## CONTENTS

<table>
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<th>Unit</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>14</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Words in Action

**Adjectives showing courage**

An **adventurous** person looks for adventure.
A **brave** one is self-confident in the presence of danger and ready to suffer pain.
A **chivalrous** man puts himself in danger for the protection of others.
A **bold** one stands out and faces danger bravely.
A **daring** one defies any dangers. A **fearless** person shows no fear.
An **intrepid** person possesses unshakable nerves.
A **courageous** person is more than brave, adding a moral element to his/her deeds.
An **audacious** person exhibits a fearless spirit, defiant even of law or decorum.
A **gallant** man is brave in a dashing and showy way.
A **valiant** person not only faces great dangers successfully but also achieves great results.

**Exercise A >>>>** Complete the table with the noun derived from the corresponding adjective.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADJECTIVES</th>
<th>NOUNS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adventurous</td>
<td>leisure, hardships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brave</td>
<td>obstacle, capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chivalrous</td>
<td>rush, hindrance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bold</td>
<td>hassle, handicap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daring</td>
<td>none, none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise B >>>>** Read the text below and choose the correct word A, B, C or D to fill the gaps.

**CLOZE**

Franklin Delano Roosevelt loved to travel, but not by air. A gregarious man who **a** (1) the company of other people, he preferred to go by rail or ship, savouring the **b** (2) and comfort that these familiar means of transport could provide a President of the United States with. His physical **c** (3), moreover, made flying difficult; the aircraft of the thirties and early forties were not **d** (4) to accommodate persons in wheelchairs. 'I'm in no hurry,' he once explained. 'The sooner I get where I'm going, the sooner people will be wanting something from me.' So, while Roosevelt **e** (5) in the White House longer than any President, he made only three trips by air during his entire time in office.

1. a avoided  
   b relished  
   c loathed  
   d recognized

2. a leisure  
   b hardships  
   c rush  
   d hassle

3. a obstacle  
   b capacity  
   c hindrance  
   d handicap

4. a designed  
   b done  
   c promoted  
   d thought

5. a evacuated  
   b occupied  
   c resided  
   d prolonged
**Task One**

Tick the word or phrase that appears closest to the meaning of the words in **bold**.

1. To **relish** means to ____.
2. Hardships cause ____.
3. To **loathe** is to ____.
4. A **hostile** attitude is ____.
5. A **bold** person is ____.
6. An **illustrious** writer is ____.
7. In the event of rain means ____.
8. A **skirmish** is ____.
9. An **intriguing** story is ____.
10. A person who **defies** the law ____ it.
11. A beauty that **captivates** you ____ you.
12. A **hindrance** is ____.
13. Slack discipline is ____.
14. An **ingenious** young man is ____.
15. An **illiterate** person is ____.

**Task Two**

What are the nouns derived from the adjectives listed below?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADJECTIVES</th>
<th>NOUNS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>significant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cordial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indecent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obscure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pious</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>illiterate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADJECTIVES</th>
<th>NOUNS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hostile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wise</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>versatile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flexible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tolerant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defiant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Task Three >>** Complete the sentences using the words defined below.

A **diseased** - suffering from a disease  
**deceased** - (person) who has recently died  
Mr. Jones is no longer at this telephone number; I'm afraid he's _________.

B **locate** - find the position of somebody or something  
**localize** - confine to a particular part or area  
I'm trying to _________ Shoreline Drive on the map, but I can't find it.

C **luxurious** - very rich and comfortable  
**luxuriant** - abundant in vegetation  
Their house was filled with _________ furnishings.

D **eminent** - distinguished  
**imminent** - likely to happen soon  
All the students were nervous about the _________ exams

E **ingenious** - clever & skillful (n. ingenuity)  
**ingenuous** - not attempting to deceive or conceal; innocent (n. ingenuousness)  
Mark has come up with an _________ plan to make a million dollars.

F **capture** - take a person or an animal prisoner  
**captivate** - fascinate  
The pirates managed to stop the ship and they _________ the captain and the crew.

G **reign** - rule  
**rein** - a long narrow strap fastened to the bridle of a horse  
She led the horse by the _________.

H **comment** - give an opinion on something or someone  
**commend** - praise  
Don't you want to _________ on the political situation?

---

**Task Four >>** Cross out the words in lists A and B which are not synonymous with the words in CAPITAL letters.

A **ILLUSTRIOUS**
- anonymous
- eminent
- obscure
- prominent
- outstanding
- imminent

B **MOROSE (for people)**
- disreputable
- renowned
- renewed
- distinguished
- celebrated
- reputed
- overcast
- sullen
- cordial
- sulky
- friendly
- amiable
- gloomy
- moody
- affable
- glum
- downcast
- courteous
A. Read the text below and choose the correct word A, B, C or D to fit the gaps.

There can be no (11)....... that online shopping is of huge benefit to the consumer. Far from becoming (12)....... online shoppers are very demanding. Overpriced merchants with poor services should beware. Gone are the days when stores could charge what they liked for goods and get away with it. The same, too, for shady manufacturers: smarter consumers know which products have a good (13)....... and which do not, because online they now read not only the sales (14)....... but also reviews from previous purchasers. And if customers are disappointed, a few (15)....... of the mouse will take them to places where they can let the world know. Nowadays there is nothing more damning than a flood of negative comments on the internet.

However, the big boys, as always, are ahead of the game. Some companies are already adjusting their business models to take account of these trends. The stores run by Sony and Apple, for instance, are more like brand showrooms than shops. They are there for people to try out (16)....... and to ask questions to knowledgeable staff. Whether the products are ultimately bought online or offline is of secondary importance.

Online traders must also adjust. Amazon, for one, is (17)....... turning from being primarily a bookseller to becoming a (18)....... retailer by letting other companies sell products on its site, rather like a marketplace. During America's Thanksgiving weekend last November, Amazon's sales of consumer electronics in the United States (19)....... its book sales for the first time in its history. Other transformations in the retail business are (20)....... to follow.

11. A. query
   B. examination
   C. question
   D. proposal

12. A. complacent
   B. dissatisfied
   C. competent
   D. compassionate

13. A. distinction
   B. resolution
   C. opinion
   D. reputation

14. A. bubble
   B. message
   C. clicks
   D. blare

15. A. taps
   B. clucks
   C. clicks
   D. blare

16. A. devices
   B. tools
   C. emblems
   D. blare

17. A. mistakenly
   B. rapidly
   C. unreasonably
   D. rapidly

18. A. mass
   B. block
   C. lump
   D. mass

19. A. receded
   B. excluded
   C. repressed
   D. exceeded

20. A. tied
   B. secured
   C. bound
   D. fastened

B. Fill the gaps in the following sentences with the correct answer A, B, C or D.

21 It was imperative for the authorities to .......... the epidemic.
   a succeed     b localise     c spread     d define

22 His efforts, though futile, are still .......... .
   a refined     b intimidated     c pious     d commendable

23 To me friendship is a(n) .......... thing.
   a precious     b insignificant     c costly     d obscure

24 He was reserved by nature, even ............ .
   a cordial     b morose     c amiable     d approachable

25 Misuse of the world's resources is one of the .......... issues of our times.
   a burning     b heating     c firing     d boiling

26 That was an act of epic .......... .
   a validity     b price     c valour     d location

27 What he did to support our cause was a small but .......... gesture.
   a significant     b stout     c obvious     d indecent

28 The vegetation on the island was .......... .
   a exuberant     b chivalrous     c overcast     d ingenious

29 He was regarded as the most .......... of contemporary writers of fiction.
   a dense     b daring     c extensive     d imaginary

30 Ronald had the .......... to blame his teachers for his failure.
   a concern     b chivalry     c regard     d audacity
### Adjectives denoting *physique*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>plump</th>
<th>fleshy or overweight</th>
<th>lanky</th>
<th>very thin, tall and ungraceful</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>corpulent</td>
<td>excessively fat</td>
<td>spindly</td>
<td>long, thin, suggesting weakness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obese</td>
<td>medically very overweight</td>
<td>feeble</td>
<td>weak, lacking in muscular power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muscular</td>
<td>strong with well-developed</td>
<td>delicate</td>
<td>easily injured or easily made ill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>muscles</td>
<td>frail</td>
<td>delicate, usually in poor health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stout</td>
<td>rather fat and heavy at the</td>
<td>gaunt</td>
<td>thin, extremely weak, as though</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>same time</td>
<td></td>
<td>from lack of food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hefty</td>
<td>big and strong</td>
<td>sickly</td>
<td>often ill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>husky</td>
<td>strong and powerfully built</td>
<td>bony</td>
<td>very thin, as though the bones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>show through the skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burly</td>
<td>large in body, bulky and</td>
<td>skinny</td>
<td>very thin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>virile</td>
<td>exhibiting physical strength</td>
<td>decrepit</td>
<td>weak and in bad condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and sexual power</td>
<td></td>
<td>from old age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sturdy</td>
<td>possessing excellent health</td>
<td>senile</td>
<td>(connected with old age)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>robust</td>
<td>and strength</td>
<td></td>
<td>showing the weakness of the body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>strong, healthy with stamina</td>
<td></td>
<td>and especially of the mind</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Exercise A
Complete the table with the noun derived from the corresponding adjective.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADJECTIVES</th>
<th>NOUNS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>corpulent</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>virile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decrepit</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stout</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>senile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muscular</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Exercise B
Make three lists of adjectives that come under the headings of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRONG</th>
<th>FAT</th>
<th>WEAK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vocabulary Development

Task One >>> Tick the one word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the word(s) in heavy type.

1. An **ex-convict** is a person  □ about to be punished  □ who has already undergone punishment
2. A **sane** individual is  □ healthy in mind  □ mad
3. A **naked** person  □ has his clothes on  □ hasn’t got his clothes on
4. An enemy that **capitulates**  □ surrenders  □ fights to the bitter end
5. People who **abide by** the law  □ observe it  □ disregard it
6. An **unscrupulous** man  □ is guided by conscience  □ is not guided by conscience
7. A **graceful** woman  □ is attractive in movement  □ is unattractive in movement
8. A friend **sticking to** his promises  □ keeps them  □ breaks them
9. A **blunt** person  □ is invariably polite  □ doesn’t take the trouble to be polite
10. A **convent** is another word for  □ monastery for women  □ school

Task Two >>> What are the nouns derived from the adjectives listed below?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADJECTIVES</th>
<th>NOUNS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chivalrous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>treacherous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prosperous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>royal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADJECTIVES</th>
<th>NOUNS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>notorious</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loyal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>persistent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noble</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cruel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Task Three >>> Complete the sentences using the words defined below.

A compulsive - very difficult to stop or control
compulsory - something that must be done either by rules, laws, etc
A vision test is ____________ when you are applying for a driver's license.

B plump - slightly fat
plumber - sb who fixes or installs water pipes, radiators, showers, etc.
Although Sharon is a bit ____________ she still seems fit and healthy.

C stout - rather fat and heavy
stately - impressive and dignified
Who do you suppose lives in that ____________ mansion?

D in high spirits - cheerful and happy
in low spirits - rather depressed
Jason was ____________ for weeks after crashing his car.

E capitulate - surrender on stated conditions; come to terms with the enemy and surrender
recapitulate - go through the main points
Can you please ____________ that for me; I'm not sure I understood.

F vow - swear solemnly that one will do something
avow - admit or declare openly
Will you ____________ to stop smoking if I stop eating chocolate?

G curtail - cut down/back on; reduce
entail - make something necessary; involve
Don't agree to take on the job until you are sure what it ____________.

Task Four >>> Cross out the words in lists A and B which are not synonymous with the words in CAPITAL letters.

A CHIVALROUS
- corpulent
- gallant
- courteous
- courageous
- blunt
- robust
- honorable
- double-faced

B TREACHEROUS
- false
- disloyal
- faithful
- trustworthy
- dependable
- deceitful
- underhand
- reliable
Greenhouse gases are being released into the atmosphere 30 times faster than the time when the Earth experienced a (11) episode of global warming. A study comparing the rate at which carbon dioxide and methane are being (12) now, compared to 55 million years ago when global warming also occurred, has found dramatic differences in the speed of release. James Zachos, professor of earth sciences at the University of California, Santa Cruz, said the speed of the present buildup of greenhouse gases is far greater than during the global warming after the (13) of the dinosaurs. "The emissions that caused this past episode of global warming probably lasted 10,000 years," Professor Zachos told the American Association for the Advancement of Science at a meeting in St Louis. "By burning fossil fuels, we are likely to emit the same amount over the next three centuries." He warned that studies of global warming events in the geological past (14) the Earth's climate passes a (15) beyond which climate change accelerates with the help of positive feedbacks - vicious circles of warming. Professor Zachos is a leading (16) on the episode of global warming known as the palaeocene-eocene thermal maximum, when average global temperatures increased by up to 5°C due to a massive release of carbon dioxide and methane.

His research into the deep ocean (17) suggests at this time that about 4.5 billion tons of carbon entered the atmosphere over 10,000 years. "This will be the same amount of carbon released into the atmosphere from cars and industrial emissions over the next 300 years if present (18) continue", he said. Although carbon can be released suddenly and naturally into the atmosphere from volcanic activity, it takes many thousands of years for it to be removed permanently by natural processes. The ocean is capable of removing carbon, and quickly, but this natural (19) can be easily (20), which is probably what happened 55 million years ago. "It will take tens of thousands of years before atmospheric carbon dioxide comes down to preindustrial levels," the professor said. "Even after humans stop burning fossil fuels, the effects will be long-lasting."

B. Fill the gaps in the following sentences with the correct answer A, B C or D.

21. ______ is a real health hazard.
   a) Stupidity  b) Sturdiness  c) Animosity  d) Obesity
22. The old lady was becoming increasingly affected by ______.
   a) senility  b) masculinity  c) virility  d) chivalry
23. His ______ excuses invariably exasperated the manager.
   a) feeble  b) frail  c) robust  d) wealthy
24. I don't ______ to be a genius but I am not stupid either.
   a) permit  b) agree  c) compare  d) claim
25. Smoking can be ______ to your health.
   a) delightful  b) harmless  c) detrimental  d) indifferent
26. People ______ their spending power when prices rise.
   a) increase  b) curtail  c) prolong  d) think
27. He became an outlaw by ______ the law.
   a) defying  b) observing  c) sticking to  d) abiding by
28. ______ is a punishable offense.
   a) Hunting  b) Poaching  c) Jogging  d) Boxing
29. Marian was a beautiful, ______ young lady.
   a) corpulent  b) gaunt  c) slender  d) bony
30. Don't trust him; he's cruel, ______ and unscrupulous.
   a) loving  b) slack  c) treacherous  d) trustworthy
Words in Action

prevent  stop someone from doing something or something from being done

hinder  make more difficult for someone to do something or for something to happen

obstruct  stop someone or something from moving forward by blocking their path

inhibit  make someone unable to express themselves freely

stem  stop the flow or spread of something (usually liquid)

prohibit  forbid someone from doing something (usually by law or regulation)

hamper  to make movement difficult

Exercise A  Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the appropriate word from the list above. You may use the same word more than once.

1 The advance of the rescue team was seriously ____________ by the snowstorm.
2 This country has a law ____________ young people from marrying before they come of age.
3 The terrible head-on collision of the trucks ____________ traffic on the motorway for several hours.
4 His lisp ____________ him from speaking freely.
5 Her tight skirt ____________ her free movement.
6 The chief of police stressed the importance of ____________ the inflow of illegal drugs into the city.
7 Business expansion is often ____________ by bureaucracy.
8 To ____________ the course of justice by withholding information is a serious penal offense.
9 The doctor tried to ____________ the hemorrhage.
10 His presence ____________ me from saying what I wanted to.
11 Her long illness ____________ her progress at school.

Exercise B  Complete the table below with the correct form of the words that are missing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VERB</th>
<th>ADJECTIVE</th>
<th>NOUN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prevent</td>
<td>obstructive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hinder</td>
<td>inhibiting</td>
<td>prohibitive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE A > > > Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the appropriate word from the list above. You may use the same word more than once.

1 The advance of the rescue team was seriously ____________ by the snowstorm.
2 This country has a law ____________ young people from marrying before they come of age.
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9 The doctor tried to ____________ the hemorrhage.
10 His presence ____________ me from saying what I wanted to.
11 Her long illness ____________ her progress at school.

EXERCISE B > > > Complete the table below with the correct form of the words that are missing.
**Task One**

Tick the one word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the word(s) in heavy type.

1. A **fatally** injured driver
2. To **convey** an idea is
3. A **boulder** is a
4. The **Infantry** is soldiers fighting
5. A **penitentiary** is a
6. A **harsh** punishment is
7. When you **restrain** your anger,
8. What is **irk** some is
9. When somebody is taken **captive**, they are taken
10. When somebody **drifts** from one job to another, they

- **fatally**
- **convey**
- **boulder**
- **Infantry**
- **penitentiary**
- **harsh**
- **restrain**
- **irk**
- **captive**
- **drifts**

**Answer:**

- succumbs to his injuries
- to prohibit it
- large rock
- on horseback
- mental institution
- severe
- you keep it under control
- annoying
- care of
- stay put in the job
- pulls through
- to make it known
- small rock
- on foot
- prison
- mild
- you increase it
- exciting
- prisoner
- often change jobs

---

**Task Two**

In this exercise you have to combine each of the following pairs of sentences into one by omitting ‘this’.

Each new sentence should include the noun derived from the word in heavy type.

**Example:**

I see you are unable to do the job. This can’t be overlooked.

**Answer:**

Your inability to do the job can’t be overlooked.

---

1. The lady was **obese**. This hampered her movements.
2. They **scrutinised** the proposition. This led to their avoiding unnecessary expenditure.
3. His **lisp** impeded his speech. This made it difficult for me to understand him.
4. The judge is **impartial**. This is known to everybody.
5. They **disclosed** their intentions. This made us shudder.
6. His knowledge was **profound**. This astonished everyone present.
7. He is **ingenious**. This can’t be denied.
8. He **departed** unexpectedly. This took me by surprise.
9. He **committed** himself to helping us. This was a great relief.
10. The people were utterly **destitute**. This aroused our sympathy.
Task Three >> Complete the sentences using the words defined below.

A flavour (n) - distinctive taste; special quality or characteristic
savour (v) - enjoy the taste or smell of sth
You couldn't possibly ___________ your food when you eat so fast!

B inhibit - make somebody unable or unwilling to express his/her feelings
prohibit - forbid by law or regulation
His doctor ___________ him from drinking alcohol.

C implicit - suggested rather than plainly stated
explicit - clearly and fully expressed
She didn't give ___________ instructions, so she shouldn't be angry with you for doing it wrong.

D superficial - not thorough or profound
superfluous - more than needed or wanted
It is ___________ to judge people by the clothes they wear.

E pathetic - causing one to feel sympathy
apathetic - showing a lack of interest in matters
Gregory has been ___________ since he lost his job; he doesn't seem to want to do anything.

F apprehend - (legal) arrest, seize
comprehend - understand fully
I cannot ___________ what caused her to act that way.

G statute - written law
stature - a person's body height
Although Jane is small in ___________ she has a commanding personality.

H induce - persuade or influence
deduce - reach a conclusion by reasoning
Nothing could ___________ him to move to the city.

Task Four >>> Each word in heavy type is wrong and requires replacement.
Choose words from the box, and put them in the blanks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>popular</th>
<th>humane</th>
<th>illicit</th>
<th>prone</th>
<th>stationery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inferred</td>
<td>ingenious</td>
<td>accessory</td>
<td>urban</td>
<td>descent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 I implied from what he said that he was in favor of my proposal.
2 It should be the duty of all of us to work for a more human and civilized society.
3 People with fair skin are drone to skin cancer.
4 The man in the courthouse was on trial for elicit smuggling of drugs.
5 The police held the firm belief that the suspect was an access to the crime.
6 He wrote a populous book and rose to fame.
7 The dissent of the mountain proved difficult.
8 We usually buy stationary in bulk for office use.
9 He's a versatile and ingenious man.
10 Nowadays more and more people move to urbane areas.
A. Read the text below and choose the correct word A, B C or D to fit the gaps.

A solution to (11) ________ desires and expectations perhaps lies in the recognition that wealth does not involve having many things. It involves having what we long for. Wealth is not an absolute. It is relative to desire. Every time we seek something we cannot afford, we grow poorer, whatever our resources. And every time we feel satisfied with what we have, we can be (12) ________ as rich, however little we may actually own. There are two ways to make people richer: to give them more money or to (13) ________ their desires. Modern societies have succeeded spectacularly at the first option but, by continuously inflaming appetites, they have at the same time helped to negate a share of their most impressive achievements.

The most effective way to feel wealthy may not be to try to make more money. It can be to (14) ________ ourselves - practically and emotionally - from anyone we both consider to be our equal and who has become richer than us. Rather than trying to become bigger fish, we should concentrate our energies on (15) ________ around us smaller companions next to whom our own size will not (16) ________ us. In so far as advanced societies provide us with historically elevated incomes, they appear to make us richer. But, in truth, the net effect of these societies may be to (17) ________ us because, by fostering unlimited expectations, they keep open a permanent gap between what we want and what we can afford, who we are and who we might be. The (18) ________ we have paid for expecting to be so much more than our ancestors is the permanent feeling that we are far from being all we might be. We should be careful what we read in the papers and what programmes we watch. No matter what the media (19) ________ at us, we must remain realistic in our goals and expectations and not allow ourselves to be (20) ________ into a life of materialism.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11</th>
<th>A. coiling</th>
<th>B. curving</th>
<th>C. spiralling</th>
<th>D. revolving</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A. counted</td>
<td>B. added</td>
<td>C. thought</td>
<td>D. accounted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>A. refer</td>
<td>B. reassure</td>
<td>C. recline</td>
<td>D. restrain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>A. dispute</td>
<td>B. vary</td>
<td>C. loading</td>
<td>D. distance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>A. gathering</td>
<td>B. heaping</td>
<td>C. trouble</td>
<td>D. console</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>A. brood</td>
<td>B. impoverish</td>
<td>C. enrich</td>
<td>D. augment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>A. redeem</td>
<td>B. impoverish</td>
<td>C. enrich</td>
<td>D. augment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>A. fee</td>
<td>B. price</td>
<td>C. fund</td>
<td>D. charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>A. sends</td>
<td>B. delivers</td>
<td>C. exploits</td>
<td>D. throws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>A. liberated</td>
<td>B. quarantined</td>
<td>C. brainwashed</td>
<td>D. investigated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Fill the gaps in the following sentences with the correct answer A, B C or D.

21 Many poets have ________ the beauties of the countryside.
   a extolled  b feared  c excited  d inhibited

22 Hopes of finding the missing climbers are now beginning to ________.
   a reduce  b faint  c dim  d fade

23 The team's coach insisted on a program of ________ training before the big game.
   a rigorous  b slack  c severe  d positive

24 Prices at Greek hotels are still affordable, but in Switzerland they are ________.
   a moderate  b inaccessible  c reasonable  d exorbitant

25 The crash ________ the motorway for several hours.
   a prevented  b hindered  c obstructed  d inhibited

26 After his wife's death, he ________ drinking.
   a got to  b came to  c held to  d took to

27 The plague, otherwise known as the Black Death, was a ________ disease.
   a contagious  b contiguous  c contingent  d congenial

28 The young man felt ________ in the presence of so many young ladies.
   a inhospitable  b hindered  c inhibited  d prohibited

29 It was obvious that the child suffered from a serious speech ________.
   a handicap  b impediment  c inhibition  d hindrance

30 His heavy boots ________ him at work.
   a hampered  b stemmed  c repelled  d compelled
abolish  do away with, put an end to a system or practice by law
The death penalty has still not been abolished in some states.
**Note:** The law abolishes or you abolish something by law, but you can't abolish the law.

repeal  put an end to a law
Income tax legislation will never be repealed.

annul  declare officially that something is invalid and no longer exists
The contract has been annulled.

revoke  take back something granted so that it is no longer legal or official
His driving license (diploma, order) was revoked.

recall  send somebody back or order somebody to return especially if they have been working abroad
The Greek Ambassador to Mozambique was recalled some time ago.
**Note:** We RECALL a messenger, an ambassador, but we REVOKE an order.

**Exercise A >> >>** Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the appropriate word from the list above.

1 The government decided to ___________ all anti-discrimination laws.
2 The government ___________ its ambassador when war was declared.
3 Many tropical diseases have still not been successfully ___________.
4 Slavery was ___________ in England in the 19th century.
5 Drink driving may be the cause for having your driving license ___________.
6 His job was to ___________ rats and mice.
7 The city had been virtually ___________ by the enemy air-raids.
8 ___________ Europe's population in the Middle Ages.
9 They are no longer legally married. Their marriage was ___________ three days after the ceremony.

**Exercise B >> >>** Read the text below and choose the correct word A, B C or D to fit the gaps.

Human life is influenced _____(1) by climate. What man eats and wears, how he lives and earns his _____(2), all depend to some extent on climate. In hot, humid central Africa, food is _____(3) but the climate drains man's energies. In extremely cold northern Alaska, where food cannot be cultivated, people depend upon hunting and fishing _____(4) survive. A drastic change in climate has sometimes contributed _____(5) the migration of large groups of people, who then introduce their way of life into other regions.

1 a reasonably  2 a livelihood  3 a abound  4 a in order to  5 a in
b especially  c considerably  d highly  b b so as  b b to
b livelihood  b livelihood  b abundance  c so that  c at
c livestock  c livestock  c abandoned  d for to  d for
d live  d abundant  b so as  d for

d for
**Task One**

Tick the one word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the words in heavy type.

1. Another synonym for **beseech** is
   - [ ] solicit
   - [ ] elicit
   - [ ] has his clothes on
   - [ ] has no clothes on
   - [ ] an unimportant one
   - [ ] an important one
   - [ ] shows respect
   - [ ] shows no respect
   - [ ] valid
   - [ ] invalid
   - [ ] new suit of clothes
   - [ ] court person
   - [ ] health person
   - [ ] court case
   - [ ] praise
   - [ ] brief
   - [ ] ordinary
   - [ ] extraordinary
   - [ ] long
   - [ ] short

2. A person going about in the **nude**
   - [ ] has his clothes on
   - [ ] has no clothes on
   - [ ] an unimportant one
   - [ ] an important one
   - [ ] shows respect
   - [ ] shows no respect
   - [ ] valid
   - [ ] invalid
   - [ ] new suit of clothes
   - [ ] court person
   - [ ] health person
   - [ ] court case
   - [ ] praise
   - [ ] brief
   - [ ] ordinary
   - [ ] extraordinary
   - [ ] long
   - [ ] short

3. A **mere** detail is
   - [ ] has his clothes on
   - [ ] has no clothes on
   - [ ] an unimportant one
   - [ ] an important one
   - [ ] shows respect
   - [ ] shows no respect
   - [ ] valid
   - [ ] invalid
   - [ ] new suit of clothes
   - [ ] court person
   - [ ] health person
   - [ ] court case
   - [ ] praise
   - [ ] brief
   - [ ] ordinary
   - [ ] extraordinary
   - [ ] long
   - [ ] short

4. A **derogatory** remark
   - [ ] has his clothes on
   - [ ] has no clothes on
   - [ ] an unimportant one
   - [ ] an important one
   - [ ] shows respect
   - [ ] shows no respect
   - [ ] valid
   - [ ] invalid
   - [ ] new suit of clothes
   - [ ] court person
   - [ ] health person
   - [ ] court case
   - [ ] praise
   - [ ] brief
   - [ ] ordinary
   - [ ] extraordinary
   - [ ] long
   - [ ] short

5. When a marriage is **nullified** it is declared
   - [ ] has his clothes on
   - [ ] has no clothes on
   - [ ] an unimportant one
   - [ ] an important one
   - [ ] shows respect
   - [ ] shows no respect
   - [ ] valid
   - [ ] invalid
   - [ ] new suit of clothes
   - [ ] court person
   - [ ] health person
   - [ ] court case
   - [ ] praise
   - [ ] brief
   - [ ] ordinary
   - [ ] extraordinary
   - [ ] long
   - [ ] short

6. An **invalid** is a
   - [ ] has his clothes on
   - [ ] has no clothes on
   - [ ] an unimportant one
   - [ ] an important one
   - [ ] shows respect
   - [ ] shows no respect
   - [ ] valid
   - [ ] invalid
   - [ ] new suit of clothes
   - [ ] court person
   - [ ] health person
   - [ ] court case
   - [ ] praise
   - [ ] brief
   - [ ] ordinary
   - [ ] extraordinary
   - [ ] long
   - [ ] short

7. A **lawsuit** is a
   - [ ] has his clothes on
   - [ ] has no clothes on
   - [ ] an unimportant one
   - [ ] an important one
   - [ ] shows respect
   - [ ] shows no respect
   - [ ] valid
   - [ ] invalid
   - [ ] new suit of clothes
   - [ ] court person
   - [ ] health person
   - [ ] court case
   - [ ] praise
   - [ ] brief
   - [ ] ordinary
   - [ ] extraordinary
   - [ ] long
   - [ ] short

8. To **banish** somebody is to _______ him.
   - [ ] has his clothes on
   - [ ] has no clothes on
   - [ ] an unimportant one
   - [ ] an important one
   - [ ] shows respect
   - [ ] shows no respect
   - [ ] valid
   - [ ] invalid
   - [ ] new suit of clothes
   - [ ] court person
   - [ ] health person
   - [ ] court case
   - [ ] praise
   - [ ] brief
   - [ ] ordinary
   - [ ] extraordinary
   - [ ] long
   - [ ] short

9. An accurate and **succinct** account is
   - [ ] has his clothes on
   - [ ] has no clothes on
   - [ ] an unimportant one
   - [ ] an important one
   - [ ] shows respect
   - [ ] shows no respect
   - [ ] valid
   - [ ] invalid
   - [ ] new suit of clothes
   - [ ] court person
   - [ ] health person
   - [ ] court case
   - [ ] praise
   - [ ] brief
   - [ ] ordinary
   - [ ] extraordinary
   - [ ] long
   - [ ] short

10. A **divine** beauty is
    - [ ] has his clothes on
    - [ ] has no clothes on
    - [ ] an unimportant one
    - [ ] an important one
    - [ ] shows respect
    - [ ] shows no respect
    - [ ] valid
    - [ ] invalid
    - [ ] new suit of clothes
    - [ ] court person
    - [ ] health person
    - [ ] court case
    - [ ] praise
    - [ ] brief
    - [ ] ordinary
    - [ ] extraordinary
    - [ ] long
    - [ ] short

11. An **era** is a ________ period of time.
    - [ ] has his clothes on
    - [ ] has no clothes on
    - [ ] an unimportant one
    - [ ] an important one
    - [ ] shows respect
    - [ ] shows no respect
    - [ ] valid
    - [ ] invalid
    - [ ] new suit of clothes
    - [ ] court person
    - [ ] health person
    - [ ] court case
    - [ ] praise
    - [ ] brief
    - [ ] ordinary
    - [ ] extraordinary
    - [ ] long
    - [ ] short

**Task Two**

Complete the sentences using the words defined below.

A. **cute** - delightfully pretty and often small
   **acute** - sharp; penetrating
   Although their vision is poor, bats have a(n) ________ sense of hearing.

B. **fierce** - violent; very great or strong
   **pierce** - make a hole through something with a pointed item
   The battle for the castle was ________.

C. **congenital** - (of a disease) existing from birth
   **congenial** - pleasant in agreement with one's taste
   Jack and Mary had a ________ conversation about their holiday plans.

D. **contagious** - (of disease) spreading by contact
   **contiguous** - touching or neighboring
   Washing your hands frequently is the best way to avoid catching ________ illnesses.

E. **snag** - any sort of difficulty or obstacle
   **snug** - cozy, warm and comfortable
   The elderly couple lived in a small, ________ cottage outside the village.

F. **obscene** - morally disgusting; offensive
   **obscure** - not clearly seen or understood; unknown
   The museum houses famous paintings by Picasso and Monet as well as works by more ________ artists.
**Task Three >> >>** Rewrite the following sentences to express the same meaning by changing the adjective in **bold** to an **adverb**. Make whatever changes are necessary. 

*Example: The doctor gave him a thorough examination. He was thoroughly examined by the doctor.*

1. This is a **frequent** occurrence.

2. His intelligence was **remarkable**.

3. She has my **full** support.

4. Would you be so **kind** as to show me the way to the station?

5. It is not **possible** for me to sleep in a filthy place like this.

6. Despite his **serious** injury, he managed to get home.

7. The formality of his behavior was **absurd**.

8. She showed an **uncommon** interest in the new device.

9. There has been a **considerable** rise in prices lately.

10. He is **bad** at math.

---

**Task Four >> >>** Fill each of the blanks with a suitable word or phrase from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>there's no</th>
<th>might as</th>
<th>meeting you</th>
<th>action is taken</th>
<th>went to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>him being</td>
<td>alone</td>
<td>would be on</td>
<td>really want</td>
<td>can (either)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. "Why don't you trade in your old car for a new one?"
   "I can't afford a new suit of clothes, let ___________ a new car."

2. "The first time we met was shortly after Christmas 2009."
   "I'm sorry, but I can't remember ___________ before."

3. "Inflation will never be brought under control unless immediate ___________ by the government."

4. "I have to go to Boston tomorrow, but I don't ___________ to."

5. "What's become of Joseph?" "Well, I've had some bad news of ___________ fired by the company."

6. "That's the restaurant we ___________ during our holiday."

7. "I can't help you and I don't think anyone else ___________."

8. "I regret leaving my last job. I ___________ a really good salary if I'd stayed."

9. "Would you like to go home now?" "I ___________ well, since my work's done."

10. "Inflation gnaws at our income more and more every day." "Exactly, ___________ denying the fact."
A. Read the text below and choose the correct word A, B, C or D to fit the gaps.

The Navajo are a peaceful and pastoral people, living by, with and off their flocks of sheep and goats. Though the arid character of their country - good for grazing only - forces them to (11)............. a nomadic life, most of the families have one main home, generally in a well-watered valley, where they raise corn, beans, melons, oats, alfalfa etc. The Navajo women weave the renown Navajo blankets, (12)............. for their durability, beauty and variety of design, and careful execution, whilst a number of men are clever silversmiths, making silver necklaces, belts, bracelets, wristlets, rings and buttons of rare beauty, out of Mexican silver dollars. They have always been self-sufficient. They have little of the sullen, reticent disposition (13)............. to Indians generally, and are cheerful, friendly, hospitable and industrious. Their government is democratic; there is no chief over the whole tribe, and their local chiefs are men of temporary and ill-defined authority, whose power (14)............. largely upon their personal influence, their eloquence and their reputation for wisdom and justice. The tribe is divided into about 58 clans or gentes, grouped under several original or nuclear clans. Marriages with Mexicans, Utes, Apaches, but especially with the neighbouring Pueblo Indians who were captured or enslaved and eventually adopted into the tribe, are responsible for a number of clans. As a (15)............. there is nothing like a pronounced or a prevailing Navajo type. Every variety of form and figure can be found among them. Marriage occurs early in life and polygamy and divorce are prevalent.

The elaborate system of pagan worship, expressed in chants, sacrifices, sand painting, dances, ceremonies, some of which last nine days, make the Navajo (16)............. very religious. Though they have no conception of one supreme being, their anthropomorphous deities are numerous and strikingly democratic. The ideas of heaven and hell being unknown to them, they believe in a hereafter (17)............. of a life of happiness with the people of the lower worlds. They are (18)............. believers in their faith system. Diseases are thought to be caused by evil beings, by malign influences of enemies, and by various occult agencies. Their remedies are largely magical and constitute an integral part of their religion. Their superstitions, ceremonies and customs are diligently kept alive by an extraordinarily large number of medicine men who (19)............. a powerful influence among them. Though missionaries have lived among the Navajo since the early 1600s, few Navajo have been (20)............. to Christianity.

11. A. hold  B. lead  C. serve  D. escort
12. A. notorious  B. famous  C. conspicuous  D. obscure
13. A. attributed  B. contributed  C. donated  D. blamed
14. A. reckons  B. determines  C. consequence  D. depends
15. A. connection  B. arise  C. appear  D. apply
16. A. assume  B. arise  C. appear  D. apply
17. A. containing  B. incorporating  C. firm  D. consisting
18. A. flimsy  B. firm  C. fetch  D. process
19. A. wield  B. hang  C. fetch  D. modified
20. A. converted  B. exchanged  C. confessed  D. modified

B. Fill the gaps in the following sentences with the correct answer A, B, C or D.

21. Children under the age of 16 are not ________ to enter the competition.
   a eligible  b enabled  c legible  d promised
22. The driver's attention was ________ by a child running across the road.
   a deterred  b disturbed  c distracted  d destroyed
23. He's told us so many lies that we no longer place any ________ on what he says.
   a conviction  b reliance  c prediction  d reputation
24. His driving license has been ________ on the grounds of drink driving.
   a repealed  b revoked  c nullified  d recalled
25. The Conservatives declared their intention of ________ the whole Act once they came into power.
   a repulsing  b repelling  c impelling  d repealing
26. The problem of petty crime has largely been ________.
   a annihilated  b exterminated  c eradicated  d decimated
27. Bacteria can't be seen by the ________ eye. You have to use a microscope.
   a nude  b naked  c bare  d mere
28. Mary is a(n) ________ liar. She was even arrested for lying to a police officer
   a physical  b congenital  c naive  d abnormal
29. Fortunately, everything went off without a ________.
   a hope  b solution  c alternative  d hitch
30. The Prime Minister will decide whether to release the prisoner or not; that's his ________.
   a prerogative  b derogatory  c abdication  d humanity
Words in Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>acid</th>
<th>unkind or critical</th>
<th>tart</th>
<th>sharp in manner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sour</td>
<td>having or showing a bad temper/</td>
<td>harsh</td>
<td>severe, cruel,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>disagreeable in manner</td>
<td></td>
<td>unsympathetic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitter</td>
<td>hard to accept, usually used to</td>
<td>cutting</td>
<td>hurtful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>express a feeling of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>disappointment/extremely cold</td>
<td>biting</td>
<td>sharply critical and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>is often caused by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>anger or dislike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caustic</td>
<td>sarcastic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise A  >>> Choose either a, b or c to complete each sentence.

1. There was little protection against the ____ wind.
   a) bitter    b) powerless   c) sour
2. It is sometimes very difficult to appreciate his ____ wit.
   a) caustic   b) nieve      c) frail
3. Josh's ____ irony is just a means of making him feel superior.
   a) decrepit b) intrepid   c) cutting
4. The professor, weary and increasingly ____ in mood, walked into the auditorium.
   a) valiant   b) biting     c) sour
5. I'm sure that his ____ remarks and sarcasm were a result of your own hostile behavior towards him.
   a) biting    b) gentle     c) robust
6. I have often felt hurt by her ____ humor.
   a) annihilating b) acid    c) courageous
7. Her ____ reply left us shocked at her insolent behaviour.
   a) hefty     b) delicate    c) tart
8. It has often been found that ____ punishment in many cases proves to be detrimental rather than beneficial.
   a) caustic   b) cutting    c) harsh
9. Failing their senior class was a ____ disappointment for many students.
   a) gallant   b) feeble     c) bitter
10. She was often reduced to tears by her tutor's ____ remarks.
    a) harsh     b) gaunt      c) luxuriant

Exercise B  >>> Put the correct word in the sentences below using the corresponding words on the right.

1. She's the _______ head of the company.
   VIRTUAL - VIRTUOUS
2. She's a _______ young woman.
   UNFAILING - UNGAINLY
3. She was rather large and _______.
   PROPERTY - PROPRIETY
4. Her _______ courage inspired us all.
   PERENNIAL - PERPETUAL
5. Don't touch these tools! They're not your _______.
   RELISHES - CHERISHES
6. Mary behaves with perfect _______.
   REGRETFUL - REGRETTABLE
7. He lives in _______ fear of being discovered.
8. Daffodils are _______ plants.
9. He _______ his rare collection of old coins.
10. The truth is that he _______ the challenge of competition.
11. He was neither happy nor _______ about what happened.
12. His behaviour at the party was most _______.
Vocabulary Development

Task One >>> Tick the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

1 A **profitable** business ____.
   □ makes a profit  □ makes no profit
   □ hard
   □ easy
   □ slay
   □ prey
   □ credible
   □ creditor
   □ subjugate
   □ irritate
   □ terminate
   □ ignores

2 Labor is very ____ work.
   □ easy
   □ slay
   □ prey
   □ credibility
   □ creditor
   □ irritate
   □ terminate
   □ ignores

3 Another synonym for **slaughter** is ____.
   □ the former take the
   □ the latter take
   □ the place of the former

4 The opposite of **debtor** is ____.
   □ start
   □ helps
   □ are on good terms
   □ hate each other

5 To **enslave** is to ____ somebody.
   □ the former take the
   □ the latter take
   □ the place of the former

6 When you **initiate** direct talks with somebody, you ____ them.
   □ start
   □ helps
   □ are on good terms
   □ hate each other

7 A **benevolent** society ____ the needy.
   □ helps
   □ ignores

8 When old fashioned cars are **superseded** by catalytic cars ____.
   □ the former take the
   □ the latter take
   □ the place of the former

9 When there’s a long standing **feud** between two people it means that they ____.
   □ are on good terms
   □ hate each other

Task Two >>> Complete the sentences using the words defined below.

A **wary** - be careful about something ⇔ **weary** - extremely tired
   
   He’s been _______ of dogs since he was bitten.

B **stinging** - bitter, unkind ⇔ **stringent** (of rules) severe

   The job advertisement listed many _______ requirements.

C **renovate** - repair and return to good condition ⇔ **innovate** - introduce something new; make changes

   It is a great deal of work to _______ a house.

D **implicit** - not directly expressed ⇔ **explicit** - clearly and fully expressed

   It is _______ that you will dress up if you go to a wedding.

E **status** - a person’s social, legal or professional position ⇔ **statute** - a written law

   Some people feel that a new car can increase their _______.

F **utility** - usefulness ⇔ **utilisation** - making use of something or finding a use for something

   The efficient _______ of time is an important skill to learn.
Task Three >>> Rewrite the following sentences or join them by using the NOUN derived from the words in **bold**.

Example: They predicted the results amazingly accurately.
Answer: Their PREDICTION of the results was amazingly accurate.

1. We can't easily **dispose** of nuclear waste.

2. Without a doubt he was **devoted** to his wife.

3. The supplies were **inadequate**. This resulted in the failure of the expedition.

4. That it was an **insane** notion needed no questioning.

5. His **inept** remark exasperated everybody present.

6. We should duly emphasize how **immediate** the problem is.

7. They **deferred** payment due to lack of funds.

8. You can't take her **frivolous** remark seriously.

9. He acted astonishingly **fast**.

10. The lack of books impoverishes us **intellectually**.

Task Four >>> Fill in the blanks with appropriate **prepositions**.

1. "Your father looks busy, doesn't he?" 'He's working **on** a new book; his autobiography, actually.'

2. "How badly was the car damaged?" 'The damage **was** it was terrible.'

3. "Do you know him?" 'We do know him **in** sight, you might say, but not very well.'

4. "How soon will the new model be available?" 'It will be **on** sale from next month on.'

5. "What are you looking for?" 'The scissors! What have you done **to** them?'

6. "Shall I drive you to the airport?" 'No, thanks, I'd rather go **by** my car.'

7. "They dress well, don't they?" 'They can afford to; they're well **in**, you know.'

8. "Why are they demolishing the front of the building?"
   'They're making **it** the ground floor flat into a shop, I think.'

9. "Could I speak to Dr. Jenkins, please?" 'Hold on a moment. I'll put you **through** to him.'

10. "Do I stand a chance of passing the exam, sir?"
    'You do! Put your best foot forward and don't let me **down**.'
A. Read the text below and choose the correct word A, B C or D to fit the gaps.

As petrol prices continue to (11).............., many people are looking for ways to reduce the (12).............. of higher prices while still doing the driving necessary to their work and other activities. (13).............. are some suggestions which will save you a (14).............. amount of money on petrol.

1. Ask yourself every time you (15).............. to use your car, truck, SUV, or van, "Is this trip really necessary?" Every mile you drive your vehicle will cost you at least an (16).............. of 36 cents. If the trip is not necessary, think twice before using your vehicle.

2. Drive at a (17).............. speed on the motorway. According to the Department of Energy, most automobiles get about 20 percent more miles per gallon on the motorway at 55 miles per hour than they do at 70 miles per hour.

3. Consider (18).............. an automobile which gets the best petrol mileage. For example, generally, the following get better petrol mileage: lighter weight vehicles, vehicles with smaller engines, vehicles with manual transmissions, those with four cylinders, and those with fewer accessories. Check the "fuel economy" labels (19).............. to the windows of new automobiles to find the average estimated miles per gallon for given makes and models.

4. Decrease the number of short trips you make. Short trips (20).............. reduce petrol mileage. If an automobile gets 20 miles per gallon in general, it may get only 4 miles per gallon on a short trip of 5 miles or less.

11. A. crash       B. accelerate       C. escalate       D. fly
12. A. danger     B. occurrence    C. burden       D. chance
13. A. Below      B. After          C. Coming       D. Later
14. A. measurable B. negotiable    C. negligible     D. considerable
15. A. think      B. plan          C. need          D. arrange
16. A. equivalent B. average       C. considerate   D. increase
17. A. mild       B. conservative  C. considerate   D. substantial
18. A. inquiring  B. trading       C. preferring    D. held
19. A. attached   B. selected      C. stretched    D. drastically
20. A. extensively B. exclusively   C. intensively   D. drastically

B. Fill the gaps in the following sentences with the correct answer A, B C or D.

21 This road is ____ to floods in winter.
   a fragile         b sensitive       c leading       d unprotected
22 The new town development has begun to ____ on the surrounding green belt.
   a reach          b encroach       c enter         d intrude
23 I was informed by the police officer that he would be forced to take me into ____.
   a guardianship  b bail           c custody       d protection
24 My inquiries did not ____ any information of value.
   a elicit         b arouse         c illicit       d swell
25 Charles was not sure which profession to enter, but finally ____ for law.
   a chose         b opted          c accepted    d selected
26 His ____ sarcasm exasperated me.
   a biting       b decorous       c benevolent   d fearful
27 His ____ as a brave soldier spread throughout the country.
   a renovation  b renown         c pilgrimage   d expedition
28 He found it all but impossible to bear the ____ of a nomadic life.
   a amenities      b sourness    c decorum    d harshness
29 He ____ the illusion that he will live to be a hundred.
   a grows          b relishes     c develops    d cherishes
30 Samantha was dressed in a very ____ trouser suit.
   a contemptible b decorous    c stinging    d becoming
**Words in Action**

A blow is a violent stroke given by the hand or weapon (to somebody or something). It also means a sudden shock or disaster for somebody or something.  
*E.g.* He dealt him a blow on the head.  
His death came as a blow to the family.

A misfortune carries the idea of bad luck, often of a serious nature. It is usually of a lingering character or consequence, and such that the sufferer is not considered directly responsible.  
*E.g.* He had the misfortune to be born blind.

An adversity is an unfortunate event or unfavorable situation, usually caused by outward circumstances such as the loss of fortune, position, etc.

A calamity is a serious misfortune or disaster causing a great deal of damage, destruction or suffering.

A hardship is a specific difficult condition of life such as lack of food, comfort, money, etc.

A mishap conveys the idea of a minor and unfortunate accident.

A reverse is any change or alteration for the worse.

**Distress** is a state or condition of great suffering, danger, anxiety, pain or discomfort.

**Affliction** denotes the state of physical or mental suffering.

A trial (to somebody) is a troublesome or irritating person that must be endured.

A stroke can be any blow or ill effect caused as if by a blow, such as a stroke of misfortune or sunstroke. It can also be an attack of paralysis or apoplexy.

**NOTE**

For the loss of friends by death we commonly use blow, affliction or bereavement.  
We speak of the misery of the poor, the hardships of the soldier, the misfortunes of a businessman, the adversities met with because of bad weather, the calamities of war, a mishap preventing you from doing something, people in distress, and a boy being a trial to his mother.

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**Exercise**

Choose the correct word in the parenthesis to complete each sentence below.

1. My uncle's sudden inability to move was diagnosed as a paralytic _____________. (stroke/blow)
2. Sorry we're late, but we had a little ____________ (mishap/misfortune) on the way here.  
   We got a flat tyre on the highway.
3. Paralysis is a terrible ____________. (affliction/adversity)
4. The two drunken sailors kicked up a brawl and exchanged ____________ (strokes/blows) outside the tavern.
5. Towards the end of the experiment, the subjects showed signs of great ____________. (hardship/distress)
6. The recent floods were the worst ____________ (calamity/mishap) in the country's history.
7. The mischievous boy was a ____________ (trial/misfortune) to his parents and teachers alike.
8. The ____________ (afflictions/hardships) borne by explorers during the expedition resulted in their relinquishing any hope of conquering the unknown territory.
9. The captain had the ____________ (mishap/misfortune) to hit an iceberg on his maiden voyage.
10. The airline had lost her suitcase; the customs officer had misplaced her passport. Yet, despite all this, she remained cheerful in the face of her ____________. (adversities/misfortunes)
11. He suffered many ____________ (reverses/strokes) in his political career.
Task One >>> Tick the one word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the words in heavy type.

1. People living in **squalid** living conditions live in ____.
2. A **derelict** house is ____.
3. If you are **hard up** you ____.
4. A **jerry-built** house is ____.
5. A **poor** person is ____.
6. A **mishap**, such as losing one's scarf, is a ____.
7. A **mischievous** boy behaves in a way people ____.
8. **Downtrodden** people are invariably ____.
9. A **brawl** is a ____ , usually in a public place.
10. When you prove your **mettle**, you show you are ____ to do things.
11. When you **relinquish** a privilege or a claim, you ____.
12. A point **vital** to an argument is ____ to it.

- **wretched conditions**
- **ramshackle and run-down**
- **have enough money**
- **well constructed**
- **indigent and destitute**
- **serious misfortune**
- **approve of**
- **oppressed**
- **discussion**
- **able**
- **put it forward**
- **important**
- **clean conditions**
- **posh and well-constructed**
- **don't have enough money**
- **badly constructed**
- **wealthy and affluent**
- **minor misfortune**
- **disapprove of**
- **pampered**
- **fight**
- **unable**
- **give it up**
- **unimportant**

Task Two >>> What are the nouns derived from the words listed below?

- **convert**
- **destitute**
- **indignant**
- **mischievous**
- **indict**
- **vital**
- **subvert**
- **indigent**
- **condemn**
Task Three  
Complete the sentences using the words defined below.

A indigent - poor  ⇔ indigenous - native; belonging naturally to a place
The pigeon is not ____________, it was brought here by people.

B diligent - hard working; studious; industrious  ⇔ indolent - lazy; idle
He is a ____________ student and always start preparing well before an exam.

C adversity - a considerable disappointment, failure or misfortune  ⇔
adversary - an enemy or opponent
I hear they had a great time cycling across Africa, even though they had to overcome many ____________.

D afflict - cause trouble, pain or distress  ⇔
inflict - cause somebody to suffer by imposing something on him/her
Anna won't be at work this week because she is ____________ with the measles.

E rush - move quickly  ⇔ rush - acting or done without careful thought, especially of the consequences
Don't you think it's ____________ of Jodie to accept the job in China without even visiting first?

F avert - turn away; avoid  ⇔ divert- when sb diverts your attention from sth important you disapprove of them behaving in a way that stops you thinking about it.
He can't stand the sight of blood and always ____________ his eyes in violent movies.

G convert - change into another form or use; cause somebody to change his/her religious beliefs  ⇔
subvert - try to destroy the power and influence of a government or established ideas, beliefs, etc
See that man in the suit? He is trying to ____________ passers-by to the Mormon religion.

Task Four  
Choose from the correct words in parenthesis to complete the sentences below.

Academic freedom is based on the principle that the 1) ____________ (function / fraction) of an institution of higher learning is to increase and preserve knowledge, evaluate it, and 2) ____________ (impair / impart) it to others.

For the institution to 3) ____________ (perform / carry) this function, its scholars must be free to 4) ____________ (do / hold) and express views which at times can be unpopular or 5) ____________ (even / much) mistaken, 6) ____________ (which / for) it is only through an open exchange of varying points of view that ideas can be tested and knowledge 7) ____________ (advanced / commenced).

However, 8) ____________ (conflicting / inflicting) interpretations of the limits and 9) ____________ (prohibitions / negotiations) of academic freedom have often led to 10) ____________ (displays / disputes) between teachers and the governing boards of educational institutions.
A. Read the text below and choose the correct word A, B C or D to fit the gaps.

On a yearly (11) , the United States is afflicted by hurricanes on the east coast, flooding in the midwest, forest fires, earthquakes, and any number of tornadoes, blizzards and storms. Historically, the weather has (12) as harsh a chord in people's lives as any we feel today. Historians list the four major events to wreak devastation on the country as the Chicago fire of 1871, the Johnstown flood of 1889, the Galveston hurricane of 1900, and the San Francisco earthquake of 1906. These disasters provide a(n) (13) of the havoc nature's storms have wreaked on humanity, and our reactions to them. Galveston, Texas, located on the island of Galveston in the gulf of New Mexico, thrives on industry and exports. Its over 30,000 citizens in the early 1900s were generally economically successful and comfortable with (14) conditions. Until the ill-fated morning of Sept. 7, 1900, the people of Galveston enjoyed their life on the remote island. However, weather watchers had been following a growing storm in the Atlantic for several days and were warning of the impending danger of a hurricane. Unfortunately, people ignored the warnings. A day after the hurricane had hit the island, all that remained of the beautiful city was a mass of crumbling buildings, debris and forlorn, hopeless survivors wandering aimlessly with the stench of rotting flesh all around. It is (15) that over 8,000 people and most of the animals died that day, victims of one of the deadliest natural disasters in U.S. history. Chicago's 'storm' of 1871, although (16) to the hurricanes of the southeastern coast, was described by poet John Greenleaf Whittier as a 'fiery hurricane' that struck the great city with such (17) that two days later, half of the city had been destroyed and 300 lives lost. Those relating the events of that catastrophic 'hurricane' say that too little rain and a strong wind blowing off the prairie had been the cause behind the destruction of the Windy City. According to (18) , however, responsibility was placed on one slowwitted cow who kicked over a lantern in her barn somewhere in the southwest corner of Chicago, igniting the dry and highly flammable barn and ultimately bringing destruction to a large part of the city. Two days after the sparks ignited, a steady rain on the burning city put out the flames and within days hope had returned. Signs that the city was beginning to heal became (19) everywhere. Soon new buildings were (20) the burned, and the lifeblood of the ravaged city was being.

B. Fill the gaps in the following sentences with the correct answer A, B C or D.

21 An international hotel has recently been built on the ______ of the old school.
   a expedition b landscape c site d ground

22 He was ______ manslaughter.
   a indicted for b blamed for c condemned to d respected for

23 Many tax payers are ______ at what they regard as an illegal use of public funds.
   a indifferent b interested c happy d indignant

24 Due to the nature of the earthquake, a much larger ______ of the population might be affected.
   a segment b density c totality d division

25 They continued fighting despite all the ______ they met with.
   a adversities b amenities c properties d liabilities

26 He was in an extreme state of ______ when his wife left him.
   a calamity b mishap c distress d trial

27 At length, it ______ him that his life wouldn't take a turn for the better unless he left his present employment.
   a dawned on b assumed that c happened to d realized that

28 Unfortunately, not all scientists are working for a good ______.
   a end b aim c effect d cause

29 The media are always keen on reporting ______.
   a mishaps b calamities c reverses d hardships

30 The threat of a general strike can only be ______ through government intervention.
   a averted b converted c subverted d diverted
**Words in Action**

- **shrink** become smaller, especially because of the effect of heat or water.
  
  Woolen items shrink if washed in hot water.

- **wither** become dry and die.
  
  The sun or the cold can wither flowers, tree leaves, grass, etc.

- **dwindle** become fewer or smaller.
  
  His fame is dwindling. The number of students keeps dwindling year after year.

- **contract**
  1. become tight or narrow
  2. decrease in size
  
  Metals usually contract when they become cool and expand when they heat up.

- **decline**
  1. change to something worse, weaker or lower, especially for health, value or force
  2. one's influence, power and age can decline with the lapse of time
  3. say 'no'; refuse something offered
  
  When I asked her to dance, she politely declined.

- **lessen**
  1. become less necessary, valuable or important
  2. make less in estimation or value
  
  You can lessen the value of money, the hours of work, the importance of a heroic deed.
  
  We also speak of the distance of a journey being lessened.

- **impair** spoil, damage or weaken.
  
  Long hours of work can impair your health, vitality or eyesight.

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**Exercise A >>>** Choose the correct word in parenthesis to complete the sentences below.

1. Your jacket will be less likely to ____________ (shrink/contract) if you have it dry-cleaned.

2. Dim light may ____________ (dwindle/impair) your eyesight.

3. The number of young people interested in art keeps ____________ (lessening/dwindling).

4. In autumn, leaves turn yellow, ____________ (lessen/wither) and fall.

5. He suggested that they try to expand rather than ____________ (contract/impair) the local steel industry.

6. As his health had been ____________ (declining/shrinking), he was advised to move to the country.

7. The press tried to ____________ (dwindle/lessen) the importance of his heroic action.

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**Exercise B >>>** Read the text below and choose the correct word A, B C or D to fit the gaps.

The United States in the 1960s was the richest and most powerful nation in the world. Thanks to ample natural ____ (1) and highly developed technology, many of its citizens lived lives of comfort and ____ (2) unimaginable a century ____ (3).

It was also a nation with a record of generosity to other nations. It had lent and given billions of dollars to Western Europe and to ____ (4) born and have-not countries around the globe. Yet, in the ____ (5) of unprecedented American prosperity there existed, although often invisible to visitors from foreign lands, the paradox of poverty.

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1 a sources b resources c recourse d repercussion
2 a influence b indigence c affluence d asperity
3 a earlier b post c gone d formerly
4 a lately b formerly c sooner d newly
5 a edge b between c midst d end
```
Task One >>> Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into one using a participle. Make whatever changes are necessary especially to the sentences in heavy type.

Example: He missed the last bus home. He decided to walk.
Answer: Having missed the last bus home, he decided to walk.

1. The poor man is nearly blind. He can't read the paper.
2. I was fired. You were the cause of it.
3. He was walking along the street. A tile fell and hit him on the head.
4. He is a brilliant cook. He knows a lot about French sauces.
5. He arrived at the station. He saw the train pull out.
6. They will see you. You can't avoid it.
7. People order him about. He resents it.
8. Don't lend money. It's equivalent to spending it.

Task Two >>> The following passage refers to malnutrition. In each sentence, there is a choice of three words similar in meaning. Underline the one which best fits the sentence.

Malnutrition is the (deprivation, privation, minimum) of essential (nutrients, nourished, nutritional) elements resulting (at, from, in) severe physiological (disturbances, mess, disorders) and ultimately death (unless, if, so) not reversed in time.

A diet sufficient in calories but (deficit, defective, deficient) in protein may lead to (grand, grave, solemn) diseases characterised by loss of skin and hair color, diarrhea, and water-logged tissue cells in which the body chemicals become so diluted that life can no longer be (sustained, subsisted, helped). A diet deficient in both calories and protein usually results in marasmus, that is, (famine, starvation, hunger).

Victims of malnutrition are usually (greatly, highly, totally) susceptible to infectious (diseases, illnesses, ailments). In advanced cases, the victim may die simply because he literally no longer has the (force, power, strength) to breathe.

Recent studies indicate that children receiving insufficient (input, supply, provision) of protein during (puberty, infancy, adolescence) or (before, ago, prior) to delivery may sustain (irreverent, irretrievable, irreversible) brain damage or suffer from a permanent (overdraft, deficit, scarcity) of brain cells, with the (subsistent, subsequent, substantial) impairment of intelligence.
Task Three >> Fill in the blanks with appropriate PREPOSITIONS.

1. 'Do you think he'll scrape through the exam?'
   'I think so. I have faith ________ his ability.'

2. 'How did your father react when you broke the news to him?'
   'He blew ________ and didn't calm down for some time.'

3. 'My brother ate five pizzas in one go.'
   'That borders ________ the incredible, doesn't it?'

4. 'They seem to be very indulgent parents, don't they?'
   'Yes, they invariably bow ________ their kid's wishes.'

5. 'The Department of the Environment seems to be submitting to pressure from industry to ignore the recommendations.'
   'Exactly, and the pressure is building ________ , too.'

6. 'Shall I give you a call?'
   'Only if you come up ________ any difficulties.'

7. 'Was the meeting well attended?'
   'Not as many people turned ________ as I had expected.'

8. 'Only a few parents are interested in these problems.'
   'Well, I'd love to see more of them concerning themselves ________ such vital issues.'

9. 'Why do you prefer fishing to swimming?'
   'It's not so tiring ________ one thing.'

10. 'A lot of small businesses in town are experiencing a considerable slump in sales.'
    'Mine, in contrast, is looking ________ .' 

Task Four >>> Tick one word from the boxes to complete each sentence.

1. Her beauty ______ everybody.
   - captured
   - captivated
   - enviable
   - envious
   - boom
   - haphazard
   - dark
   - drone

2. He has got an ______ service record.
   - captured
   - captivated
   - enviable
   - envious
   - boom
   - haphazard
   - dark
   - drone

3. It seems that the ______ in commerce is now over.
   - captured
   - captivated
   - enviable
   - envious
   - boom
   - haphazard
   - dark
   - drone

4. He was ______ for driving without a license.
   - captured
   - captivated
   - enviable
   - envious
   - boom
   - haphazard
   - dark
   - drone

5. Cigarette smoking is a health ______.
   - captured
   - captivated
   - enviable
   - envious
   - boom
   - haphazard
   - dark
   - drone

6. He was found ______ naked.
   - captured
   - captivated
   - enviable
   - envious
   - boom
   - haphazard
   - dark
   - drone

7. He seems to be accident ______.
   - captured
   - captivated
   - enviable
   - envious
   - boom
   - haphazard
   - dark
   - drone

8. After the meeting, the members of the committee were led to their ______ rooms.
   - captured
   - captivated
   - enviable
   - envious
   - boom
   - haphazard
   - dark
   - drone

9. Several high-ranking officers were ______ in the bribery scandal.
   - captured
   - captivated
   - enviable
   - envious
   - boom
   - haphazard
   - dark
   - drone

10. What a ______ dancer he is!
    - captured
    - captivated
    - enviable
    - envious
    - boom
    - haphazard
    - dark
    - drone

11. This house is about to ______ down.
    - captured
    - captivated
    - enviable
    - envious
    - boom
    - haphazard
    - dark
    - drone

12. She lives on the ______ paid to her by her former husband.
    - captured
    - captivated
    - enviable
    - envious
    - boom
    - haphazard
    - dark
    - drone

13. The headmaster addressed the school audience in a ______ voice.
    - captured
    - captivated
    - enviable
    - envious
    - boom
    - haphazard
    - dark
    - drone

14. He has a ______ imagination.
    - captured
    - captivated
    - enviable
    - envious
    - boom
    - haphazard
    - dark
    - drone

15. He is an ______ pianist.
    - captured
    - captivated
    - enviable
    - envious
    - boom
    - haphazard
    - dark
    - drone

16. Feeling very tired, he nodded ______ during the journey.
    - captured
    - captivated
    - enviable
    - envious
    - boom
    - haphazard
    - dark
    - drone

17. Drinking was his ______.
    - captured
    - captivated
    - enviable
    - envious
    - boom
    - haphazard
    - dark
    - drone
The New England Forestry foundation, (NEFF) now has a place it can use to showcase sustainable forestry. It wasn't easy and NEFF still needs to (11)............. £2.2 million to complete the capital campaign. The Prouty property has been a fixture in the landscape of Littleton for almost a century. In 2002, Donald Prouty, former Littleton town Moderator and town counsel (12)............. . Landvest was engaged to sell the property. Recognizing the opportunity to protect a significant tract of forestland within the rapidly (13)............. U.S. Route 495 corridor, Landvest introduced NEFF to the property. After walking the property and meeting with representatives of the town, NEFF boldly signed a purchase and sale agreement with the Prouty family. The family generously agreed to a bargain sale price in order to preserve the property and avoid a likely (14)............. war among developers. Valued in (15)............. of £3 million, the family's generous offer demonstrated their commitment to conserving the property. In October 2003, NEFF (16)............. financing at a highly competitive rate and purchased the property. This wonderful community resource was dedicated "Prouty Woods community forest" at a dedication ceremony in October 2004.

NEFF now provides public (17)............. throughout the property and educational opportunities at the William A. King Education Center, located at the top of Wilderness Hill. NEFF continues to manage the land as an active working forest - as Don and Carey Prouty had done for years. (18)............. from Fay Park to Long Lake, the 107-acre Prouty property is a truly unique and significant tract of woodland within minutes of Route 495. The property includes 1600 feet of frontage on Long Lake and the top of Wilderness Hill offers expansive views to the west and north including Mount Monadnock in New Hampshire. The combination of forest, hayfield and riparian zones provide much-needed habitat for a variety of species. The forest has been under professional forest management for many years. Walking trails maintained by the Littleton Conservation Trust connect to a town-wide system of walking trails. The town has protected significant acreage at Long Lake Park and along the (19)............. of Long Lake across from the Prouty property. The town-owned Morgan property adjoins to the north. In addition, the town has purchased a conservation restriction on 85 acres of Prouty Woods Community Forest, further increasing the conservation (20)............. of this property.

11. A. lift B. elevate C. promote D. raise
12. A. gave away B. passed away C. passed off D. gave over
13. A. developing B. devising C. deriving D. deviating
14. A. bidding B. proposing C. letting D. summoning
15. A. extra B. over C. excess D. profit
16. A. attached B. tightened C. secured D. possessed
17. A. passage B. acclaim C. entrant D. access
18. A. Stretching B. Swelling C. Pushing D. Multiplying
19. A. coast B. shore C. verge D. hem
20. A. fee B. value C. prize D. treasure

B. Fill the gaps in the following sentences with the correct answer A, B C or D.

21 Mr. Connors was (a) restrained (b) detained (c) contained (d) taken
22 I don't know how on earth he can get by on such (a) meager (b) adequate (c) satisfactory (d) high wages.
23 Don't read in such dim light; it will (a) impair (b) dwindle (c) decrease (d) contract your eyesight.
24 The gift was a (a) segment (b) specimen (c) receipt (d) token of his gratitude.
25 They were able to set sail when the storm (a) enraged (b) abated (c) shrank (d) permitted.
26 I'd love to live in these (a) desolate (b) bashful (c) gloomy (d) serene surroundings.
27 This kind of occupation does not offer any (a) orbit (b) rope (c) scope (d) infection for creative thinking.
28 Mr. Smithers (a) upheld (b) retained (c) declined (d) decreased to comment on the news.
29 Law-abiding people are the people who (a) observe (b) offend (c) protect (d) defy the law.
30 The number of people going to soccer matches seems to be (a) narrowing (b) withering (c) dwindling (d) contracting steadily.
Exercise A >>> Match the words on the left with their definitions on the right.

PART A:  
1 abate    □ make worse and more serious  
2 adroit    □ subside; become less in intensity  
3 accost    □ haughtiness  
4 aggravate □ skillful; clever  
5 arrogance □ meet and speak to sb in a way that seems rude

PART B:  
1 brim    □ become an apostate  
2 chaste    □ the upper edge, as of a glass  
3 defect    □ begin; start  
4 demolish    □ morally pure  
5 commence    □ tear down

Exercise B >>> Fill in the blanks with the correct word, a, b, c or d.

1 I bumped into John in Athens and he _______ me before I had time to speak first.  
   a accosted    b ajar    c brawled    d jolted
2 He's very whimsical; he does things on the _______ of the moment.  
   a brim    b spur    c clap    d push
3 He slipped and fell and _______ his wrist.  
   a aroused    b flushed    c sprained    d chaste
4 The doctor warned him that if he continued to pick the sore he would _______ it.  
   a demolish    b designate    c exasperate    d aggravate
5 The board president designated a _______ team to tear down the dilapidated building which jeopardised the passers-by.  
   a demolition    b castigating    c contaminating    d drenching
6 The corrupt politician was bribed to _______ to the opposing party.  
   a perfect    b defect    c infect    d reflect
7 I detest that _______ know-it-all expression on his face.  
   a bewildered    b arduous    c arrogant    d complexity
8 The Secretary of State handled the matter _______ and prevented a war.  
   a adroitly    b intensely    c abjectly    d slightly
9 As soon as the storm _______, the ships will be allowed to set sail.  
   a abets    b abates    c forbids    d incites
10 Let's hurry to the theater. The play is to _______ at eight o'clock sharp.  
   a commend    b recommend    c commence    d comment
Task One >>> Complete the sentences using the words defined below.

A  **thrive** - **prosper**  ⇔  **strive** - **try hard**
The stray cat she adopted will ____________ now that it has enough food.

B  **sustain** - keep up; maintain; support  ⇔  **retain** - keep or continue to have something
The city ____________ minor damage during the earthquake.

C  **yoke** - servitude or slavery  ⇔  **yolk** - the yellow part of an egg
The egg ____________ is very nutritious.

D  **document** - any written or printed matter that provides evidence  ⇔  
    **documentary** - cinema or T.V. film showing aspects of human or animal life and social activities
    They watched a ____________ on the Amazon rain forest.

E  **constrain** - make sb do sth by using force or persuasion  ⇔  **restrain** - keep under control
    That dog is a hazard and should be ____________.

F  **soothe** - calm  ⇔  **seethe** - be agitated; extremely angry
    Try this cream; it will ____________ your sunburn.

G  **subside** - sink to a lower level  ⇔  **subsidize** - help financially
    It took a long time for his grief to ____________ after his grandmother died.

Task Two >>> Rewrite each of the sentences below by replacing the words in bold with an appropriate phrase using the verb in CAPITALS. Make whatever other changes are necessary.

Example: *We must end all this vandalism and destruction caused by hooligans.* (PUT)
Answer: *We must put an end to all this vandalism and destruction caused by hooligans.*

1. Most of my friends **prefer** baseball.  (HAVE)
2. It is high time we **acted** positively.  (TAKE)
3. Huge crowds **gathered** for the procession.  (TURN)
4. He didn't **appear** until much later.  (PUT)
5. The war **ended** in 1945.  (COME)
6. They **considered** his previous sales experience before taking him on the staff.  (TAKE)
7. An architect **surveyed** the house before it was bought.  (MAKE)
8. The firm has **fitted** safety belts in all its vehicles.  (EQUIP)
9. How can he **manage** on his poor salary?  (GET)
10. He decided to stop **attending** the college and get a job.  (DROP)
Task Three >>> Underline the one word in the parenthesis that best completes each sentence.

1. I knew from the (onslaught - onset) that the plan would turn out to be a flop.
2. Now, what's the (snag - snug)?
3. A clumsy driver may even collide with a (stationary - stationery) vehicle.
4. No reverse could (deter - defer) him from proceeding.
5. This is the fifth (successive - successful) game they've won this month.
6. What an (inventive - eventful) day it has been.
7. Auster measures mean practising (frigid - rigid) economics.
8. He was in a (trivial - jovial) mood that day.
9. Malaria is a (contiguous - contagious) disease.
10. Do you know how to (steer - stir) the boat?
11. He suffered many (reserves - reverses) throughout his life.
12. They live in a (choosy - cosy) little house.

Task Four >>> Replace the words in heavy type with a single word from the box with the same meaning.

stabilisers drought imminent identification scope unpredictable
prospering nepotism espionage entail precarious

1. I judged from the state of the sky that a thunderstorm was coming on. ____________
2. Most modern ships are fitted with devices intended to keep them on an even keel. ____________
3. People who are found guilty of the practice of spying ____________ are put in jail.
4. Tom's character was such that no one could tell what he would do next. ____________
5. Throughout history, many politicians have been guilty of handing out high offices to their relations. ____________
6. Hillary's business is doing exceptionally well. ____________
7. Astrophysics is a subject beyond the range of action and ability of my mind ____________.
8. Last year's crop failed due to dry weather and lack of rainfall. ____________
9. Cheating in the exam may have as a result ____________ your disqualification.
10. The company's position is far from safe. ____________
11. The police officer stopped the suspicious looking man in the State Department, and asked for papers that could prove who he was. ____________
A. Read the text below and choose the correct word A, B C or D to fit the gaps.

Despite the continued (11) of those early town perks, it wasn't until the Depression that modern Hershey started to take shape. Perhaps the only town in the country actually to (12) during the 1930s, it thrived because Hershey vowed his Utopia would never see a breadline. Instead he (13) a massive building boom that gave rise to the most visited buildings in today's Hershey and delivered wages to more than 600 workers. He admitted that his (14) were partly selfish: "If I don't provide work for them, I'll have to feed them. And since building materials are now at their lowest cost levels, I'm going to build and give them jobs."

He seems to have (15) no expense; most of the new buildings were strikingly (16). The first to be finished was the three-million-dollar limestone Community Center, home to the 1,904-seat Venetian-style Hershey Community Theater, which has played (17) since 1933 to touring Broadway shows and to music, dance, and opera performances. It offers just as much to look at when the lights are on and the curtains closed. The floors in the (18) named Grand Lobby are polished Italian lava rock, surrounded by marble walls and capped with a bas-relief ceiling showing sheaves of wheat, beehives, swans, and scenes from Roman mythology. With the (19) inner foyer, Hershey thumbed his nose even harder at the ravages of the Depression. The arched ceiling is tiled in gold, the fire curtain bears a painting of Venice, and the ceiling is (20) with 88 tiny lightbulbs to re-create a star-lit night.

11. A. flexibility       B. rigidity       C. elasticity       D. resilience
12. A. prosper          B. decline       C. get on          D. flower
13. A. trusted          B. funded        C. accounted       D. stocked
14. A. pretensions      B. objections    C. preoccupation  D. intentions
15. A. spared           B. spent         C. poor            D. justified
16. A. impoverished     B. unattractive C. seemingly       D. opulent
17. A. housing         B. housing      C. host            D. homogeneously
18. A. aptly            B. gaudy        C. dazzling        D. bland
19. A. dizzying         B. studded      C. supported      D. magnified
20. A. holed            B. studded      C. supported      D. magnified

B. Fill the gaps in the following sentences with the correct answer A, B C or D.

21 Employees who have a ______ are encouraged to discuss it with the management.
   a hindrance       b grievance     c disturbance     d precaution
22 Decrepitude seriously ______ vision and hearing.
   a impairs         b enhances      c withers        d shrinks
23 They ______ his proposal before accepting it.
   a rejected        b ignored       c overlooked     d scrutinised
24 A few political extremists ______ the crowd to attack the police.
   a incited         b animated      c stirred        d agitated
25 He spent his entire life ______ round the world, never settling down.
   a scattering      b roaming       c exploring      d transporting
26 The examiner's cold stare ______ Mary.
   a amazed          b dumbfound    c imperiled      d disconcerted
27 It's high time we ______ the procedure.
   a tortured        b occurred     c commenced     d soothed
28 The judge decided to ______ the trial till the following week.
   a admire          b admit        c adjust       d adjourn
29 I wouldn't like to ______ my good name and reputation.
   a enrich          b jeopardise    c constrain    d prolong
30 If I was to do that, it would ______ my employer's displeasure.
   a occur           b incur        c recur        d concur
Exercise A >> Match Column I with Column II (Synonyms) and Column III (Opposites).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Column 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 alluring</td>
<td>harmful; noxious</td>
<td>cool; collected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 deteriorate</td>
<td>digressive; deviating</td>
<td>tidy; neat</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 cheeky</td>
<td>despicable; loathsome</td>
<td>repellent; repugnant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 fetid</td>
<td>attractive; tempting</td>
<td>aromatic; fragrant</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 detrimental</td>
<td>slipshod; slatternly</td>
<td>steadfast; stable</td>
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<td>6 rattled</td>
<td>fickle; capricious</td>
<td>beneficial; salutary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 abhorrent</td>
<td>stinking; offensive</td>
<td>affable; civil</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 slovenly</td>
<td>insolent; rude; blunt</td>
<td>lovable; amiable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 discursive</td>
<td>impair; degenerate</td>
<td>coherent; connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 whimsical</td>
<td>confused; embarrassed</td>
<td>improve; ameliorate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise B >> Fill in the blanks with the correct word, a, b, c or d.

1. His behavior is horrible; even his family _____ him.
   a adore       b abhor       c admire       d allure

2. I can't bear _____ in a child. Her cheek will not go unpunished.
   a decency       b obedience       c respect       d audacity

3. Firemen must be _____ in the face of danger.
   a alluring       b bald       c darling       d daring

4. A _____ breath is often an indication of dental cavities.
   a fragrant       b aromatic       c defensive       d fetid

5. He studied _____; hence he passed his test hands down.
   a relatively       b slovenly       c diligently       d lazily

6. It's not enough to swelter in this _____ weather; we've got smog to boot.
   a chilly       b sultry       c discursive       d pensive

7. Never be _____ and ask a woman how old she is.
   a affable       b false       c acute       d indiscreet

8. Her condition seems to be _____ We'll have to take her to intensive care.
   a ameliorating       b deteriorating       c amputating       d imitating

9. The girl playfully ran away, but before she disappeared round the corner, she turned and gave us a _____ smile.
   a valuable       b musical       c despicable       d whimsical

10. The lawyer's aggressive questioning seemed to _____ the witness on the stand.
    a rattle       b battle       c stable       d ladle
Task One >>> Rewrite the following sentences to express the same meaning by replacing the word in bold with an ADJECTIVE derived from it. Make whatever other changes are necessary.

Example: Peter behaves like a child.
Answer: Peter behaves in a childish way.

1 With eyes filled with tears, she begged him to forgive her.
2 In all likelihood, he will come.
3 He shows no respect for his elders.
4 He feels nothing but contempt for thieves and liars.
5 They melted the iron and poured it into special molds.
6 They couldn't explain his behaviour.
7 There is no possibility of his passing the exam.
8 Both machines and people often fail.

Task Two >>> Fill in the blanks with appropriate PREPOSITIONS.

1 'Did the manager promise you a raise?' 'Yes, he committed himself ______ it some time ago.'
2 'Is he really as incompetent as they say?' 'Yes, it is his incompetence that has prevented him ______ being promoted.'
3 'Sweden is said to have plenty of raw materials.' 'It abounds ______ them.'
4 'John's car was badly damaged in the accident.' 'Exactly, he may as well write it ______.'
5 'Did you protest about the assistant's rude behavior?' 'Of course, I couldn't pass the matter ______ without protesting.'
6 'Why does he go for brunettes?' 'They appeal ______ him, I think.'
7 'Did Pete join the Navy as he said he would?' 'No, he decided ______ a career in the Army, I think.'
8 'Did he say 'yes' to their demand?' 'To accede ______ such a demand would establish a dangerous precedent.'
Task Three >> Underline the correct word in each parenthesis.

1. Missionaries usually try to [convert - pervert] pagans to Christianity.
2. It's my [convention - conviction] that he is a fraud.
3. Mr. Jones is our baseball [coach - couch].
4. Unfortunately, he [reverted - retorted] to drinking again.
5. I don't like people who are [cross - gross] with me.
6. Contagious diseases are not easy to [localise - locate].
7. When I broke the news to her, she began to [wipe - weep].
8. Eskimos used to travel on [ledges - sledges].
10. The police have [inclusive - conclusive] evidence as to who committed the murder.

Task Four >> Fill in the blanks with appropriate PREPOSITIONS.

1. 'Do you like your new English teacher?' 'Yes, I think I have a crush ______ him.'
2. 'Did you take on the new job, eventually?' 'I did, but it calls ______ a lot of work.'
3. 'Do you think Gary is the sort of man to be entrusted with so much money?' 'Oh yes. He's a man ______ impeccable honesty.'
4. 'He's in complete disagreement with you, isn't he?' 'Yes, it'll be some time before I bring him ______ to my point of view.'
5. 'What about that clever scheme of yours? Did you pull it off?' 'No, it fell ______ like all the others.'
6. 'What a vicious-looking dog the Browns have got!' 'Yes, it came ______ me all of a sudden when I passed their house the other day.'
7. 'It's rumored that he is a billionaire!' 'He's not so rich as people make him ______ to be.'
8. 'Can I sleep on this sofa?' 'It is not meant ______ sleeping on, you know.'
9. 'What time did you get home last night?' 'At three in the morning. The party didn't break ______ before two.'
10. 'I have a complaint to make.' 'The manager is not available at the moment, madam, but I could look ______ the matter if you like.'
A. Read the text below and choose the correct word A, B, C or D to fit the gaps.

Slavery was not the only (11)........................ of life in New Orleans that would have been unfamiliar to men like Captain Amos Stoddard, a New Englander who became one of the (12)........................ of the new lands. Stoddard might have been (13)........................ by the odd cultural mix that New Orleans represented, and which it still (14)........................, in some forms, to this day. After the Spanish ceded Louisiana to the French, much of the Spanish population in New Orleans departed for Cuba. As they left and French immigrants came in from Francophone (15)........................ like San Domingue, New Orleans took on a Gallic tinge. At the same time, traces of Spanish occupation remained strong, with luxurious homes in the city built in Spanish style, around courtyards and with stucco walls. As a further (16)........................ of the territory’s past governments, the Louisiana State Legislature met in the former palace of the Spanish governors, until it burned down in 1827. In what might (17)........................ readers today as a particularly chilling reminder of the city’s previous masters, two pillories stood on Chartres Street. The Spanish authorities had locked prisoners in those stocks and sometimes publicly humiliated and abused them.

Thomas Jefferson, the American President, in purchasing Louisiana and bringing about the (18)........................ of control that occurred on December 20, opened a new (19)........................ in American history and closed the old one, of which he had been a principal author. Only a few years before, he had rejected Alexander Hamilton’s proposal for a national bank by (20)........................ that the Constitution didn’t empower the U.S. government to create such an institution. By 1803 he seems to have changed his feelings about the problem of “implied powers” - or at least been excited enough about the possible uses of 828,000 square miles of property to set aside any legal qualms.

11. A. aspect  B. position  C. view  D. look
12. A. slave traders  B. numbers  C. governors  D. many
13. A. interested  B. frightened  C. perplexed  D. humoured
14. A. refrains  B. retains  C. relinquishes  D. replaces
15. A. continents  B. industries  C. colonies  D. plunder
16. A. examination  B. reference  C. inspire  D. reminder
17. A. present  B. strike  C. ownership  D. transfer
18. A. hand-over  B. transaction  C. ownership  D. paragraph
20. A. registering  B. arguing  C. bickering  D. arguing
B. Fill the gaps in the following sentences with the correct answer A, B, C or D.

21 It's my ______ that he's a fraud.
   a conviction  b choice  c indignation  d mistrust

22 He ______ hard to make a success of his life.
   a saved  b plunged  c strove  d throve

23 He took no ______ of what I said.
   a advice  b revenge  c warning  d notice

24 Could you possibly ______ me at the next committee meeting?
   a stand in for  b make up for  c go back on  d keep in with

25 Tax ______ deprives the nation or several million dollars a year.
   a retention  b evasion  c invasion  d desertion

26 The minister let it be known that he would sue for ______.
   a praise  b diligence  c deface  d defamation

27 Her derisive remark ______ the crowd.
   a engulfed  b engrossed  c enlivened  d enraged

28 She was so infuriated that she found it difficult to ______ her temper.
   a contain  b abstain  c retain  d detain

29 The theory he put forward concerning the origin of species was highly ______.
   a disgraced  b discredited  c debased  d dishonored

30 Hostile rivalry often involves defaming one's ______.
   a friends  b relatives  c colleagues  d opponents
Words in Action

Exercise A >>> Match the definitions of occupations below with the words in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>playwright</th>
<th>milliner</th>
<th>plumber</th>
<th>locksmith</th>
<th>potter</th>
<th>thatcher</th>
<th>hardware dealer</th>
<th>peddler</th>
<th>fishmonger</th>
<th>cobbler</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 A wandering merchant selling small wares is a hawker or a(n) __________________________.</td>
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<td>2 A man who works as a shoemaker mending and patching shoes is a(n) __________________________.</td>
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<td>3 A man who makes earthen-ware is a(n) __________________________.</td>
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<td>4 A writer of plays is a(n) __________________________.</td>
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<td>5 A person employed in making, trimming or selling bonnets, men's hats, etc is a(n) __________________________.</td>
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<td>6 Someone who works in a shop that sells fish is a(n) __________________________.</td>
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<td>7 A maker or repairer of locks is a(n) __________________________.</td>
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<td>8 A person whose job is to connect or repair water and drainage pipes, baths, toilets etc. is a(n) __________________________.</td>
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<td>9 A person who makes roofs of houses with straw or reeds is a(n) __________________________.</td>
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<td>10 A shopkeeper who sells hardware, especially metal goods, is a(n) __________________________.</td>
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</table>

Exercise B >>> Match each of the following definitions with a word from the box.

Example: A young person who commits minor crimes or vandalism and who is not old enough yet to be legally considered an adult is a (juvenile) delinquent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mugger</th>
<th>poacher</th>
<th>assassin</th>
<th>perjurer</th>
<th>usurper</th>
<th>stowaway</th>
<th>trespasser</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hijacker</td>
<td>hobo</td>
<td>hooligan</td>
<td>quack</td>
<td>usurer</td>
<td>vagrant</td>
<td>tax-evader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Someone who catches or shoots animals, birds or fish on private land unlawfully and without permission is a(n) __________________________.</td>
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<td>2 Someone who alters a genuine piece of writing especially somebody else's signature in order to deceive is a(n) __________________________.</td>
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<td>3 A man who attacks another usually from behind with the intention of robbing him is a(n) __________________________.</td>
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<td>4 Someone who murders by assault, especially a public or eminent person, usually for political motives, is a(n) __________________________.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Someone who lends money at an exorbitant rate which is illegal is a(n) __________________________.</td>
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<td>6 Someone who forcibly seizes (kingly) power is a(n) __________________________.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7 Someone who gives false testimony before a court of law while under oath is a(n) __________________________.</td>
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<td>8 Someone who does not pay the full amount of tax that he should is a(n) __________________________.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 One who hides on a vessel in order to obtain free passage without paying a fare is a(n) __________________________.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 A person without a settled home who wanders aimlessly from place to place, begging or stealing in order to live is a(n) __________________________.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 A tramp or a vagrant who has no regular work or home, especially one who travels from place to place and gets money by begging is a(n) __________________________.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 One who pretends to possess medical knowledge especially in the field of salves that is, ointments for local ailments, is a(n) __________________________.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13 One of a gang of disorderly and noisy persons behaving in a violent and destructive way is a(n) __________________________.</td>
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<td>14 One who seizes control of an aircraft while in flight by the threat or use of force and directs it to a different destination is a(n) __________________________.</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 One who violates privately owned land without right or permission is a(n) __________________________.</td>
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</table>
Exercise C >>> Match each of the following definitions with a word from the box.

Example: A large number of bees flying together is a swarm of bees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Word from the box</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A large number of fish swimming together</td>
<td>pack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A group of church attendees</td>
<td>shoal/school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A group of different people or things</td>
<td>constellation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A number of trees, bushes, etc growing close together</td>
<td>congregation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A quantity of things placed neatly one on top of the other</td>
<td>band</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A quantity of things in a rather untidy arrangement</td>
<td>squad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A bundle of papers or corn tied together</td>
<td>mob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A disorderly crowd of people</td>
<td>conglomeration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A small group of policemen who form a unit or a section of a police force that is responsible for dealing with a particular type of crime</td>
<td>cluster/clump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A group of bandits under a leader</td>
<td>sheaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A group of fixed stars in the sky forming a pattern</td>
<td>heap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A group of animals, especially wolves or dogs hunting together</td>
<td>pile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise D >>> Read the text below and choose the correct word a, b, c or d to fit the gaps.

The current emphasis on language as a social phenomenon will open the way to ___(1)___ communicative language-learning approaches at all school levels. The focus on the social purposes of language will ___(2)___ that interaction among persons in a society and ___(3)___ societies will become more harmonious and more significant ___(4)___ the use of clear but polite language in ___(5)___ the native and the second language is taught and practised in schools in meaningful and interesting social situations.

1 a widespread
   b wide-known
   c wide-awake
   d wide open

2 a assure
   b reassure
   c insure
   d ensure

3 a along
   b across
   c above
   d over

4 a as
   b so
   c by
   d why

5 a either
   b both
   c neither
   d none
**Task One**

Replace the following underlined phrases with a single word from the box.

*Example: He suffers from being unable to sleep at night (insomnia).*

decapitation replica carnivore herbivore longevity posterity reticence outcast reckless accomplice casualties eyesore coalition dispute subsidy welfare

1. *Later generations* [decapitation] will be grateful to those who planned the new freeway.
2. The Robinsons were noted for *living a long time.* [longevity]
3. He is very *apt to act rashly and without proper thought.* [reckless]
4. A wolf is a *flesh-eating animal,* whereas a sheep is a *plant-eating animal.* [carnivore]
5. The designers counted on a *government grant.* [subsidy]
6. *A person who helps another in the commitment of a crime* [accomplice] is as equally guilty as the criminal himself.
7. We're thinking only of our son's *well-being, comfort and good health.* [posterity]
8. The model was a *reproduction in exact detail* [replica] of his own yacht.
9. He showed great *reserve in his speech.* [reticence]
10. He was treated as a *person not accepted by his peer group.* [outcast]
11. The new statue was considered a *sight ugly to the eyes.* [eyesore]
12. *A violent discussion and argument* [dispute] arose over the new proposed salary scales.
13. They thought that a *government consisting of members from two or more political parties* [coalition] would not survive long.
14. The battle cost each side thousands of *dead or seriously injured people.* [casualties]
15. During the Middle Ages, many criminals were punished by *having their heads cut off.* [decapitation]
Task Two >> Rewrite the following sentences by using the adjectives of the words in heavy type.

Example: He is eloquent and can easily persuade people.
Answer: He is eloquent and persuasive.

1. The elderly couple were becoming increasingly affected by senility.

2. A juvenile of 11 years of age was brought before the magistrate’s court yesterday.

3. This startling statement illustrates the unusual rates of change we are experiencing.

4. Rising early conduces to good health.

5. He has good knowledge of computers.

6. A good teacher must have powers of invention and be a person of resources.

7. He looked lost in thought.

8. Human evolution proceeded rapidly.

9. The earth’s deserts have expanded.

10. Thousands of plant and animal species were driven to extinction.

Task Three >> Tick one word that best completes each sentence.

1. An arrogant man is _______.
   - conceited
   - deceitful

2. The mugger _______ in the dark ready to pounce on the elderly lady.
   - lurked
   - larked

3. The police have conducted _______ inquires in their effort to track down the criminal.
   - exhausting
   - exhaustive

4. Are you _______ about any difficulties in the exam?
   - apprehensive
   - comprehensive

5. Youthful _______ hardly ever come to fruition.
   - inspirations
   - aspirations

6. It was a(n) _______ sight to see the once wealthy man reduced to begging.
   - pathetic
   - apathetic

7. He was all in a _______.
   - flatter
   - flutter

8. The _______ sale of drugs is a punishable offense.
   - illicit
   - illicit

9. The accused tried to _______ the official in the bribery scandal.
   - implicate
   - complicate

10. The child _______ over a stone and fell.
    - crumbled
    - stumbled
A. Read the text below and choose the correct word A, B, C or D to fit the gaps.

Many separate fires in the humus of the forest floor. Smoke sometimes the sun, which was often visible only at midday. On September 30, flames came within three miles of the town of Green Bay, 1,200 cords of wood stored at a charcoal kiln.

The settlements in the area were becoming increasingly from both the outside world and one another as railroad and telegraph lines burned. The fires seemed to wax and wane, on the wind and chance. On September 30 the Marinette and Peshtigo Eagle reported hopefully that "the fires have nearly now in this vicinity."

But the paper was wrong, and the fires were growing. By October 4, the smoke was so thick on Green Bay that ships had to use their foghorns and by compass. On October 7, the paper, reduced to looking for any scrap of good news, noted that at least the smoke had greatly reduced the mosquito population and that "a certain establishment down on the bay shore that has been to the respectable citizens" had burned.

The paper's editor, by the burning of the telegraph line, could not know it, but a large, deep low-pressure area was moving in from the west. The winds circling it would turn the smoldering forest of northeastern Wisconsin into on earth.

11. A. extinguished  B. engulfed  C. spread  D. smoldered
12. A. obscured  B. burnt  C. illuminated  D. exposed
13. A. damaging  B. consuming  C. avoiding  D. consuming
14. A. frightened  B. lonely  C. isolated  D. independent
15. A. depending  B. independent  C. waiting  D. from
16. A. increased  B. died out  C. flared  D. diminished
17. A. steer  B. drive  C. guess  D. navigate
18. A. frequented  B. obnoxious  C. open  D. chased
19. A. cut-off  B. burnt  C. dismissed  D. burnt
20. A. peace  B. heaven  C. hell  D. paradise
B. Fill the gaps in the following sentences with the correct answer A, B, C or D.

21 Good use of language ______ its beauty and development.
   a detracts from    b deteriorates   c enhances    d lessens

22 Complete the form as ______ in the notes below.
   a insisted    b specified   c implied    d devised

23 He shuns work as he is such a(n) ______ student.
   a indolent    b diligent   c indigent    d indigenous

24 The student's grammar was ______.
   a well-constructed    b incoherent   c jerry-built    d highbrow

25 His spelling was ______.
   a ferocious    b incongruous   c apprehensive    d atrocious

26 The notice on the villa gate read: '______ will be prosecuted'.
   a Muggers    b Hijackers   c Stowaways    d Trespassers

27 He lied under oath in court and was subsequently charged with ______.
   a poaching    b forgery   c perjury    d usury

28 Not only is little Johnny's grammar incoherent and his spelling atrocious but also
   his punctuation ______.
   a slothful    b sluggish   c hazard    d haphazard

29 I'm not a habitual smoker, but I occasionally ______ in a cigarette.
   a enjoy    b indulge   c divulge    d decline

30 We could discern a ______ of cottages in the distance.
   a constellation    b clutter   c cluster    d piled
All of the following verbs denote a sense of giving up. Study their definitions carefully and then use the words to fill in the blanks in the sentences on the next page. In some sentences, more than one verb may be appropriate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abandon</td>
<td>leave or withdraw completely and forever; give up or bring to an end.</td>
<td>e.g. He abandoned his wrecked car on the freeway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forsake</td>
<td>(forsook-forsaken) desert; leave forever; give up completely.</td>
<td>e.g. He forsook his fortune to devote himself to the church.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abdicate</td>
<td>give up officially (an official position, esp. that of king or queen).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resign</td>
<td>give up (a job or position).</td>
<td>e.g. A monarch abdicates while an employee resigns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quit</td>
<td>stop doing something and leave.</td>
<td>e.g. He quit his job and went abroad. (quit is used informally)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surrender</td>
<td>give up or give in to power (esp. of an enemy), as a sign of defeat.</td>
<td>e.g. After days of fighting, the enemy finally surrendered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cede</td>
<td>give (usually land or a right) to another country or person, esp. after losing a war</td>
<td>e.g. The Louisiana colony was ceded to Spain in 1762.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desert</td>
<td>(esp. of military service) leave without authority or permission.</td>
<td>e.g. A soldier who deserts from the army is severely punished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relinquish</td>
<td>give up (power, position, a claim, etc.).</td>
<td>e.g. One can relinquish a claim, hope or privilege, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discard</td>
<td>(of something useless or unwanted) throw away or put aside.</td>
<td>e.g. Don't discard your train ticket before you reach your destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evacuate</td>
<td>take all the people away from (a place); move (a person) away from a place in order to protect them from danger</td>
<td>e.g. The defeated army was forced to evacuate the conquered territory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>renounce</td>
<td>give up (a claim); say formally that one does not own or has no more connection with</td>
<td>e.g. He renounced his religion and became a Christian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yield</td>
<td>give up control of (surrender) to superior forces.</td>
<td>e.g. A politician may yield to public pressure and an army may yield their position to the enemy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise A >>> Fill in the blanks with the suitable verb.

1. It would be most unwise to ___________ the map which shows the route before we reach our destination.
2. The inconsiderate husband took to drinking and soon ___________ his wife and child.
3. The cowardly soldier was court-marched for ___________ his post.
4. As a result of the earthquake, the panic-stricken people ___________ their homes leaving all their belongings behind.
5. The president was most unwilling to ___________ his privileges.
6. When the man went bankrupt, all his friends ___________ him.
7. On the one hand, I'm not satisfied with my job, on the other hand, I can't ___________. It won't be easy to find another one.
8. Shortly after the revolution had broken out, the king found himself obliged to ___________.
9. Our troops were forced to ___________ when they were overwhelmed by superior enemy forces.
10. Mr. Rankine decided to ___________ when he was passed over in favor of young Brown.
11. The besieged people vowed to die in battle rather than ___________ their national territory to the invading army.
12. Mr. Smith is a very indulgent father. He always ___________ to his son's wishes.
13. The early Christians, who didn't ___________ their faith in Christianity, usually formed a part of the spectacle in the Colosseum.
14. When you wash the lettuce, you should ___________ the outside leaves first.
15. Governments don't usually ___________ to pressure from the opposition, but from the public.

Exercise B >>> Read the text below and choose the correct word A, B C or D to fit the gaps.

The impact of the Great Depression on Europe was as memorable and decisive in its way as the French Revolution or the First World War. The ___(1)___ of the Depression can be precisely dated.

American stock markets had prospered almost uninterruptedly since 1921 and had grown fantastically for eighteen months. On 24th, October 1929, the ___(2)___ halted; share prices fell even faster than they had risen, and thousands of ___(3)___ were ruined. The American financial crash soon hit Europe.

American loans to Europe had already stopped; now American purchases from Europe stopped also. The European economy was ___(4)___ balanced. Recovery had brought a great increase in productive powers, with little corresponding increase in markets. ___(5)___ had also been maintained by the flood of American dollars. Now European factories, too, closed their gates. Within two years, world trade was more than halved. Unemployment soared, particularly in the more industrialised countries. There were over two million unemployed in Great Britain and six million in Germany.

1. a) onset  
   b) outset  
   c) offset  
   d) onslaught

2. a) boom  
   b) boon  
   c) bonus  
   d) boor

3. a) adventurers  
   b) hawkers  
   c) executives  
   d) speculators

4. a) cautiously  
   b) precautionary  
   c) precariously  
   d) precociously

5. a) Destitution  
   b) Prosperity  
   c) Dereliction  
   d) Expenditure
Task One >>> The words in the box form the opposites of the words in heavy type in the sentences that follow. Try to fit the appropriate antonym in each blank.

Example: Offspring are one's children as opposed to one's parents.

obsolete haughty extrovert ameliorate inhale sanity assets obscure indolent acquittal abundance prodigal ancestor

1. A descendant is a person that is descended from an individual that lived a long time ago as opposed to an _________________.
2. To exhale is to breathe out air as opposed to _________________.
3. To deteriorate is to become worse as opposed to _________________.
4. A modern teaching method is usually new and involves the latest developments as opposed to _________________.
5. Liabilities are the sums of money owed or debts that must be paid from one company to another as opposed to _________________.
6. A well-known writer is known far and wide as opposed to _________________.
7. Madness is an illness of the mind that causes a person to behave in an abnormal way as opposed to ________.
8. An affable person is polite and pleasant to others as opposed to _________________.
9. An economical person spends his money carefully, sensibly, and without waste as opposed to _________________.
10. An introvert keeps to himself; he is withdrawn rather than spending time with others as opposed to anl ________.
11. Conviction is the decision of a court of law that finds somebody guilty as opposed to _________________.
12. A diligent student is habitually and constantly hardworking as opposed to _________________.
13. Scarcity denotes a state of not being plentiful so that something is not easy to find as opposed to _________________.

Task Two>>> Rewrite the following sentences by removing the ADVERB in heavy type and substituting it with the adjective derived from the adverb. Make any other changes you think necessary.

Example: How can I possibly sleep in a tiny place like this?
Answer: How is it possible for me to sleep in a tiny place like this?

1. What he said sounded <strong>utterly</strong> nonsensical.
2. They were <strong>abjectly</strong> poor.
3. He was <strong>absurdly</strong> demanding.
4. 'Can I fly <strong>directly</strong> from Rome to Toronto?' he inquired.
5. That's what his father <strong>actually</strong> said.
6. It's <strong>generally</strong> assumed that money brings happiness.
7. We were <strong>heartily</strong> welcomed by the villagers.
8. The English <strong>avidly</strong> read newspapers and magazines.

Task Three>>> Tick which answer is closest in meaning to the word or phrase in heavy type.

1. In my opinion, he is not versatile <strong>as regards</strong> teaching.
   - with reference to
   - in agreement

2. I'm afraid I'm <strong>at odds</strong> with my boss.
   - defended
   - follows
   - I'm always ill at ease
   - he's worse than
   - start
   - lengthy and tedious
   - by force

3. He was so persuasive that I <strong>caved in to</strong> his argument.
   - he works down in the pits

4. My son invariably <strong>turns a deaf ear</strong> to my advice.
   - he works down in the pits

5. I'm never <strong>at ease</strong> before an interview.
   - he feels depressed and miserable

6. He <strong>has the edge</strong> on you.

7. Let's <strong>wind up</strong> the evening with a drink.

8. His lecture was <strong>long-winded</strong>.

9. The speaker held his audience <strong>spell-bound</strong>.

10. He's <strong>down in the dumps</strong> again!
    - he works down in the pits
The mystique surrounding Henry Ford makes it difficult to (11)............................................................................................................................ his true motivations, but the wage increases benefited the company in many ways. In addition to motivating his workers, Ford was, by giving his employees more (12)............................................................................................................................ income (or any at all), also creating a consumer base for his product. He later claimed that with the $5 day "we really started our business, for on that day we first created a lot of customers." But he was also (13)............................................................................................................................ by the Progressive and populist movements and may truly have been animated by (14)............................................................................................................................ "Our company is making enough money to do some good in the world," he said, "and I'm glad to do it."

Still, his generosity, it soon emerged, came with strings. What few noticed on January 5 was that workers did not automatically (15)............................................................................................................................ for the raise just by doing their jobs. Women, who had been earning on average $2.04 per day, did not qualify at all. "I consider women only (16)............................................................................................................................ factor in industry," Ford explained. "I pay our women well so they can dress attractively and get married." Men would have to live in Detroit and work at the plant for six months before they could (17)............................................................................................................................ the full amount.

Even then they had to meet Ford's social standards to (18)............................................................................................................................ . He shared the worry of many of the wealthy that laborers would (19)............................................................................................................................ their enlarged paychecks on vice and cheap thrills. Lee explained that the money might "work a tremendous handicap along the paths of rectitude and right living and would make them a (20)............................................................................................................................ to society, and so it was established at [the] start that no man was to receive the money who could not use it advisedly and conservatively."

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<td>A. Read the text below and choose the correct word A, B C or D to fit the gaps.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11. A. engage</td>
<td>B. pinpoint</td>
<td>C. underestimate</td>
<td>D. favor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. A. predisposal</td>
<td>B. imposing</td>
<td>C. possible</td>
<td>D. disposable</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>13. A. influenced</td>
<td>B. touched</td>
<td>C. lead</td>
<td>D. mislead</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. A. ferocity</td>
<td>B. greed</td>
<td>C. generosity</td>
<td>D. malevolence</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>15. A. get</td>
<td>B. meet</td>
<td>C. quantify</td>
<td>D. qualify</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. A. strong</td>
<td>B. temporary</td>
<td>C. false</td>
<td>D. unnecessary</td>
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<tr>
<td>17. A. earn</td>
<td>B. deserve</td>
<td>C. score</td>
<td>D. demand</td>
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<tr>
<td>18. A. benefit</td>
<td>B. help</td>
<td>C. advance</td>
<td>D. promote</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19. A. invest</td>
<td>B. save</td>
<td>C. squander</td>
<td>D. double</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. A. convenience</td>
<td>B. presence</td>
<td>C. foray</td>
<td>D. menace</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

B. Fill the gaps in the following sentences with the correct answer A, B C or D.

21 The shop assistant said he would check to see if he had any more copies of the book in _______.
   a surplus       b stock       c supply       d store house

22 Such relaxed days were few and far _______ in her hectic life.
   a between       b beyond      c past        d over

23 I was so _______ in the book I was reading that I didn't hear the phone.
   a engrossed     b gripped     c submerged  d distracted

24 The dealer wanted £40 and I was only willing to pay £30, but we finally agreed to _______ the difference.
   a drop         b decrease   c split         d divide

25 Far from being plump, she is extremely _______.
   a lean          b overweight  c thick set     d obese

26 The cowboy had been _______ by the Indians.
   a slapped       b sculptured  c skull        d scalped

27 The president didn't _______, he was evicted from office.
   a abandon      b resign       c renounce     d abdicate

28 To what extent is your plan _______?
   a palpable      b feasible    c pliable      d absurd

29 The Queen appeared reluctant to _______ her long established privileges.
   a surrender     b relinquish  c discard      d quit

30 In the event of a nuclear accident, huge areas will have to be _______.
   a ceded       b yielded      c evacuated    d renounced
Words in Action

**appreciate** understand and enjoy the good qualities or value of. You can appreciate beauty, or one's services.

**calculate** find out something by using numbers. You can calculate cost, speed, expenses, etc.

**estimate** judge or calculate the value, size or amount of something, etc.

*Example:* An expert estimates the value of a diamond or makes or submits an estimate of its value.

**esteem** respect and admire greatly. When you esteem somebody you hold him in high/great esteem.

*Example:* The old teacher was much loved and esteemed.

**deem** consider, think or regard

*Example:* You can make any changes to the plan you deem necessary.

**evaluate** calculate or judge the value or importance of something after studying its good and bad points

*Example:* It's too early to evaluate the success of our new product.

**appraise** make an official evaluation of something. Set a price or value on, especially by authority of law.

*Example:* In appraising, an official valuer fixed the price for Helen's necklace.

**assess** determine the amount or value of property for taxation or other purposes.

*Example:* The revenue official assessed her house at £350,000.

Exercise A >>> Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the appropriate word from the words in the parentheses.

1. The number of votes cast in each region will be ____________ at the end of the day. (evaluated, deemed)
2. We all ____________ a peaceful holiday after a year of hard work. (estimate, appreciate)
3. Dr. David is held in high ____________ for his valuable scientific research into cancer. (appraise, esteem)
4. He ____________ that it would take him two months and a lot of money to renovate the derelict old house. (calculated, appreciated)
5. Do you ____________ this business venture to be feasible and lucrative? (deem, evaluate)
6. By behaving so meanly he has lowered himself in my ____________. (appraise, esteem)
7. Before buying the estate you intend to, why don't you call a surveyor to ____________ the property? (evaluate, calculate)
8. I ____________ that we would reach our destination before sunset but things didn't bear me out. (evaluated, estimated)
9. I hope when the builders ____________ how much it will cost to build a garage on my house, it won't be too expensive. (esteem, estimate)
10. The insurance expert ____________ the amount of damage caused to my car at £500. (assessed, appreciated)
11. It will take sociologists some time to ____________ the structural changes recently introduced in this country. (deem, evaluate)
Task One
Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the word(s) in heavy type. Make whatever changes are necessary.

Example: They made Peter empty his pockets. Answer: Peter was made to empty his pockets.

1. How difficult it is for a young poet to earn his living.

2. They presented a medal to each of the lifeboatmen.

3. He couldn't possibly have found any other occupation to suit his needs so well.

4. The trade unions were blamed for all the trouble.

5. It might have been a pleasant outing if we had set out earlier.

6. It is specifically this kind of task from which we are exempted.

7. They found that 30% of the population was suffering from malnutrition.

8. A man's real influence is exerted only after his death.

9. We, in the U.S., are at present in the middle of an influenza epidemic.

10. Continued research on modern science may lead to a fearful destruction of the environment.

11. You must deal with this problem at greater length.

12. It is more difficult to answer his question than yours.
Task Two

Tick the one word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the word(s) in heavy type.

1. Three of them **bit the dust** during the shoot out.  
   - got dusty  
   - in a difficult position  
   - be angry  
   - he had a narrow escape  
   - he holds all the aces

2. What he said put me in a **spot**.  
   - in a difficult position  
   - be angry  
   - he had a narrow escape  
   - he holds all the aces

3. He'll **blow his top** if he finds out what you've done.  
   - mentality  
   - work very hard  
   - not at all  
   - it is forbidden  
   - I don't know anything about it

4. He **came within an ace of** being run over.  
   - reasonable  
   - tense and nervous  
   - he holds all the aces

5. Most of the visitors here are predominantly of north European **stock**.  
   - ancestry  
   - loiter about  
   - so so  
   - I don't know anything about it

6. I have to **sweat my guts out** to make a living.  
   - reasonable  
   - tense and nervous  
   - he holds all the aces

7. 'Is he a good teacher?' ‘Not by a **long shot**.’  
   - it is forbidden  
   - I don't know anything about it  
   - insane  
   - busy and worried

8. It's no use talking to me about metaphysics.  
   - reasonable  
   - tense and nervous  
   - he holds all the aces

9. He's **round the bend**.  
   - reasonable  
   - tense and nervous  
   - he holds all the aces

10. I'm **on edge** about this new play I'm putting on.  
    - reasonable  
    - tense and nervous  
    - he holds all the aces

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Task Three

In each of the following sentences, replace the words in heavy type with a single word from the box with the same meaning.

**Example:** I judged from the state of the sky that a thunderstorm was **coming shortly** (imminent).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>carcass</th>
<th>avarice</th>
<th>extortion</th>
<th>incapacitated</th>
<th>pageantry</th>
<th>impunity</th>
<th>replica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>impartiality</td>
<td>decapitation</td>
<td>mob</td>
<td>piety</td>
<td>perjury</td>
<td>amenities</td>
<td>alimony</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **Obtaining money by using threats and violence** _____________ is an offense punishable by law.

2. The dead **body** _____________ of the deer was torn to pieces by the jackals.

3. The judge is known for his **unbiased and fair judgment**. _____________

4. You can't disregard the law with **freedom from punishment**. _____________

5. He missed the **agreeable features and facilities** _____________ of the city.

6. England is rich in **old traditions and customs preserved among the common people**. _____________

7. She lives on the **allowance by order of court** _____________ from her former husband.

8. He was charged with **giving false testimony to a court while under oath**. _____________

9. The model was a **reproduction in exact detail** _____________ of his own yacht.

10. **Greed for amassing riches** _____________ is a vice.

11. The uncontrolled and disorderly crowd of people _____________ committed outrages.

12. In many people's opinion, an **agreement made during a war that would stop hostilities for a limited period of time** _____________ would be an act of high treason.

13. He was **unable to work** _____________ after the accident.

14. He was punished by **having his head cut off**. _____________

15. They were men of **true and deep respect for God**. _____________
A. Read the text below and choose the correct word A, B, C or D to fit the gaps.

The Depression didn't end until the production (11)................. of World War II, but Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal programs (12)................. to help. One, the Securities and Exchange Commission, was created in 1934 to shift the job of (13)................., securities trade from the states to the federal government. Today brokers and dealers must (14)................. with the SEC, to prevent price manipulation, and there are strict (15)................. for the minimum down payments to buy stocks. Of course although we haven't since experienced a depression on the (16)................. of the one in the 1930s, the SEC hasn't rendered the stock market crash extinct. On October 19, 1987, the Dow suffered its largest one-day (17)................. since 1914, and on April 14, 2000, it fell 617.78 points, the largest-ever single-day point loss.

"I used to be quite an (18).................," the economist John Kenneth Galbraith once said. "I thought that by keeping the memory of the 1929 crash alive we would have a (19)................. against the kind of feckless, fatuous optimism which caused people to get in and shove up the markets ... and get (20)................. by the illusion of ever-increasing wealth. I've given up on that hope because we've had it happen too often again since."

11. A. purge  B. end  C. demise  D. surge
12. A. asked  B. aimed  C. suspected  D. failed
13. A. ruling  B. freeing  C. regulating  D. demanding
14. A. join  B. announce  C. ally  D. register
15. A. requirements  B. wishes  C. laws  D. expectations
16. A. range  B. climb  C. scale  D. fall
17. A. increase  B. collapse  C. illusionist  D. speculation
18. A. optimist  B. egocentric  C. radar  D. obscured
19. A. knowledge  B. warning  C. swept  D. appreciated
20. A. carried away  B. enthusiastic  C. swept  D. obscure

B. Fill the gaps in the following sentences with the correct answer A, B, C or D.

21. The police ______ the district for the thief.
    a scavenged  b brushed  c ran  d penetrated
22. At the ______ moment, he backed out.
    a insignificant  b meaningful  c crucial  d trifling
23. Her house was ______ at a high value.
    a considered  b deemed  c assessed  d appreciated
24. What a(n) ______ appearance he's got!
    a huge  b enormous  c weird  d benevolent
25. Don't be ______ to your elders.
    a affable  b consistent  c impertinent  d respectable
26. He's one of the best doctors in town and held in high ______.
    a esteem  b estimation  c value  d appraisal
27. You may make any changes to the original plan you ______ necessary.
    a evaluate  b recommend  c esteem  d deem
28. I've got something of great importance to ______ to you.
    a impair  b compare  c impart  d deport
29. Too many trees round a house ______ it of air and light.
    a deprive  b deprave  c deride  d derive
30. The bloodthirsty ______ wanted to avenge their leader's death.
    a mop  b mob  c clog  d flog
Exercise A>>> The following definitions refer to the words above. They all have unpleasant connotations as they are related to disasters, calamities, bad living conditions, natural phenomena, etc. Study them carefully, and then fill each blank with the word that corresponds to its definition.

1 A wide-spread scarcity or dearth of food that causes people to suffer from extreme hunger. _________
2 An unusually great flood accompanied by heavy rainfall that causes inundation such as that which affected Noah and his ark. _________
3 A long continuous spell of dry weather with marked lack of rain that stems the growth of plants. _________
4 Extreme poverty often accompanied by lack of property. _________
5 The sinking of the earth to a lower level because of underground movements and workings. _________
6 A strong and violent wind but of less force than that of a storm or tempest. _________
7 A very large scale destruction and loss of life that may result from use of strategic weapons, as in a nuclear war. _________
8 The slipping of a mass of land from a higher to a lower level. _________
9 An extremely contagious pestilence or epidemic disease, also known as the Black Death, that decimated Europe's population in the Middle Ages. _________
10 A decline in business marked by an extreme slump in production and purchase of foods such as the Great Crash on Wall Street in 1929, which ruined international trade. _________
11 A condition or state where the environment (water, air, soil) is made impure because of harmful chemicals and poisonous matter. _________
12 The fall of a mass of snow or ice down a mountain slope. _________
13 A great or disastrous fire, especially one breaking out in a forest. _________
14 A vibration of the earth's crust caused by disturbances of the inner layers of the earth. _________
15 Any mental disorder characterized by irrational or violent deviation from normal thinking. _________
Detroit (11).........................St. Patrick's Day in Corktown, a neighborhood named for the many (12).........................workers from County Cork. Some of the original workers' row houses there are being (13)........................., and the area is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The parade covers about a dozen blocks along Michigan Avenue, on Sunday, March 12.

The March 12 parade in San Francisco begins at 11:30 a.m. at Second and Market Streets and (14)......................... to the Civic Center Plaza. San Francisco's first celebration, in 1851, (15)......................... of a small party in Hayes Valley and a Shamrock Ball at a saloon on Pacific Street. Enthusiasm for the holiday waxed and waned over the years, but by 1956 it had become (16)........................., with 35,000 marchers.

San Diego (17)......................... its twenty-sixth St. Patrick's Day parade on Saturday, March 11, at 11 a.m. Glittery Las Vegas, Nevada, will have its fortieth one on Saturday, March 18, at 11 a.m. To the south, the Irish in Tucson, Arizona, will step out at the same time.

(18)......................... in bathing suits usually line the parade route in the Waikiki Beach district of Honolulu. (19)......................... to Pat Bigold, a writer who is half Irish, his city's St. Patrick's Day celebration on March 17 is the closest to the international (20)......................... . It takes place at noon, which is 5 p.m. in Boston.

11. A. commemorates   B. commiserates   C. celebrates   D. participates
12. A. immigrant     B. vagrant        C. destitute     D. hard
13. A. kept          B. flooded        C. demolished    D. retreated
14. A. detours       B. diverts        C. heads         D. contrived
15. A. was           B. consisted      C. devised       D. mainstream
16. A. common        B. unpopular      C. localised     D. headers
17. A. kicks off      B. forwards       C. redirects     D. Spectators
18. A. Audience      B. Addressers    C. Listeners     D. Deliberating
19. A. According     B. Assuming      C. Listening     D. season
20. A. border        B. code          C. dateline      D. participation

B. Fill the gaps in the following sentences with the correct answer A, B C or D.

21. The ship's masts were all destroyed in the strong ______.
    a gales     b deluge       c famine       d eruption
22. They were, superficially at any ______, a very unlikely pair to become friends.
    a aspect    b chance       c extent       d rate
23. The kidnapper had tried to ______ her before.
    a speculate  b abduct      c dispel      d infer
24. He's a very ______ writer whom few people have ever heard of.
    a wrinkled  b congested    c pale         d obscure
25. His untimely death ______ the decline of the empire.
    a shrank    b ameliorated  c precipitated d exaggerated
26. David was given all the ______ for rescuing the drowning boy.
    a merit     b blame        c credit      d reputation
27. Empires are born, they ______ and finally fall into decline.
    a profit    b culminate    c deviate      d convert
28. During the ______, he was afraid none of his family would survive.
    a famine    b destitution  c subsidy     d eloquence
29. The whole forest area was devastated by ______.
    a plague    b famine       c insanity    d conflagration
30. Hedgehogs, bears and other animals that hibernate remain ______ during winter.
    a superficial  b passive     c dormitory  d dormant
Words in Action

wet
- covered with liquid
- slightly wet

moist
- rather wet in an unpleasant way
- usually very wet

damp
- (of weather) having a lot of wetness in the air and usually very hot
- thoroughly wet

humid
- (of weather) having a lot of wetness in the air and usually very hot
- (of weather) having a lot of wetness in the air and usually very hot

soaked
- so wet that no more water can be absorbed

saturated
- thoroughly wet
- so wet that no more water can be absorbed

soggy
- unpleasantly filled or covered with water so that there is lack of firmness

drenched
- made wet all over

sodden
- filled with water, heavy with wetness

muggy
- (of weather) unpleasantly warm, not dry, almost sticky

sultry
- (of weather) airless and oppressive

NOTE: If you are caught in a downpour without an umbrella, you become either soaked, drenched to the skin, dripping wet or saturated. If it is cold as well, you may be frozen to the bone or chilled to the marrow.

Exercise A >>> Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the appropriate word from the words in the parentheses.

1. Don't sit on that bench, the paint is still _________. (wet, saturated)
2. It was so hot and _________. that day that we decided not to go on a picnic. (humid, soggy)
3. He looked innocent, and his eyes were huge and _________. with tears. (sodden, moist)
4. It is during the rainy season in West Africa, when it is hot and humid, and people feel sticky and tired, that we speak of _________. weather. (soaked, muggy)
5. To wipe a window, we normally use a _________. piece of cloth. (soggy, damp)
6. It began pouring with rain, and all the summer hikers got _________. (humid, drenched)
7. It was fortunate that we had taken a pair of blankets with us, which we spread onto the _________. ground before we sat down to rest our aching feet. (damp, muggy)
8. When playgrounds are provided with water, children are fond of getting _________. (saturated, wet)
9. In underground places such as cellars and caves, the air is damp and _________. (damp, soaked)
10. After working in the field for several hours, Joseph was _________. with sweat. (muggy, drenched)

Exercise B >>> All the verbs in the following sentences are used with a meaning different from their original one. Replace all the verbs in heavy type with another verb or phrase to show that you understand the way they're used.

Example: The Queen's son was created Prince of Wales (appointed)

1. He's a man of esteem who commands respect. _________.
2. All the people in the village observed the traditions handed down to them by their ancestors. _________.
3. The car gathered speed and was soon lost from sight. _________.
4. The house will fetch at least £270,000. _________.
5. We were overwhelmed by the hearty welcome they extended to us. _________.
6. It's absurd to entertain such a foolish idea. _________.
7. The manager flatly refused to commit himself. _________.
8. The medicine should be administered according to the prescription. _________.
9. We would like to advise you that your account with us has been overdrawn since May 6th. _________.
10. The bank refused to back their plan. _________.

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**Vocabulary Development**

**Task One**

Several nouns can be formed from phrasal verbs. Study the definitions of the following nouns and then fill in the blanks in the sentences that follow with the appropriate noun.

- **A stowaway** is a person who hides on a ship or a plane to get a free journey.
- **A crackdown** is the taking of severe, repressive, disciplinary or corrective measures against somebody.
- **A showdown** is an act that brings an issue (usually a serious disagreement) to a head.
- **A turnover** is a gathering of people (attendance) or a quantity produced (output).
- **A handout** is printed press information, usually distributed at a press conference.
- **A buildup** is an increase, a gradual accumulation of buildings, troops, traffic, etc.
- **A turnout or a crackdown** is a handout to workers who leave in a business for a given period, or the number of workers who leave in that period.
- **An outbreak** is a sudden or violent appearance or beginning of stinging bad (said of a passion or of a disease affecting large numbers of people).
- **A breakthrough** is a new discovery, especially in research, knowledge, understanding, etc.

1. The head of the police promised that there would soon be a severe ____________ on vice and drug offenses.
2. The ____________ group within the old political party formed a new left wing in parliament.
3. Shortly after the summit conference of the super powers on nuclear disarmament, a ____________ was distributed to journalists summarizing the main points discussed in it.
4. The ____________, hidden in a life-boat on the upper deck, was discovered accidentally by a member of the crew and was handed over to the captain.
5. The workers' refusal to accept the management's proposals led to the latter's declaring a ____________ in the factory.
6. All middle-sized oil companies worldwide are likely candidates for ____________ by huge multinational companies.
7. Scientists are hovering on the brink of a major ____________ in the treatment of this incurable disease.
8. Mr. Jones had a ____________ with the manager which resulted in his resignation.
9. The massive ____________ of nuclear weapons on a universal scale threatens the very existence of mankind.
10. The value of goods and services sold abroad last year amounted to £50,000, almost doubling the company's ____________.
11. The ____________ of the Second World War was in 1939.
12. The ____________ from the concentration camp where captives were held occurred one winter night in 1943.
13. They always wanted to get rid of him, they didn't like him being part of their circle of friends. They treated him as an ____________.
14. Thousands of supporters of the Conservatives attended the rally. It was a good ____________.
15. He wanted to go out with her, but all he got was a ____________.

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**Task Two**

**COLLOCATIONS** in English are frequently used in everyday language. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the appropriate word to form a collocation.

*Example: He didn't show up after all. ('after all' is a collocation).

1. Relax and take it easy for a while, and ____________ all don't panic.
2. We arrived at the theater in ____________ time.
3. John will be here before ____________.
4. She knew she wasn't being listened to, but all the ____________ she went on speaking.
5. Things are looking up in the business for the time ____________.
6. People would come from ____________ wide to visit the castle and its famous tower.
7. He's right to a certain ____________.
8. Most of the convicts have been caught, but I think there are two or three of them still ____________ large.
9. It is not that the man was ungenerous; far ____________ it.
10. Mary is by ____________ the best tennis player in the club.
11. So ____________ for music. Let's do some work now.
12. All schools are closed until ____________ notice.
13. I prefer badminton to squash; it is not so tiring for one ____________.
14. If you can do all your shopping at one supermarket, so much the ____________.
15. Would you like a couple of bucks? No, but thanks ____________ the same.
16. For ____________ , I've done the right thing in my life.
17. Boring lecturers usually speak at ____________ without really saying very much.
18. Whenever I send Pete on an errand, he's back in ____________ to no time.
19. We didn't expect heavy losses in the air; after ____________, we had superb aircraft.
20. We go out once in a ____________. 
Task Three >>> Fill in the blank space in each of the following sentences with the appropriate VERBS which, along with the noun, form a verbal expression.

Shake hands, take fright, pay a visit are verbal expressions.

1. Insanity caused him to _______ fire to his own house.
2. Take this medicine; it _______ miracles.
3. Because he does all the top jobs in the office, he _______ his own trumpet.
4. She's always ready to _______ a compliment.
5. My wife always _______ fault with whatever I do.
6. A meeting is going to be _______ at the Town Hall next Wednesday.
7. They were able to _______ sail when the storm abated.
8. How strange to _______ count of all the books he has read.
9. I failed to see what purpose his foolish remark would _______.
10. When the tower clock began to _______ the hour, I knew it was time for me to go.
11. If you don't pass the exam this time, don't _______ heart; you should try again next year.
12. In the Middle Ages, it wasn't rare to see a poacher be _______ to death.
13. We _______ a hard bargain before we were able to reach an agreement.
14. You _______ the risk of losing your money if you invest it in that company.
15. My father likes _______ his own business so he turned down a proposal to enter into a partnership with another company.
16. I wish you would _______ an ear to me from time to time.
17. While attending the rally, I _______ sight of an old friend of mine among the crowd.
18. I've _______ no occasion to meet him recently.
20. You, as the oldest boy here, should _______ an example for the younger ones.

Task Four >>> Replace the words in bold with a suitable form of a verb ending either in -ate or -fy. Make any other changes necessary. You are also given the first two letters of each verb.

Example: The introduction of computers into the operating system of the multi-national company will make the handling of information easier. Answer: make easier = facilitate

1. He was so enraged at their effrontery that nothing could quieten him down. (pa_______)
2. His health, far from improving, is becoming worse. (de_______)
3. The invading army was utterly destroyed by the Allied Forces. (de_______)
4. Cars lose their value as time lapses. (de_______)
5. The victors attempted to instill their beliefs into the defeated. (in_______)
6. The witness gave evidence that he had seen the accused enter the bank carrying a shotgun. (te_______)
7. The whole consignment of canned food was shipped back to the manufacturers as being impure and likely to cause disease. (co_______)
8. Stamps with holes in them are valueless irrespective of their rarity. (pe_______)
9. His claim on the property of the deceased was declared null and void by the court. (nu_______)
10. 'If you keep pestering me, I'll let the police know,' said Mary to the insistent youth. (no_______)
11. The two authors worked together on the book. (co_______)
12. The accusation was based on falsely invented evidence. (fa_______)
13. The peace treaty between the two warring countries was confirmed and formally accepted by their Parliaments respectively. (ra_______)
14. When this solid substance becomes liquid, a tremendous energy force will be released. (li_______)
A. Read the text below and choose the correct word A, B C or D to fit the gaps.

Now, nearly 40 years later, the Cold War is over, but Churchill's ideals - (11)___________, democracy, freedom - are just as relevant. So Westminster decided to give its galleries "on the lion of the twentieth century" a twenty-first-century (12)___________ . In the museum's new permanent collection, multimedia (13)___________ trace Churchill's life, philosophy, and writing, concentrating heavily on World War II and the "Sinews of Peace" speech; a "leadership corridor" compares him with other British and American (14)___________ . The rededication (15)___________ tonight with a talk by Churchill's daughter and granddaughter and continues over the weekend with a community luncheon, black-tie gala, and a keynote address by the TV news (16)___________ Chris Matthews.

Another exhibit, (17)___________ to the Cold War itself, shows how true Churchill's predictions proved to be. Of course his (18)___________ was a long time coming. When he arrived in Richmond three days after his Westminster speech to address the Virginia General Assembly, he (19)___________ the controversy he had created. "You have not asked to see beforehand what I am going to say," he remarked to the legislators. "I might easily (20)___________ a lot of things people know in their hearts are true but are a bit shy of saying in public."

B. Fill the gaps in the following sentences with the correct answer A, B C or D.

21 We had to _______ to get through the low doorway.
   a bow       b shrug      c stoop         d kneel
22 When the company closed down because of financial difficulties, I was made _______.
   a frivolous b surplus c disabled d redundant
23 Our journey through China was _______ with difficulties.
   a beset      b surrounded c assaulted d devoid
24 It was teeming down with rain and we all got _______.
   a dripping b humid   c damp           d soaked
25 Mary, you look _______ today.
   a promoted  b modified c gorgeous d avid
26 God is _______.
   a omnivorous b omnipotent c herbivorous d carnivorous
27 It was so hot and _______ that day that we couldn't possibly have gone for an outing.
   a moist      b sultry    c frozen    d soggy
28 She didn't realize at that time how dull and _______ her life had been.
   a dreary     b enchanting c engrossed d exciting
29 It's absurd to _______ such a foolish idea.
   a extend     b entertain c administer d commit
30 Experts will _______ IQ tests among school-goers and quote the results.
   a promote    b take      c administer d complete
**Exercise A >> Match the words in the box with their antonyms below.**

A conclusive
F advocate
B incurable
G indolent
C in the pink
H propensity
D out of the blue
I illiteracy
E boisterous
J pious

1 active ______ 2 aversion ______ 3 expectedly ______ 4 oppose ______ 5 ill ______
6 docile ______ 7 atheistic ______ 8 inconclusive ______ 9 curable ______ 10 literacy ______

**Exercise B >> Now, fill in the blanks using the words above.**

1 His essay paper was based on the widespread ______________________ in Asia.
2 The defendant was acquitted due to __________________________ evidence.
3 Scott, who was supposed to be in New York, seemed to arrive ______________________.
4 Well, Mrs. Jones, you certainly look __________________________ since you returned from your holiday.
5 The children were as __________________________ as lambs.
6 As we approach the 21st century, it seems that more __________________________ diseases are cropping up than ever before.
7 There was a __________________________ crowd waiting to see the basketball hero, Michael Jordan.
8 I don’t know if I’m the cause, but it seems as though he has a natural __________________________ to argue.
9 He is said to have been a __________________________ man who served his church dutifully.
10 In both World Wars, the United States __________________________ Germany.
Vocabulary Development

Task One >>> Rephrase the following sentences so that each new sentence contains a DERIVATIVE of the word in heavy type.

Example: In 1975, the country obtained its independence.
Answer: In 1975, the country became independent.

1 In 1975, New Guinea became a sovereign state.
   In 1975, Australia was forced to give up __________________ over the island.

2 It's a nation diverse in ethnic elements. It's a nation marked by ethnic ____________________.

3 We were enchanted by their spontaneous welcome.
   We were enchanted by the __________________ of their welcome.

4 Timbering has devastated the countryside.
   The __________________ of the countryside is ascribed to timbering.

5 Villagers are superstitious. Villagers are filled with ____________________.

6 They believe in spirits. They have a strong ____________________ in spirits.

7 Some villagers are sorcerers. Some villagers practice ____________________.

8 Sir Lokoloko reconfirmed the national philosophy.
   A ____________________ of the national philosophy was given by Sir Lokoloko.

9 The people are poor. The people live in ____________________.

10 They suffer from malnutrition. They are ____________________.

11 It is a country of high illiteracy. It is a country with a high percentage of ____________________ people.

12 A lot of people appeared to be hungry and ill.
   A lot of people appeared to be suffering from ____________________ and ____________________.

13 New Guinea strikes you as a sparsely populated country.
   The ____________________ of population in New Guinea is striking.

14 The people are pious, hard-working and above all naive.
   The people are marked by ____________________ , and above all ____________________.

15 Most areas on the coast are covered with swamps.
   Most ____________________ areas are covered with swamps.

16 They put all their efforts into prestige projects.
   The projects they put all their efforts into are ____________________.

Task Two >>> In the sentences below, you are given the first two letters of a verb ending in -ate Complete the verbs based on the definition given in the sentence printed before it.

Example: Things that occur after each other or follow in turns.
   His life alternates between work and sleep. (Answer: alternates).

1 To put an end to something.
   The chairman __________ the discussion by calling the members to vote on the proposed motion.

2 To start to find the origin of something.
   The dispute over the sovereignty of the island or __________ in the hatred between the two neighboring countries.

3 To give people an injection, called a vaccine, to protect them from disease caused by germs.
   The doctor vaccinated all the members of the local tribe against contagious diseases.
4 To be powerful, important and have control over people or things.

*Once Europe do*___________* over the rest of the world by colonising many parts of it.*

5 To choose someone thought suitable for a job and appoint him to office.

*The Prime Minister no*___________* a committee to investigate the charges brought against his finance ministers by the opposition.*

6 To get rid of something by removing it completely.

*In a welfare state poverty should be e*___________*.*

7 To organize the efforts of the people taking part in a project and put their activities into proper relation.

*Productivity can be increased if we co*___________* organization with hard work.*

8 To contribute or give money to a charity without asking for anything in return.

*Mrs. Thomas do*___________* £1000 to the children's hospital.*

9 To give an area a particular description so that a function is either allowed or not to occur in it.

*Smoking is prohibited in the non-smoking de*___________* areas.*

10 To want to feel young and vigorous again.

*Many a woman cherishes the illusion that cosmetics can re*___________* her.*

**Task Three >>** In each of the following sentences, the word in heavy type is incorrect. Write the correct word which is similar in form to the word in heavy type.

*Example: The Reverend Doubledock preaches here on *alternative* Sundays.*

*Answer: alternate*

**SENTENCE WITH MISTAKES**

1 The notion you put forward will be discussed at a *consequent* meeting.

2 He came to *canvas* my vote in the forthcoming election.

3 I wouldn't like to transact business with such an *insoluble* company.

4 Young people of an *impressive* age can easily be manipulated.

5 We are always given *preferable* treatment in this hotel.

6 Postponement of their raises and threatened redundancies were the striker's main *grievs.*

7 I can't possibly eat this food; it's *indelible.*

8 It is enjoyable to play to such an *appreciable* audience.

9 He is *illegible* for the post.

10 He was very anxious to learn something of the *contagious* countries.

11 His book was based on *imaginable* incidents and characters.

12 Unfortunately, many wildlife species are now *virtuously* extinct.

13 An *informative* denounced him to the authorities.

14 A friend that can be depended on or trusted is *dependent.*

15 Lower income tax on overtime earnings might act as a *stimulant* to industry.
A. Read the text below and choose the correct word A, B, C or D to fit the gaps.

Gambling was legalized in Nevada in 1931 to increase (11)________ for the state. Today the casinos are very important for the financial growth of Las Vegas. Bugsy Siegel, the gangster and casino owner, is the (12)________ we remember most. A Capone syndicate boss, Siegel came to Las Vegas in the late 1930s and saw a potential gold mine in the book operations that casinos used to take bets on horse races in Florida, New York, and California. Offering his syndicate's race-reporting Continental Wire Service to the bookies at a lower price than any of the existing services, Siegel (13)________ the market. Then, in 1942, having (14)________ the competition, Siegel abruptly raised the prices and demanded a profit share from each book. Without another source for race results, and frightened by Siegel's connections to Capone, the casinos (15)________.

With the profits, Siegel started his own casino. The ambitious Flamingo Hotel was finished in 1946. (16)________ on a strip of land along the Los Angeles Highway and designed to be an elegant resort rather than a faux Western gambling hall, the Flamingo forever moved the focus of Las Vegas away from downtown. It also (17)________ the success of gambling as the town's major industry. Freed from the (18)________ of their Western heritage, European-style casinos and resorts (19)________ in the years after 1946. Siegel was shot in a gangland execution in 1947, but his (20)________ lives on in the gaudy formality of casinos like Caesar's Palace and The Sands.

11. A. insurance  B. taxes  C. preoccupation  D. revenue
12. A. developer  B. politician  C. trickster  D. antagonist
13. A. pinched  B. cornered  C. managed  D. spread
14. A. eliminated  B. wasted  C. killed  D. encouraged
15. A. attacked  B. profited  C. capitulated  D. obliged
16. A. Attached  B. Situated  C. Fixed  D. Separated
17. A. promised  B. generated  C. ensured  D. demanded
18. A. border  B. conservativeness  C. confines  D. boredom
19. A. grew  B. flowered  C. crumbled  D. flourished
20. A. legacy  B. memory  C. personality  D. generosity

B. Fill the gaps in the following sentences with the correct answer A, B, C or D.

21. David is married to Mary, so he is her ________.
   a. eyesore  b. fiancé  c. plasma  d. spouse
22. A spider spins a ________.
   a. lace  b. fare  c. yarn  d. web
23. Nobody lives here. It's a very ________ place.
   a. desolate  b. perpetual  c. boisterous  d. responsive
24. Nobody likes teaching that ________ class.
   a. responsible  b. quiet  c. boisterous  d. responsive
25. You must try to ________ your money more sensibly.
   a. advocate  b. adapt  c. accommodate  d. budget
26. That little man goes unnoticed in the street, but he ________ immense power.
   a. swings  b. handles  c. wields  d. practices
27. It isn't easy to make friends with him, he puts up a ________ between himself and other people.
   a. barrier  b. barricade  c. border  d. boundary
28. We're at a loose end; we're going through a(n) ________ period in business right now.
   a. slack  b. dearth  c. fast  d. indolent
29. The book was cheaper than I had ________.
   a. surveyed  b. anticipated  c. insisted  d. preserved
30. David looked ________ clumsy in his attempt to attract attention.
   a. fancifully  b. oddly  c. absurdly  d. reasonably
Level C1

the vocabulary files

Key Features

The Vocabulary Files series consists of 6 Books, 64 pages each, for CEF Levels: A1 - A2 - B1 - B2 - C1 - C2

- The aim of the series is to give students the chance to expand their vocabulary in different areas. Each unit deals with a common Vocabulary topic; the vocabulary is taught through a variety of exercises with lots of illustrations to make them more lively and interesting.

- This series can be used as Time Fillers; when teachers have some extra time and they need something to do to help students revise what they have already been taught. Alternatively, it can also be used to help weak students enrich their vocabulary in various common topics.

- Levels B1, B2, C1 and C2 in this series have also been written for students who are planning to take the IELTS exam. They cover some of the main vocabulary points that IELTS candidates will need for the Listening, Reading, Writing and Speaking sections of the exam. The vocabulary that students acquire in each of these books will help them to achieve the score they want in the IELTS exam.

- The 15 units in each of these books, focus on topic-specific vocabulary areas, which may be required in the IELTS exam (for example, economy, education, health, etc). Some Exercises focus on general vocabulary items, which can be used in all aspects of the English language. Many of these words are relevant to specific tasks in the IELTS exam (for example, describing how something works, writing a letter or describing a house).

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