—She said she didn't care about it.

—You should have read between lines because I saw her crying.

The third one is «a waste of time». It means that someone has done his best resulting in failure.

I stayed overnight doing this task but I realized I was completely wrong. Just a waste of time!

The last one is «a cat got (sb) tongue». It means that someone is quiet and doesn't want to speak.

After the accident happened, she was speechless. The police officer asked her if a cat had got her tongue.



1.3. Word formation

Words can be simple or complex. Words have a root which means the shorter part of a word with meaning itself. For forming new words it is possible to join two by adding groups of letter with specific meaning. This group of letters are called affixes. The affixes can be prefixes if we add them at the beginning of the word and they are suffixes if they go at the end.

For instance, the family of the word «fun» would be: «funnier», «funniest», «funny» and «unfunny».

1.3.1. Augmentatives and diminutives

Word formation is the system of derivative types of words and the process of creating new words. There are two types of word formation: word composition and derivation.

Word composition is the formation of a new word in which at least two free form roots are paired resulting in compound words.

If we pair the words «washing» and «machine», we will get the compound «washing machine».

Sunlight, bluebird, shop assistant, salesman, armchair, etc.



Derivation is a word formation in which words are formed by adding a suffix or a prefix to their root resulting in a change in meaning and type. Depending on the suffix or prefix the derivative word will take a new meaning.

We derive the word book by adding the suffix «-let» to the root book. The word «booklet» has another different meaning because this suffix is a diminutive.

If we add the suffix «-hood» to the root «neighbour» we get the derivative word «neighbourhood» with a different meaning due to the suffix added which means group.

Another way of derivative word is «fair» by adding the prefix «un-», we get the derivative word unfair which has a different meaning because this prefix is negative.

Augmentatives and diminutives can be formed by derivation or composition. Diminutives refer to small and are formed by derivation or composition. We form diminutives by derivation adding suffixes such as «-ette», «-let», «-y», etc. Or by adding the prefix «mini-».

Cigarette, booklet, mummy, miniskirt, minivan, minibus, etc.

Another way to form diminutives is by composition with the words «little», «pretty», «really» or «rather». These words are added to a noun to minimize it.

A little black cat is meowing outside.

Alice wants a little doll's house for Christmas.

Augmentatives refer to increased and are formed by derivation and composition as well. We form augmentatives by derivation adding the prefix «super-».

Superhero, supernatural, etc.

We can also make a derivative word adding the suffix «-ly».

Extremely, incredibly, surprisingly, particularly, completely, absolutely, totally, amazingly, etc.

Intensifiers «-ly»	
Adjective	Example
Extremely	After the accident she was extremely shocked that she had to go to hospital
Incredibly	The view was incredibly beautiful through my window
Surprisingly	Your food was surprisingly good!

To change a word meaning we can also use intensifiers. They help us to express in a more specific way how we think or feel about a situation or person. If we want to tell a story these words make this more credible and interesting.

When describing objects or situations in a more specific way in English we form intensifiers. It is possible to form them with the words «very», «so», «really», «pretty» and «too». These words go before an adjective to express stronger feelings.

Choosing one or another intensifier will depend on the register we are going to use. If we use a formal register we will use very.

She acted very strange that night.

In a less formal context, the right choice is so strange.

My father has been always so strict.



Vocabulary

«Pretty» as an adjective means beautiful, but in this case it is an intensifier which means very.

?? Did you know...?

«Rather» could be an intensifier or an adverb to express preference.



In an informal register we can use really, pretty, too or rather. We use rather to express negative impressions.

Informal example			
Really	Pretty	Too	Rather
I am really interested in going to the party	That pretty girl is pretty sure about her beauty	We should go, it is too late	This food is rather spicy. I would rather eat something else
Ramon has failed the exam, he is really sad	Don't insist on going to the museum, I am pretty tired	She looks too eccentric in those leopard pants	He is a musician. I consider his music rather noisy

1.3.2. Compound nouns

Compound words are made up of two or more words to form a new one which is a noun in itself with a different meaning but related to the other one. Some compound words are separated by a hyphen (-), just separated or together.

Word can be composed by the addition of two nouns.

Fireman, football, timetable, bedroom, bathroom, credit card, pocket money, phone call, post office, information technology, taxi driver, part time, sugar free, water proof, long-term, junk food, fast food, etc.

These compound nouns function as an only one noun that they cannot be separated and adjectives are added to the whole noun.

Other way of compounding nouns is by adding verb and preposition.

Compounding nouns (verb + preposition)		
Noun	Meaning	Example
Breakout	An escape from jail	Have you seen that old movie called Alcatraz about a breakout?
Check-in	A place where your flight ticket is seen to board (check-in desk)	I'll see you in ten minutes at the check-in
Checkout	This noun has double meaning. This is the place at the supermarket where you pay to the clerk or the administrative procedure to leave a hotel	Just shop as usual and go through the checkout process
Feedback	An opinion received in order to improve	According to feedback survey our clients are satisfied enough
Input	Data entry	Perhaps you could analyse this input
Outcome	The result from an activity	Both salesman and supplier got a positive outcome from negotiations
Takeout	A meal bought to take home (fast food)	Let's go to have a takeout to the pizzeria
Takeover	Company change of ownership	The possible company's takeover was discussed during the meeting
Turnover	The amount of sales a business has in a period of time	Our last year turnover is by far much lower than this years'

1.3.3. Word families and adjective nominalization

As in any family, members are different but always have something in common. Word families have a root in common. The members of a word family could be adjectives, verbs, nouns and adverbs, but not every family has them all. You can see some examples below.