CHECK YOUR VOCABULARY FOR TOEIC®

Rawdon Wyatt

All you need to pass your exams!
CHECK YOUR VOCABULARY FOR

TOEIC

Rawdon Wyatt

All you need to pass your exams!
Introduction

This book has been written for anyone who is planning to take the TOEIC®, and who wants to practice and develop their vocabulary. A greater command of vocabulary is one of the key factors that will help you raise your TOEIC® score.

You should not go through the exercises in this book mechanically. It is better to choose areas that you are unfamiliar with, or areas that are of specific interest or importance to you.

Each exercise is accompanied by a full answer key at the back of the book. This key also gives you other information about particular vocabulary items (for example, words with similar meanings, alternative words and expressions, etc.) that are not covered in the exercises themselves.

When you are doing the tasks in this book, look at the instructions carefully to make sure you understand what to do, then read through the text/questions first before attempting the exercises. This is a useful ‘skimming’ technique that you should also use when you are doing the TOEIC® itself.

We recommend that you have a good dictionary with you, and refer to it when necessary. However, always try to do the exercises without a dictionary first, and then use a dictionary to check anything that you are not sure of.

It is very important to keep a record of new words and expressions that you learn, and review these on a regular basis so that they become a part of your ‘active’ vocabulary. Unless you are taking the TOEIC® Test of Spoken English, the TOEIC® is an exam which tests your language recognition skills rather than your language production skills. However, if you familiarize yourself with the vocabulary in the book by reviewing it and then trying to use it in your written and spoken English on a regular basis, you will be in a better position to recognize it if and when it comes up in the exam.

No vocabulary book can possibly contain all of the words and expressions that you are likely to come across in the TOEIC®, so it is important that you acquire new vocabulary from other sources. Try to read as much as possible from a different variety of authentic reading materials (books, newspapers, journals, magazines, etc.), and familiarize yourself with spoken English by listening to English-language radio stations and watching English-language movies and television programs whenever possible.

Try to get plenty of exam practice before you do the exam itself, so that you become familiar with the format. There are several books, courses and other publications that will help you. Barron’s How to prepare for the TOEIC® (ISBN 0 7641 7514 9), which contains lots of helpful advice as well as complete model tests, is particularly useful.

We hope you enjoy doing the exercises in this book and that they help you to practice and develop the vocabulary that you need. Good luck in the TOEIC®!
## Contents


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Title:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 – 2</td>
<td>Changes 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Changes 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Comparing and contrasting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 – 6</td>
<td>Computers and information technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Condition and requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 – 9</td>
<td>Confusing words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 – 11</td>
<td>Continuing, repeating and starting again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 – 13</td>
<td>Contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 – 15</td>
<td>Different situations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 – 17</td>
<td>Earnings, rewards and benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 – 19</td>
<td>Entertainment, art, sports and the media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Food and eating out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 – 22</td>
<td>Hotels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 – 24</td>
<td>Job advertising</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 – 26</td>
<td>Job recruitment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Joining ideas together: addition, equation and conclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 – 29</td>
<td>Location and direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Meetings and presentations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Money matters 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 – 33</td>
<td>Money matters 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Obligation and option</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Opposites 1: verbs and adjectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Opposites 2: adjective prefixes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 – 38</td>
<td>Opposites 3: verb prefixes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Ownership, giving, lending and borrowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Phrasal verbs 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Phrasal verbs 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Phrasal verbs 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Prepositions 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Prepositions 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 – 46</td>
<td>Sales and marketing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47 – 48</td>
<td>Shopping and consumerism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49 – 51</td>
<td>Similar meanings 1: nouns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52 – 53</td>
<td>Similar meanings 2: verbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Similar meanings 3: adjectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 – 56</td>
<td>Starting and stopping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57 – 58</td>
<td>Travel 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Travel 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 – 61</td>
<td>Word forms 1: nouns from verbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62 – 63</td>
<td>Word forms 2: nouns from adjectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Word forms 3: adjectives from verbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Workplace problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 – 76</td>
<td>Answers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Look at the sentence pairs 1 – 24, then complete the second sentence in each pair with a
word or expression from the box so that its meaning is similar to the first sentence. There are
some words / expressions in the box that do not fit in any of the sentences. You do not
need to change the form of any of the words / expressions.

amended       broaden       build up       considerable growth       constant rise       cuts
deterioration downsize       downward trend       dramatic increase       expansion
fluctuated general improvement marked progress narrow narrowing
phased in phased out reduce relaxation restructure sharp decline / fall
slipped steady decrease streamline strengthening tightening up
upgrade       upward trend       weakening       widening

1. Last year, 33% of the population worked in secondary industries and 48% worked in the tertiary
sector. This year, the figures are 27% and 53% respectively.
There has been a _________ of the gap between those working in different sectors of the
economy.

2. Last year, the overseas market accounted for 60% of our sales. This year, it only accounts for
about 15%.
There has been a _________ in overseas sales figures in the last year.

3. People can afford to buy more and live more comfortably than they could twenty years ago.
There has been a _________ in the standard of living.

4. Because our company is bigger now than it was two years ago, we need to recruit more
employees.
Because of company _________ over the last two years, we need more workers.

5. American travelers abroad have discovered that they can buy more foreign currency with their
dollar.
There has been a _________ of the dollar.

6. It is now much harder to import goods into the country than it was a few years ago.
There has been a _________ of border controls for imports.

7. In 2002 inflation was running at about 4%, in 2003 it was 4.5%, in 2004 it was 5% and in 2005
it was 5.5%.
Between 2002 and 2005, there was a _________ in the rate of inflation.

8. Last year, the company employed 200 people. This year it now has over 1000 employees.
There has been a _________ in the number of employees working for the company.

9. Unemployment figures have dropped by about 2% every year for the last four years.
There has been a _________ in unemployment figures over the last four years.

10. Over the next few years, some management positions in the company will be gradually removed.
Some management positions will be _________ over the next few years.
11. Because of forecasts for high demand in the future, we need to increase our stocks.
   We need to _________ our stocks to cope with future demand.

12. The government will spend less on the welfare system next year.
   There are going to be _________ in welfare spending next year.

13. Public services are less reliable now than they were five years ago.
   There has been a _________ in public services reliability over the last five years.

14. Nowadays, more and more people are traveling abroad for business and pleasure.
   There has been _________ in the overseas travel market.

15. Compared with five years ago, more people are shopping in out-of-town malls than in local stores.
   There has been an _________ in the number of people shopping in out-of-town malls.

16. Unless your work visibly improves, we will have to recommend a transfer to another department.
   We need to see some _________ in your work, or we will recommend a departmental transfer.

17. Young Americans want to travel, meet new people and see more of the world than their parents
   and grandparents did.
   Young Americans want to _________ their horizons.

18. Over the next two months, we plan to make our office computers faster and more efficient.
   Over the next two months, we plan to _________ our office computers.

19. We are trying to make the accounting system simpler and more efficient.
   We are trying to _________ the accounting system.

20. Making the company smaller by making a lot of staff members redundant has made it much more
    profitable than it was before.
    _________ the company has made it much more profitable than it was before.

21. Standards of service have gone down recently, and as a result we have lost a lot of customers.
    Standards of service have _________ recently, and as a result we have lost a lot of customers.

22. Property prices have gone up, then gone down, then gone up again this year.
    Property prices have _________ this year.

23. We have made small changes to the rules for applying for instant credit.
    We have _________ the rules for applying for instant credit.

24. The company is planning to change its marketing division to make it more effective.
    The company is planning to _________ its marketing division.

Also see Changes 2 on page 3.
The box below contains 27 words used to describe change in different situations. These are all verbs, and they can be found by reading from left to right and from right to left, starting in the top-left corner and following the direction of the arrows. Separate these words, then use some of them to complete sentences 1 – 10 below. In some cases you will need to change the form of the verb (for example, by putting it into its past simple or past participle form).

1. The company cannot refund customers' money, and goods can only be ________ on production of a receipt or other proof of purchase.
2. We have made radical changes to the working regulations, and employees are expected to ________ to these over the next few weeks.
3. Our customer call center used to be in Wichita, but last year we ________ it to India, where costs are much lower.
4. The new director has completely ________ the company, from a small local enterprise to a major international concern.
5. The hotel is currently being ________, but will remain open while building work is carried out.
6. Production has been ________ from our Boston site to a new industrial center outside of Portland.
7. Our new memory cards ________ in price, from $35 for a 64Mb card up to $125 for a 2Gb card.
8. The Internet clothing company Pants-2-U.com has ________ its range to include jewelry and watches.
9. After the sales manager lost the company almost $20,000 in a bad deal, the director had no choice but to ________ him to sales assistant.
10. Air fares will be ________ on July 21: domestic flights will go down by 10%, but international flights will go up by 22%.

Also see Changes 1 on pages 1 and 2.
Comparing and contrasting

Complete these sentences with the most appropriate word or expression in **bold**. In one case, all three options are possible.

1. The **contrast** / **compare** / **comparison** in working conditions between our Denver department and our department in Chicago is very noticeable, and employees are now demanding equality in this area.

2. The two companies **differentiate** / **differ** / **different** considerably from each other: one sells to the wholesale market, and one sells directly to retailers.

3. It is often difficult to **differentiate** / **differ** / **contrast** between employees who are off work because they are genuinely ill, and those who are just enjoying a day at home.

4. Our new software program shares some common **characters** / **characterizes** / **characteristics** with those that are already on the market.

5. There’s a clear **distinguish** / **distinctive** / **distinction** between starting your own company, and taking over one that already exists.

6. **Compared** / **Compare** / **Comparing** with 15 years ago, home PCs are cheaper, faster and have a much bigger memory.

7. The two products are different in every way; there’s absolutely no **compare** / **comparison** / **contrast** between them.

8. **Our latest mobile phones similar to** / **alike** / **resemble** those of our main competitor, except that they have more features and are more reliable.

9. There are several **similarities** / **similarly** / **similar to** between our new photocopier and our old one: these include an advanced color facility and a multi-task option.

10. Serious computer hackers can access your personal files and destroy or alter them. **Exactly** / **In the same way** / **Just as**, they can gain access to your Internet banking facility and steal your money.

11. The quality of our products is excellent. **Likewise** / **Alike** / **Likeness**, the price.

12. The **TOEFL®** exam covers a variety of general English tasks. **In contrast to** / **Although** / **By way of contrast**, the TOEIC® focuses more on business and professional issues.

13. The company has not performed very well during the last quarter. **Nevertheless** / **Even so** / **However**, it has still managed to turn a profit and retain most of its clients.

14. There currently seems to be a large **discrepancy** / **discrimination** / **differential** between the number of people employed in service industries, and those employed in the primary sector.

15. Our new contract states that both parties must give 6 months’ notice of termination, **unlike** / **whereas** / **whereby** our old contract had an immediate ‘get-out’ clause.

For reference see Easier English Intermediate Dictionary (0-7475-6989-4).
Computers and information technology

Exercise 1:
Read the text below, in which someone is talking about their computer. Unfortunately, they have used rather ‘un-technical’ language. Replace the words and expressions in bold with something more appropriate from the box.

CD drive components CPU (Central Processing Unit) desktop DTP (desktop publishing)
flash-drive hard drive hard disk keyboard modem mouse
monitor
mouse
printer scanner software spreadsheet USB port word processing

This is my new (1) **computer that sits on top of a table or desk** (I've also got a (2) **small computer which can be carried or placed on your knees**). As you can see, there are six main (3) **parts** to it. The first is the (4) **part of the computer that runs it and controls what it does**, and this is the most important bit. It carries the (5) **part that stores and controls the flow of information**, including the (6) **round thing that is used for storing information**. Mine has a particularly high (7) **capacity for storing information**, which means that it's much faster than most. It came with its own (8) **computer programs** package (including (9) **writing, checking and changing texts**, (10) **calculating in columns of figures**, and (11) **producing texts and pictures for magazines** packages). You can also (12) **put in** other programs using the (13) **sliding tray for carrying round, plastic, information-holding things**, or the (14) **hole for connecting computer parts to one another** (into which you can put a (15) **small plastic and metal stick which can hold a lot of information**). The other five parts of the computer are the (16) **screen that lets you see what your computer is doing**, the (17) **flat thing with the letters and numbers on it that let you control the computer**, the (18) **machine that lets you make copies of the documents that you create on your computer**, the (19) **device for making color copies of photographs and other documents which you can put onto your computer**, and last but not least, the (20) **device that you hold in your hand and move across your desk to control the cursor**.

Exercise 2:
Instructions as above

Now, in my opinion, the best thing about modern information technology is the (1) **network that links millions of computers from around the world**. Once you've got yourself a / an (2) **company that allows you entry**, and a (3) **program that finds information** you can start using this. It’s especially useful if you want to get information about something, go shopping or (5) **transfer information**, games, music, etc., onto your own computer. You can even ‘talk’ to other computer users in (6) **special places where you can leave messages and get instant replies**. Most companies have their own (7) **special computer pages**

For reference see Easier English Intermediate Dictionary (0-7475-6989-4)
which you can look at. Let me (8) turn the computer on, enter my code and access the computer system, and I’ll show you ours. OK, here we go. Oh no, another (9) advertisement that suddenly appears on the computer screen. How annoying. Let me just remove it. That’s better.

Now, I can never remember the exact address of our company, so first of all I’ll type it into the (10) program that helps you find the information you want. OK, A & C Black Publishing. The computer identifies the (11) most important or main words and then gives me (12) connections to a list of possible sites. This one looks right: www.acblack.com. I’ll click on that. Bingo! Here’s our (13) front page. You can use this to find the different books that we publish, and if you want you can even buy them (14) through the computer. Hmm, this book looks good: Check Your English Vocabulary for TOEIC®. Now, before I (15) exit this site, I’ll just (16) add it to my list of favorites so that I can find it more quickly next time.

Perhaps the most important thing, however, is (17) a special electronic letter-sending facility, which allows you to communicate with people around the world in an instant. Let me quickly check mine. Oh dear, nothing very interesting. Mainly a load of (18) unwanted advertising. I’ll just (19) remove it. I don’t particularly want to rent a vacation home in Mexico, have my future read by one of America’s top astrologers or buy a phone that lets you smell the person you’re talking to. There’s something here from my sister with a / an (20) document or file that has been sent with it. You have to be careful with these: sometimes they contain a (21) hidden routine placed in the program that destroys or corrupts files. If you open it, it can do all sorts of horrible things to your computer. I had one last week that kept (22) shutting down my computer. I do have a protection package, but it’s a bit out of date: I really ought to (23) bring it up to date.

The exercises above contain just a few of the words and expressions related to computers and IT. Many more enter our vocabulary each year. How many others do you know?
Rearrange the letters in bold to make words and expressions related to condition and requirement. The first one has been done as an example.

1. sa nlgo sa customers continue to demand the BD17 model mobile, Telelink will continue to produce it. If demand falls, the line will be discontinued.
   (Answer = As long as)

2. seusln we receive your payment within ten days, we will have to start charging you interest.

3. We will continue to offer you interest-free credit no incotnido atth you maintain regular repayments to your account. The minimum monthly repayment is $250.

4. Everyone will get a pay rise vognipid ttha we meet our sales targets.

5. The main retncopilhod for increased consumer spending is a stable economy with low inflation and low interest rates. Without these, people will save rather than spend.

6. (Notice on a fire alarm): ni eacs fo fire, break class.

7. ni het nvete fo a delay, all passengers will receive a voucher for a light meal at the airport.

8. We agreed to sign the contract, the only aputonstili being that it would run for at least five years.

9. The management has nidcoatitoun trust in its employees; it knows they will do their best at all times, even if things get difficult.

10. sumsaginhatt the flight is on time, we will meet you at LaGuardia airport at ten o’clock.

11. We will proceed with the delivery of spare parts no teh autonmsspi hatt your order has remained unchanged.

12. Being able to drive is one of the quereesisitpr of the job: if you cannot drive, you will not be considered for the post.

13. Before you accept a job, it is important that you agree with the remst and joctnsodin set out in the contract.

14. It is a nmreietque of the company that employees have a medical at least once a year.

15. If you have a query, telephone us at the number above. nifagl ttha, send us an email.

16. We need to involve at least 20 people on this project, ehewotris it can’t go ahead.
Confusing words

The sentences below are all missing one word. Four possible answers follow each sentence. Choose the best answer in each case. Note that each set of answers includes some words that are often confused with one another, either because: (a) they are related to the same topic, but have a different meaning; (b) they look similar but have a different meaning; (c) they are English words which have a similar-looking word in another language but which have a different meaning (we call these words false friends).

1. Try to make your report as _______ as possible: only give us the facts, and not your opinions.
   (a) subjective  (b) objectionable  (c) subjected  (d) objective

2. Environmental inspectors regularly _______ our kitchens and other food preparation areas to make sure they conform to regulations.
   (a) inspect  (b) control  (c) study  (d) analyze

3. _______ workers are often rewarded with higher salaries and other benefits.
   (a) conscious  (b) conscientious  (c) conscience  (d) consciousness

4. Airlines are already increasing their prices on the _______ that fuel prices are going to rise.
   (a) consumption  (b) destruction  (c) assumption  (d) presumption

5. The fire caused a lot of _______ to the building and factory machinery.
   (a) damage  (b) harm  (c) injury  (d) wound

6. Government subsidies helped to _______ many companies being forced to close down.
   (a) prevent  (b) preventive  (c) avoidance  (d) avoid

7. The manager made it clear that he intended to _______ down some new rules to enforce workplace discipline.
   (a) lying  (b) lie  (c) laying  (d) lay

8. Cuts in advertising will have a serious _______ on sales.
   (a) effective  (b) effect  (c) affect  (d) affection

9. If you want to take photographs, you will need to apply for a _______.
   (a) permit  (b) permission  (c) permissible  (d) permitting

10. At the meeting, the manager talked _______ about the need for better attendance and punctuality.
    (a) briefly  (b) briefing  (c) shortly  (d) shorts

11. The office will be closed _______ it is being decorated.
    (a) during  (b) while  (c) for  (d) throughout

12. Can you _______ me on the best course of action to take?
    (a) advisory  (b) advisable  (c) advice  (d) advise

13. Economic _______ slowly stagnated as the recession became worse.
    (a) active  (b) action  (c) activity  (d) activist

14. _______ their regular daytime job, many people do extra work in the evening.
    (a) by  (b) beside  (c) between  (d) besides

15. The computer system crashed on Monday, then again on Wednesday and finally today. These
______ breakdowns are wasting us time and costing us a lot of money.
(a) continuing  (b) continuous  (c) continuation  (d) continual

16. She was very ________ of our efforts to help.
(a) appreciable  (b) appreciative  (c) appreciating  (d) appreciate

17. The manager said he believed we would win the contract, but I knew that we didn’t really stand
a / an ________.
(a) possibility  (b) probability  (c) chance  (d) opportunity

18. The proposals he put forward were excellent ________, it quickly became apparent that they
would work when put into practice.
(a) Moreover  (b) However  (c) Nevertheless  (d) Although

19. We need to remain ________ to the needs of our customers, and react accordingly.
(a) sensible  (b) sensitive  (c) sensitivity  (d) sensibility

20. A ________ amount of working hours are lost every year because of illness and absenteeism.
(a) considerate  (b) considerable  (c) consistent  (d) convenient

21. The new salesman refused to wear a tie on ________.
(a) principle  (b) principality  (c) principal  (d) principally

22. Nobody raised any ________ when we insisted on opening an hour earlier.
(a) criticism  (b) complaints  (c) protests  (d) objections

23. The museum contains several ________ works of Renaissance art, including two paintings by
Raphael, one by Dürer, one by Titian, and an early sketch by Tintoretto.
(a) worthless  (b) valueless  (c) priceless  (d) useless

24. Despite the recent economic recovery, many people are still looking for ________.
(a) work  (b) job  (c) profession  (d) career

25. The Avicenna Partnership is a ________ company with a long and successful sales history.
(a) respectable  (b) respectful  (c) respecting  (d) respective

26. Because of increased operating costs, we have been forced to ________ our prices.
(a) rise  (b) raze  (c) raise  (d) arise

27. The bank has said it will be happy to ________ us the money provided we have suitable
collateral.
(a) lend  (b) borrow  (c) lease  (d) rent

28. When we leave the office tonight, ________ me to turn everything off and lock up properly.
(a) remembrance  (b) reminisce  (c) remember  (d) remind

29. Because of the current ________ situation, we have been forced to close down several of our city
center outlets.
(a) economical  (b) economic  (c) economize  (d) economics

30. Shortly before you hold a meeting, it is a good idea to send everyone in the office a ________
outlining the main points to be discussed.
(a) notify  (b) notice  (c) note  (d) notification
Exercise 1: The sentences below all contain a word or expression in bold referring to continuing something, repeating something, or starting something again. In some of the sentences, the word has been used correctly. In others, the wrong word has been used. Identify which sentences are correct and which are wrong. Replace the words in the wrong sentences with a correct word. You will find these words in the other wrong sentences.

1. Despite repeated warnings, you have failed to show any improvement in your work or your attitude.
2. The production line has been temporarily shut down following a report from the Health and Safety officer, but we hope to ongoing production as soon as possible.
3. The meeting will break for lunch at half past twelve, and restart at two.
4. I think that we have talked enough about planning permission for the new office. I would like to reopen to the previous subject of overdue payments, if that’s all right?
5. We like to continuous good relations with our customers, and take any complaints very seriously indeed.
6. The computer crashed on Monday, then again on Wednesday and once more on Friday. If it gives us persevere problems, I suggest we get a new one.
7. A regular, repeated tone means that the person you are trying to call is already on the phone, but a / an maintain tone means that the number you are trying to call is not available.
8. We are worried that work on the new warehouse will progress too slowly unless we offer the contractors more incentives.
9. We understand that you are supposed to retire next month, but we would be delighted if you would carry on working for us after that on a part-time basis.
10. The economic climate is very bad at the moment, and we are losing over $10,000 a month as a result, but I suggest we steady and hope that recovery comes soon.
11. Unfortunately, the latest company report will persist the rumor that we are going to close down some departments.
12. The managing director called, and says he wants us to press on with the proposed changes to the distribution scheme despite opposition from the marketing department.
13. The hotel will be closed for renovations between October 15 and November 20, but will revert in time for the Thanksgiving holiday.
14. The Directors have said they are delighted with the commitment you have shown the company this year, and hope that you will be able to perpetuate the good work.
15. If you continual in coming late and taking unauthorized breaks, we will have no option but to dismiss you from your post.

Continuing, repeating and starting again

For reference see Easier English Intermediate Dictionary (0-7475-6989-4).
Exercise 2: Complete these sentences using the most appropriate word or expression from Exercise 1. In some cases you will need to change the form of the word (for example, from an adjective to an adverb), and in some cases more than one option is possible.

16. Staff absenteeism is a / an **keep up** problem which we need to resolve as soon as possible.

17. The **constant** noise from the highway outside the office makes it very difficult to concentrate.

18. As long as the negotiations continue to **proceed** well, we hope to sign the contract by the end of the month.

19. Unemployment figures have fallen by about 2% every year for the last ten years. It is hoped that this **resume** decrease will continue.

20. If the government agrees to **pursue** its current policy of reducing taxation, we can afford to invest more in developing our technology.

Exercise 2: Complete these sentences using the most appropriate word or expression from Exercise 1. In some cases you will need to change the form of the word (for example, from an adjective to an adverb), and in some cases more than one option is possible.

1. We have asked them ________ to send us the invoice, but they have ignored us every time.

2. The air conditioning is ________ breaking down, usually when it’s really hot.

3. Sales figures have been dropping by about 3% a month. If this problem ________, we will have to start making staff cutbacks.

4. Rail services between Albion Creek and Elgin City have been suspended while the track is repaired, but will ________ early next week.

5. Learning a language isn’t easy. You need to ________ if you want to make any real progress.

6. One of the most important things you should do in this line of work is ________ a sense of humor, especially when things go wrong.

7. The work on the new airport isn’t ________ fast enough, and won’t be ready in time for the beginning of the tourist season.

8. The presentation ended early because of ________ interruptions from the audience.

9. Staff development workshops help our team to develop new and more effective ways of working, but eventually many of them ________ to their old ways.

10. Everyone is delighted with the quality of service you provide. _____ it _____!
Contracts

Look at paragraphs 1 – 6 in the boxes, and answer the questions that follow them.

1.

This contract is **binding**, and we expect all the **parts** involved (both clients and suppliers) to **abide by** the **terms and conditions** stated in sections 3a – 37g on pages 1 – 17.

1. One of the **underlined** words / expressions in the above sentence is wrong. Identify and correct it.
2. True or false: A contract which is **binding** is flexible and can be changed at any time.
3. Which of these words / expressions could replace **abide by**?
   (A) choose    (B) agree with    (C) obey    (D) change

2.

On **terminator** of this contract, the company will be **obliged** to return any unused materials to the supplier within 28 days, unless **provision** has been made for a temporary extension. If any of the rules of the contract are **broken**, all materials must be returned immediately.

1. One of the **underlined** words / expressions in the above sentence is wrong. Identify and correct it.
2. True or false: **Provision** has a similar meaning to **arrangement**.
3. Rearrange these letters to make two words which have a similar meaning to **obliged**:
   degabtlio     edequrir

3.

The contract was originally **verbal**, but we’ve finally managed to get the company to give us something on paper. They say that this contract is **un-negotiable**, but maybe we can persuade them to **amend** some of the details before we sign **on the dotted line**.

1. One of the **underlined** words / expressions in the above paragraph is wrong. Identify and correct it.
2. True or false: The speaker thinks that it might be possible for small changes to be made to the contract before she signs it.
3. Rearrange the letters in **bold** to make four words which have the same meaning as **verbal** in this situation:
   rola     kosnep     plidemi     etodnurds
4. Swillpot Airline Catering Ltd were sued by Pan-Globe Airways when they were found to be in breach of their contract, specifically that they had failed to comply with clause 278, which stated that their food should be "fit for human consumption."

1. One of the underlined words / expressions in the above sentence is wrong. Identify and correct it.
2. Find a word or expression in paragraphs 1 – 3 above which has a similar meaning to comply with in paragraph 4.
3. True or false: Pan-Globe Airways are unhappy with Swillpot Airline Catering because they have breached all of their contractual terms.

5. Withers Interiors Ltd have entered into an agreement with Sophos Construction to act as sole providers of quality interior fittings commencing 15 August this year. This is to run for 18 months, with a 3 month period of notification in the event of cancellation by either side.

1. One of the underlined words / expressions in the above sentence is wrong. Identify and correct it.
2. Which word in the paragraph is the closest in meaning to the noun contract?
3. True or false: If either Withers Interiors Ltd or Sophos Construction want to end the contract, they must tell the other company 3 months before they do it.

6. This contract recognizes the appointment of Mr. Alan Wiley as non-executive Director to the board of AKL Publishing following the company’s amalgamation with Berryhill Books. While Mr. Wiley may continue to buy stocks in the company, he may not acquire a controlling interest, and he may have no professional dealings with any third parties during this period.

1. One of the underlined words / expressions in the above sentence is wrong. Identify and correct it.
2. True or false: AKL Publishing recently separated from Berryhill Books.
3. Mr. Wiley can buy as many shares as he likes in the company.
4. In addition to sitting on the board of AKL Publishing, how many other companies can Mr. Wiley work for?
Look at paragraphs 1 – 10, and answer the question that follows each one.

1. If it is formal, it should begin with a polite salutation. If you don’t know the recipient’s name, call them Sir or Madam, but if you know their name, always use it (beginning with Mr. for men and Ms. for women). It should be brief, clear and to the point. End with Yours sincerely if you know the recipient’s name, or Yours faithfully if you don’t. Some people end theirs with Yours truly. Only use Best wishes at the end if it is informal.

What is the speaker talking about?

2. Mr. Jenkins: What’s the schedule for today?
Ms. Ranscombe: Well, after everyone has arrived and registered, there will be coffee in the reception area. This will give everyone a chance to meet their fellow delegates and do some networking. This will be followed by a plenary session in the main hall. I believe the speaker will be giving a presentation on new marketing trends. After a break at 11 o’clock there will be different seminars for areas of special interest. The afternoon will consist of a series of workshops, and then there will be an evening reception and dinner for all the participants.

Where are Mr. Jenkins and Ms. Ranscombe?

3. Ms. Akkabar: Hello, Mr. Andrews. What can I do for you today?
Mr. Andrews: I originally just wanted a checkup, but two days ago I lost a filling, and I think one of my crowns is coming loose. I guess that will be expensive to fix.
Ms. Akkabar: Well, it might be, but we have various payment options that might spread the cost. Take a seat and I’ll have a look. Hmm. Your gums look a bit sore. How often do you brush and floss?
Mr. Andrews: About five times a day!

What is Ms. Akkabar’s job?

4. Our company is committed to helping employees learn more about their jobs and develop their skills, so we run regular sessions to facilitate this. These are usually in the form of seminars and workshops, and cover a wide range of subjects, including leadership skills, problem solving, decision-making, negotiation skills and interpersonal development. Our employees can then revise and practice these skills through our online program which is run on the company intranet.

True or false: The speaker thinks that his employees don’t work hard enough.

5. Is that Amanda Mellors? Oh, well, could you put me through then? You can’t get through? Oh, her line is engaged. I see. No, I can’t hang on, I’m afraid. Could you give me her extension? It’s confidential, is it? Well, could you ask her to get back to me later? Hello? HELLO? I don’t believe it, I’ve been cut off.

What is the speaker doing?
6. Each employee has at least one of these a year. Each session lasts about 45 minutes, and we ask them various questions. For example, we ask them if they think the work they are doing meets the correct standards and whether or not they have met the objectives we have set for them. We also like to know if they are happy with the way their career is progressing, if they would like to do something more challenging, and also if they receive sufficient encouragement, praise and motivation from their managers.

- Rearrange the letters in bold to make words: The speaker is talking about his company's fatfs spapialar program.

7. My boss is abrasive, bigoted, conceited, confrontational, critical, insensitive, intolerant and obstinate.

- Does the speaker have a good boss or a bad one?

8. Ms. Collins: You will be expected to oversee the work of the production department, agree product specifications with sales departments and time schedules with the stock control department, ensure the product is manufactured according to agreed specifications, inspect the quality of the finished product, produce sales reports for the head office, visit and negotiate with suppliers on base material prices and deal with everyday problems as they arise.

Mr. Sheppard: Anything else?

Ms. Collins: Yes. Make my coffee. Two sugars and plenty of cream, please.

- What is Ms. Collins explaining to Mr. Sheppard?


Mr. Sagala: Oh no. You have a throat infection, but it’s fairly minor and nothing to worry about.

Ms. Colley: Can you treat it?

Mr. Sagala: Oh yes, I’ll give you a prescription for antibiotics. They should cure it. But make an appointment to come back and see me in a week. It’s contagious, so I suggest you take a few days off work. I’ll write you a sick note.

- How does Mr. Sagala make his living?

10. Mr. Samson: This says we owe them $180, but the order was only for $131.

Ms. Grant: Yes, but that price was exclusive of tax.

Mr. Samson: I know, but even with tax it should only come to $165.

Ms. Grant: That’s true. Oh, hang on, look what it says at the bottom. Package and delivery: $15.

Mr. Samson: Oh, right. Well, I guess we had better pay them. Who do we make the remittance payable to?

Ms. Grant: Oh, we don’t need to send them anything. The payment will be automatically deducted from our account at the end of the month. Unfortunately, what this doesn’t show us is the import duty we will have to pay. I guess we can expect to get a bill from Customs soon.

- What are Mr. Samson and Ms. Grant looking at?
# Earnings, rewards and benefits

Complete the first part of each word in **bold** in sentences 1 – 32 with the second part in the box.

- an  -ance  -ance  -ans  -ary  -ated  -ation  -ay  -ble  -count  -ction  -dancy  
  -den  -dex  -diture  -ement  -ensurate  -eration  -et  -faction  -fit  -ge  
  -hting  -imum  -ise  -ission  -kage  -ked  -lement  -me  -nus  -ock  -ome  

1. A **wage** is money that is normally paid to an employee on a weekly basis, and a **sal**-____ is money that is usually paid to an employee on a monthly basis.

2. **Remun**-____ is the formal word for money that an employee receives for doing his / her job.

3. When we work for more than the normal working time, we say that we work (and therefore earn) **over**-____.

4. An automatic and regular increase in pay is called an **incr**-____.

5. Money that is removed from our earnings to pay for tax, national insurance, etc., is called a **dedu**-____.

6. The **min**-____ **wa**-____ is the lowest hourly wage which a company can legally pay its employees.

7. Time for which work is paid at twice the normal rate (for example, on national holidays) is called **dou**-____ **ti**-____.

8. A **pen**-____ **pl**-____ helps people to save money for when they retire from work.

9. When you want more money for the work you do, you might ask your boss for a **ra**-____.

10. If an employee needs some of his / her wages paid before the usual pay day, he / she might ask for an **adv**-____.

11. A **pay**-____ shows an employee how much pay he / she has received, and how much has been removed for tax, insurance, etc.

12. An extra payment made in addition to a normal payment (usually received by sales people for selling more than their quota) is called a **bo**-____.

13. A **pay**-____ is the list a company keeps that shows all the people employed and paid by that company.

14. A rewards **pac**-____ is the money and other benefits offered with a job.

15. A **weig**-____ is an additional amount of money paid to an employee to compensate him / her for living in an expensive area.

16. By law, American companies have to give their employees the right to take paid vacations: this is known as **lea**-____ **entit**-____.
17. **Inc**____ is another word for the money that people receive for working. The money that they spend is known as **expen**____.

18. For some people, the money that they earn for doing a job is less important than job **satis**____ (the pleasure they get from doing their job).

19. A sales person usually earns a percentage of the sales value of the product or service he / she sells: this is called a **comm**____.

20. Some companies offer their employees **st**____ **op**____, which means that the employees can buy stocks at a price lower than the normal price.

21. Some companies have **incen**____ **pl**____, where they offer their employees extra rewards and benefits for good attendance, increased productivity, etc.

22. The amount of money an employee receives each hour, day, week, etc., is known as an hourly / daily / weekly **ra**____.

23. If an employee loses his / her job because the company doesn’t need or can’t afford to keep him / her, they might receive **redun**____ **p**____.

24. Some companies offer their employees a **dis**____ on the product and services they sell, which means that the employee can buy them for less than the usual price.

25. If an employee takes a job in another town or city which is a long way from his / her original home and place of work, he / she might be offered a **reloc**____ **allow**____.

26. Some companies have a policy of **pro**____ **sha**____, where some or all of the money that they make is given to their employees.

27. **Gr**____ is an adjective used to describe an employee’s earnings before tax, national insurance, etc., have been removed.

28. **N**____ is an adjective used to describe an employee’s earnings after tax, national insurance, etc., have been removed.

29. When the money that an employee receives rises automatically by the percentage increase in the cost of living, we say that it is **in**____**-lin**____.

30. If the amount of money an employee receives depends on how well he / she does his / her job, we say that it is **perf**____**-rel**____.

31. When the money that an employee earns is based on age, experience, qualifications, position in the company, etc., we say that it is **comm**____.

32. When an employee leaves his / her job after a long period with the company, he / she might be offered a large amount of money known as a **gol**____ **hand**____.
Entertainment, art, sports and the media

Complete paragraphs A – H with words from the box below each one and decide what the speaker is talking about in each case. In some cases, more than one answer may be possible.

(A) After a very successful year in which they had the country's highest (1)__________, their (2)__________ has dropped recently. This has come as a major surprise, as their (3)__________ of major national and world (4)__________ is excellent, their (5)__________ and (6)__________ are well-(7)__________, and they approach (8)__________ affairs in a way that is (9)__________, but (10)__________ and interesting. Did you know that the (11)__________ and several (12)__________ recently won a National (13)__________ Club award?

Articles circulation coverage current editor features journalists lively

(B) There was clearly a (1)__________ problem in the (2)__________. You could see the (3)__________, but you couldn't hear her. However, you could hear the (4)__________, who obviously didn't realise that even though he was (5)__________, he was still (6)__________, and was going out (7)__________ across the entire (8)__________! You wouldn't have believed the language he was using: I bet there were a few (9)__________ from viewers to the (10)__________ standards committee after that! It was so funny that I was really disappointed when they cut to a commercial (11)__________.

Anchor break broadcasting complaints live network off-screen on air reporter studio technical

(C) This is one of the most famous (1)__________ by the American (2)__________ Ernest Hemingway, and one for which he won the Nobel prize for (3)__________. What I like about it is the simple (4)__________, and the fact that the main (5)__________ is a simple, everyday man fighting the forces of nature. It is (6)__________ in Cuba, and the (7)__________ takes place mainly at sea. It's semi-(8)__________, as the man really existed. I would (9)__________ it very much. It has recently been re-(10)__________ in an (11)__________ of the man's greatest works: I suggest you pick up a (12)__________ as soon as you can.

Action anthology writer biographical character copy issued literature plot recommend set works

(D) I'm not particularly keen on the (1)__________'s style, but his latest offering is excellent and is bound to be a (2)__________ success. I wouldn't even be surprised if it picked up an Academy (3)__________ or two (or three or four). Apart from the (4)__________, who give an amazing (5)__________, the special (6)__________ are excellent, the (7)__________ is stunning, the (8)__________ is very impressive, and there is a lively (9)__________. When it finished, even cynical (10)__________ such as myself were applauding. You should go and see it as soon as it is on general (11)__________.

Actors Award box-office cinematography critics director effects

For reference see Easier English Intermediate Dictionary (0-7475-6989-4).
(E)
This was the (1)__________ night, and from what I could see, many in the (2)__________ were probably hoping it would be the last: by the time the (3)__________ had opened and the (4)__________ had come up on the (5)__________, for the second (6)__________ of the (7)__________, the (8)__________ was half empty. The (9)__________ clearly hadn’t (10)__________ enough and kept forgetting their (11)__________, the (12)__________ was as wooden as a tree, and the (13)__________ looked like it had been put together by a five-year-old. The (14)__________ were probably in tears at the money they would be losing, and if the (15)__________ moved to Mars, I doubt anyone would be sorry.

(F)
There are over 30 (1)__________ holding a total of over 50,000 (2)__________, of which about 3000 come from (3)__________ Egypt, and which were (4)__________ from a private (5)__________ in the 1950s. There is also an excellent section on modern (6)__________, which has a permanent (7)__________ of landscapes, (8)__________ sculptures and still lifes by some of the 20th century’s most (9)__________ and significant (10)__________. There are regular temporary (11)__________, as well. (12)__________ is free for everyone, although visitors are encouraged to make a voluntary (13)__________ of $5 to help pay for the upkeep.

(G)
I am not particularly keen on live (1)__________, and I usually avoid heavy-metal rock (2)__________ like The Würst, but this is different. From the opening (3)__________ on the first (4)__________, to the last cheers of the (5)__________, as they worship their leather- clad heroes, you are there with the (6)__________, as they go through their (7)__________ of (8)__________. The sound is crystal-clear throughout, there are some interesting (9)__________ on the usual (10)__________ versions, and some witty and (11)__________ comments to the (12)__________ from lead (13)__________ and guitarist Oswald Batmüncher. If you like this, you should also check out their latest (14)__________ The Very Best of The Würst, which contains 16 of their most famous numbers from the last 10 years.

(H)
The (1)__________ in the (2)__________ cheered and clapped as the (3)__________ came onto the (4)__________. Who would (5)__________ the event? Would the Denver Deadbeats (6)__________ again? Or would it be the Washington Wasters’ time to (7)__________ their deadliest (8)__________ at last? The (9)__________ shook hands, the (10)__________ tossed a coin, and it was game on! The (11)__________ urged their (12)__________ on with their well-practiced routine, the (13)__________ sang and chanted slogans, and the (14)__________ shouted advice and (15)__________ from the sidelines. The final (16)__________ a (17)__________ at 4 goals each.

For reference see Easier English Intermediate Dictionary (D-7475-6985-4)
Food and eating out

Test your knowledge with this vocabulary quiz.

1. Look at this formal notice printed at the bottom of a menu. Replace the formal words and expressions in bold with less formal words. (1 point each. Total: 6 points)

   "Patrons are requested to refrain from smoking in the dining area. If they wish to smoke, they should retire to the bar."

   (a) ________ are (b) ________ (c) ________ to smoke in the (d) ________. If they (e) ________ to smoke, they should (f) ________ to the bar.

2. This extract from an article on healthy eating contains 2 factual mistakes. Can you identify them (2 points) and correct them (2 points)? (Total: 4 points)

   Wholesome food should always be rich in vitamins and minerals, have a minimum amount of sugar and salt, be free from preservatives and other artificial ingredients, and be high in cholesterol. The best way of preparing meat and vegetables is to fry them, as this helps them to retain all their goodness.

3. Find words or expressions in the above extract that are closest in meaning to:
   (a) the part or parts of a food that are healthy for you
   (b) the different things that are needed to make a meal
   (c) containing a lot of something (2 possible answers)
   (d) very small
   (e) keep
   (f) healthy
   (g) cooking
   (h) lacking / not having
   (i) not real / not genuine
   (j) method

   (1 point each. Total: 10 points)

4. Rearrange the letters in bold to make words (1 point each. Total: 3 points):

   A person who doesn't eat meat is called a / an __________. A person who doesn't eat any products from or produced by animals (including milk, eggs, cheese, honey, etc.) is called a / an __________. A person who doesn't drink alcohol is called a / an __________.

5. Complete these sentences with an appropriate preposition or particle (1 point for each preposition / particle or combination. Total: 8 points):

   (a) I can't eat nuts because I'm allergic _____ them.
   (b) He's not keen _____ Asian food in general, but he is very fond _____ Japanese food, especially sushi.
   (c) My doctor has advised me to cut _____ my salt intake, and cut _____ meat from my diet altogether.
   (d) I wish I could give _____ eating candy, but I like it too much!
   (e) This meat smells really bad. I think it's gone _____.
   (f) What's _____ lunch? And what are we going to drink _____ it?

6. This extract from an article on food contains five wrong words. Can you find them and correct them? (1 point each. Total: 5 points)

   More consumers these days are interested in where their food comes from. As a result, there is now much more demand for things like free range eggs, and organism fruit, vegetables and meat. People are also more concerned about artificial additions and colorings in their food, and of course everyone is worried about the potential dangers of genetically modification (GM) food. As a result, fat food outlets are beginning to lose customers.

7. Rearrange the letters in bold to make words and expressions (1 point each. Total: 14 points)

   I really would not meordcenn the new restaurant on Alamy Street. Last week I made a sloenerrvat for dinner, but when we arrived at the restaurant, our table wasn't ready. When we eventually sat down, the everris was slow and the nagwiti staff were rude. When the food eventually arrived, the rotiniops were tiny (all right if you are on a tide, but not so good if you're feeling hungry). My chicken was rudecodnoke (in fact it was still red on the inside!), and my partner's steak, which she wanted earr, was so lewll-neod that it was almost trunb! When the kcech arrived at the end of the meal, we discovered that we had been hogvdeacrer by almost $20. We refused to pay the evsirec ragceh, and naturally we didn't leave a pit.

For reference see Easier English Intermediate Dictionary (0-7475-6989-4).
Look at this extract from a hotel information leaflet and complete the gaps with words or expressions from the box. One word must be used twice.

Five Pillars Hotel, Cherryville, FL

The following room (1) ________ apply from April to October (prices are per person per night):

- (2) ________ room (1 single bed): $50
- (3) ________ room (2 single beds): $35
- (4) ________ room (1 King-size bed): $30 (+ single person (5) ________ of $20)
- (7) ________ room (1 King-size bed, 2 single beds): $35 (adults) $20 (children)
- (8) ________ (Bedroom, living room, bathroom): $65

All rooms are (9) ________ (attached bathroom with bath, shower and WC)

Special group (10) ________ are available for groups of 15 or more. Call us for a (11) ________ (the number is at the bottom of this page)

Room (12) ________ include:
- Mini bar.  (13) ________ box.  Tea and coffee making facilities.  (14) ________ satellite TV.  Wi-Fi (15) ________ connection.

Hotel (16) ________ include:
- Restaurant and bar (open to (17) ________ and (18) ________).
- 24-hour (19) ________ (light meals only between 11.30 p.m. and 6.00 a.m.).  Heated outdoor (20) ________.

For reference see Easier English Intermediate Dictionary (D-474-6980-6)
The following meal-plan (22) ________ are available:

- (23) ________ (European Plan: room only. Cooking facilities provided)
- (24) ________ (Bermuda Plan: includes room + morning meal)
- (25) ________ (Modified American Plan: includes room, morning + evening meals)
- (26) ________ (American Plan: includes room + all meals)
- (27) ________ (Includes room, all meals, snacks, tea, coffee and other drinks)

Note that the hotel is very busy during our (28) ________ between June and August, so (29) ________ (30) ________ are essential. We recommend that at other times you telephone first to see if there are any (31) ________.

Also please note that earliest (32) ________ time is 2.00 p.m., and the latest (33) ________ time is 11.30 a.m. All rooms must be (34) ________ by this time, or (35) ________ will be (36) ________ for an extra night.

If you are arriving or leaving by air, the hotel operates a free airport bus (37) ________ service; (38) ________ time from the airport to the hotel is approximately 40 minutes.

The Five Pillars Hotel is part of the Elite (39) ________, with over 75 hotels and motels throughout the USA and Canada. Call 0119 ELITEYU for more information, or visit our (40) ________ at www.luvelite.com.

JOBS  JOBS  JOBS  JOBS  JOBS

Are you interested in working for any of the Elite hotels? We are always looking for new (41) ________. Here are just a few of the areas you could work in. No previous (42) ________ is necessary, as full (43) ________ will be given. We will offer you a (44) ________ salary and provide you with a (45) ________.

Contact us on the number above.

- Cleaners and (46) ________ to work in our busy (47) ________ departments.
- (48) ________ to meet and greet our customers when they arrive.
- (49) ________ and (50) ________ to work in our popular restaurants and bars.
- (51) ________ to prepare quality meals in our kitchens.
- (52) ________ to run our exchange bureaus and handle the financial side of the hotel.
Exercise 1:
Match the words and expressions in the first box with one of the dictionary definitions in the second box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1) advance</th>
<th>(2) application</th>
<th>(3) basic salary</th>
<th>(4) benefits</th>
<th>(5) candidate</th>
<th>(6) colleagues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(7) commencing</td>
<td>(8) commission</td>
<td>(9) cover letter</td>
<td>(10) drive (noun)</td>
<td>(11) experience</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12) incentive</td>
<td>(13) increment</td>
<td>(14) interview</td>
<td>(15) leading (adjective)</td>
<td>(16) motivate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(17) post (noun)</td>
<td>(18) qualified</td>
<td>(19) relocation allowance</td>
<td>(20) responsibilities</td>
<td>(21) résumé</td>
<td>(22) rewards package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(23) team</td>
<td>(24) vacancy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. To have the right qualifications.
B. Money which is given to a sales person for selling a certain amount of goods (usually expressed as a percentage of the value of goods sold).
C. To encourage somebody to do something.
D. Something which encourages you to work harder.
E. The different things you need to do as part of your job.
F. A letter that you send with a résumé, document, etc., which gives basic information about why you are sending it.
G. (In a job) To reach a higher position with more money and more responsibility.
H. The collection of different things that you receive in return for doing your job.
I. The people you work with in a company.
J. A job.
K. A detailed list of your qualifications, work experience, etc.
L. The knowledge and skills that you get by doing a particular job.
M. A job which is not filled by somebody.
N. The things that you get for doing your job in addition to money.
O. The minimum amount of money you receive for doing a job.
P. A group of people who work together in one company or department.
Q. The questioning of a person who is applying for a job.
R. Money which is sometimes paid to somebody when they leave one place to go and work in another place.
S. A formal request (usually written) for a job.
T. A more formal word for beginning or starting.
U. The most successful or most important.
V. A regular pay rise, often based on how well an employee performs at work.
W. An energetic way of working.
X. A person who applies for a job.

Exercise 2:
Look at this conversation and complete the gaps with words or expressions from Exercise 1. Try to do this without looking back at Exercise 1.

Bob: What are you reading?
Terry: The jobs pages in the paper.
Bob: Oh really? Anything interesting?
Terry: Well, there’s something here I like the sound of. Modus International, a (1) ________ supplier of auto parts, has a (2) ________ for the (3) ________ of Sales Manager in their Seattle office.
Bob: That sounds like your kind of job. When does it begin?

Terry: Let me see. Er, (4) _______ April 1st, it says here. That’s in three weeks’ time.

Bob: You’d better get your (5) _______ in, if you’re interested. What else does it say about the job?

Terry: It says that the successful (6) _______ should be suitably (7) _______ and should have had extensive (8) _______ in sales management.

Bob: That sounds perfect. You’ve got a University degree in Business Management, and you’ve been working in sales for more than five years.

Terry: I guess so. It also says that he or she should be able to work as part of a (9) _______ and should have (10) _______ , and the ability to (11) _______ , and inspire his or her (12) _______.

Bob: Well, that’s great! You’ve always got on with the people you work with, and everyone is always saying how you’re able to encourage people to work harder.

Terry: That’s true. It also says that the (13) _______ include liaising with colleagues around the country, training new staff and presenting a full report to the board of directors twice a year.

Bob: It all sounds quite good. What’s the company offering in return?

Terry: The (14) _______ they’re offering looks very attractive. It includes a (15) _______ of $35000 per annum…

Bob: What does that mean?

Terry: Well, that’s the minimum amount of money that you can earn during the year. In addition to that, they’re offering 10% (16) _______ on all sales made.

Bob: Well, that’s a good (17) _______. The more you work, the more you sell. And the more you sell, the more money you’ll make!

Terry: Exactly. There’s also a guaranteed annual (18) _______ of $2500, and a (19) _______ of $4000.

Bob: What’s that for?

Terry: To pay me for moving to the area, finding an apartment, and so on. Oh, and there are other (20) _______ such as a company car, free medical and dental insurance and free meals in the cafeteria. It also says that there is room to (21) _______ , so I might end up with an even better job within the company.

Bob: So what should you do if you’re interested in applying for the job?

Terry: It says I should send my (22) _______ together with a (23) _______ to their head office in Los Angeles. If the company is interested, they’ll contact me to arrange an (24) _______ at one of their offices nearer home.

Bob: Go for it! I can come and visit you. I’ve always wanted to see the Pacific Ocean!

Also see Contracts on pages 12 and 13, Earnings, rewards and benefits on pages 16 and 17, and Job recruitment on pages 25 and 26.
Job recruitment

Look at the pairs of words and expressions in bold in this article, and decide which one is best in each situation. In several cases, both words are correct.

Part 1

When a company has a (1) **vacancy** / **vacant** for a job, and it needs to (2) **hire** / **recruit** a new member of (3) **crew** / **staff**. It usually (4) **publicizes** / **advertises** the (5) **post** / **position**. It does this (6) **internally** / **internationally** (for example, in the company magazine or on a company notice board, so that the job is only open to people already working for the company), or (7) **extensively** / **externally** in the ‘situations vacant’ section of a newspaper. It might also use a recruitment (8) **agency** / **agenda**, which helps people to find (9) **job** / **work**.

A job advertisement has to give an accurate (10) **describing** / **description** of the job and what the company needs and expects from the (11) **applicant** / **application** (the person who is (12) **applying** / **appalling** for the job). These (13) **requirements** / **requisitions** might include (14) **qualifications** / **qualities** (academic, vocational or professional), (15) **experience** / **experiences** in similar lines of work, and personal (16) **qualifications** / **qualities** (for example, it might say that you need to be (17) **practicing** / **practical**, (18) **professional** / **professorial** and have a sense of humor).

Most advertisements specify the (19) **rewards** / **remuneration** that the company can offer in return for your work (including the basic annual (20) **wage** / **salary**, any commission you could receive, regular pay (21) **rises** / **increments**, and so on). Some advertisements will also tell you about other (22) **benefits** / **beneficial** (including paid annual (23) **leave** / **vacations**, free medical care, a company car, free meals in the cafeteria, etc.) that you might receive. If the (24) **packet** / **package** they are offering is very generous and attractive, and is (25) **commensurate** / **commendable** with the work that is necessary, the company can expect a lot of people to apply for the job.

Part 2

If somebody is interested in the job, they are usually asked to send their (1) **resume** / **résumé** with a (2) **cover** / **covering** letter. Alternatively, they might be asked to (3) **fill in** / **fill out** an (4) **application** / **applicant** form and (5) **submit** / **send** it to the company. The managers of the company will read these and then make a (6) **short-list** / **small-list** of the people it wants to (7) **attend** / **attempt** an interview. At the same time, it will (8) **reject** / **turn down** those who it feels are (9) **unsuitable** / **unthinkable**.

---

For reference see Easier English Intermediate Dictionary (0-7475-6989-4)
During and after the interviews, the managers will consider the different aspects of the (10) candidates / applicants to decide whether they have the correct (11) potency / potential for the job. These might include physical (12) apparition / appearance (are they smart and well-presented?), general (13) disposition / disposal (for example, are they friendly and easy to work with?), special (14) skills / abilities (for example, are they computer literate, can they drive, or do they speak any other languages?) and (15) interests / hobbies (what do they like doing in their free time?). They might also consider their family (16) backing / background (are they married, do they have children?) and (17) medicine / medical history. The person who most closely (18) suits / matches the (19) profile / criteria decided by the managers will then be accepted for the job.

Before somebody is (20) offered / suggested the job, s/he is asked to provide (21) referees / references from people who know him / her (usually a former (22) employer / employee, a (23) colleague / co-worker, and / or a close friend). Before s/he actually starts working, s/he may go through an (24) induction / introduction program to learn more about the company and the job. Sometimes, s/he may be given a (25) temporary / temporal contract and obliged to complete a (26) trial / probationary period (where his / her employers make sure that s/he is suitable for the job) before being offered something that is more (27) permanence / permanent (a fixed-term or open-ended contract, for example). After s/he has been with the company for a while, there will probably be an (28) appraisal / appreciable, to assess how s/he is getting on. These may be repeated on a regular basis throughout his / her time with the company.

Also see Contracts on pages 12 and 13, Earnings, rewards and benefits on pages 16 and 17, and Job advertising on pages 23 and 24.
Joining ideas together

Addition, equation and conclusion

If you take the TOEIC® Test of Spoken English, you might be asked to give a recommendation, state your opinion about something or describe the cause and / or effect of something. Your language will flow more naturally and your ideas will be clearer if you are able to ‘join’ your ideas together using conjunctions such as and, so, because, but, etc., and other expressions.

Each of the paragraphs below contains a gap. This gap can be completed with one or more of the words or expressions below each paragraph. Decide which of them can be used.

1. Visitors to another country should respect the local environment. __________ they should respect the local customs.
   (A) Therefore  (B) Likewise  (C) Similarly  (D) In the same way

2. __________ bringing much-needed money to developing countries, tourism provides employment for the local population.
   (A) Besides  (B) In the same way  (C) As well as  (D) In addition to

3. Tourism brings much-needed money to developing countries. __________, it provides employment for the local population.
   (A) Furthermore  (B) In addition  (C) Along with  (D) Moreover

4. The company lost a large share of its market to a competitor. __________, it had to close down two of its factories.
   (A) Consequently  (B) Likewise  (C) Because of  (D) As a result

5. The acting in the movie was terrible, the story was boring and the sound quality was very poor. __________ I wouldn’t recommend it to anyone.
   (A) In brief  (B) So  (C) In the same way  (D) Correspondingly

6. When we made a loss for the third year in a row, two hundred factory workers lost their jobs __________ half the sales department.
   (A) together  (B) also  (C) along with  (D) similarly

7. During the war, many young men went abroad to fight __________ the number of children being born dropped sharply during this period.
   (A) For this reason  (B) Consequently  (C) Besides  (D) Since

8. Economic activity in the area has declined __________ poor government investment.
   (A) because of  (B) due to  (C) as a result of  (D) on account of

9. __________ my home town is mainly industrial, there is very little reason for tourists to visit it.
   (A) Thanks to  (B) Because of  (C) Owing to  (D) Seeing as

10. ‘The Clockwork Gallery’ toy museum is not only popular with children: it is popular with adults __________.
    (A) as well  (B) too  (C) also  (D) in addition

11. __________ offering a generous salary and other benefits, the company received very few applications for the job.
    (A) In spite of  (B) However  (C) Despite  (D) Nevertheless

12. There is only one hotel in the town and it is always full: __________, if you want a room there, you should book well in advance.
    (A) Therefore  (B) However  (C) Due to  (D) Consequently
Where is the movie theater on the map on the next page? Work it out by reading sentences 1 – 26 below, and matching the roads, buildings and other places mentioned with the letters (A, B, C, etc.) on the map. The movie theater is not actually mentioned in any of the sentences, so you will have to use deduction and a process of elimination to find it. The sentences are in no particular order.

1. Stallone Street runs alongside the railway line.
2. Clemenceau Avenue connects Dominion Street with Central Avenue.
3. Easy Street is a one-way street.
4. Central Avenue runs through the middle of the town, parallel to Dominion Street.
6. If you want to get to the library from City Hall, the best way is to cross Dominion Street, walk through Washington Park to Central Avenue, and walk west along Central Avenue until you get to Commercial Street. You’ll find the library at the far end of Commercial Street.
7. To get to the department store from the library, cross over Commercial Street and walk toward Central Avenue. You’ll see the department store on your left.
8. There is a deli on the corner of Central Avenue and Telegraph Road.
9. You cannot drive your car along Commercial Street: it is a pedestrian-only zone.
10. The post office is at the intersection of Commercial Street and Central Avenue.
11. The nightclub is next to the fast food restaurant.
12. There is a tourist information office on Stallone Street directly opposite the railway station.
13. Washington Park is surrounded on all sides by roads.
14. The bus station is directly across the road from the tourist information office.
15. The railway station is in the south-east of the town.
16. To get to the Grand Hotel from the station, the best way is to cross Stallone Street, walk along Telegraph Road and at the end of the road turn left onto Central Avenue. Take the second road on your right, and you’ll find the hotel at the far end of this road.
17. The safest way to get to Washington Park from the art gallery is to use the pedestrian underpass that goes under Clemenceau Avenue.
18. Park Lane is at right angles to Central Avenue.
19. The fast food restaurant is at the end of Dominion Street, where it meets Easy Street and Park Lane.
20. The nightclub is on Park Lane.
21. Commercial Street and Telegraph Road are parallel to each other, but at opposite ends of the town.
22. The museum is adjacent to the post office.
23. The shopping mall is to the west of City Hall, just past Marlene’s bar.
24. To get from the bus station to Luigi’s restaurant, go along Telegraph Road, and turn left at the intersection. The restaurant is the first building on your left.
25. The Grand Hotel is diagonally across Dominion Street from City Hall.
26. Marlene’s bar is between City Hall and the shopping mall.
Look at sentences 1 – 26 again, and underline or highlight the key words and expressions of location and direction that helped you to navigate your way around the map. Make a note of these words and expressions, and try to make them an active part of your vocabulary.
Meetings and presentations

Look at this opening address from a company’s Annual Meeting and fill in the gaps with words from the box. The first letter of each word is already in the text.

Mr. Roberts:

I’d like to (1) o________ this meeting by (2) w________ you all. It’s good to see so many (3) p.________ here today – in fact, this is probably the best (4) a________ we’ve had at a meeting for a long time – and I’d like to thank you all in advance for (5) s________ me.

Well, we’ve got a lot on the (6) a________ and I want to make as much (7) p.________ as possible in the next two hours or so. If we stick to the main (8) s________, we should (9) g________ everything and (10) a________ all of our (11) g________ and (12) o________. I will (13) c________ the meeting, as usual, but I really hope that you will all have something to (14) c________, and if anything needs (15) c________ please don’t hesitate to (16) i________ me (although not too often, I hope: the more (17) i________ we can (18) a________ today the better).

I’ll be (19) b________ several important (20) m________ during the meeting, beginning with those that I feel should take (21) p.________, before (22) s________ the main (23) p________ and making (24) r________. This will be followed by an (25) o________ session where you can give me your (26) o________. And I’m sure you will all be delighted to hear that after the meeting (27) c________, there will be drinks and snacks for everyone.

Mr. Barker will be taking (28) n________ and keeping the (29) m________ of the meeting, and I will be using these to write my (30) r________ afterwards, so if anyone has any (31) c________, I suggest you talk to him and not to me!

Now, before I get going, are there any (32) q________ from the (33) f________?

Everyone else at the meeting:

Zzzzzzzz
Money matters 1

Exercise 1:

Explain the differences between the words and expressions in **bold** in the following groups.

1. **To lend** and **to borrow**
2. **Inflation** and **deflation**
3. **A discount** and **a refund**
4. **Income and expenditure**
5. **To be insolvent** and **to be bankrupt**
6. **A bank statement** and **a bank balance**
7. **To be in the red** and **to be in the black**
8. **An invoice** and **a receipt**
9. **To make a profit** and **to make a loss**
10. **Gross profit** and **net profit**
11. **To be undercharged** and **to be overcharged**
12. **Something which is overpriced** and **something which is exorbitant**
13. **To save money** and **to invest money**
14. **A wage** and **a salary**
15. **Extravagant** and **economical**
16. **A loan** and **a mortgage**
17. **A loan** and **an overdraft**
18. **Shares and stocks**
19. **Commission** and **interest**
20. **Something which is worthless** and **something which is priceless**
21. **To credit** and **to debit**
22. **A pension and redundany pay**
23. **A dividend** and **a royalty**
24. **Tax and duty**
25. **To deposit** money and **to withdraw money**
26. **A bill** and **a check**

Exercise 2:

Complete these paragraphs with appropriate words or expressions from Exercise 1. In some cases you will need to change the form of the word, and in some cases more than one answer may be possible.

1. The store is happy to exchange faulty goods, but it can only offer customers a ______ on production of a valid ______.
2. Customer: Excuse me, waiter. I think you've ______ me. This ______ says that my pizza cost $30.50.
   Waiter: That's correct sir. It's $25, plus a service charge of 10%, and government ______ of 12%.
   Customer: Well I think that's an ______ price to pay for a pizza!
3. This month's bank ______ shows that we have an ______ of $800. We can't afford to be ______ to such a large amount. It's time we reduced our ______.
4. Our sales representatives receive a basic ______ (pre-tax) annual ______ of $20,000, plus a 10% ______ for each item they sell. On average, their ______ (post-tax) ______ is around $45,000 a year.
5. The company was declared ______ after it was unable to pay off all its debts. Many people who lost their jobs as a result did not receive ______, and those who were about to retire lost half of their ______. People who had ______ heavily in the company saw their ______ become completely ______.

Also see Money matters 2 on pages 32 and 33, Earnings, rewards and benefits on pages 16 and 17, and Shopping and consumerism on pages 47 and 48.
Money matters 2

Complete sentences 1 – 28 with a word or expression related to money, and write your answers in the crossword grid on the next page. Some of the letters have already been put into the crossword grid. However, to make it more challenging for you, there are no numbers in the grid, and the sentences below are in no particular order!

Note that in some cases, more than one answer may be possible, but only one will fit into the accompanying space in the crossword grid.

1. The US dollar is very weak at the moment, so fewer people can ________ to take a vacation overseas.
2. Payment can be made by cash, ________, or credit card.
3. The company ________ the bank almost $2 million, which it is currently unable to pay back.
4. Thank you for your order. Your goods have been despatched, and the sum of $17.50 will be ________ from your account within the next five days.
5. Last year we paid too much tax (over $10,000 too much in total), so this year we hope to get a ________ for the same amount.
6. Aviva Ltd is happy to offer new customers interest-free ________ for the first six months. After that, an interest rate of 18% will apply.
7. The sale begins next week. Customers can expect some fantastic ________, including a flat-screen home cinema package for less than $500.
8. Most people who lose their jobs end up on ________, although many say they are too embarrassed to receive government handouts.
9. The ________ of living goes up every year. This is partly due to inflation, and partly due to increased taxation.
10. The city hopes to start building a new library next year, provided it can get government ________ to begin the project. The minimum amount it hopes to receive is $750,000.
11. The US dollar is a hard ________ and can be easily exchanged for those from other countries.
12. The company’s ________ are handled by an accountant from the one of the city’s biggest financial firms.
13. The company has lost a lot of money recently, and may be forced to sell some of its ________, including the company jet and two office blocks in Manhattan.
14. The airline will offer passengers up to $500 ________ for lost luggage or damage to personal property.
15. Before you start your own company, it is essential to have enough ________ to start it up and keep it running until it begins to make a profit.
16. The city has an excellent public transport system which is ________ by local government so that it can keep its fares low.
17. The latest art exhibition to be shown at the Metropolitan is a collection of photographs and paintings of chocolate. Not surprisingly, it is being ________ by the country’s biggest chocolate manufacturer, Hoggychocs.
18. We have invested over $2 million in the company, but unfortunately the ________ has been very low and we are considering selling our stocks.
19. I didn’t think the project would make us much money, but in fact it was extremely ________, and we made over $30,000!
20. My job doesn’t pay very well. In fact, my ________ are not enough to pay the rent.
21. Many people think that all writers make a ________ from their books, but unfortunately this is rarely true.
22. The computer costs $1500, but you do not need to pay for it all at once: you can make a ________ (2 words) of $200, and pay for the rest later.
23. We have increased our publicity ________ by $600,000, giving us a total of over $3 million to spend on advertising.

For reference see Easier English Intermediate Dictionary (0-7475-6989-4).
24. Every year the company's accounts are checked carefully for any mistakes. This annual ________ also helps us to identify areas where we could improve our sales record.

25. Our ________ are rapidly increasing. Last month they were $20,000, and this month they are $32,000. I don’t know how we’re going to pay them off.

26. If your order costs over $50, delivery is free of ________.

27. If you make a reservation in advance, the hotel can offer you a special ________ of $65 a night, including breakfast.

28. When the dollar is strong it can buy more foreign ________, which means that more people are inclined to travel abroad.

Also see Money matters 1 on page 31, Earnings, Rewards and benefits on pages 16 and 17, and Shopping and Consumerism on pages 47 and 48.
Obligation and option

Complete sentences 1 – 17 with a suitable word from the box. More than one answer is possible in some cases.

alternative compelled compulsory entail essential exempt forced have liable mandatory must need obligation obliged optional required voluntary

1. A valid passport and visa are ________ by all visitors to the country. Unless you have these, you will not be allowed in.
2. The wearing of helmets and safety clothing on site is ________. You may not enter the site without these.
3. Note to hire car drivers: all passengers ________ wear seatbelts. This includes rear-seat passengers. Your insurance will be invalid if you fail to comply.
4. There are no direct flights between London and New Orleans. Passengers flying between these cities ________ to change in New York or Washington.
5. All companies are ________ for the health and safety of their employees while on company premises, and can face heavy financial penalties if they fail to comply.
6. Because of the recession, several companies in the area have been ________ to close.
7. Books, clothes and food are currently ________ from government tax, as they are considered necessities rather than luxuries.
8. ________ safety inspections are carried out twice a year. Companies should allow government safety inspectors complete access to all areas.
9. Entrance to the museum is free, but visitors are asked to make a ________ donation of $5.
10. There is no service charge in this restaurant, but we do ask that groups of 8 or more pay an ________ 10% extra.
11. Unless you make prompt repayments, we will have no ________ but to reclaim the property from you.
12. Manufacturers of packaged foods are ________ to list all the ingredients clearly on the box or package. This should include any artificial colorings and additives.
13. You are under no ________ to work overtime, but we hope that you would be prepared to work late at least once a week.
14. When Mr. Smith made a mistake that cost his company over $100,000, he felt ________ to leave and look for work elsewhere.
15. The project is very exciting, but everyone realizes that it will ________ a lot of work.
16. You can order our latest software programs by phone or online. And the great thing is, there’s no ________ to pay until you’ve received your purchases.
17. It is absolutely ________ that deliveries are made on time, otherwise we will start to lose customers.
**Opposites 1: verbs and adjectives**

Complete the sentences below with an opposite of the verb or adjective in **bold**, then write the words in the appropriate space in the table. If you do this correctly, you will reveal two more words in the shaded vertical strips that are opposites of each other. (Note that in some cases, more than one answer may be possible, but only one will fit into each space in the table.)

1. A project can **fail** or it can __________.
2. An object can be **solid** or it can __________.
3. A job can be **temporary** or it can __________.
4. A metal edge (on a knife, for example) can be **blunt** or it can __________.
5. You can **reward** somebody for good behavior, or you can __________ them for bad behavior.
6. There are some things you can say in **private** that you should never say in __________.
7. A surface can be **rough** or it can __________.
8. Calculations can be **exact** or they can be __________.
9. You can **lend** something to somebody, or you can __________ it from somebody.
10. In a court of law, a person can be found **innocent** or they can be found __________.
11. You can **postpone** a meeting to a later date, or you can __________ it to an earlier date.
12. In an accident, you might suffer from a **major** injury or a __________ one.
13. A pool of water can be **deep** or it can be __________.
14. **Professional** sports people can make a lot of money, but __________ ones do it for fun or pleasure.
15. Some students in the class were **absent**, but most of them were __________.
16. Some foods contain **natural** flavorings, but many contain __________.
17. You can either __________ or reject an offer.
18. You can **create** something or you can __________ it.
19. You can **admit** doing something wrong, or you can __________ it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For reference see Easier English Intermediate Dictionary (0-7475-6989-4).
A lot of adjectives can be made into their opposite form by adding a *prefix* (un-, in-, dis-, il-, etc.) to the beginning of the word.

**Task 1:** Decide which of the prefixes from the first box can be used to make opposites of the words in the second box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dis-</th>
<th>il-</th>
<th>im-</th>
<th>in-</th>
<th>ir-</th>
<th>un-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

acceptable accurate adequate advantaged agreeable attractive complete conscious contented convincing correct curable even fair fashionable honest inclined legal limited literate logical married mature moral mortal obedient organized patient perfect personal possible proper pure qualified rational regular relevant replaceable resistible resolute responsible satisfactory satisfied sufficient welcome

**Task 2:** Without looking at your answers to Task 1, look at the following sentences and paragraphs. In each one there is one word which has been given the wrong prefix. Decide which word is wrong and correct it.

1. He is a very (A) *disagreeable* man and he makes visitors feel very (B) *unwelcome*, but the management think he’s (C) *irreplaceable* and are (D) *uninclined* to fire him.

2. Insider dealing is not only (A) *immoral* and (B) *inhonest*, but also (C) *illegal*: companies are legally bound to take the strongest possible action against such (D) *unacceptable* behavior by their employees.

3. It is an (A) *unavoidable* fact, but in a competitive job market, those who are (B) *unqualified* or who have (C) *insufficient* work experience will find themselves seriously (D) *disadvantaged*.

4. She was described by her boss as being (A) *unresponsible*, (B) *incompetent* and (C) *immature*, which she considered extremely (D) *unfair*.

5. In return for an increased investment, the company offered (A) *unlimited* returns for their investors. While many found such an offer (B) *irresistible*, some thought the promises were (C) *unconvincing* and were (D) *uncomfortable* about parting with so much money.

6. He had clearly given his presentation (A) *disadequate* preparation, and many in the audience challenged the points he made, saying they were (B) *inaccurate* and (C) *illogical*. Despite this, he remained (D) *irresolute* in his views, although the only person he managed to convince was himself.

For reference see *Easier English Intermediate Dictionary* (0-7475-6989-4).
Opposites 3: verb prefixes

Some verbs can be made into their opposite form, or otherwise modified, by the addition of the prefixes dis-, im- mis- or un-.

Complete each of the sentences below with one of the prefixes above and the most appropriate verb from the box. In most cases, you will also need to change the end of the verb (by adding -s, -ed, -ing, etc., and in some cases by also removing a letter). Use your answers to complete the crossword on the next page.

Across

2. The press have once again ________ the President: he said that women were ‘America’s hope for the future’, and not ‘America’s hopeless future’.
3. The National Patients’ Association is calling on Senators around the country to make doctors legally responsible for ________ an illness.
6. Despite recent rumors in the press, Kaput Computers is pleased to announce that it will not be ________ its popular line of budget laptops.
8. The press deliberately tried to ________ our company, wrongly suggesting that we plan to sell arms abroad.
10. Deliveries need to be ________ from the truck as soon as they arrive, and placed in the storeroom on the first floor.
12. If any employee ________ with the new working regulations, they should speak to their line manager.
13. If any employee ________ the company computers (eg, by sending personal emails or for accessing undesirable websites), they will be instantly dismissed.
14. Getting nowhere in your job? Then ________ the secrets to business success with our new book, ‘The Only Way is Up!’.
16. As the full extent of the company’s financial problems ________, the management decided to take drastic action.
20. Employers have every right to ________ interview candidates who are not able to provide adequate references or show proof of their qualifications.
22. The management ________ of employees smoking during working hours.
23. Some staff members have ________ several directives regarding punctuality, and can expect to be disciplined.

Down

1. We completely ________ the time we had for the project, and unfortunately we were unable to finish on time.
2. Overseas business deals sometimes fail when one party ________ the other’s intentions, usually as a result of linguistic or cultural differences.
4. It is dangerous to remove paper jams in the photocopier without first ________ the copier from the power supply.
5. New government legislation has been criticized for offering compensation to people who have been ________ from driving and who have lost their jobs as a result.
7. The lack of progress has ________ the management, and in view of this they plan to review working procedures.
9. The salesman accidentally ________ the discount due to us, so we hardly broke even on the deal.
11. It is a sad fact of office life that when the manager is away some employees feel free to ________.
15. The company claimed $20,000 for fire damage, but the claim was ________, because proper safety procedures had not been observed.
17. We regret that our trust in your company was sadly ________, and therefore we will not be dealing with you in the future.
18. A recent company investigation has ________ several cases of unauthorized Internet use during office hours.
19. The huge increase in exports recently has ________ the argument that the world has stopped buying American goods.
21. Unfortunately, many of our employees ________ the new uniform, claiming it is old-fashioned and uncomfortable.
Ownership, giving, lending and borrowing

Rearrange the capital letters in bold in these sentences to make nouns and verbs related to ownership, giving, lending and borrowing. Write these words in the grid. If you do this correctly, you will reveal a word in the shaded vertical strip that can be used to complete the sentence at the bottom of the page.

1. ROTPEPYR prices in the city center have doubled in the last five years. As a result, many companies are choosing to set up in the suburbs, where land and buildings cost up to 40% less.

2. Calling all RDOLDLSAN! Do you have houses and apartments that are still empty? Do you want to fill these with reliable, trustworthy city workers and get a decent price? Then call 'Rooftops' agency today!

3. Our department has been COALTELAD $5,000 to buy new furniture and computers.

4. Employees will be VOPDRIED with a uniform, which they should wear at all times when dealing with members of the public.

5. When you buy real estate you will need to take out a GMTOERAG, unless you have enough money to pay for it.

6. Entrance to the museum is free, but we ask visitors to make a small voluntary ATIDNONO of two or three dollars to help pay for its upkeep.

7. Guests are reminded that the hotel is not responsible for the loss of or damage to their personal ISSSSEPONO, and are advised to keep any valuables in the hotel safe.

8. Our company doesn’t actually own the building we operate from. It’s owned by Bigbucks Holdings Ltd, and we’re just the NETSNAT.

9. Before we could start trading, we had to get a $100,000 ONAL from the bank to pay for the license and begin our advertising campaign.

10. Food at the party was free, but everyone was asked to TIRCNUTOEB $5 to pay for the drinks.

11. The shop is owned by the city council, but it is ESEADL to a British company which sells sports equipment.

The word you should reveal in the shaded vertical strip can be used to complete this sentence:

________ of small, independent stores in towns and cities often complain that they are unable to compete with major stores and malls in the suburbs.

For reference see Easier English Intermediate Dictionary (O-7475-6989-4)
Phrasal verbs 1

Phrasal verbs are very common in English, and should be learnt like any other item of English vocabulary. They may appear at any stage in the TOEIC®. The exercises on the next 3 pages give you practice in some of the most common and useful phrasal verbs.

Complete the sentences below with a phrasal verb comprising a verb and one or two particles from the box. The meaning of the phrasal verb is explained in parentheses at the end of each sentence. In some cases, you will need to change the form of the verb (e.g., to past simple, present continuous, third-person ‘s’, etc.). In each sentence, the phrasal verb has one more letter than the previous sentence (i.e., the phrasal verb in number 1 has 4 letters, in number 2 it has 5 letters, in number 3 it has 6 letters, etc.).

For reference see Easier English Intermediate Dictionary (0-7475-6989-4).

against  away  call  come  cut  fill  do  end  forward  get  go (x2)  look  of  off (x2)  out (x2)  pull  run  subject  through (x3)  to (x3)  up (x3)  with (x2)

1. Prices are expected to _______ by 20% next year. (to rise / increase)
2. Unless we reduce the amount of energy we use, we’ll _______ getting a huge bill at the end of the next quarter. (to finish in a certain situation without wanting or intending to)
3. We were in the middle of negotiations on the phone when we were suddenly ________. (to have a phone call stopped before it is finished)
4. When you ________ the application form, don’t forget to include a daytime telephone number. (to write information in the empty spaces on an official document)
5. Unless we act soon, we’ll ________ options. (to have nothing left)
6. When the chairman heard about the deal, he ______ it ______. (to decide not to do something)
7. If the country decides to ________ customs inspections for goods from Canada, it may lead to the market being flooded with surplus goods. (to get rid of something / remove something)
8. The company was ________ a lot of very difficult questions regarding its operating methods. (to make somebody or something experience something unpleasant)
9. We had to ________ them the importance of keeping a proper filing system. (to make someone understand – usually with difficulty – something important)
10. A lot of companies complain that they often ________ unnecessary bureaucracy and red tape when dealing with foreign companies. (to have to deal with something difficult, often without expecting it)
11. The economic recession almost destroyed a lot of smaller businesses, but thanks to government funding, many are now ________. (to recover)
12. After looking carefully at the potential advantages and disadvantages of a merger, the directors eventually ________ it. (to do something you have planned to do)
13. We are very much ________ doing business with you. (to be happy about something that will happen in the future)
Complete the phrasal verbs in **bold** below with appropriate particles (in, out, up, etc.). In each sentence, the particles you need are the same. Each of the phrasal verbs in number 10 needs 2 particles.

1. We are **counting** _____ you for your support, and we are also **relying** _____ you to keep us informed of the latest developments, otherwise we are not sure we will be able to **go** _____ working with you.

2. At the meeting, the manager **pointed** _____ that after he had **worked** _____ the overall cost of the project, he had **figured** _____ we would need to **pull** _____ of the deal.

3. While attempting to **set** _____ its Miami department and **build** _____ its customer base in the area, the company **ran** _____ debts of almost $20 million.

4. Global Travel Ltd cannot afford to **put** _____ the issue of redundancy any longer: the international economic recession has **set** _____ a series of problems, and the travel industry has **come** _____ particularly badly.

5. Before AVC Motors **took** _____ the running of Varsie’s Autos, it **went** _____ its list of assets very carefully, but it failed to **look** _____ the business premises.

6. When management-union talks **broke** _____ and the production lines had to be **shut** _____ as a result, the people who had worked so hard to make the negotiations a success felt they had been badly **let** _____.

7. During the union dispute, the management said that they would rather **hand** _____ their notice than **give** _____ to union demands, but in the end they decided to **call** _____ an independent arbitrator to deal with the unrest.

8. If enough people **show** _____ at tomorrow’s meeting, I would like to **bring** _____ the subject of pay increases: business has **picked** _____ a lot recently, and I think it is only fair that our staff our rewarded.

9. The company **ran** _____ some unexpected financial difficulties, and when the accounts department **looked** _____ the problem carefully, they discovered that a computer hacker had **broken** _____ their files and stolen almost $2 million.

10. In order to **catch** _____ _____ our competitors and **keep** _____ _____ market developments, we will need to **put** _____ _____ increased production costs.

Now try using the phrasal verbs above in some of your own sentences.

Make sure you use the phrasal verb in its correct form, paying particular attention to the tense of your sentence (for example, present continuous, past simple, present perfect, etc.).

Don’t forget to keep a written record of any new phrasal verbs you learn, and try to review and use them regularly so that they become an active part of your vocabulary.
Phrasal verbs 3

Each of the following paragraphs uses 4 phrasal verbs in **bold**. However, one phrasal verb in each paragraph is incorrect because the wrong particle (**in**, **out**, **on**, etc.) has been used. Identify and correct that particle in each case.

1. **I came across** the plans while I **was going up** some old files. I wanted to **throw them out**, but my boss told me to **hold on to** them in case they might be useful in the future.

2. The flight departure was **held up** because a group of tourists were late **checking into**, and by the time we eventually **took off**, it was **getting on for** 11 o’clock.

3. We need to **tighten up** security in the workplace, so over the next few months a series of new security measures will be gradually **phased in**. We’re **bringing in** a firm who specialize in this field, and we’re hoping they will **come up to** a workable program.

4. The company is **looking into** the possibility of opening a department in China to **deal with** the growing market for our products in the country. If we **go ahead** with this, we will then need to **build about** a reliable network of suppliers and carriers in the region.

5. We might have to **face up to** the fact that the deal with Automart might **fall up**. I’ve asked the committee to **check out** other options available to us if this happens, but we might have to **fall back on** our original plan.

6. The company is going to **bring apart** some of the best minds in the industry to **carry out** a survey looking at the possibility of expanding the company into Europe. They will then **put together** a series of measures and options available to us. Our main concern at the moment is how to **get round** the inevitable bureaucracy that will be involved.

7. I expect there will be a few problems, but these can probably **be smoothed out** without much difficulty. I must **put across** to everyone my view that we have no intention of **dropping in of** the project at this stage, and I suggest we **go about** this exciting challenge with enthusiasm and determination.

8. Because of economic difficulties, the company has **come under** severe financial pressure. This means that we need to **cut back on** staff in several departments, and so over the next two years, several positions will be gradually **phased out**. The unfortunate task of informing those who will have to **leave falls for** Ms. Bailey, our Human Resources manager.

9. We hold regular staff training and development sessions after work which all employees have to **take part in**. Nobody can **opt out of** these unless they have work commitments. And the management become very suspicious if employees try to **get out of** any of the sessions by **suddenly coming through** with mystery ‘illnesses’!

10. Although he **came in** a lot of money when his father died, he decided to **carry on** working for the company. He enjoyed his work so much that he **turned down** the offer of promotion. However, he decided to leave when he **fell out** with his boss over plans to make several of his colleagues redundant.

11. The staff all **look up to** the company Director: he’s efficient, he’s approachable and he’s friendly. He **looks after** them like they were his own children, and is always happy to **sort out** any problems that they might have. In that respect, he **takes to** his father, who started the company in 1987.

12. When she didn’t **turn round** for work for the third day in a row, we decided to **find out** what the problem was. It **turned out** that she was unhappy in her job because she felt the boss was always **picking on** her and making her life difficult.

For reference see *Easier English Intermediate Dictionary* (0-7475-6989-4).
Prepositions 1

Each of the sentences below contains a missing preposition. Four possible answers follow the sentence. Choose the best answer in each case.

1. The next monthly meeting is _____ 2 April.
   (A) on  (B) at  (C) in  (D) with

2. Your completed application form must arrive _____ 2 October at the latest.
   (A) in  (B) at  (C) during  (D) by

3. The company has been running its Houston office _____ the beginning of 2003.
   (A) for  (B) at  (C) since  (D) in

4. Mrs. Lebrowski is my boss: I’ve worked _____ her for five years.
   (A) over  (B) between  (C) through  (D) under

5. Traveling _____ Europe by train is a wonderful and unique experience.
   (A) by  (B) across  (C) at  (D) on

6. The hotel is happy to provide its guests _____ soap, shampoo and other toiletries free of charge.
   (A) with  (B) for  (C) under  (D) during

7. The average commuter journey _____ work takes 47 minutes.
   (A) by  (B) to  (C) at  (D) on

8. The duty manager is responsible _____ dealing with any problems that customers have.
   (A) about  (B) with  (C) against  (D) for

9. All office paperwork has to be filed: don’t throw anything _____.
   (A) down  (B) out  (C) up  (D) over

10. The night train _____ Washington, D.C. arrives in Miami early the next morning.
    (A) by  (B) with  (C) at  (D) from

11. Commuters rely _____ a punctual, comfortable and safe public transport service to get them to work.
    (A) on  (B) for  (C) about  (D) to

12. The seminar has been moved from Wednesday _____ Friday.
    (A) until  (B) for  (C) to  (D) by

13. Employees who are repeatedly absent _____ work for no reason will have their wages reduced.
    (A) about  (B) with  (C) at  (D) from

14. I always have a big evening meal, but for some reason I always wake up hungry _____ the middle of the night.
    (A) at  (B) on  (C) in  (D) to

15. The quickest way to get from New York to Chicago is _____ air.
    (A) by  (B) on  (C) in  (D) through

16. Your pay claim has to be approved _____ the financial comptroller before she can give you any money.
    (A) at  (B) for  (C) to  (D) by

17. The shopping mall has been running a very popular car valet service _____ two months.
    (A) before  (B) for  (C) since  (D) in

18. I was so tired that I slept _____ most of the movie.
    (A) through  (B) in  (C) between  (D) to

19. The manager is on a training course in Denver and will be back _____ a few days.
    (A) in  (B) at  (C) since  (D) until

20. Most Americans would rather stay home and watch TV _____ the evening than go out.
    (A) on  (B) in  (C) at  (D) to
Prepositions 2

The sentences below each contain four underlined prepositions. One of the prepositions is not correct. Identify and correct that preposition in each sentence.

1. Your new job will require you to travel all (A) over the world (B) with business, and you will have to work (C) with some difficult people (D) in some very boring places.

2. The seminar, which will be held (A) from 9 o'clock and midday (B) in the Lincoln Conference Hall, will be presented (C) by Adam Klaus, an expert (D) on recent IT trends.

3. Following a series of advertisements (A) in the local paper, over 100 people applied (B) on the position of Exports Coordinator, and the Manager set himself the task of personally replying (C) to every one (D) by the end of the week.

4. We're meeting (A) with a very important client (B) in half an hour, so I'm afraid I'm (C) over a lot of pressure (D) at the moment.

5. The office is open Monday (A) through Friday (B) from 8.30 a.m. (C) to 5.30 p.m., but it is closed (D) at Wednesday afternoons.

6. The report is due (A) on Monday morning, but it doesn't have to be presented (B) to the board of directors (C) by Wednesday afternoon, when they arrive (D) for the annual meeting.

7. The flight doesn't arrive (A) in Los Angeles (B) until midnight, so once passengers have collected their luggage (C) from the luggage reclaim and gone (D) up customs and immigration, public transportation will have stopped running for the night.

8. He complimented me (A) on my hard work, thanked me (B) for the help I had given him, wrote his email address (C) at the back of one of my business cards and asked me (D) to contact him when I got home.

9. Most workers go (A) with bus or subway (B) from the suburbs (C) to the city center, but sometimes it is quicker to go (D) on foot.

10. The chairman sat (A) between the manager and the union leader and did his best to answer questions (B) from the workers, although there were several angry employees (C) among them who did their best to prevent him (D) for speaking.

11. The airline apologized (A) for the extended delay, told the passengers they were grateful (B) about their patience, and offered (C) to return part of their fare or give them a discount (D) on their next flight.

12. The city is famous (A) for its beautiful architecture, is rich (B) in history and culture, and has a population who are justifiably proud (C) for their heritage and who always offer a warm welcome (D) to visitors.

13. If guests are not satisfied (A) with the service they receive any time (B) during their stay, they should speak (C) to a customer advisor, or alternatively discuss their problems (D) at the duty manager.

14. International travelers often suffer (A) from minor stomach upsets when they are (B) on vacation, but this is usually the result of a sudden change (C) for their diet rather than poor standards of hygiene (D) in the kitchen.

Note that in the error recognition section of the TOEIC®, you are required to recognize the error in each sentence, but unlike the exercise above you do not have to correct it.

For reference see Easier English Intermediate Dictionary (0-7475-6989-4).
Sales and marketing

Exercise 1:

In the following sentences, the owner of a cell phone company is telling people about his company’s latest model of cell phone. However, each sentence contains a spelling mistake. Identify and correct the word in each case.

1. Everybody says that the market for cell phones is very crowded, and there is no more room or demand for new products.
2. However, we believe we’ve found a niche in the market for something a little bit different: a cell phone that lets you smell the person you’re talking to! Wow!
3. We call it the ‘Smell-O-Phone®’, and you can find it in our latest brochure, along with some of our other models.
4. It’s the ultimate must-have omarket accessory.
5. We made the decision to start making it after extensive research into what people wanted from a cell phone in the 21st century.
6. Of course, we won’t sell many without a great deal of advertising.
7. As a result, we’re launching a major campaign to let the public know all about it.
8. We’re going to promote the Smell-O-Phone® any way we can.
9. There are going to be commercials on all of the main radio stations and television channels.
10. And advertisements in all the daily newspapers and major magazines.
11. You won’t be able to walk down the street without seeing one of our giant billboards.
12. And you won’t even be able to visit the Internet without our pop-ups coming up on your screen all the time!
13. We’re also going to send mailshots to everyone who has ever bought one of our phones in the past.
14. And naturally we’ll be making some sponsorship deals with some of the country’s major sporting teams.
15. If we’re lucky, we might even get a famous rock star, actor or sports personality to endorse it for us.
16. There will also be big posters at every point of sale (including department stores and music stores).
17. In fact, there probably won’t be a single major retail outlet anywhere in the country that doesn’t sell the Smell-O-Phone®!
18. Our expert salesmen will be there to give potential customers their pitch and persuade them that the Smell-O-Phone® is just what they need.
19. There will be lots of special offers, including discounts on phone and talk-time packages.
20. There will also be lots of giveaways: free hands-free kits, free phone covers, free ring tones, and so on.

21. Sales won’t just be limited to the domestic market.

22. We believe that the Smell-O-Phone® will really catch on in the export market as well.

23. In fact, our overseas reps are already packing their suitcases and booking their flight tickets.

24. Eventually we hope to have the Smell-O-Phone® made under franchise in Europe, the Far East and South America.

25. You might also like to know that in addition to the phone itself, there will be a whole range of Smell-O-Phone® merchandising, including Smell-O-Phone® T-shirts, Smell-O-Phone® trainers and even Smell-O-Phone® candy!

26. They will all carry the famous Smell-O-Phone® brand.

27. And come in a unique Smell-O-Phone® packaging.

28. Check out our latest catalogue to see the whole range!

29. We think it’s the best invention since the microchip, although obviously some people will tell you that it’s just hype, and we’re making a lot of fuss about nothing.

30. They’ll say that the Smell-O-Phone® is nothing more than a fad, and that this time next year nobody will want one!

31. However, I just know it will sell well, and I bet our competition is getting really worried!

32. Perhaps I can convince you to buy one? Go on! You know it’s just what you’ve always wanted!

33. Hmm, I can see you’re somebody who is going to need a lot of persuading!

Exercise 2:

Match these dictionary definitions with some of the key words in exercise 1. These key words will be the ones that you corrected.

1. A detailed list of products or services, often with pictures, prices, etc.
2. To say publicly that you support something or approve of it.
3. The box or packet that a product is sold in.
4. The place where a product or service is sold directly to the public.
5. The things that somebody says to encourage you to buy something.
6. Something that is very popular for a short time.
7. An excessive claim in advertising.
8. The people or companies who sell a similar product or service as you, and who want to do better than you.
9. The name of a well-known product (for example, Nike, McDonald’s, etc.)
10. A reduction in price on a product or service.
11. Giving money to a group or organization in exchange for the right to advertise at events, on clothes, etc.
12. Information that a company sends by post to lots of people who might want to buy their product or service.
13. More expensive, appealing to the wealthy section of the market.
14. Send goods abroad / to another country.

Also see Shopping and consumerism on pages 47 and 48.

For reference see Easier English Intermediate Dictionary (0-7475-6989-4).
Shopping and consumerism

Complete these sentence pairs with the most appropriate word or expression in **bold**. In several cases you will need to change the form of the word (for example, by making it plural or changing the tense).

1. **chain / concession**
   (A) We don’t have our own stores, but we operate __________, in several major department stores across the state.
   (B) I. B. Conningyou is the most successful __________ store in the state, with almost 30 outlets in 12 cities.

2. **consumer / customer**
   (A) The store is very popular and is always full of __________
   (B) Electronic __________ goods such as hi-fi’s, televisions, computers and cameras can be bought very cheaply on the Internet.

3. **cost / charge**
   (A) Despite a fall in oil prices, some gas stations are still __________ drivers too much for their gas.
   (B) Many people are surprised to learn that it doesn’t __________ a lot to set up your own website.

4. **spend / pay**
   (A) A lot of people __________ too much money on fast food when there are far healthier options available in the stores.
   (B) The company __________ a lot for its new computers, but believes it has been worth the investment.

5. **credit / debit**
   (A) The store is happy to offer regular customers instant __________ at an attractive APR of only 13.5%.
   (B) Thank you for buying your camera from EasyCameras.com. The sum of $220 will be __________ from your account within 5 working days.

6. **offer / discount**
   (A) Prices in most stores are fixed, but it is often possible to ask for a / an __________
   (B) Would you like a brand-new laptop for only $300? If you want to take advantage of this amazing __________, then hurry to PCPerfect now!

7. **exchange / change**
   (A) Please check your __________ carefully before leaving the store, as mistakes cannot be rectified later.
   (B) Jade Furnishings Ltd will only __________ damaged goods if they were damaged before they left the store.

8. **price / cost**
   (A) It is usually cheaper to buy electronic goods on the Internet, where __________ are generally lower than in the stores.
   (B) A lot of stores have been forced out of business because their __________ (including rent, electricity and staffing) is too high.

9. **retail / wholesale**
   (A) The disks usually cost 50 cents each in the stores, but we buy them __________ direct from the manufacturers for 20 cents each.
   (B) If you go to the store, the __________ price is $250, but it can be up to 40% cheaper if you buy online.

10. **for sale / on sale**
    (A) The building is __________ for $600,000.
    (B) For all your office equipment needs, come to Berkshire and Hunt, where you will find a large range of products __________.

For reference see Easier English Intermediate Dictionary (0-7475-6989-4)
11. receipt / bill
   (A) When you pay, make sure that the shop gives you a ________: you will need this if you have to return goods at a later date.
   (B) Customers are reminded that all ________ must be paid within 5 working days.

12. check / bill
   (A) That meal was delicious! Shall we ask the waiter for the ________ now?
   (B) Can I pay you with a $50 ________? I'm sorry I don't have anything smaller.

13. charge / check
   (A) You can pay by cash or ________.
   (B) The advantage of paying with a ________ card is that you don't have to pay for your goods immediately.

14. economic / economical
   (A) Buying something in large quantities direct from the manufacturer is much more ________ than buying from a store.
   (B) Because of the ongoing ________ situation, we regret that we will cease trading on 15 March.

15. supply / stock
   (A) The item you have requested is currently out of ________, and we do not expect any further deliveries for two weeks.
   (B) Hanratty's Food Stores are a major chain who ________ the catering industry with the finest and freshest meat, fruit and vegetables.

16. serve / service
   (A) The manager was unhappy when he learnt that some of his customers had to wait 15 minutes to be ________.
   (B) Fordley and Mantle are very proud of the quality of ________ they offer their customers.

17. demand / supply
   (A) Prices often go up when ________ for a product rises.
   (B) Prices often come down when ________ of a product increases.

18. purchase / merchandise
   (A) The store has a large range of designer ________ available to the public at very low prices.
   (B) Although New York is a popular shopping destination, visitors tend to limit their ________ to one or two major items.

19. return / refund
   (A) We regret to announce that we can only ________ 75% of the original price of your goods if you are unhappy with them.
   (B) If you need to ________ anything to us, please make sure it is well-wrapped and you have paid sufficient postage.

20. team / staff
   (A) If you have a query, please ask a member of ________.
   (B) The store has done well because it has an excellent management ________.

21. make / do
   (A) Nowadays, most people ________ their shopping in large malls outside the city.
   (B) The company ________ so much money that it was able to set up a chain of stores across the country.

Also see Sales and marketing on pages 45 and 46.
Similar meanings 1: nouns

Being familiar with words and expressions which have a similar (or the same) meaning to each other will give you a big advantage in the TOEIC®, especially in the Reading Comprehension section. The exercises on the next 6 pages give you practice with some of the most common and useful examples of these.

Exercise 1: Look at sentences 1 – 15. These can either be completed with a word from box A or a word with a similar meaning from box B. Identify both the words that could be used. In many cases, you will need to add an -s to one or both of the words when you put them into the sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accommodation agenda</td>
<td>advantage client</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appointment assistance</td>
<td>closeness decline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benefit customer</td>
<td>defect employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discipline discount</td>
<td>evidence help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drop fault opposition</td>
<td>housing meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proof proximity requirement</td>
<td>order prerequisite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work work</td>
<td>resistance reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>schedule</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. We have a very busy _____ / _____ today, so I suggest we start as soon as possible.
2. The company provides free _____ / _____ for its staff.
3. We need to maintain _____ / _____ on the factory floor at all times, otherwise there are increased risks of an accident occurring.
4. Thank you for your kind _____ / _____: I couldn’t have done it without you.
5. There has been a sharp _____ / _____ in the number of people attending the staff development sessions.
6. The latest computer program has several _____ / _____ which need to be sorted out before it can be put onto the market.
7. There has been a lot of _____ / _____ to the new compulsory overtime plan.
8. There is no _____ / _____ to show that standards of living have improved.
9. Repeated orders are eligible for a 10% _____ / _____ on wholesale prices.
10. The hotel is popular with business people because of its _____ / _____ to the central business district.
11. I can’t see you this afternoon because I have a / an _____ / _____ with the Board of Directors.
12. A lot of our _____ / _____ say that they are unhappy with the speed of our service.
13. When the company begins operations, it hopes to provide _____ / _____ for 300 people.
14. There are several _____ / _____ to working from home: you save on travel costs, for one thing.
15. If you want the job, a working knowledge of German is one of the main _____ / _____.

For reference see Easier English Intermediate Dictionary (J1471-6980-4)
Exercise 2: Instructions as above

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acclaim</td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choice</td>
<td>collaboration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>code</td>
<td>complication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cooperation</td>
<td>condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>customer</td>
<td>(short) description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liability</td>
<td>option</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outlet</td>
<td>patron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overview</td>
<td>personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>priority</td>
<td>plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>problem</td>
<td>precedence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question</td>
<td>query</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revision</td>
<td>responsibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>staff</td>
<td>rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strategy</td>
<td>store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>term</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. His latest film has received widespread _____ / ____ and is expected to become a major box office success.
2. The company _____ / ____ state(s) that no employee can leave his or her work station without asking for permission.
3. The hotel accepts no _____ / ____ for any damage to vehicles in the car park.
4. There are two _____ / ____ available to us: close the company or move to another locality.
5. Our latest brochure provides a / an _____ / ____ of our latest products and a brief history of the company.
6. All _____ / ____ are requested to attend tomorrow’s meeting, which will begin at 2 o’clock.
7. Thanks to our _____ / ____ with several affiliated companies, we have increased our turnover by 37%.
8. _____ / ____ are requested not to smoke in the restaurant.
9. We advise you to read the _____ / ____ of the contract carefully, and contact us if you disagree with any of the points covered.
10. If you have any _____ / ____ please ask a member of staff.
11. Selfwood’s operates several _____ / ____ where you can buy a selection of our own goods along with a large range of branded varieties.
12. We had hoped that everything would run smoothly, but unfortunately there have been several _____ / ____.
13. Our _____ / ____ is to wait for prices to fall before putting the product onto the market.
14. Advertising is currently our main concern, and it should take _____ / ____ over everything else.
15. Is it necessary to make any _____ / ____ to the plan, or should we keep it as it is?
Exercise 3: Instructions as above

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>achievement</td>
<td>accomplishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advertising</td>
<td>(personal) appeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assignment</td>
<td>classification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caliber</td>
<td>difference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>category</td>
<td>earnings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charisma</td>
<td>expert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disparity</td>
<td>final demand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ending</td>
<td>idea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entitlement</td>
<td>intellect and ability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notion</td>
<td>job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proceeds</td>
<td>publicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proficiency</td>
<td>right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>review</td>
<td>skill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>specialist</td>
<td>termination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ultimatum</td>
<td>write-up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The restaurant has received several good _____ / _____ in the press, and is a firm favorite with visitors to the city.
2. Our latest model is excellent, but without adequate _____ / _____, we won’t sell enough to cover production costs.
3. We believe that the new manager’s lack of _____ / _____ will have a negative effect on sales.
4. The hotel has several room _____ / _____, including five family rooms and two honeymoon suites.
5. Poor long-term sales figures resulted in the _____ / _____ of the contract and the closure of two offices.
6. If you leave the company, you will lose your _____ / _____ to a share of the profits.
7. We would very much appreciate having somebody of your _____ / _____ working for us: you would be of great benefit to the company.
8. We called in a health and safety _____ / _____ to examine the building for any potential problems.
9. He was given the _____ / _____ of dealing with the press and keeping the public informed about new developments.
10. The new manager has a strange _____ / _____ that all employees are potentially dishonest.
11. She hasn’t reached the required level of _____ / _____ in typing, and will have to repeat that section of the training course.
12. His promotion to director was a remarkable _____ / _____ for someone so young.
13. The bank gave us a / an _____ / _____: pay back the money or face immediate closure.
14. Despite several changes to the pay structure, there is still a _____ / _____ in pay between graduate trainees and non-graduates.
15. All _____ / _____ from the sale of the building will be re-invested in the company.

When you keep a written record of words that you learn, you might find it useful to put them into related groups. This would include putting words with the same or a similar meaning together. Remember that you should also record words in context (you should show how they work in a sentence with other words).
### Similar meanings 2: verbs

Look at the words and expressions in **bold**, and think of a word which has the same or a similar meaning *in the same context*. Use these words to complete the crossword on the next page. In some cases, more than one answer may be possible, but only one will fit into the crossword.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Across</th>
<th>Down</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Examine accounts</td>
<td>1. Speak to an audience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Account for something that has happened</td>
<td>2. Take on new staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Recover lost money or property</td>
<td>3. Give a contract to a company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Advertise a product</td>
<td>4. Interrupt somebody at work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Help a customer</td>
<td>7. Check facts to see if they are true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Use up all your resources</td>
<td>8. Collect information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Firmly state your opinion</td>
<td>10. Replace something with something similar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Prevent a strike from taking place</td>
<td>12. Make a process go faster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Firmly tell somebody your terms and conditions</td>
<td>13. Deal with a problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Acquire or get information</td>
<td>14. Control a process or activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Have an effect on someone or something</td>
<td>16. Come to an interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Manage or organize a department</td>
<td>20. Make up for something you have done wrong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Produce or make good sales of a product</td>
<td>23. Book a restaurant table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Choose something</td>
<td>26. Keep something for future use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Understand or achieve something</td>
<td>28. Suggest something without saying it directly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Tell somebody about an event that has happened</td>
<td>29. Disclose information to somebody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Quantify the effect of something</td>
<td>30. Make something clearer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Forbid smoking in a public place</td>
<td>32. Examine information in detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Give information or instructions to your staff</td>
<td>33. Settle an argument or disagreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Confirm something is true</td>
<td>37. Finish making plans for something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Widen your area of operations</td>
<td>39. Agree to do something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Ask somebody for advice</td>
<td>41. Approve of a decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. Oblige somebody to do something</td>
<td>44. Remove something from a sum of money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. Give or take a message to somebody</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Similar meanings 3: adjectives

Exercise 1: Match the words or expressions in bold in 1 – 24 with words from the box which have a similar meaning. You should use each word from the box once only.

compatible disciplinary disparate diverse efficient exceptional flexible important industrious integral inventive legitimate lengthy mandatory modern nominal obligatory perceptive profitable prosperous punctual steady tedious voluntary

| 1. Compulsory safety inspections | 13. A constant and continuous price rise |
| 2. A very important part of something | 14. An outstanding performance |
| 3. A well-run and productive department | 15. A varied program of events |
| 4. Two well-suited organizations | 16. Easily changeable working hours |
| 5. Compulsory attendance at a meeting | 17. A lucrative venture |
| 6. A long meeting | 18. Punitive action |
| 7. A creative idea | 19. A boring and repetitive job |
| 8. A significant event | 20. A prompt start to a meeting |
| 10. A wealthy town | 22. An observant young man |
| 11. A valid reason for doing something | 23. A course of contemporary world studies |

Exercise 2: Instructions as above

abrupt abundant adequate crucial discourteous enduring extensive inconsistent inflexible luxurious narrow outdated overall prospective relevant resolute restricted risky rudimentary scrupulous simple thorough thriving vibrant

| 1. A lively office atmosphere | 13. A sudden change of plan |
| 2. A basic menu | 14. Old-fashioned working practices |
| 3. A determined effort | 15. The general idea |
| 4. Very comfortable accommodation | 16. A financially dangerous plan |
| 5. A likely or possible job applicant | 17. Plenty of opportunities |
| 6. Limited and controlled access to a building | 18. A small profit margin |
| 7. A flourishing tourist industry | 19. Erratic behavior |
| 9. A comprehensive search | 21. A very important meeting |
| 10. Basic knowledge | 22. A full or very detailed investigation |
| 11. A pertinent question | 23. An impolite shop assistant |
The box below contains 37 words and phrasal verbs related to starting or stopping something. You will find these by reading horizontally left to right (→) and vertically down (↓) only. Try to find as many of these as possible, then use them to complete sentences 1 – 24. In many cases, these sentences can be completed with more than one of the words / expressions. In the case of the verbs, you will need to change the form of some of them (for example, by adding -ed to the end).

Note that in the case of phrasal verbs, the verb and the particle can be found directly next to each other (for example, take off will appear in the box as TAKEOFF).

Starting and stopping

The box below contains 37 words and phrasal verbs related to starting or stopping something. You will find these by reading horizontally left to right (→) and vertically down (↓) only. Try to find as many of these as possible, then use them to complete sentences 1 – 24. In many cases, these sentences can be completed with more than one of the words / expressions. In the case of the verbs, you will need to change the form of some of them (for example, by adding -ed to the end).

Note that in the case of phrasal verbs, the verb and the particle can be found directly next to each other (for example, take off will appear in the box as TAKEOFF).

1. We _______________ the contract with our suppliers when they repeatedly failed to deliver on time.
2. I can’t find the document anywhere on my computer. I must have accidentally _______________ it.
3. We had to cancel the project when the bank _______________ and refused to lend us any more money.
4. Because of an _______________ of food poisoning recently, the staff cafeteria will be closed until further notice.
5. The company was _______________ in 2002, but had to _______________ less than a year later.
6. Before _______________ on a long journey, it is very important to make sure you have everything you need.
7. Several of the airline’s crews told the press that they were concerned about the safety of its aircraft, but the airline’s owner managed to _______________ the story before it went public.
8. As a result of increased security and a bigger police presence, crime has been almost completely 
   _______________.

9. The store installed security cameras to _______________ shoplifters, but without much success.

10. We tried to _______________ the manager from making changes to the company structure, but he 
    said he had already _______________ the first stage of the plan.

11. Our latest mobile phone will be _______________ onto the market next month, and we are 
    confident that sales will rapidly _______________.

12. Following a series of minor workshop accidents, production was temporarily _______________ 
    while the machinery was checked for faults.

13. I _______________ photography as a hobby when I was 13, but by the time I was 15, I had already 
    decided to make it my career.

14. The new regulations will not all begin at once: they will be gradually _______________ over the 
    next two years. Meanwhile, the old overtime system will be gradually _______________.

15. Between its _______________ in 1925 and its eventual _______________ in 2002, World Film 
    Studios made over 300 movies.

16. The company _______________ trading in 2004 because of poor sales and consequent financial 
    troubles.

17. Mr. Vettriano is 64, so I guess he’ll be _______________ soon. I think he’ll miss working here, 
    though.

18. Secretary: “That’s it! I’ve had enough of this place. I _______________!” 
    Manager: “Oh really? Well, I’m not going to give you the chance. You’re _______________!”

19. They made an excellent offer, but we were obliged to ________ it ________ because we were 
    working on too many other projects.

20. Prices have risen rapidly over the last year, but last week the company announced a price 
    _______________; they have promised no more increases until April next year.

21. Banana Computers no longer make the Banana 127V printer: it’s been _______________.

22. When Congress _______________ the old tax laws, smaller companies suddenly found 
    themselves much better off.

23. We have a lot of things to discuss at this meeting, so I suggest we _______________ immediately 
    with a report on last year’s sales.

24. Several problems have _______________ recently as a result of moving our distribution warehouse: 
    one of these is the slow despatch time for overseas orders.

Also see Continuing, repeating and starting again on pages 10 and 11.
Exercise 1:
Read this extract from a magazine article about travel, and choose the correct words or expressions in **bold**. Some of the words / expressions are wrong, some have the wrong form, and some have been spelt incorrectly. Note that in some cases, both answers are possible.

More people are traveling (1) **abroad** / **aboard** in the 21st century than ever before. Going away for a week or two’s (2) **vacating** / **vacation** has never been easier, and the age of (3) **mass** / **massive** tourism has truly arrived! If you prefer the comforts of home and have never been away before, here’s how it works.

If you enjoy the convenience of a (4) **packing** / **package** tour (where you pay for your flights, (5) **transfers** / **transits** to and from the airport, and (6) **accommodations** / **accomodations** / **accommodations** in advance), you simply go to the travel (7) **operator** / **agency**, pick up a (8) **brochure** / **catalog** or two, find a (9) **destiny** / **destination** and (10) **itinerary** / **itinerant** that suits you, and (11) **reserve** / **book** it. You then (12) **pay a deposit** / **make a down payment**, and pay the (13) **remainder** / **balance** closer to your travel date. Just before you (14) **leave** / **depart**, your tickets arrive and then you’re away.

If you are an (15) **independence** / **independent** traveler who prefers more freedom and (16) **flexibleness** / **flexibility**, log on to the Internet, find a website that sells cheap flights, choose your (17) **departure** / **departing** date and return date, then pay the (18) **airfee** / **airfare**. You will then automatically have an (19) **a-ticket** / **e-ticket** logged with the airline. If you choose a hotel at the same time, your chosen hotel will automatically be informed of your (20) **booking** / **reservation**. You should also receive (21) **consternation** / **confirmation** of everything by email. Closer to the date of your (22) **trip** / **excursion**, some airlines will even let you (23) **check in** / **check-in** online, to save you from waiting in line for ages at the airport (24) **terminus** / **terminal**. (25) **Ticketless** / **Ticketfree** travel has eliminated the need for piles of unnecessary paperwork. It’s all so easy!

Or is it? Here are just a few things that you ought to consider (and remember, this all has to be done before you even get to the airport!).

First of all, you will need to check your passport: have you got one, for a start, and is it still (26) **validated** / **valid**? Most countries will not let you in if your passport (27) **runs out** / **expires** within six months. Secondly, what about a (28) **visa** / **visor**? More and more countries require you to have one, and this will cost you money (and time and effort, too: in some cases, you have to present yourself in person at the country’s (29) **emmassy** / **embassy**). Thirdly, you will need to get (30) **traveler’s checks** / **traveling checks** and / or foreign (31) **currency** / **currency**. If you choose the latter, you need to check the (32) **exchange** / **changing** rate to make sure you are getting a favorable (33) **deal** / **bargain**, and then in most cases you will need to pay (34) **comission** / **commission** / **commision** to the bank who supplies it. Finally, have you got adequate (35) **insurence** / **insurance** / **insureance** cover, are your (36) **vaccinations** / **vaccination**s / **vaccininations** / **vacinations** up to date, will your mobile phone work abroad, and have you made (37) **arrangements** / **arrangements** / **arrangements** for someone to look after your cat and dog, and water your plants, while you are away? (continued on page…)

For reference see Easier English Intermediate Dictionary (0-7475-6989-4)
Exercise 2:
Without looking back at Exercise 1, complete these definitions with words from that exercise.

1. A traveler who makes his / her own travel arrangements without needing help or advice from a travel agency is known as an __________ traveler.
2. A ticket for a journey that is stored on a computer and not given to the passenger is called an __________.
3. The money you pay for a flight is called an __________.
4. __________ is a word that means ‘in another country’.
5. When large numbers of tourists visit a popular destination, this is called __________ tourism.
6. __________ is money that you pay a bank or exchange bureau for changing your currency into another currency.
7. The rate at which one currency can be exchanged for another currency is called the __________ rate.
8. A __________ is an injection or other form of medical treatment which protects you from dangerous or unpleasant illnesses and diseases.
9. A __________ is a building at an airport where planes arrive or depart.
10. A __________ vacation is a vacation where you pay for your flight, hotels, etc., in one go and before you leave.
11. When you __________, you show you are ready to get on a flight by giving your ticket to someone at the airport.
12. __________ is an adjective which means that a document is legal and can be used.
13. A __________ or __________ is an arrangement you make for a room in a hotel, a table in a restaurant, etc.
14. A __________ is a general word for a journey (usually for a short period of time).
15. When somebody tells you that something is certain (for example, they tell you that you definitely have a room in their hotel), we say that they send you __________.

Also see Travel 2 on page 59 and Hotels on pages 21 and 22.
Complete these sentences with the most appropriate word or expression in **bold**. In some cases, more than one answer is possible.

1. (At the airport. A check-in assistant is talking to a passenger) I'm afraid your flight has been **canceled / delayed / crashed / bumped**. It won’t be leaving for another two hours.

2. (At the airport. An angry passenger is talking to her colleague) I don’t believe it. The airline has **diverted / overbooked / rerouted / postponed** our flight and have told me there are no more seats available for us. We’ll have to wait for the next one.

3. (A business executive is explaining why he prefers to fly business class) Flying business class is much more expensive than flying **tourist / coach / economy / club** class, but it’s much more comfortable and the food is better.

4. (An announcement is being made at the port) The ship will soon be ready for **embarkation / disembarkation / boarding / climbing**. Would passengers please ensure they have their tickets ready and proceed to the gate.

5. (At the airport, an announcement is being made to passengers arriving on a flight) Welcome to Heathrow Airport. Could we remind **transition / transitive / transitory / transit** passengers to wait in the lounge until their next flight is ready.

6. (At the airport, an assistant is helping a passenger to find the right terminal for her flight from New York to Boston) Terminal 1 is the terminal for international flights. You need terminal 2 for **domesticated / domestic / domesticity / domicile** flights.

7. (At the station, a clerk is explaining ticket prices to a passenger who wants to visit a town and return on the same day) A one-way ticket to Harrington costs $27.50. A **triangle-trip / round-trip / circle-trip / square-trip** ticket will cost you $42.

8. (At the bank, a clerk is telling a customer why he can’t take out any more money with his American Express card) I’m really sorry, sir, but you have already exceeded your **profit margin / loyalty points / credit limit / commission rates**.

9. (On an aircraft, the captain is talking to his passengers) If you need anything during the flight, please do not hesitate to ask one of our cabin **staff / gang / team / crew**.

10. (A radio announcement is being made for people traveling to a city for their job) Bad news for **expatriates / commuters / immigrants / migrants**, I’m afraid. Traffic on the freeway is locked solid for 12 miles.

11. (An article in a magazine is talking about air travel) In a recent survey, Albion International Air Ltd was voted the world’s favorite **carrier / airline / airliner / airways** for its punctuality, comfort, quality of in-flight catering and, of course, its standards of safety.

12. (A travel agent is explaining insurance policies to a customer) We advise you to take out our **comprehensive / adhesive / apprehensive / defensive** insurance policy which will cover you against all risks that are likely to happen.

13. (A tour operator is announcing its new range of environment-friendly holidays) **Eco-tourism / Environmental tourism / Responsible tourism / Green tourism** has become so popular recently that we have added this to our range of holidays.

14. (A car hire clerk is helping a customer choose a vehicle) The roads here are so bad and so full of holes that we very much recommend you hire a / an **MPV / sedan / SUV / station wagon**.

Also see **Travel 1** on pages 57 and 58.

---

For reference see *Easier English Intermediate Dictionary* (O-7475-6989-4).
**Word forms 1: nouns from verbs**

**Exercise 1:**

The verbs in the top box can all be made into nouns by removing and / or adding letters. Decide on the noun form of each verb, and then write it (in its noun form) in the appropriate section of the table, depending on the changes that are made to it. There are five words for each section of the table, and there are 10 words that do not fit into any section of the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word forms 1: nouns from verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>consume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>persuade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subscribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coincide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>respond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imply</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Example: conclude $\rightarrow$ conclusion)

(Example: verify $\rightarrow$ verification)

(Example: examine $\rightarrow$ examination)

(Example: reduce $\rightarrow$ reduction)

(Example: concentrate $\rightarrow$ concentration)

(Example: disperse $\rightarrow$ dispersal)

Add 3 letters: (Example: depart $\rightarrow$ departure)
Exercise 2:

Now take the verbs from the box that did not fit into any of the sections above, change them into nouns and write them in the grid below (in the same order that they appear in the box). If you do this correctly, you will reveal a word in the shaded vertical strip that can be a verb and a noun without changing its form.

Now try using some of the words from this exercise in sentences of your own.
Word forms 2: nouns from adjectives

Exercise 1:

Look at these sentences and decide if the words in bold are the correct noun form of the adjectives which you will find at the end of each sentence. Correct those which are wrong. Look at the meaning of the whole sentence before you make any changes, and don’t forget to check the spelling.

1. Items of valuability can be left in the hotel safe overnight. (valuable)
2. La Poubelle d’Or is the only restaurant in town for those with real taste! (tasteful)
3. Do you have a thirstiness for knowledge? Then why not enrol on one of our evening college courses? (thirsty)
4. It is often said that honesty is the best policy’, which is why AZ Enterprises have adopted it as their company motto. (honest)
5. It can often be lack of confidence that prevents an employee performing well at work. (confident)
6. Many people who start up their own company are unaware of the expensiveness involved. (expensive)
7. Seniors can travel free on public transportation between 9 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon, although some restrictions apply. (restricted)
8. There are a few similarities between our old TZ18b model and the new TZ20. (similar)
9. The management are unable to say with any certainence when the new changes will be implemented. (certain)
10. Unnecessary absentism from work is costing American companies millions of dollars a year. (absent)
11. Please complete the form and return it at your earliest convenientcy. (convenient)
12. The union has questioned the necessaryness of downsizing, but the management insist it is the only way to keep the company going. (necessary)
13. Despite a relaxation of company rules regarding dress, many still prefer to wear a suit to work. (relaxed)
14. Sometimes in business, rules have to be changed according to needs: flexiblence is the key to success. (flexible)
15. Health and safety issues should be a priority with any organization. (safe)
16. The management accepts no responsibleness for items lost or stolen in the workplace. (responsible)
17. In advertising, accurateness is very important when it comes to identifying the target market. (accurate)
18. The legal **profession** is often criticized for concentrating on making money instead of upholding the law. (professional)

19. There have been unforeseen **complicatenesses** with our new building proposal owing to opposition from environmental groups. (complicated)

20. Do you know the **differents** between net profit and gross profit? Is overtime the same as allowed time? If you answered 'no' to the first and 'yes' to the second, it's time you joined our 'Business for Basics' course! (different)

**Exercise 2:**

Change the adjectives in the box into nouns following the instructions in the table. Each instruction relates to 3 of the adjectives in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>able</th>
<th>aggressive</th>
<th>appreciative</th>
<th>available</th>
<th>aware</th>
<th>bored</th>
<th>comfortable</th>
<th>compatible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>confused</td>
<td>considerate</td>
<td>convenient</td>
<td>creative</td>
<td>deep</td>
<td>familiar</td>
<td>fashionable</td>
<td>functional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high</td>
<td>hot</td>
<td>logical</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>loyal</td>
<td>mature</td>
<td>optimistic</td>
<td>optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>punctual</td>
<td>realistic</td>
<td>secure</td>
<td>serious</td>
<td>strong</td>
<td>sufficient</td>
<td>systematic</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warm</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Remove 4 letters: |  |
| Remove 3 letters, then add 5 letters: |  |
| Remove 3 letters, then add 1 letter: |  |
| Remove 2 letters, then add 5 letters: |  |
| Remove 2 letters, then add 3 letters: |  |
| Remove 2 letters, then add 2 letters: |  |
| Remove 2 letters: |  |
| Remove 1 letter, then add 3 letters: |  |
| Remove 1 letter, then add 2 letters: |  |
| Add 2 letters: |  |
| Add 3 letters: |  |
| Add 4 letters: |  |

Try to use some of the words above in some of your own sentences.
Word forms 3: adjectives from verbs

Change the verbs in bold into their correct adjective form so that they are grammatically correct in the context of the sentences.

1. At the meeting we were shown a lot of promote material, but it wasn’t very inspire.
2. Recently there have been some innovate and impress plans to change the working environment.
3. In the interests of the environment, our office staff need to change their waste habits, so we are introducing an oblige code for recycling and cutting down on waste.
4. The job was very repeat and as a result it quickly became very bore.
5. Everybody was very excite when we were offered the contract, but I was a little doubt it would go ahead.
6. Our new director isn’t very decide and needs to play a more act role in the day-to-day running of the company.
7. Computer software designers need to be far more invent if they want to keep up with a changing and change market.
8. The photocopier has stopped working five times this week, and the air-conditioning hasn’t been working for a month: these continue copier breakdowns, coupled with the continue heat, have resulted in a lot of short tempers.
9. The financial comptroller isn’t very approach: in fact, some employees find him a little bit frighten!
10. Her argument wasn’t very convince, and several of her colleagues were extremely criticize of her suggestions.
11. The market for all-inclusive holidays (in which customers pay for their flight, accommodations, meals are drinks in advance) has become very compete.
12. Our boss is very help and support, but unfortunately he isn’t very depend.
13. The mistake was easily rectify, but it would have been far more prefer if it hadn’t happened in the first place.
14. Prices are non-negotiate, and you will need to pay a non-refund deposit of $500 before we can dispatch the goods.
15. There is restrict access to the building, and all visitors will need to show a validate pass and some form of ID.
16. Participation in the evening training seminars is entirely volunteer, but we hope that everyone will attend these highly construct sessions.
17. The accident was avoid, and it wouldn’t have happened if you hadn’t been so care.
18. He’s a very create and imagine manager, and his track record is admire.
19. When you apply for a job, it is very important to be specify about your occupy qualifications, and any previous experience.
20. The job is full-time, and offers an attract salary and other excel benefits, including a company car and free healthcare package.
Workplace problems

In the following sentences and paragraphs, one of the words in each of the word pairs in **bold** is wrong and one is right. Identify the most appropriate word in each case. You will find this easier to do if you read each paragraph through first so that you have a better idea of what it is about. (Note that the wrong words are real English words, but do not fit into the context of the sentence / paragraph.)

**Paragraph (A)**

If there is a (1) despite / dispute between the management and the union in a company which cannot be (2) restored / resolved, and as a result a (3) strike / stroke looks likely, a third party might be called in to (4) abdicate / arbitrate.

**Paragraph (B)**

Poor (1) timekeeping / timeserving, persistent (2) abstentions / absenteeism and general (3) misconception / misconduct at work have lost us over $200,000 this year.

**Paragraph (C)**

Three managers have been accused of (1) fraught / fraud, (2) dissemination / discrimination, (3) bullying / bumbling, (4) racy / racial (5) obtuse / abuse and (6) sectional / sexual (7) harassment / arrestment. As a result two of them have been (8) fried / fired and one has been (9) suspected / suspended without pay. The first two are claiming (10) unfair / unfaithful (11) dismissive / dismissal and plan to (12) appeal / appall. The third has applied for a job with the government.

**Paragraph (D)**

We would like to point out that there have been several (1) breaches / beaches of the company’s ‘No smoking’ policy. We also have proof that several factory floor workers have been (2) neglecting / negotiating their duties, and there have also been several incidences of (3) insurrection / insubordination towards senior managers and intentional (4) damning / damage of company property. If this happens again, those responsible will be taken before a (5) disconcerting / disciplinary (6) board and could face (7) instant / instance (8) dismissal.

**Paragraph (E)**

The management are fully aware that because of staff (1) shortness / shortages we are all (2) overstretched / oversubscribed at the moment, Mr. Harrington, but we suggest that if you have a (3) grievance / grievous, you put it to us in writing rather than encourage your colleagues to hold a sudden (4) walkout / walkabout. We’d like you to treat this as a (5) verbal / verdant warning: the next time it happens, we will be obliged to ask for your (7) notice / note.

**Paragraph (F)**

What a terrible month! Sales have (1) droned / dropped by 40%, six employees have been made (2) recumbent / redundant, two senior managers have (3) resigned / resided, our main supplier has gone (4) bankrolled / bankrupt, someone has (5) haggled / hacked into the company website and given us a (6) virus / viscous (with the result that the entire computer system has (7) crashed / cracked), and the donut machine is still out of (8) odor / order.
Answers

Changes 1 (pages 1 – 2)


Changes 2 (page 3)

The words in the box are:

adapt  replace expand increase promote reduce transform switch renovate exchange remote alter disappear vary raise lower extend enlarge heighten lengthen widen deepen shorten stretch revise fall outsource

Exercise 1

Continuing, repeating and starting again (pages 10 – 11)

1. As long as  2. Unless  3. on condition that (also)  4. provided that (that)  5. precondition  6. in case of (note that in this particular expression, we do not say in case of a fire. In other situations, an article or pronoun would be needed after in case of)  7. in the event of  8. stipulation  9. unconditional  10. Assuming that (that) = optional

Comparing and contrasting (page 4)

1. contrast  2. differ  3. differentiate  4. characteristics  5. distinction  6. Compared  7. comparison  8. resemble  9. similarities  10. In the same way  11. Likewise  12. By way of contract  13. Nevertheless / Even so / However (Even so is more common in spoken English)  14. discrepancy  15. whereas

Computers and information technology (IT) (pages 5 – 6)

Exercise 1.


Exercise 2.

1. Internet (sometimes also called the World Wide Web, or just the Web)  2. provider (also called an Internet Service provider, or ISP)  3. access  4. browser  5. download (if you transfer information from your computer to, for example, a website, you upload the information)  6. chatrooms  7. website  8. log on  9. pop-up  10. search engine  11. keywords  12. links  13. homepage  14. online (we often talk about online shopping)  15. log out  16. bookmark (it)  17. email (sometimes written e-mail, Email or e-mail) The e is short for electronic  18. spam  19. delete  20. attachment  21. virus  22. crashing  23. upgrade (it)

Condition and requirement (page 7)

1. As long as  2. Unless  3. on condition that (that) = optional  4. providing that (that)  5. precondition  6. in case of (note that in this particular expression, we do not say in case of a fire. In other situations, an article or pronoun would be needed after in case of)  7. in the event of  8. stipulation  9. unconditional  10. Assuming that (that) = optional  11. on the assumption that (that) = optional  12. preconditions  13. terms / conditions  14. requirement  15. failing that (that) = optional  16. otherwise

Confusing words (pages 8 – 9)


Continuing, repeating and starting again (pages 10 – 11)

Exercise 1.

1. c  2. resume / restart could also be used here  3. c  4. revert  5. maintain  6. continual / continuous (as the computer sometimes works and sometimes doesn't: Repeated and constant could also be used here)  7. continuous (last // continual, as the tone makes one long noise without stopping)  8. c  9. c  10. persevere (press on could also be used here)  11. persist  12. c  13. reopen  14. keep up (carry on could also be used here)  15. persist  16. ongoing  17. c (continuous could also be used here) A noise can also be described as persistent if it is repeated all the time: the persistent ringing of a telephone  18. c (progress could also be used here)  19. steady  20. c

For reference see Easier English Intermediate Dictionary (0-7475-6989-4).
Exercise 2

Contracts (pages 12 – 13)

1. parts = parties  2. False  3. C
1. anointment = appointment  2. False
1. in beach of = in br
1. un-negotiable = non-negotiable  2. True
1. period of notification = period of notice  2. agreement  3. True
1. terminator = termination  2. True  3. obligated / required

Is explaining Mr. Sheppard’s Earnings, rewards and benefits (pages 16 – 17)
1. He’s talking to someone (probably a receptionist) on the telephone: he wants her to connect him to another person in the building. 6. The speaker is talking about his company’s workplace 5. He’s talking to someone (probably a receptionist) on the telephone: he wants her to connect him to another person in the building. 3. Ms. Akkabar is a dentist.

Different situations (pages 14 – 15)
1. The speaker is explaining how to write a business / transactional letter. 2. They are at a conference. 3. Ms. Akkabar is a dentist. 4. False. He believes that personnel training and development are important (in order to maximize his employees' potential in the workplace). 5. He's talking to someone (probably a receptionist) on the telephone: he wants her to connect him to another person in the building. 6. The speaker is talking about his company’s workplace. 7. The speaker has a (very) bad boost. 8. Ms. Collins is explaining Mr. Shippard’s duties and responsibilities at work. 9. Mr. Sagala is a doctor (when we ask somebody how they make their living, we want to know what their job is). 10. They are looking at a bill or invoice for something.

Earnings, rewards and benefits (pages 16 – 17)
25. relocation allowance  26. profit sharing  27. gross  28. net  29. index-linked  30. performance related  31. commensurate (for example, your salary will be commensurate with your experience and qualifications) 32. golden handshake (some companies also give new employees a golden hello when they accept a job with the company).

Entertainment, art, sports and the media (pages 18 – 19)


Food and eating out (page 20)
1. (a) Customers / Diners (give yourself ½ point if you answered Guests) (b) asked (c) not (d) restaurant (a) want / would like (f) go 2. Food should not be high in cholesterol (1 point) It should be low in cholesterol (1 point). The best way of preparing meat and vegetables...
Answers

is not by frying it (1 point): Steaming, boiling, and grilling (1 point for any of these words) are considered to be much healthier.

3. (a) goodness (or vitamins and minerals) (b) ingredients (c) rich in / high in (d) minimum (e) retain (we could also say preserve) (f) wholesome (g) preparing (although you do not always need to cook food to prepare it) (h) free from (i) artificial (j) way

4. vegetarian / vegan / teetotaler

5. (a) to (b) on / of (c) down on / out (If you might be asked to say what you are like as a manager) (d) up (e) off (f) for / with

6. ranger = range / organism = organic / additions = additives / modification = modified / fat = fast (food is also sometimes called junk food because it is not very good for you)

7. recommend / reservation / service / waiting / portions / diet / undercooked / rare / well-done / burnt* / check / overcharged / service charge / tip (we can also use the more formal word gratuity)

*Meats such as steak and lamb are usually cooked rare, medium-rare, medium, medium to well done or well-done.

The maximum possible score in this quiz is 50 points. Add up your total score. If you scored over 40, well done! If you scored less than 30, look at the answers again, make a note of them, and try to review them on a regular basis so that they become a part of your active vocabulary.

Hotels (pages 21 – 22)


Job advertising (pages 23 – 24)

Exercise 1


Exercise 2

1. waiting 2. vacancy 3. post (we can also say position or job) 4. commencing 5. application (the verb is to apply) 6. candidate (we can also say applicant) 7. qualified 8. experience 9. team 10. drive 11. motivate (the noun is motivation, the adjective is motivated) 12. colleagues (we sometimes use the informal word workmates) 13. responsibilities (we can also say duties) 14. rewards package (we can also say benefits package) 15. basic salary (note that a salary is the money, or pay, you receive every month or year) 16. overtime (for doing your job) 17. wage (we receive every day or week) 18. earnings (we can also say take home pay) 19. pay raise (with a slight difference in meaning: a pay rise might be the result of promotion or hard work, an increment is usually automatic and based on length of time with the company) 20. salary (we can also say a salary) 21. advance 22. résumé (sometimes called a curriculum vitae, or CV, in British English. A résumé lists your qualifications and experience in detail, and also provides important personal information – name, age, contact details, etc.) 23. covering letter 24. interview (A person attending an interview is called an interviewee; a person conducting an interview is called an interviewer)

Job recruitment (pages 25 – 26)

Part 1

1. vacancy 2. hire or recruit 3. staff 4. advertisements 5. post or position 6. internally 7. externally 8. agency 9. work (job is countable, and should be preceded by an article or pronoun) 10. description 11. applicant 12. applying 13. requirements 14. qualifications 15. experience 16. qualities (we can also say attributes) 17. practical 18. professional 19. rewards or remuneration 20. salary (wage is paid daily or weekly) 21. rise / increments (with a slight difference in meaning: a pay rise might be the result of promotion or hard work, an increment is usually automatic and based on length of time with the company) 22. benefits 23. leave or vacations (leave is more formal) 24. package (we often use the expression a rewards and benefits package) 25. remuneration

Part 2

1. Résumé (this is a French word, so it is considered more correct to put the accent on both d’u) 2. cover (in American English) covering (in British English) 3. fill in or fill out (we can also say complete) 4. application 5. submit or send (submit is more formal) 6. short- list 7. attend 8. reject or turn down 9. unsuitable 10. candidates or applicants 11. potential 12. appearance 13. disposition 14. skills or abilities 15. interests or hobbies 16. background (we can also say circumstances) 17. medical 18. suits or matches (although matches is the best word) 19. profile or criteria 20. offered 21. references (the referees in this situation are the people who write the references) 22. employer (although if you have come from a managerial position in another company, one of your employees might be asked to say what you are like as a manager) 23. colleague or co-worker (we can also use the less-formal workmate) 24. induction 25. temporary 26. trial or probationary 27. permanent 28. appraisal

For reference see Easier English Intermediate Dictionary (0-7475-6989-4).
(Joining ideas together: addition, equation and conclusion (page 27)  
1. B, C, D (Therefore cannot be used because the second sentence is not a result of the first)  
2. A, C, D  
3. A, B, D (Along with needs to be followed by a noun or -ing verb)  
4. A, D (likewise cannot be used because the second sentence is a result of the first sentence. Because of needs to be followed by a noun or adjective + noun: Because of a drop in sales, we had to close the department down)  
5. A (In order is used to summarize what the speaker thinks, and usually follows a list of facts)  
6. C (Together would also be correct if it was followed by with. ... together with half the sales staff)  
7. A, B (the second sentence is a result of the first sentence)  
8. A, B, C, D (these expressions are usually followed by a noun or an adjective + noun)  
9. D (an informal expression, which you would normally only use in spoken English)  
10. A, B (it is usually used before a verb and is not usually used at the end of a sentence)  
11. A, C (However and nevertheless are not usually used before a verb)  
12. A, D (The second sentence recommends action as a result of the first sentence)  

Location and direction (pages 28 – 29)  

Language relating to location and direction is particularly useful if you take the TOEIC Test of Spoken English, where you may be required to describe where places are on a map, and explain how to get to them.  

A. City Hall  
B. Easy Street  
C. fast food restaurant  
D. nightclub  

W. Washington Park  
X. Dominion Street  
Y. shopping Mall  
Z. Marlene’s bar  

Meetings and presentations (page 30)  

1. open  
2. welcoming  
3. participants  
4. attendance  
5. supporting  
6. agenda  
7. progress  
8. schedule  
9. get through  
10. achieve  
11. goals  
12. objectives  
13. chair (we can also say preside over)  
14. contribute  
15. clarification  
16. interrupt  
17. issues  
18. address (= discuss / talk about)  
19. bringing up  
20. matters  
21. priority  
22. summarizing  
23. points  
24. recommendations  
25. open floor  
26. opinions  
27. closes  
28. notes  
29. minutes  
30. report  
31. complaints  
32. questions  
33. floor  

Money matters 1 (page 31)  

Exercise 1  
1. If you lend money, you let someone use your money for a certain period of time. If you borrow money, you take someone’s money for a short time (usually paying interest – see number 19) and then repay it. (Note that you lend money to someone, and you borrow money from someone)  
2. Inflation is a state of economy where prices and wages increase (= go up). Deflation is a reduction of economic activity.  
3. A discount is the percentage by which a full price is reduced in a shop (if the reduction is very big, we can say that it is a bargain). A refund is money paid when, for example, returning something to a shop (you will normally need to show a receipt when getting a refund – see number 8). Note that refund can also be a verb: to refund money.  
4. Income is the money you receive (your wage or salary is part of your income). Expenditure is money you spend. Most people would like their income to be greater than their expenditure.  
5. If a company is insolvent, it has lost all its money. If a company is bankrupt, it has lost all its money, it has also borrowed a lot, and it cannot pay back its debts (= money it owes). Being bankrupt is a very serious financial situation for a company to be in. (Note that a company goes bankrupt, or is declared bankrupt in a court of law. Bankrupt can also be a verb: the current economic situation has bankrupted us.)  
6. A bank statement is a detailed written document from a bank showing how much money has gone in and come out of a bank account. A balance is the amount of money you have in your bank account.  
7. If your bank account is in the red, your expenditure has been greater than your income (see number 4), and so you have less than $0 in your bank account. If your account is in the black, you have more than $0 in your bank account.  
8. An invoice is a note, or bill, sent to you to ask for payment for goods or services (it can also be a verb: to invoice someone for something). A receipt is a note (from a shop, for example) which shows how much you have paid for something.  
9. When you make a profit, you gain money from selling something which is more than the money you paid for it. When you make a loss, you have spent money which you have not gotten back.  
10. Gross profit is the profit you make before money is taken away to cover costs of production, labor, tax, etc. Net profit is the money you are left with after costs, taxes, etc., have been taken away (money which is taken away is called a deduction).  
11. If you have been undercharged, you have paid less than you should have for goods or services. If you have been overcharged, you have paid too much.  
12. Something which is overpriced is too expensive. Something which is exorbitant costs much more than its true value (we can also use the more informal word extortionate).  
13. If you save money, you keep it so that you can use it later. If you invest money, you put it into property, stocks, etc., so that it will increase in value (the noun is investment).  
14. A wage and a salary are both money you receive for doing a job, but a wage is usually paid daily or weekly and a salary is usually paid monthly.  
15. Extravagant describes someone who spends a lot of money. Economical (= frugal) describes someone who is careful with money.  
16. A loan is money that you borrow to buy something. A mortgage is a special kind of loan used to buy a house or other building over a period of time.  
17. A loan is money you borrow from a bank, and a formal arrangement has been made with the bank for this. An overdraft is the
amount of money you withdraw from your bank, which is more than there is your account. It is usually done without making an arrangement with the bank (although many banks offer their customers automatic overdraft facilities).

18. A share is one of the many equal parts into which a company’s capital (= money that is invested in the company) is divided. People who buy them are called shareholders. A stock is an investment in a company represented by shares. (Note that in the United Kingdom, stocks are shares which are issued by the government).

19. Commission is the percentage of sales value given to a sales person in a company. Interest is the percentage that is paid to someone for lending money.

20. A worthless (= valueless) object is something which has no value. A priceless object is an extremely valuable object.

21. When you credit an account, you put money into it. When you debit an account, you take money out of it.

22. A pension is the money that someone continues to receive after they have retired from a job. Redundancy pay is the money that is given to someone to compensate them for losing their job when a company makes them redundant (= no longer needed). (Note that if you lose your job and cannot find another one, you can receive welfare (= money from the government)).

23. A dividend is part of a company’s profits shared out among shareholders (see number 18). A royalty is money paid to the author of a book, an actor, a rock star, etc., as a percentage of sales (it is usually plural). Royalties are paid twice each year.

24. Tax is money taken by the government from incomes, sales, etc., to pay for government services. Duty is a special tax that has to be paid for bringing goods into a country (it is often called import duty).

25. If you deposit money in an account, you put money into the account. If you withdraw money, you take it out of your account.

26. A bill is a piece of paper showing the amount of money that you have to pay for goods or services (for example, an electricity bill). A check is a bill that you receive in a restaurant.

Exercise 2:
1. refund / receipt 2. overcharged / check / tax / exorbitant 3. statement or balance / overdraft / in the red / expenditure 4. gross / salary / commission / net / income or salary 5. bankrupt / redundancy pay / pension / invested / stocks or shares / worthless

Money matters 2 (page 33 – 33)

1. afford 2. check 3. owes 4. deducted 5. rebate 6. credit 7. bargains (we can also say offers or reductions) 8. welfare 9. cost 10. funding 11. currency 12. finances 13. assets 14. compensation 15. capital 16. subsidized 17. sponsored 18. yield (we can also say returns or dividends) 19. profitable (we can also say lucrative) 20. earnings 21. fortune 22. down payment (we can also say deposit or advance payment) 23. budget 24. audit 25. debts 26. charge 27. rate 28. currency

See the opposite page for how the completed crossword grid should look.
Obligation and option (page 34)

1. required (not mandatory or compulsory, as these cannot be followed with by)
2. compulsory (mandatory could also be used if the helmet and equipment must be worn because of a law)
3. must (not have, as this must be followed with to)
4. have / need
5. liable (not obliged or compelled, as these must be followed with to)
6. forced (this is better than obliged or compelled, as it is stronger and suggests that the company has no other choice. Also, obliged and compelled are usually used when somebody makes somebody else do something)
7. exempt
8. Mandatory (this is better than Compulsory, as it suggests the checks must be carried out because of a law: see 2 above)
9. voluntary (not optional, as the gap is preceded by a, not an)
10. optional (not voluntary, as the gap is preceded by an)
11. alternative (used as part of an expression: We have no alternative but to...)
12. obliged / required
13. obligation (the adjective form of obliged / obligation = obligatory)
14. compelled (in other words, he felt that people were putting pressure on him to make him leave. We could also use obliged)
15. entail (we can also say involve)
16. need (use here as a noun)
17. essential (or imperative could also be used)

For reference see Easier English Intermediate Dictionary (O-7475-6989-4)
Answers

Opposites 1: verbs and adjectives (page 35)


The words in the shaded vertical strip are compulsory (= obligatory) and voluntary.

Opposites 2: adjective prefixes (page 36)

Task 1:

32. disobedient    33. disorganized    34. impatient    35. imperfect    36. impersonal    37. impossible    38. improper    39. impure    40. unqualified
(qualified is a verb which means to make someone not able to do something: He was disqualified from driving for a year)
41. irrational    42. irregular    43. irrelevant
44. irreplaceable    45. irresistible    46. irresolute    47. irresponsible    48. unsatisfactory    49. dissatisfied    50. insufficient    51. unwelcome

Note that adjectives which end with -ful are usually made into their opposite form by changing -ful to -less (thoughtful = thoughtless, useful = useless, etc.). Helpful is one exception to this rule (the opposite is helpless, which has a different meaning, and means not able to do anything)

Task 2:


Opposites 3: verb prefixes (pages 37 – 38)

Across:

16. unfolded    20. distrust or mistrust    22. disapproves    23. disobeyed

Down:


Ownership, giving, lending and borrowing (page 39)

1. Property    2. landlords    3. allocated    4. provided    5. mortgage    6. donation (the verb is to donate)    7. possessions    8. tenants    9. loan (this can also be a verb: to loan)    10. contribute    11. leased (the noun is lease: to sign a lease)

The word in the shaded vertical strip is proprietors (= owners of a business)

Phrasal verbs 1 (page 40)

1. go up    2. end up    3. cut off    4. fill out (fill in has the same meaning)    5. run out of    6. called off    7. do away with    8. subjected to    9. get through to    10. come up against
11. pulling through    12. went through with    13. looking forward to

Phrasal verbs 2 (page 41)

1. on    2. out    3. up    4. off    5. over    6. down    7. in    8. up    9. into    10. up with

Phrasal verbs 3 (page 42)

1. going up = going through    2. checking into = checking in (you check into a hotel, but you check in for a flight)    3. come up to = come up with    4. build about = build up    5. fall up = fall through    6. bring apart = bring together
7. dropping in = dropping out of    8. falls for = falls to    9. coming through with = coming down with    10. came in = came into    11. takes to = takes after
12. turn round = turn up

Prepositions 1 (page 43)

1. on * (note that the date in sentence 1 is spoken 'the second of April' or 'April the second')    2. by (= no later than)    3. since
4. under    5. across (around could also be used in this sentence)    6. with    7. to    8. for    9. out (away could also be used in this sentence)
10. from    11. on    12. up    13. from    14. in    15. by    16. by    17. for    18. through (for and throughout could also be used in this sentence)
19. in    20. in

* When we talk about times and dates: on is used for days and specific dates (on Monday / on September 15 / on Monday September 15), in is used for months, years, seasons and periods of the day (in September / in 2005 / in summer / in the evening), at is used for specific times (at 7.30 p.m.).
The correct preposition is shown in brackets.

1. (A) concessions (we can also say franchising) (B) chain 2. (A) customers (B) consumer 3. (A) charging (B) cost 4. (A) spend (you spend money on something) (B) paid (you pay money for something) 5. (A) credit (B) debited 6. (A) discount (B) offer (we can also say bargain) 7. (A) change (B) exchange 8. (A) prices (B) costs also often called overhead 9. (A) wholesale (we can also say in bulk: you make a bulk purchase of something) (B) retail 10. (A) sale (B) on sale 11. (A) receipt (B) bills 12. (A) check (B) bill (note the difference in meaning of bill in 11 and 12) 13. (A) check (note the difference in meaning of check in 12 and 13. Also note that you usually only ask for a check in a restaurant or bar) (B) charge (a charge card is also called a credit card) 14. (A) economical (B) economic 15. (A) stock (B) supply 16. (A) served (B) service 17. (A) demand (B) supply 18. (A) merchandising (B) purchases 19. (A) refund (B) return 20. (A) staff (B) team 21. (A) do (note that people go shopping or they do shopping) (B) made

Similar meanings 1: nouns (pages 49 – 51):

Exercise 1:

Exercise 2:
1. acclaim / praise 2. code / rules 3. liability / responsibility 4. choices / options 5. overview / (short) description 6. staff / personnel (employees could also be used) 7. cooperation / collaboration 8. Customers / Patrons 9. terms / conditions (often used as one expression: the terms and conditions of the contract) 10. questions / queries 11. outputs (often called retail outlets) / stores 12. problems / complications 13. strategy / plan 14. priority / precedence 15. revisions / changes

Exercise 3:

Similar meanings 2: verbs (pages 52 – 53):

Exercise:

Note that using a word with a similar meaning to another word does not always mean using that word in exactly the same way structurally or lexically. For example: you can 'prevent a strike from taking place' or you can 'avert a strike' (note 'avert a strike from taking place') or you can 'suggest something without saying it directly'. You can 'imply something' (not 'imply something without saying it directly'). In these examples, the words at the end are not necessary because their meaning is carried in the main verb. This is one reason why you should always record words in context, and with an example that shows how they are used, so that when you use them yourself, you use them correctly.
Also note that some of these verbs can be used in more than one way. For example, you can convey a message to someone, or you can convey goods from one place to another.

Similar meanings 3: adjectives (page 54)


Exercise 1

Exercise 2

Exercise 3

Exercise 4

Exercise 5

Starting and stopping (pages 55 – 56)

1. terminated or canceled 2. deleted 3. backed out or pulled out 4. outbreak 5. set up or established / shut down 6. embarking or setting off 7. suppress or quash 8. eradicate 9. deter 10. dissipate / initiated 11. launched / take off 12. suspended 13. took up 14. phased in / phased out 15. inception / closure 16. promoted 17. initiated / take off 18. suspended 19. terminated or canceled 20. deleted 21. backed out or pulled out 22. outbreak 23. set up or established / shut down 24. embarking or setting off 25. suppress or quash 26. eradicate 27. deter 28. dissipate / initiated 29. launched / take off 30. suspended 31. took up 32. phased in / phased out 33. inception / closure 34. promoted 35. initiated / take off 36. suspended

Travel 1 (pages 57 – 58)

Exercise 1
1. abroad 2. vacation (note that in British English, people say holiday. A holiday in American English is a day when people do not have to go to work: for example, Thanksgiving, Labor Day, etc.) 3. mass 4. package 5. transfers 6. accommodations (note that in British English, accommodations can also be singular: accommodation) 7. travel agency (we can also say travel agent’s. A travel operator, or tour operator, is a company that arranges tours and usually sells them through a travel agency) 8. brochure 9. destination 10. itinerary 11. book 12. both words can be used, but book is more common 13. both expressions are correct 14. both words are correct (depart is more formal) 15. independent 16. flexibility 17. departure 18. airfare 19. e-ticket

Exercise 2

Travel 2 (page 59)

1. delayed 2. overbooked 3. tourist / coach (economy is used in British English) 4. embarkation / boarding 5. transit 6. domestic (we can also say internal for flights that go between airports in the same country) 7. round-trip (= return in British English) 8. credit limit 9. crew (although team might also be used as a more informal alternative) 10. commuters (note that a mile is a measurement of distance equivalent to 1.61 kilometers) 11. carfare / airline 12. comprehensive 13. All of these are correct (although eco-tourism and environmental tourism often involve the tourist in actually doing something to help the environment while he / she is in the host country) 14. SUV (= sport utility vehicle, often called an off-roader, or a 4X4 (four by four) in British English)

Answers

For reference see Easier English Intermediate Dictionary (0-7475-6989-4).
Word forms 1: nouns from verbs (pages 60 – 61)

Exercise 1:

| Remove 2 letters, then add 4 letters: | provide = provision persuade = persuasion recognize = recognition abolish = abolition decide = decision |
| Remove 1 letter, then add 7 letters: | qualify = qualification apply = application identify = identification notify = notification imply = implication |
| Remove 1 letter, then add 5 letters: | consume = consumption admire = admiration permit = permission determine = determination compete = competition |
| Remove 1 letter, then add 4 letters: | argue = argument assure = assurance intervene = intervention expand = expansion produce = production |
| Remove 1 letter, then add 3 letters: | negotiate = negotiation expose = exposure supervise = supervision (supervisor, a person who supervises, could also go in the section below) behave = behavior promote = promotion |
| Remove 1 letter, then add 2 letters: | refuse = refusal survive = survival (or survivor, somebody who survives) arrive = arrival rehearse = rehearsal respond = response |
| Add 3 letters: | fail = failure coincide = coincidence warn = warning suggest = suggestion prohibit = prohibition |
| Add 4 letters: | disturb = disturbance attend = attendance require = requirement manage = management (a manager is somebody who manages, eg, a company or department) prefer = preference |
| Add 5 letters: | sign = signature expect = expectation recommend = recommendation consult = consultation relax = relaxation |

Exercise 2:

1. choice (from choose) 2. solution (from solve) 3. emphasis (from emphasize) 4. subscription (from subscribe) 5. scrutiny (from scrutinize) 6. justification (from justify) 7. criticism (from criticize) 8. acquisition (from acquire) 9. loss (from lose) 10. maintenance (from maintain)

The verb / noun in the shaded strip is compromise.

Word forms 2: nouns from adjectives (pages 62 – 63)

Exercise 1:


For reference see Easier English Intermediate Dictionary (0-7475-6989-4)
Answers

Exercise 2:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remove 4 letters:</th>
<th>comfortable = comfort fashionable = fashion systematic = system</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remove 3 letters, then add 5 letters:</td>
<td>long = length high = height strong = strength</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove 3 letters, then add 1 letter:</td>
<td>optimistic = optimism pessimistic = pessimism realistic = realism (really is also a noun form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove 2 letters, then add 5 letters:</td>
<td>able = ability available = availability compatible = compatibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove 2 letters, then add 3 letters:</td>
<td>not = heat deep = depth confused = confusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove 2 letters, then add 2 letters:</td>
<td>aggressive = aggression creative = creation appreciative = appreciation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove 2 letters:</td>
<td>functional = function logical = logic optional = option</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove 1 letter, then add 3 letters:</td>
<td>considerate = consideration mature = maturity secure = security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove 1 letter, then add 2 letters:</td>
<td>convenient = convenience sufficient = sufficiency true = truth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add 2 letters:</td>
<td>bored = boredom loyal = loyalty warm = warmth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add 3 letters:</td>
<td>similar = similarity popular = popularity punctual = punctiliously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add 4 letters:</td>
<td>aware = awareness serious = seriousness weak = weakness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Word forms 3: adjectives from verbs (page 64)


Workplace problems (page 65)

Paragraph (A)

1. dispute 2. resolved 3. strike 4. arbitrate

Paragraph (B)

1. timekeeping 2. absenteeism

Paragraph (C)

1. fraud 2. discrimination 3. bullying 4. racial 5. abuse 6. sexual 7. harassment 8. fired 9. suspended 10. unfair 11. dismissal (we can also say wrongful dismissal) 12. appeal

Paragraph (D)

1. breaches 2. neglecting (this can also be a noun: neglect of duties) 3. insubordination 4. damage 5. disciplinary 6. board 7. instant 8. dismissal

Paragraph (E)

1. shortages 2. overstretched 3. grievance (= a formal word for complaint) 4. walkout 5. verbal 6. warning (after a verbal warning, an employee might receive a written warning) 7. notice (when a company asks you for your notice, they are politely telling you that they are going to force you to resign)

Paragraph (F)

1. dropped 2. redundant 3. resigned 4. bankrupt 5. hacked 6. virus 7. crashed 8. order (out of order = broken / not working)

For reference see Easier English Intermediate Dictionary (0-7475-6989-4).
CHECK YOUR VOCABULARY FOR TOEIC®

This workbook contains exercises to help teach and practice the vocabulary students need to be successful in TOEIC® (Test of English for International Communication).

Written for upper-intermediate level learners, this workbook aims to help improve students’ exam performance and is particularly appropriate for students who are hoping to study or train in an English-speaking country.

The topics covered include job descriptions, finance and budgeting, meetings, office technology, travel and entertainment.

Key Features
✓ Tests and improves vocabulary with exercises, word games, puzzles and quizzes
✓ Easy-to-use format with clear instructions and answer key
✓ Ideal for self-study or classroom use

Other titles in the series

MACMILLAN
www.macmillanenglish.com

Use your Macmillan English Dictionary with this book.