

## Through the ages

### NOUNS

**age**= a particular period of history.

**archaeologist**= a person who studies archaeology.

**century**= a period of 100 years.

**decade**= a period of 10 years. especially a period such a 1910-1919.

**era**= a period of time that is remembered for particular events.

**evidence**= the information that is used in a court of law to try to prove sth.

**excavation**= digging for artifacts.

**generation**= all the people who were born at about the same time.

**The Middle Ages**= a period of European history between 1000 and 1500 AD.

**millennia**= a period of 1000 years, especially as calculated before or after the birth of Christ.

**period**= a particular length of time – an interval of time.

**phase**= a stage in a process of change or development.

**pioneer**= a person who is the first to study and develop a particular area of knowledge, culture, etc. that other people then continue to develop.

**timeline**= Ex: the timeline below shows history... .

### ADJECTIVE

**ancient**= belonging to a period of history that is thousands of years in the past.

**chronological**= (of a number of events) arranged in the order in which they happened.

**consecutive**= following one after another in a series, without interruption.

**historical**= connected with the past.

**imminent**= (especially of the unpleasant) likely to happen very soon.

**middle- aged**= people in their middle age of life.

**nostalgic**= a feeling of sadness mixed with pleasure and affection when you think of happy times in the past.

**prehistoric**= connected with the time in history before information was written down.

**prior**= happening or existing before sth else or before a particular time.

**punctual**= happening or doing sth at the arranged or correct time, not late.

**time consuming**= taking or needing a lot of time.

**VERB**

**erode**= to gradually destroy the surface of sth through the action of wind, rain, etc.

**infer**= to reach an opinion or decide that sth is true on the basis of information that is available.

**predate**= to exist earlier than sth else.

**span**= to last all through a period of time or to cover the whole of it.

**PHRASES WITH TIME**

**in time**= after a period of time when a situation has changed.

**lose track of time**= to waste time.

**on time**= at exactly the correct time.

**save time**= **Ex:** I try to make my lunch the night before to save time.

**spend time**= **Ex:** At the weekend I try to spend time with my family.

**take so long**= to need a particular amount of time.

**the right time**= true or correct time.

**ADVERBS**

**chronologically**= mental age.

**formerly**= in earlier times – previously.

**previously** = immediately before the time you are talking about – preceding.

**subsequently**= after wards – later – after sth else has happened.

**Vocabulary note**



BC is used in the Christian calendar to refer to the time before the birth of Jesus Christ. AD is used to refer to the time after Christ was born. Circa is used to mean about or approximately and is sometimes written simply c. NB we do not use an apostrophe to talk about decades: the 1960s Not ~~the~~ 1960's.

**Vocabulary note**



Age= a particular period of history: the Victorian **age**. The digital **age**.  
Era= a period of time that is remembered for particular events: the arrival of moving pictures marked the end of an **era** for live theatre. Middle – aged= people in their middle years of life: most companies are run by **middle – aged** men. The Middle Ages= a period of European history between 1000 and 1500 AD.

**Error warning**

We use take + time in the following ways:

Take your time (= don't hurry), take a long time/too much time. NB we can say it took a lot of time/so much time/ too much time, but be careful when you use long: it took a long time/ it took too long / it took so long. NOT ~~it took too long time/ it took so long time~~. We can also say I took three hours to get there or it took (me) three hours to get there.