

9 Settlements

Word	Definition	Example	Translation
access /'ækses/	the means by which you get to a place. noun [uncount]	<i>There is easy access to the countryside by rail.</i>	
accommodate /'akɒmədeɪt/	to provide a place or room for someone to stay in. verb [transitive]	<i>Designed by an Italian architect, the hotel can accommodate 600 guests.</i>	
airport /'eə(r),pɔ:(r)t/	a place where planes arrive and leave, consisting of runways (long roads where planes land and take off) and large buildings for passengers called terminals. noun [count]	<i>Our flight arrived at Delhi airport over 2 hours late.</i>	
Anglo- /'æŋgləʊ/	involving or related to England or the UK. prefix		
architecture /'ɑ:(r)ki,tektʃə(r)/	a particular style or way of designing buildings. noun [uncount]	<i>The church is a typical example of Gothic architecture.</i>	
area /'eəriə/	a part of a city, town, country etc. noun [count]	<i>Bus services in rural areas are not very good.</i>	
arrange /'əreɪndʒ/	to put things in a neat, attractive, or useful order. verb [transitive]		
attack /'ætæk/	an organized attempt to defeat an enemy, using weapons. noun [count/uncount]		
attract /'atrækt/	to make someone interested in something so that they do it or come to see or hear it. verb [transitive]	<i>They hope to attract more foreign investors.</i>	
banking /'bæŋkɪŋ/	the work done by banks and other financial institutions. noun [uncount]		
boundary /'baʊnd(ə)ri/	something such as a line on a map that marks where one area of land ends and another begins. noun [count]	<i>Akbar extended the boundaries of his empire in the north and to the south.</i>	
break-of-bulk point /'breɪk əv ˌbʌlk pɔɪnt/	a place where a cargo of goods is divided into smaller units for distribution. noun [count]		
brick /'brɪk/	a block used for building walls and other structures. noun [count]		
bridging point /'brɪdʒɪŋ pɔɪnt/	the narrowest place where it is possible to cross a river. noun [count]		
broken family /'brəʊkən 'fæmli/	a family where the parents are divorced or do not live together, and the children suffer as a result. phrase		
building /'bɪldɪŋ/	a structure made of a strong material such as stone or wood that has a roof and walls, for example a house. noun [count]		
business /'bɪznəs/	the work of buying or selling products or services for money. noun [uncount]		
canal /'kə'næl/	an artificial river. noun [count]	<i>Canals were dug to connect England's industrial cities with the sea.</i>	
cargo /'kɑ:(r)ɡəʊ/	things that are being sent by ship, plane, train, or truck. noun	<i>The ship and all its cargo sank.</i>	
cartwheel pattern /'kɑ:(r)t,wɪl 'pæt(ə)n/	a round shape with lines coming out from the centre. noun [count]		
cater for /'keɪtə(r) fɔ:/	to provide people with everything they want or need. verb [transitive]	<i>The school caters for children of all abilities.</i>	
Celts /'kelts/	members of an ancient group of people who lived in parts of Western Europe. noun [count]		
cemetery /'semətəri/	an area of ground where dead people are buried. noun [count]		

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cereal /'sɪəriəl/	a plant that produces grain, used as food for people and animals. noun [count]		
circle /'sɜ:(r)k(ə)l/	a round shape consisting of a curved line that completely encloses a space and is the same distance from the centre at every point. noun	<i>a mathematical calculation to find out the radius of a circle</i>	
circular /'sɜ:(r)kjələ(r)/	in the shape of a circle. adjective		
clan /klæn/	a large group of families that are related to each other. noun [count]		
cluster /'klʌstə(r)/	to form a small close group. verb [intransitive/transitive]	<i>She spotted Luke in a group clustered around the entrance.</i>	
commercial /'kɒmɜ:(r)ʃ(ə)l/	1 relating to business. adjective 2 relating to making a profit. adjective	<i>a commercial transaction</i> <i>The film's commercial success made her a star.</i>	
commodity /'kɒmɒdətɪ/	something that can be bought and sold, especially a basic food product or fuel. noun [uncount]		
communal /'kɒmjʊn(ə)l/	owned or used by everyone in a group, especially a group of people who live in the same building. adjective	<i>a communal kitchen/garden/stairway</i>	
communication /'kɒmjʊnɪk(ə)ʃ(ə)n/	the process of giving information or of making emotions or ideas known to someone. noun [uncount]	<i>There was a breakdown in communication.</i>	
communications /'kɒmjʊnɪk(ə)ʃ(ə)nz/	a transport system for taking people or goods from one place to another. noun [plural]	<i>Trade and industry require good communications.</i>	
community /'kɒmjʊnəti/	the people who live in an area. noun [count] [can be followed by a singular or plural verb]	<i>I wanted to work somewhere where I could serve the community.</i>	
commuter /'kɒmjʊtə(r)/	someone who travels regularly to and from work. noun [count]		
company /'kʌmp(ə)ni/	an organization that provides services, or that makes or sells goods for money. noun [count]		
concentrate /'kɒns(ə)ntr(ə)ɪt/	if something is concentrated in an area, that is where it mainly exists. verb [transitive/usually passive]	<i>The population is concentrated along the river banks.</i>	
connect /'kɒnekt/	to join two things together. verb [transitive]		
conurbation /'kɒnɜ:(r)'beɪʃ(ə)n/	a large city area. noun [count]		
converge /'kɒnvɜ:(r)dʒ/	to come from different directions to reach the same point. verb [intransitive]	<i>a station where three railway lines converge</i>	
convergence /'kɒnvɜ:(r)dʒ(ə)n(ə)s/	a situation in which people or things gradually become the same or very similar. noun [singular/uncount]		
cooperative /'kəʊp(ə)rətɪv/	a cooperative business or other organization is owned by the people who work in it who also share the profits. adjective [only before noun]		
country /'kʌntri/	an area of land that has its own government and official borders. noun [count]		
countryside /'kʌntri,saɪd/	the area outside towns and cities, with farms, fields, and trees. noun [count]		
county /'kaʊnti/	a region that has its own local government in some countries such as the UK and US. noun [count]	<i>the county of Essex</i>	
cross /krɒs/	to go from one side of something such as a road or river to the other. verb [intransitive/transitive]		
decline /'dɪklaɪn/	to become less or worse. verb [intransitive]	<i>The number of people buying their own homes has declined.</i>	
defence /'dɪfens/	actions that you take to protect someone or something that is being attacked. noun [uncount]		
desegregation /'dɪ:segri'geɪʃ(ə)n/	the process of ending a system in which people of different races are made to live or work separately. noun [count]		
destination /'destɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n/	the place where someone or something is going. noun [count]	<i>a popular holiday destination</i>	

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develop /dɪ'veləp/	to grow, change, or improve, or to make something grow, change, or improve. verb [intransitive/transitive]		
developed /dɪ'veləpt/	a developed country, region, or economy has a lot of industries and business activity. adjective	<i>We spend less on health care than most other developed nations.</i>	
dispersed /dɪ'spɜːst/	to be spread in different directions over a wide area. adjective		
distribution pattern /dɪstrɪ'bjuːʃn ,pæt(ə)n/	used for talking about where different plants, animals, etc are found in an area. noun [count]		
ditch /dɪtʃ/	a long narrow hole dug along the side of a road or field, usually so that water can run into it. noun [count]		
dock /dɒk/	if a ship docks, it arrives at a dock. verb [intransitive]		
dormitory settlement /'dɔː(r)mɪtri setlmənt/	a place from which many people travel to a city to work. noun [count]		
downriver /daʊn'ɪvə(r)/	at or towards a place that is further along a river as it flows in the direction of the sea – opposite <i>upriver</i> . adjective, adverb		
dry-point site /'draɪ ,pɔɪnt saɪt/	a town, village etc that is built on higher land surrounded by water or wet ground. noun [count]		
dweller /'dwelə(r)/	someone who lives in a particular type of place. noun [count]	<i>a city/country/cave dweller</i>	
dwelling /'dwelɪŋ/	a house, flat, or other shelter in which someone lives. noun [count]		
dyke /daɪk/	a wall that prevents a river, lake, or sea from flooding the land. noun [count]		
ecclesiastical /ɪ,kliːzi'æstɪkl/	relating to the Christian church. adjective		
emigrate /'emɪɡreɪt/	to leave your country in order to live in another country. verb [intransitive]	<i>We're thinking of emigrating to New Zealand.</i>	
employ /ɪm'plɔɪ/	to pay someone regularly to do a job for you or to work as a member of your organization. verb [transitive]	<i>They employ a nanny, cleaner, and gardener.</i>	
employee /ɪm'plɔɪi/	someone who is paid regularly to work for a person or an organization. noun [count]		
employer /ɪm'plɔɪə(r)/	a person, company, or organization that pays someone to work for them as a member of their staff. noun [count]		
employment /ɪm'plɔɪmənt/	work that you are paid regularly to do for a person or company. noun [uncount]		
establish /ɪ'stæblɪʃ/	to make something start to exist or start to happen. verb [transitive]	<i>A proper procedure for complaints should be established.</i>	
expand /ɪk'spænd/	to become larger in size and fill more space. verb [transitive]		
expansion /ɪk'spænz(ə)n/	the process of increasing in size and filling more space. noun [uncount]	<i>damage caused to buildings through the expansion and contraction of timbers</i>	
extended family /ɪk'stendɪd ,fæmli/	the family that you belong to, including people such as your grandparents, cousins etc. noun [count]		
facility /fə'sɪləti/	something such as a room or piece of equipment that is provided at a place for people to use. noun [count]	<i>The hotel has excellent leisure facilities.</i>	
factor /'fæktə(r)/	one of the things that influence whether an event happens or the way that it happens. noun [count]	<i>Public pressure was a factor in the government's decision.</i>	
factory /'fæktəri/	a building or group of buildings where large quantities of goods are produced using machines. noun [count]	<i>She works in a factory.</i>	
farm /fɑː(r)m/	an area of land used for growing crops or keeping animals. noun [count]	<i>Patrick worked on a neighbouring farm.</i>	

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finance /'faɪnəns/	decisions on how money is spent or invested. noun [count]	<i>He's now studying international banking and finance.</i>	
first generation /'fɜː(r)st ,dʒenə'reɪʃ(ə)n/	the generation of people who were the first from their country to go and live in another country. noun [singular]		
foreigner /'fɔːnə(r)/	someone who comes from another country. noun [count]	<i>She is Spanish so she is a foreigner in the UK.</i>	
function /'fʌŋkʃ(ə)n/	the job that something is designed to do. noun [count]	<i>The function of advertising is to create a unique image for your company.</i>	
generation /dʒenə'reɪʃ(ə)n/	a group of people in society who are born and live around the same time. noun [count]	<i>The site was preserved as a monument for future generations.</i>	
government /'gʌvə(r)nmənt/	the people who control a country, region, or town and make decisions about its laws and taxes. noun [followed by a singular or plural verb]	<i>The government has announced plans to raise the minimum wage next year.</i>	
green belt /'grɪn ,bɛlt/	an area of land around large cities where no buildings are allowed in order to protect the countryside. noun [count/uncount]		
high-speed /'haɪ spiːd/	moving or operating very quickly. adjective	<i>a high-speed train</i>	
hilltop /'hɪl,tɒp/	the top of a hill. noun [count]		
hinterland /'hɪntə,lænd/	a region that is near to a town or city and whose economy depends on it. noun [count]		
historical /'hɪstɔːrɪkl/	connected with history or the past. adjective [usually before noun]	<i>There are no historical precedents for a President resigning in mid-term.</i>	
hub /'hʌb/	the most important place where a particular activity takes place. noun [count]	<i>Mumbai is the financial hub of India.</i>	
improvement /'ɪm'pruːvmənt/	the state of being better than before, or the process of making something better than it was before. noun [uncount]	<i>The school is performing well, but we recognize the need for further improvement.</i>	
industry /'ɪndəstri/	the production of goods, especially those made in factories. noun [uncount]	<i>The town was severely hit by the decline in industry.</i>	
invest /'ɪn'vest/	to use your money with the aim of making a profit from it, for example by buying property or buying shares in a company. verb [transitive]	<i>How much do you have to invest?</i>	
land bridge /'lænd ,brɪdʒ/	a neck of land that connects two land masses. noun [count]		
leading /'liːdɪŋ/	main, most important, or most successful. adjective	<i>He became a leading figure in the London art world.</i>	
linear /'liːniə(r)/	consisting of lines or of one straight line. adjective	<i>a linear design</i>	
locate /'ləʊ'keɪt/	to become established in a particular place. verb [intransitive]		
market settlement /'mɑː(r)kɪt setlmənt/	a town that provides a wide range of services for the community. noun [count]		
migrate /'maɪ'greɪt/	to go to another place or part of the world in order to find work. verb [intransitive]		
military /'mɪlɪ(ə)rɪ/	relating to armies or armed forces and the way in which they are organized. adjective		
monastic /'mɒ'næstɪk/	relating to monks or monasteries. adjective		
motorway /'məʊtə(r),weɪ/	a wide road with several lanes of traffic going in each direction, built for fast travel over long distances. noun [count]		
native /'neɪtv/	living in a particular country, area, or city since birth. adjective	<i>My wife's a native New Yorker, but I'm from Atlanta.</i>	
navigable /'nævɪgəb(ə)l/	a navigable river, lake etc is deep and wide enough for ships to travel through. adjective		

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newcomer /'nju:kʌmə(r)/	someone who has recently started to live or work somewhere, or who has just arrived in a place. noun [count]	<i>As a newcomer to the area, Paul was anxious to make friends.</i>	
nomadic /'nɒmædɪk/	moving from place to place rather than staying in one place. adjective	<i>They lead a nomadic life.</i>	
nucleated /'nju:klietɪd/	a nucleated settlement is one in which houses are found around a central place and are clustered together. adjective		
opportunity /'ɒpə(r)tju:nəti/	a chance to do something, or a situation in which it is easy for you to do something. noun [uncount]		
origin /'ɒrɪdʒɪn/	the place or moment where something begins to exist. noun [count]	<i>Meteorites may hold clues about the origin of life on Earth.</i>	
outskirts /'aʊtˌskɜ:(r)ts/	the areas of a town or city that are furthest away from the centre. noun [plural]	<i>Alberton is located in Johannesburg's eastern outskirts.</i>	
overspill /'əʊvə(r),spɪl/	the people who begin to live and work in places just outside a crowded city, making it bigger. noun [uncount]		
peasant /'pez(ə)nt/	a poor person who works on another person's farm or on their own small farm, especially in the past. noun [count]		
periphery /'pɜːrɪf(ə)ri/	the outer part of an area, very far from the centre. noun [count]		
pilgrimage /'pɪlgrɪmɪdʒ/	a journey that a religious person makes to a holy place. noun [count]	<i>He was on a pilgrimage to Tirupathi temple in south India.</i>	
plentiful /'plentɪf(ə)l/	present or available in large quantities. adjective		
polder /'pəʊldə/	land reclaimed from the sea. noun [count]		
port /'pɔ:t/	an area of water where ships stop, including the buildings around it. noun [count/uncount]	<i>At dusk, they docked at the port of Monaco.</i>	
primary /'praɪməri/	most important. adjective	<i>Dealing with crime is our primary concern.</i>	
primate city /'praɪmət sɪti/	a major city that functions as the financial, political, and population centre of a country. noun [count]		
principal /'prɪnsəp(ə)l/	main, or most important. adjective	<i>The principal aim of the project is to provide an answer to this question.</i>	
protection /'prə'tekʃ(ə)n/	the process of keeping someone or something safe, or the condition of being kept safe. noun [uncount]		
public /'pʌblɪk/	available for people in general to use. adjective	<i>public transport</i>	
radial /'reɪdiəl/	a radial pattern or design consists of straight lines that all go out from the centre of a circle. adjective		
reclamation /'reklə'meɪʃ(ə)n/	the improvement of an area so that it can be used. noun [uncount]		
recreation /'rekri'eɪʃ(ə)n/	things that you do to enjoy yourself. noun	<i>I play golf for recreation only.</i>	
residential /'rezɪ'denʃ(ə)l/	a residential area is one in which most of the buildings are houses. adjective		
resort /'rɪzɔ:(r)t/	a place that many people go to for a holiday. noun [count]	<i>a ski/seaside/mountain resort</i>	
resource /'rɪzɔ:(r)s/	1 things such as coal, trees, and oil that exist in nature and can be used by people. noun [plural] 2 something such as money, workers, or equipment that can be used to help an institution or business. noun [usually plural]	<i>Many of these countries are rich in timber and mineral resources.</i>	
ribbon pattern /'rɪbən pæt(ə)n/	the way a settlement is laid out – the same as a linear pattern. noun [count]		
routeway /'ru:tweɪ/	a route for travelling to a place. noun [count]		
scattered /'skætə(r)d/	spread over a large area. adjective	<i>My relatives are scattered all over the country.</i>	
schooling /'sku:lɪŋ/	the education that you get at school. noun [uncount]	<i>My grandmother had very little schooling.</i>	

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second-generation /ˈsekənd ɒˈdʒenəreɪʃ(ə)n/	used for describing someone who was born in the country that they live in but whose parents were not born there. adjective		
segregate /ˈseɡrɪgeɪt/	to separate groups of people, especially according to race, sex, or religion. verb [transitive]	<i>The army has decided not to segregate men and women during training.</i>	
services /ˈsɜː(r)vɪsɪz/	work, help or advice provided by a business or organization for the public. noun [count]		
settlement /ˈset(ə)mənt/	a place where people have come to live permanently, usually when there were very few people living there before. noun [count]	<i>They discovered the remains of an early Anglo-Saxon settlement.</i>	
settler /ˈsetlə(r)/	someone who goes to live in a place where not many people live, and starts to make it into a community. noun [count]		
social /ˈsəʊʃ(ə)l/	relating to society and to people's lives in general. adjective	<i>They try to address social problems such as unemployment and poor health.</i>	
society /səˈsaɪəti/	1 people in general living together in organized communities, with laws and traditions controlling the way that they behave towards each other. noun [uncount] 2 a particular community or type of community, or the people who live in it. noun [count/uncount]	<i>Society has to be prepared to support its elderly people.</i> <i>Never forget that we live in a multicultural society.</i>	
socioeconomic /səʊʃiəʊkəˈnɒmɪk/	involving a combination of social and economic elements. adjective		
specialized /ˈspeʃjəˌlaɪzɪd/	1 designed for a particular purpose. adjective 2 concentrating on a particular subject. adjective	<i>specialized tools</i> <i>specialized training/skills</i>	
specialist /ˈspeʃjəlɪst/	1 someone whose training, education, or experience makes them an expert in a particular subject. noun [count] 1a relating to learning or knowledge in a particular part of a subject or profession. [only before noun]		
spread /sprɛd/	1 to gradually affect or cover a larger area. verb [intransitive] 2 to be present in many parts of a large area. verb [intransitive/transitive] [usually passive] 3 the growth or development of something, so that it affects a larger area or a larger number of people. noun [uncount]	<i>Anti-globalization protests spread rapidly across the globe.</i> <i>There are 54 community colleges spread across California.</i> <i>There were concerns about the spread of fighting to other regions.</i>	
suitability /ˌsuːtəˈbɪləti/	the degree to which someone or something is suitable for a particular job or purpose. noun [uncount]		
supply /səˈplaɪ/	1 an amount or quantity of something that is available to use. noun [count] 2 the act or process of providing something that is needed. noun [uncount] 3 to provide someone or something with something that they need or want. verb [transitive]		
support /səˈpɔː(r)t/	to provide money, food, shelter, or other things that someone needs in order to live. verb [transitive]	<i>How can we support our families on such low wages?</i>	
surrounding /səˈraʊndɪŋ/	near or all around a place. adjective [only before noun]	<i>The hotel is ideally located for visiting the city and the surrounding area.</i>	
territory /ˈterətri/	an area of a town or country that a person or organization is responsible for, especially as part of their work. noun [uncount]	<i>The Water Authority's territory covers 5,000 square miles.</i>	
TGV /ˈtiː ˌdʒiː viː/	Train à Grande Vitesse – a high-speed train in France		
trade /treɪd/	a particular area of business or industry. noun [count]	<i>the book/drug/jewellery trade</i>	
transhipment /ˈtrænzʃɪpmənt/	the act of transferring goods from one ship to another. noun [uncount]		
urban /ˈɜːbən/	relating to towns and cities, or happening there. adjective [usually before noun]		
village /ˈvɪlɪdʒ/	1 a very small town in the countryside. noun [count] 1a the people who live in a village. noun [count] 1b in a village, or relating to a village. [only before noun]	<i>a Scottish fishing village</i> <i>The whole village attended the meeting.</i>	