

## Design and innovation

### **NOUNS**

**balcony**= platform that is built on the upstairs outside wall of a building, with a wall or rail around it.

**brick**= baked clay used for building walls, houses and other buildings.

**building**= a structure such as a house or school that has a roof and walls.

**ceiling**= the top inside surface of a room.

**concrete**= building material that is made by mixing together cement, sand, small stones and water.

**construction**= the process or method of building or making sth, especially roads, buildings, bridges, etc.

**cottage**= a small house, especially in the country.

**design**= the general arrangement of the different parts of sth that is made, such as a building, book, machine, etc.

**device**= an object or a piece of equipment that has been designed to do a particular job.

**elevator**= lift.

**engineering**= the activity of applying scientific knowledge to the design, building and control of machines, roads, bridges, electrical equipment, etc.

**frame**= the supporting structure of a piece of furniture, a building, a vehicle, etc. that gives it its shape.

**gadget**= a small tool or device that does sth useful.

**housing**= houses, apartments, etc. that people live in, especially when referring to their type, price, or condition.

**innovation**= the innovation of new things, ideas, or ways of doing sth.

**invention**= the act of inventing sth.

**landmark**= something such as a large building, that you can see clearly from a distance and that will help you to know where you are.

**lift shaft**=

**occupant**= a person who lives or works in a particular house, room, building, etc.

**platform**= a flat surface raised above the level of the ground or floor.

**quarry**= a place where large amount of stone, etc. are dug out of the ground.

**residence**= a house, especially a large or impressive one.

**skyscraper**= a very tall building in a city.

**staircase**= a set of stairs inside a building including the posts and rails that are fixed at the side.

**steel**= a strong hard metal that is made of mixture of iron and carbon.

**storage**= the process of paying to keep furniture, etc. in a special building until you want it.

**structure**= a thing that is made of several parts, especially a building.

**tension**= a feeling of anxiety and stress that makes it impossible to relax.

**timber**= wood that is prepared for use in building.

**ADJECTIVE**

**airy**= with plenty of fresh air because there is a lot of space.

**conventional**= following what is traditional.

**cosy**= warm, comfortable, and safe, especially because of being small or enclosed.

**cramped**= a cramped room, etc. doesn't have enough space for the people in it.

**curved**= having a round shape.

**disposable**= made to be thrown away after use.

**domestic**= use in the homes connected with the home or family.

**exterior**= the outside of sth, especially a building.

**functional**= practical and useful, with little or no decoration.

**futuristic**= extremely modern and unusual in appearance, as if belonging to a future time.

**high-rise**= very tall and having a lot of floors.

**innovation**= the introduction of new things, ideas or ways of doing sth.

**internal**=connected with the inside of sth.

**mass-produced**= to produce goods in large quantities, using machinery.

**modern**= using the latest technology, design, materials, etc.

**multi-storey**= a large building with several floors for parking cars in.

**old-fashioned**= not modern.

**ornate**= covered with a lot of decoration, especially when this involves very small or complicated designs.

**prefabricated**= made in sections that can be put together later.

**single-storey**= a floor.

**spacious**= (of a room or building) large and with plenty of space for people to move around in.

**state-of-the-art**= using the most modern or advanced techniques or methods, as good as it can be at the present time.

**traditional**= conventional.

**two-storey**= two floor.

**typical**= having the usual qualities or features of a particular type of person, thing or group.

**ultra-modern**=extremely modern.

**VERB**

**activate**= to make sth such as a device or chemical process start working.

**automate**= to use machines and computers instead of people to do a job or task.

**build**= to make sth, especially a building by putting parts together.

**condemn**= judge a building not to be safe.

**construct**= to build or make sth such as a road, building or machine.

**decorate**= to make sth look more attractive by putting things on it.

**demolish**= knock down.

**design**= to decide how sth will look, work, etc.

**develop**= build sth on a piece of land.

**devise**= invent.

**haul**= to put sb/sth with a lot of effort.

**hoist**= to raise or pull sth up to a higher position, often using ropes or special equipment.

**invent**= to produce or design sth that has not existed before.

**maintain**= keep in good condition.

**occupy**= live in or use a space.

**reconstruct**= building again.

**renovate**= repair and make new again.

**support**= give help – to help or encourage sb/sth by saying or showing that you agree with them/it.

**trigger**= to make sth happen suddenly.

### Vocabulary note



If we use more than one adjective they are normally in the following order: opinion, size, age, shape, colour, origin, material, type: An **ugly, old, brown, plastic, shopping** bag. However, more than four adjectives together can sound awkward. NOT An ~~ugly, big, old, rectangular, brown, Italian, plastic~~ bag.

### Error warning

We say that you build a house/ a hospital, Not ~~build a building~~. Build up is not used to talk about construction. It refers to increasing or developing something: he went to the gym to **build up** his muscles. We are trying to **build up** a relationship with a company in Japan. I had to **build up** the confidence to apply for the manager's job. NOT ~~we need to build up a hospital~~.