

Skilful 3 Listening & Speaking Target Vocabulary List

Unit 1 – Identity

Electronically (adv): by means of electronic equipment such as a computer
The man's face was recorded electronically and then used to confirm his identity.

Sufficient (adj): as much as needed
The student got a passport because his student ID wasn't sufficient for international travel.

Unique (adj): being the only one of a kind; unlike anything else
The students were offered a unique opportunity to visit Italy and were determined to go.

Features (n): important parts or aspects of something
The woman's hair and eye colour, along with other physical features made it easy to identify her.

Combination (n): two or more different things used together.
To identify the man, the police used a combination of information from a photo and a hair sample.

Vary (v): to be different in different situations.
Driver's licences vary from country to country.

Pretend (v): to make someone believe that something is true.
One way to steal to someone's identity, is to pretend to be that person and apply for a credit card using that person's name.

Absolute (adj): complete or total
The woman couldn't say with absolute certainty that she recognized the man in the photo.

Unit 2 – Design

Artificial (adj): made by people and used instead of something natural
It's not real though. Players explore an artificial universe.

Computer – generated (adj): made / produced using a computer
Computer-generated imagery (CGI) is a common feature of modern movies.

Feedback (n): comments about how well or badly something is done, to help make it better
Feedback on the game has been generally positive.

Layer (v): to arrange something in a layer or layers.

Layer (n): an amount or sheet of a substance that covers a surface or that lies between two things or two other substances

The program allows designers to layer text over the image.

Similarity (n): the degree to which one thing is similar to another thing, or the fact that they are similar

This is just one similarity between the two programs.

Simulation (n): something that produces the features of a situation in a way that seems real but is not

We used a computer simulation to test our design.

Three-dimensional (adj): not flat, but able to be measured in height, depth and width
Students build three-dimensional models to explain their design.

Train (v): to teach someone to do a particular job or activity

Laurence has agreed to train the new web designer.

Unit 3 – Thought

Affect (v): to change or influence something

Listening to music doesn't affect my ability to concentrate while studying.

Impact (n): an effect or influence or something

I don't think using mobile devices has a significant impact on my memory.

Efficiently (adv): in a good way that doesn't waste time or energy

I can work more efficiently if I turn off my cell phone while studying.

Capacity (n): amount of something that can be stored, e.g. on a computer or in the brain

I think capacity is the most important thing to consider when buying a computer.

Characteristic (n): quality or feature that is typical part of someone or something

In my opinion, a good memory is the most important characteristic of a student.

Version (n): later, corrected, or changed forms of an original document, story, etc.

I write several versions of my essays before I hand them in to my professor.

Critical thinking (np): the ability to analyse and evaluate information without allowing emotions to influence you

In my country, schools emphasize critical thinking more than memorization of facts.

Interfere (v): to disturb, prevent something from happening

When I am working, I don't allow anything to interfere with my concentration.

Unit 4 – Fire

Natural disaster (np): an event in nature that kills or injures a lot of people
The forest fire was the largest natural disaster in the country's history.

Accidentally (adv): by mistake, not on purpose
The fire was started accidentally when a man dropped his cigarette.

Destruction (n): damaging something so badly it can't be used again
The destruction caused by the fire was shocking.

Break out (v): to start suddenly (usually a fire, war or disease)
When a fire breaks out, the first response is to put it out.

Spread (v): to move something so it covers a large area
When the wind blew, it spread the seeds of the plant.

Lower (v): to reduce something in strength, amount, degree
Removing dead trees lowers the risk of a big fire.

Inner (adj): on the inside of something
The inner part of the tree was alive, but the outer part looked dead.

Cause (v): to make something happen
Lightning strikes cause around 10% of forest fires in the US.

Unit 5 – Movement

Barrier (n): a type of fence that stops you entering a specific area
Fans broke through the barrier and ran onto the playing field.

Conventional (adj): usual, common or accepted
I'm not sure such a conventional approach will work here.

Emotional (adj): showing or making others show strong feelings
Large groups of people are only dangerous if they become too emotional.

Enthusiastic (adj): very interested in or excited by something
Hundreds of enthusiastic fans waited outside for their favourite singer to come out.

Risk (n): the chance that something unpleasant or harmful could happen
Allowing so many people onto the platform is a big risk.

Rush (v): to hurry or move quickly somewhere
The show starts in 15 minutes, so we'd better rush if we want to get good seats.

Safety (n): the condition of being protected from danger or harm
The company hired extra security officers to maintain the safety of the crowd.

Venue (n): the place where an event happens
Security cameras are installed throughout the venue.

Unit 6 – Disease

Epidemic (n): the rapid spread of a disease among many people in one place
The Ebola virus epidemic in West Africa killed over 11.000 people between 2013 and 2016.

Peak (n): the time when something is at its highest
At the peak of the outbreak many people were sick.

Figure out (v): to understand something after thinking about it
At first, health care workers couldn't figure out why so many people were sick.

Concern (v): to be about a particular subject
This podcast concerns some of the reasons why people gain weight.

Researcher (n): someone who studies a subject in detail and tries to discover new information about it

Trace back to (v): to find the origin of something
The cause of the disease was traced back to drinking unsafe water.

Toxin (n): a poisonous substance
There must have been a toxin in the plant. The animals that ate it became very sick.

Extinct (adj): no longer existing
The dodo was declared extinct in 1662.