

Opening Gate to the University



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Vocabulary

King's ideas turned into stage musical

Farmer talks about teachings of 'father'

His Majesty the King's "sufficiency economy" philosophy has come to life in a 10-minute musical, which runs 40 times a day, at the "Historic Exhibition to Mark the 60th Anniversary Celebrations of the King's Accession to the Throne" at Muang Thong Thani.

Inside an exhibition hall featuring the King's alternative agriculture and self-sufficiency theories, a stage has been set up which draws large audiences to watch the performance.

It is the first time the sufficiency economy philosophy has been turned into a stage musical since the King laid out the idea 25 years ago.

The sufficiency philosophy focuses on the middle path of life, observing moderation, reasonableness, and self-immunity in the face of rapid global change.

The musical features a conversation between an ambitious businessman in pursuit of wealth but who neglects ethics, only to find his life collapses, and a rural villager, who lives a happy life in a paddy field.

The farmer told the rich man that his "father" had taught him to take the middle path under the guidance of a righteous mind. He also follows his father's "30-30-30-10 formula," which allows him to live a happy life on his 15 rai of land.

The farmer said he divides his land into four zones, 30% for rice growing, 30% for fish ponds, 30% for vegetables, and 10% for his living area.

"This simple way of living can also apply to city life too," he told the businessman, who is impressed with the teachings of the farmer's "father."

Eventually he finds out that the "father" is the King.

"Our 15-member production team studied the royal speech word-by-word to ensure that our script conveys the right messages," said the musical

producer Nattakom Chamyen, who spent three months training his troupe of performers, writing the script, and composing the music.

He said that as the show has to run more than 40 times a day, the cast of 20 professional and amateur performers has to take turns playing and resting during the shows.

Yongyuth Pattawongcharoen, a marketing officer in a private firm in Songkhla province, said the musical gave him a better understanding of His Majesty's sufficiency economy.

"It is an easy-to-understand version. The play inspires me to practise His Majesty's principle in my daily life and also at work," he said.

"The show makes me think my company is concerned too much about getting clients and boosting sales. I will tell my boss that our company should focus more on the happiness of its staff and customers."

Poonsawasdi Sukanwaranil, 42, said after seeing the show, he learned to "dream within reach, act with consciousness and spend on what is necessary. That is, to refrain from conspicuous consumption".

Suthaya Rattana, 12, from Charoenpol Wittaya school, said: "I learn to spend moderately. This

way, I can save for my studies, to help my parents."

The play and the exhibition will continue at Muang Thong Thani from 9am to 9pm until Sunday.

Source: The Bangkok Post, May 29, 2006

Origins of HIV

We've learned a lot about AIDS in the past 25 years since it was first documented (recognized) in the U.S. among gay men and then intravenous (within vein) drug users. Virologists have chronicled (make record of) HIV's fiendish (evil, brutal, cruel) ability to attack the immune system from within. We've all seen how the virus propagates (spread something widely) along the fault lines of stigma (sign of social unacceptability) and poverty. But no one has yet really figured out where HIV comes from—until now.

In this week's *Science*, researchers from Cameroon, England, France and the U.S. provide definitive (perfect, best) evidence that HIV made the jump from chimpanzees to people in the forests of southeastern Cameroon. By genetically analyzing viruses found in the fecal (body's

solid waste) droppings of wild chimpanzees, the investigators have traced the origin of HIV to a simian (of or like monkeys and apes) virus that is itself a composite of two other viruses.

There has been circumstantial (indirect) evidence to suggest Cameroon as the birthplace of HIV. The simian version of the virus was found in some captive chimpanzees, but the original reservoir (organism acting as a parasite carrier) had not been identified in wild animals.

And how did a chimp virus wind up infecting humans? That may never be known for certain, but **Beatrice Hahn** of the University of Alabama, one of the co-authors of the Science study, speculates that the transfer occurred when people hunted chimps for **bush meat**. That's a very bloody process—with chimps biting their captors and then being slaughtered.

Chimp viruses have probably jumped to humans many times in the past—after all chimps and people share 98% of their genome (set of chromosomes). Why those other jumps weren't as successful as this one we may never know.

Somehow, the new virus adjusted to its human hosts and traveled with them down the Sangha

River to the Congo River and eventually to the city of Kinshasa in what is now the Democratic Republic of Congo. From there, HIV traveled the world.

The irony is that hunting probably explains how the chimps became infected as well.

Further genetic analysis by Hahn and her colleagues shows that the chimp virus is a composite of two other viruses, found in a couple of monkey species that chimps themselves like to attack and eat.

Source: Time, Thursday, May. 25, 2006

Vocabulary

cynical	1) Adj. seeing little or no good in other people, believing that people do good things for bad reasons
eccentric	1) Adj. having strange, unusual or abnormal habits or tastes (This term is less insulting than strange, weird or bizarre.)
egotistical	1) Adj. thinking too highly of oneself, considering oneself better

	than others
imaginative	1) Adj. creative, having much imagination
indecisive	1) Adj. unable to decide quickly, not knowing what choice to make
picky	1) Adj. hard to please, too careful in choosing something
sensible	1) Adj. practical, reasonable, something that makes sense
sensitive	1) Adj. easily feels emotion, easily hurt emotionally (can be positive or negative)
sophisticated	1) Adj. representing high culture, very experienced in life
thoughtful	1) Adj. often doing things to make other people feel good

Unique Personalities Vocabulary in Conversation

Robin: Did you meet that guy, Richard, at the party last night?

Michele: Oh my God, he was so . He kept talking about how intelligent he was and how much money he makes. He even said he was thinking about becoming a professional model. Like that's

ever going to happen!

Robin: And Brad, the artist from New York, he was rather [redacted]! He told me he sculpts and paints nothing but frogs. He even said he wanted to introduce a new line of frog jewelry. That's a little odd.

Michele: He wasn't strange at all. I thought he was very [redacted]. You have to be really creative to become such a successful artist. He was also incredibly [redacted] - he almost started crying as he told me about his art. By the way, look at the ring he gave me.

Robin: He gave you a frog ring? That's the ugliest thing I've ever seen!

Michele: It is not! I think it's really [redacted]. He said his jewelry is the latest trend among the New York elite. Wasn't that [redacted] of him to give me one of his creations.

Robin: Not really, I think he just wanted some free advertising.

Michele: My God, you are so [redacted]! Wasn't there anybody you liked at the party?

Robin: Yeah, Bill was really nice. He was the only [redacted], clear-thinking person I met there.

Michele: Oh, the waitress is coming. Have you decided what to order?

Robin: I'm not sure what I want to order. I don't

know what I want.

Michele: You are so . Nothing is ever good enough for you.

Robin: That's not true! I'm just a little .

Michele: Well, you need to decide soon so we can order.

Unique Personalities Vocabulary Follow-Up

1. naive
 2. easy to please
 3. uncreative
 4. selfish
 5. modest
 6. normal
 7. quick to decide
 8. unfeeling
 9. illogical
 10. has faith in people
-

Princess springs big surprise

Uttaradit _ Villagers and local officials in flood-devastated Laplae district of this northern province were taken by surprise when they heard Her Royal Highness Princess Soamsawali express her discontent over superficial flood relief operations being discussed by officials over walkie-talkies. The princess on Monday visited tambon Mae Poon, one of the hardest-hit areas, where many people were killed in the May 23 flood disaster.

As she was cooking lunch for displaced villagers at a temple, the princess overheard officials discussing over their walkie-talkies about cancelling her trip to a remote Maharaj village, which was flattened by the flood.

She immediately asked for a radio transmitter from a nearby official and, speaking into it, she said: "Who told you to cancel the trip? I will go there to help the villagers no matter how tough the road is, even if I have to walk." The princess also told the officials not to "make up" the flood-ravaged scenes to please her.

"I want to see the real problems. Stop doing the cosmetic jobs on flood relief. And make sure that the donations go to needy villagers," she said.

Hundreds of villagers gathering at the temple roared with delight as they heard the princess' determination to help them. The princess finally visited the village as planned.

Source: The Bangkok Post, May 31, 2006

Higher Education

Vocabulary

to be funded	V. to be paid for, to supply the money for
a degree	N. a title given by a university
facilities	N. services or conveniences
to stand for	V. to be the short form of, to represent, to mean
terminology	N. specialized words or expressions used in a particular field, activity, job, science etc.
to transfer	V. to move something from one place to another

The following words will be explained in the "Vocabulary in Conversation" Exercise below.

college	(see conversation)
junior college	(see conversation)
major	(see conversation)
minor	(see conversation)
B.A., B.S., Masters and Ph.D.	U.S. degrees (see conversation)

Higher Education Vocabulary in Conversation

are funded	degree	facilities
stand for	terminology	transfer

Lars: Tina, I am trying to fill out this job application and they want to know about my educational history. It's a little confusing because I don't understand the they are using. They are using words such as college, junior college, major, minor, B.A., B.S., Masters and Ph.D.. I have heard these words, but I don't really understand the system.

Tina: In America, all students basically study the same thing until they reach high school. After high school, students have the choice to start working or go to college.

Lars: What is the difference between a college and a university.

Tina: In the U.S., there isn't a big difference between the two. Colleges tend to be smaller schools and universities are usually larger schools with more .

Lars: What are junior colleges?

Tina: Colleges and universities in the United States are extremely expensive. Even schools which by the government can cost thousands of dollars a year. Most states have created junior colleges, which are inexpensive schools where students can complete the first two years of their education. Afterwards, students can to a normal college or university.

Lars: How long do students usually study to get their .

Tina: Usually, it takes four years to get a B.S. or a B.A. American students try to complete their studies as soon as possible because each additional year can cost a lot of money.

Lars: What do B.S. and B.A. ?

Tina: B.S. means "Bachelor of Science" and B.A. means "Bachelor of Arts."

Lars: What does the expression "to major" mean?

Tina: The area of study which we specialize in is called "a major". We are also allowed to choose a secondary area of study called "a minor." For example, I majored in biology and minored in Japanese.

Lars: What other kinds of degrees are there in the U.S.?

Tina: After getting a B.S. or a B.A., students can continue studying and receive a Masters, which usually requires an additional two years of study. And of course, the highest degree is called a Ph.D..

Lars: Is a Ph.D. the same as a Doctorate?

Tina: Yes, they are the same thing, although most Americans use the expression Ph.D..

Vocabulary Follow-Up

James said, "I studied at a local junior college for two years and then I transferred to Harvard University. I received a B.S. in chemistry from Harvard and immediately got a job working for a large pharmaceutical company. I didn't like my job, so I quit and went back to school. I had minored in philosophy at Harvard and I had always loved my political science courses, so I decided to get a Ph.D. in political philosophy. I should complete the course by the end of next year."

What did James major in?

What was James' secondary area of study?

What is the most advanced degree: a Masters, a B.A. or a Ph.D.?

Train track repairs may take a month

Storms on way pose new threat to rail

Uttaradit _ It could be a month before repairs to flood-damaged tracks in the North are finished and trains can resume normal services through Uttaradit. Until then, rail passengers and freight on the limited services still operating will have to continue using road transport between Uttaradit station and Den Chai station in Phrae, State Railway of Thailand governor Chitsanti Dhanasobhon said yesterday.

Part of the track would hopefully be reopened in about two weeks, but repairs were being made under threat of more heavy rain and more

landslides predicted by the weather office and geologists, he said.

Flashfloods and mudslides last week claimed the lives of at least 67 people in the North, with 37 still missing.

Large stretches of rail tracks in Uttaradit province were washed out by fierce currents which also crashed into the bridge posts at Ban Kang in Muang district and pushed it out of position.

"At some points the tracks were swept away by the rushing waters into nearby paddy fields. The water current was very, very strong," said a railway engineer who inspected a flooded area yesterday.

Total damage, including destroyed tracks, damaged locomotives and carriage compartments, was put at 92 million baht. The SRT is also losing up to five million baht a day from shutdown services, Mr Chitsanti said.

Only two out of the usual seven trains are running to Chiang Mai with buses taking passengers between Uttaradit and Phrae. Fuel and cargo is being trucked at high cost because of the price of diesel.

Uttaradit and other northern and northeastern provinces face further heavy rainfall. The

Meteorology Department yesterday warned of more torrential rains and flash floods in one or two days as a strong low pressure trough moves through the region, particularly in Tak, Sakon Nakhon, Nong Khai, Nakhon Phanom, Mukdahan, Roi Et and Si Sa Ket provinces.

The Department of Mineral Resources said there was a likelihood of more landslides in the North and Northeast and advised villagers to set up teams of volunteers to keep a close watch and provide early warning.

In Lop Buri, water pouring down from the Chin Lae mountain range has inundated villages in tambons Nikom Sangtoneng, Kok Tum and Ta Sala in Muang district. The flood, as deep as two metres, swept away household items and cattle. The villagers said it was the most severe flood in 50 years.

Source: The Bangkok Post, June, 2006

Vocabulary Meanings

track (PATH)

noun

1 [C] a path or rough road which is made of earth rather than having a surface covered with stone or other material:

- *The house is at the end of a dirt/an unmade track.*

2 [C or U] the pair of long metal bars fixed on the ground at an equal distance from each other, along which trains travel:

- a 10-mile stretch of track
- Passengers are requested not to walk across the tracks.

3 [C or U] the direction in which someone's job or education develops:

- She was a lawyer, but then she changed track completely and became a doctor.

repair

verb [T]

1 to put something that is damaged, broken or not working correctly, back into good condition or make it work again:

- to repair (the surface of) the road
- to repair a roof after a storm
- The garage said the car was so old it wasn't worth repairing.
- I really must **get** my bike **repaired** this weekend.

2 If you repair something wrong or harmful that has been done, you do something to make it right:

- to repair a broken friendship
- Is it too late to repair the **damage** we have done to our planet?

repair

noun [C or U]

when something is done to fix something that is broken or damaged:

- My car is in the garage for repairs.
 - The repairs **to** the roof will be expensive.
- The mechanic pointed out the repair (= repaired place) on the front of my car.

repairable

adjective

able to be repaired

under repair

being repaired:

- This section of motorway will be under repair until January.

pose (CAUSE)

verb [T]

to cause something, especially a problem or difficulty:

- *Nuclear weapons pose a **threat** to everyone.*

damage

verb [T]

to harm or spoil something:

- *Many buildings were badly damaged during the war.*

- *It was a political scandal which damaged a lot of reputations.*

damage

noun [U]

harm or injury:

- *Strong winds had caused serious damage **to** the roof.*

- *Recent discoveries about corruption have **done** serious damage **to** the company's reputation.*

- *The doctors were worried that he might have suffered **brain** damage.*

damaged

adjective

harmed or spoilt:

- *They're selling off damaged goods at reduced prices.*

- *Both the cars involved in the accident looked badly damaged.*

damaging

adjective

causing harm:

- *Many chemicals have a damaging **effect** on the environment.*

- *These are very damaging allegations.*

resume (START AGAIN)

verb FORMAL

1 [I or T] If an activity resumes, or if you resume it, it starts again after a pause:

- *Normal services will be resumed in the spring.*

- [+ ing form of verb] He stopped to take a sip of water and then resumed **speaking**.
- The talks are due to resume today.

2 [T] If you resume a place or position which you have left for a period of time, you return to it:

- to resume your post/job
- Please resume your seats, as the performance will continue in two minutes.

resumption

noun [S or U] FORMAL

- The president called for an immediate ceasefire and **a** resumption **of** negotiations between the two sides.

transport (GOODS/PEOPLE)

verb [T]

1 to take goods or people from one place to another:

- The pipeline was constructed to transport oil **across** Alaska **to** ports on the coast.
- Such heavy items are expensive to transport (**by** plane).

2 (in the past) to send a criminal to a country far away, to live, as a punishment:

- 162 000 convicts were transported **to** Australia from 1788 to 1868.

transport

noun [U]

1 when people or goods are moved from one place to another:

- the transport of live animals
- The company will arrange transport from the airport.

2 UK (US **transportation**) a system of vehicles, such as buses, trains, aircraft, etc. for getting from one place to another:

- the Department of Transport investment in **public** transport (= buses, trains, etc. available for everyone to use)

- Do you have your own transport (= vehicle)?
- Bicycles are a cheap and efficient **form of** transport.

transportation

noun [U]

1 when people or goods are moved from one place to another:

- In the past, British convicts could be sentenced to transportation (**to** Australia).

2 US (UK **transport**) a vehicle or system of vehicles, such as buses, trains, etc. for getting from one place to another:

- In Los Angeles many companies encourage their employees to use alternative **means of** transportation, rather than the car.

transporter

noun [C]

a long vehicle used for moving several large objects such as cars from one place to another:

- a car transporter

be under threat of sth

to be in a situation where people are threatening you with something bad or unpleasant:

- She left the country under threat of arrest if she returned.

threat

noun [C]

a suggestion that something unpleasant or violent will happen, especially if a particular action or order is not followed:

- [+ to infinitive] She **carried out** her threat **to** throw away any clothes that were left on the floor.
- The threat **of** jail failed to deter him from petty crime.
- Drunken drivers **pose** a serious threat (= cause a lot of harm) **to** other road users.
- He says he'll tell the authorities but it's just an **empty** threat (= it will not happen).

threatening

adjective

expressing a threat of something unpleasant or violent:

- *threatening behaviour***threateningly**

adverb

claim sb's life

If a violent event or fighting or a disease claims someone's life, it kills them:

- *The war has claimed thousands of lives.***missing**

adjective

1 Someone who is missing has disappeared:- *Her father has been missing since September 1992.*- *UK The girl **went** missing during a family outing to Mount Snowdon.***2** describes soldiers or military vehicles that have not returned from fighting in a war but are not known with total certainty to be dead or destroyed:- *He was **listed as missing in action.*****3** describes something that cannot be found because it is not where it should be:- *The burglars have been arrested but the jewellery is still missing.*- *When did you realise that the money was missing from your account?***stretch** (SPREAD)

verb [I usually + adverb or preposition]

to spread over a large area or distance:

- *A huge cloud of dense smoke stretched **across** the horizon.*- *The Andes stretch **for** 7250 km along the west coast of South America.*- *Unsettled weather will stretch **from** the middle*

Mississippi Valley **to** the southern Middle Atlantic States.

- The refugee camps stretch **as far as the eye can see**.

stretch

noun [C usually singular]

1 a continuous area of land or water:

- This particular stretch **of** coast is especially popular with walkers.
- Traffic is at a standstill **along** a five-mile stretch of the M11 just south of Cambridge.
- Some very rare birds inhabit our stretch **of** the river.

2 a stage in a race, or a part of a race track:

- She looked certain to win as she entered the **final** stretch.
- He fell as he galloped down the **home** stretch (= towards the finish).

current (NOW)

adjective

of the present time:

- Have you seen the current **issue** of (= the most recently published) Vogue magazine?
- The word 'thou' (= you) is no longer **in** current **use**.

currently

adverb

The Director is currently having talks in the USA.

current (MOVEMENT)

noun [C]

1 a movement of water, air or electricity, in a particular direction:

- to swim against/with the current
- He was swept out to sea by the **strong** current.
- Switch off the electric current before touching that machine.

2 a particular opinion or feeling that a group of

people have:

- *There is a growing current of support for green issues among voters.*

crash (ACCIDENT)

verb [I or T]

to have an accident, especially one which damages a vehicle:

- *We skidded on the ice and crashed (**into** another car).*

- *The plane crashed **into** a mountainside.*

- *Her brother borrowed her motorbike and crashed it.*

crash

noun [C]

an accident, especially one which damages a vehicle:

- *a car crash*

- *She **had** a crash on the way to work.*

- *They were only slightly injured in the crash.*

north

noun [U]

1 (ALSO **North**) (WRITTEN ABBREVIATION **N**, UK ALSO **Nth**, US ALSO **No**) the direction which goes towards the part of the Earth above the equator, opposite to the south, or the part of an area or country which is in this direction:

- *The points of the compass are North, South, East and West.*

- *The countryside is more mountainous **in the north** (**of** the country).*

- *Cambridge **is/lies to the north of** London.*

*a north-**facing** window*

2 the North the rich industrial countries of the world, most of which are above the equator

3 the North the northern states of the middle and eastern part of the US:

- *The North defeated the South in the American Civil War.*

north

adjective (WRITTEN ABBREVIATION **N**, UK ALSO **Nth**, US ALSO **No**)

1 (ALSO **North**) in or forming the north part of something:

- *North America/Africa*
- *the north coast of Iceland*
- *Our farm is a few miles north of the village.*

2 north wind a wind coming from the north

north

adverb

towards the north:

- *Go **due** (= directly) north for two miles.*
- *The garden **faces** north and doesn't get much sun in winter.*

northbound

adjective, adverb

going or leading towards the north:

- *northbound traffic*
- *A 20-mile jam built up on the northbound lanes near Birmingham.*

northerly

adjective

1 towards or in the north:

- *They walked in a northerly direction (= towards the north) across the desert.*
- *There are plans to build a hotel on the most northerly (= nearest the north) point of the island.*

2 northerly wind a wind that comes from the north

northern, Northern

adjective (WRITTEN ABBREVIATION **N**, US ALSO **No**)

in or from the north part of an area:

- *northern Europe*
- *the Northern Hemisphere*

northerner, Northerner

noun [C]

a person who comes from the north of a country

northernmost

adjective

furthest towards the north of an area:

- *Cape Columbia is the northernmost **point** of Canada.*

northward

adverb (ALSO **northwards**)

towards the north:

- *The dust from the volcano spread northward.*
 - *The plane turned northwards.*

northward

adjective

*She cycled off in a northward **direction**.*

warn

verb [I or T]

to make someone aware of a possible danger or problem, especially one in the future:

- [+ object + to infinitive] *We were warned not **to** eat the fish which might give us a slight stomach upset.*

- [+ object + (that)] *Have you warned them (**that**) there will be an extra person for dinner?*

- *I was warned **against/off** going to the east coast because it was so full of tourists.*

- *There were signs warning **of** fog as soon as we got onto the motorway.*

- *This particular curry is extremely hot - **be** warned!*

- *Put that ball down and come over here, Laura - I'm warning you (= I will punish you if you do not)!*

warning

noun [C or U]

1 something that makes you aware of a possible danger or problem, especially one in the future:

- *Completely without warning he turned up on my doorstep with all four children!*

- *There's a warning on the cigarette packet that*

says 'Tobacco seriously damages health'.

-I'm not surprised you feel ill - **let it be a warning** to you!

-Just a **word of warning** - restaurants in this area can be very expensive.

-FORMAL The government have today **issued** a warning about the dangers of sunbathing.

-They can't dismiss you just like that - they have to **give** you a **written** warning first.

-The police fired warning **shots** but the protesters took no notice.

2 warning sign a physical condition that shows the presence of a disease:

-The warning signs **of** the illness are respiratory problems and dizziness.

torrent

noun

1 [S] a sudden large or too large amount, especially one which seems to be uncontrollable:

- He let out **a** torrent **of** abuse/angry words.

- They are worried that the flow/trickle/stream of tourists could swell into **an** unmanageable torrent if there are no controls.

2 [C] a large amount of fast-moving water:

- Heavy rainfall turned the river into a rushing/raging torrent.

torrents

plural noun

large amounts:

- torrents of rain

- The rain came down/fell **in** torrents.

- We have received torrents of letters/requests/criticism.

torrential

adjective

used to refer to very heavy rain:

- torrential rain

- a torrential downpour/storm

likelihood

noun [U]

the chance that something will happen:

- *This latest dispute greatly increases the likelihood **of** a strike.*
- [+ that] *There is **every** likelihood **that** more jobs will be lost later this year.*
- *There is little likelihood now **that** interest rates will come down further.*

advice

noun [U]

an opinion which someone offers you about what you should do or how you should act in a particular situation:

- *Steven **gave** me some good advice.*
- *I think I'll **take** your advice (= do what you suggest) and get the green dress.*
- *Can I give you **a piece of** advice?*
- *I need some advice **on** which computer to buy.*
- [+ to infinitive] *My advice is **to** go by train.*
- *We went to Paris **on** Sarah's advice.*

NOTE: Do not confuse with the verb, **advise**.**advise**

verb

1 [I or T] to give someone advice:

- [+ to infinitive] *I think I'd advise him **to** leave the company.*
- *His doctor advised him **against** smoking.*
- *I'd strongly advise **against** making a sudden decision.*
- [+ that] *They're advising **that** children be kept out of the sun altogether.*
- [+ ing form of verb] *I'd advise wait**ing** until tomorrow.*
- [+ question word] *She advised us **when** to come.*
- *She advises the President (= gives information and suggests types of action) **on** African policy.*
- *You **would be well-**advised **to** (= It would be wise for you to) have the appropriate vaccinations before you go abroad.*

NOTE: Do not confuse with the noun, **advice**.

2 [T] FORMAL to give someone official information about something:

- *They were advised **of** their rights.*
- [+ that] *Our solicitors have advised **that** the costs could be enormous.*

advisable

adjective [after verb]

If something is advisable, it will avoid problems if you do it:

- [+ to infinitive] *It's advisable **to** book seats at least a week in advance.*
- *A certain amount of caution is advisable at this point.*

advisability

noun [U]

- *They discussed the advisability of building so near to the airport.*

adviser

noun [C] (ALSO **advisor**)

someone whose job is to give advice about a subject:

- *She is the party's main economic adviser.*
a financial advisor

advisory

adjective

- *She is employed by the president in an advisory capacity (= giving advice).*

advisory

noun [C usually plural] US

an official announcement that contains advice, information or a warning:

- *weather/travel advisories*
- *Television companies sometimes broadcast advisories before violent movies.*

watch (LOOK AT)

verb

1 [I or T] to look at something for a period of time, especially something that is changing or

moving:

- *I had dinner and watched TV for a couple of hours.*
- *He spent the entire afternoon watching a cricket match.*
- *[+ object + infinitive without to] I watched him get into a taxi.*
- *I got the feeling I was being watched.*
- *[+ object + ing form of verb] I sit by the window and watch people walking past.*
- *[+ question word] Just watch **how** he slides that ball in past the goalkeeper.*
- *Bonner watched helplessly as the ball sneaked in at the near post.*
- *She'll pretend that she hasn't seen us - you watch.*

2 [T] to stay with something or someone such as a child for a short time to make certain that they are safe:

- *If you want me to watch the kids for a couple of hours while you go out, just let me know.*
- *Could you watch my bags for me, while I go to the toilet?*

watch

noun

1 [S or U] when you watch or give attention to something or someone, especially to make certain nothing bad happens:

- *Once your name has been linked with a drug offence, the police **keep** a close watch **on** you.*
- *The soldiers slept at night, except for one who stayed awake **on** watch/to **keep** watch.*

2 [S] a person or group of soldiers or guards whose duty is to protect a person, place or thing from danger or attack

3 [C] a fixed period of time during which a person or a group of soldiers or guards has the duty of protecting and warning of danger

watchable

adjective INFORMAL APPROVING

describes a television programme or film that is entertaining:

- *It's not the most profound series I've ever seen but it's very watchable.*

watchful

adjective

paying careful attention and ready to deal with problems:

- ***Under the watchful eye of** their mother, the two boys played on the shore.*

- *She **keeps a watchful eye on** her husband to see that he behaves himself.*

watchfully

adverb

- *Slowly and watchfully they walked around the perimeter of the clearing.*

watchfulness

noun [U]

-watcher Show phonetics

suffix

a person who is interested in and enjoys watching a particular thing:

- *Royal-watchers have once again been speculating on the health of the princess.*

watcher

noun [C]

a television or film viewer:

- *The new channel is certainly good news for the movie watcher.*

inundate (FLOOD)

verb [T] FORMAL

to flood an area with water:

- *If the dam breaks it will inundate large parts of the town.*
