

# VOCABULARY WORKBOOK

CHECK YOUR ENGLISH  
VOCABULARY FOR

# TOEFL®

Rawdon Wyatt



All you need to pass your exams

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CHECK YOUR ENGLISH VOCABULARY FOR

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TOEFL®

by

Rawdon Wyatt

THIRD EDITION

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# Introduction

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## Introduction

If you are going to take the TOEFL®, you will find the vocabulary exercises in this workbook very helpful. They will help you to review, practice and acquire a lot of the words and expressions that you might need to use in the Writing and Speaking sections, or that you might come across or be tested on in the Listening and Reading sections. A greater command of vocabulary is one of the key factors that will help you raise your TOEFL® score.

## Structure of the workbook

The workbook is divided into 2 sections. The first section deals with general vocabulary, including synonyms, idioms and phrasal verbs. The second, smaller section is topic-specific, and focuses on some of the topics that regularly appear in the TOEFL®. Each topic is accompanied by a typical TOEFL® Writing question, which will give you the chance to use the key vocabulary in an essay.

There is a comprehensive answer key at the back of the book.

## How to use the book

You should not go through the exercises mechanically. It is better to choose areas that you are unfamiliar with, or areas that you feel are of specific interest or importance to yourself. Remember that you should keep a record of new words and expressions that you learn, and review these from time to time so that they become an active part of your vocabulary. There is a vocabulary record sheet at the back of the book which you can photocopy as many times as you like. Use this to build up your own personal vocabulary bank.

It is essential to have a good dictionary with you when you are doing the exercises. For basic vocabulary, we recommend the **American English Study Dictionary** (ISBN 978 1 9016 5969 6). For a more advanced and in-depth coverage of vocabulary, the **Macmillan English Dictionary** (ISBN 978 1 4050 2628 4), from which many of the sample sentences in this book are taken, is ideal.

## Extending your vocabulary

Also remember that there are other methods of acquiring new vocabulary. For example, you should read as much as possible from a different variety of authentic reading materials (books, newspapers, magazines, etc).

## Practicing for the TOEFL

There is a lot of TOEFL material available, but we particularly recommend **Barron's TOEFL iBT** (ISBN 978 0 7641 3374 9), which provides comprehensive practice for all sections of the exam, as well as offering essential language skills development and useful studying strategies. It also gives lots of vital information on the test itself and how it works. The book has been written for the Internet-based TOEFL, but is also useful if you are going to take the older, standard computer-based TOEFL.

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## Information about the TOEFL®

The purpose of the TOEFL® is to evaluate a non-native English speaker's proficiency in the English language. Almost one million students every year from 180 countries register to take the TOEFL®: the majority of universities and colleges in North America as well as in other English-speaking countries require official TOEFL® score reports for admission. The test is also used by institutions in other countries where English is the language of instruction. In addition, government agencies, scholarship programs and licensing / certification agencies use TOEFL® scores to evaluate English proficiency. An acceptable score depends on the particular institution or agency involved.

## About the Check your English Vocabulary series

*Check your English Vocabulary for TOEFL®* is one of several books in the *Check your English Vocabulary* series. These books are designed to help students of English (and those who are working or who want to work in an English-speaking environment) to develop and practice the essential vocabulary that they would need to know or use on a day-to-day basis, or in order to get a better grade in an exam.

There are currently 16 books in the series:

- Check your Vocabulary for Academic English
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# Addition, equation, and conclusion

This exercise will help you to review more of the important words that we use to join ideas in an essay, a verbal presentation or sometimes in everyday speech.

## Exercise 1

Put the following words and expressions into their correct place in the table depending on their function.

to sum up briefly • along with • as well as • it can be concluded that  
likewise • similarly • also • too • in addition • besides • to conclude  
in brief • in the same way • thus • what's more • furthermore  
moreover • along with • to summarize • therefore • correspondingly

<u>Addition</u> (For example: <i>and</i> )	<u>Equation</u> (For example: <i>equally</i> )	<u>Conclusion</u> (For example: <i>in conclusion</i> )

## Exercise 2

Complete these sentences with one of the words or expressions from above. In most cases, more than one answer is possible.

- Tourism brings much needed money to developing countries. \_\_\_\_\_, it provides employment for the local population.
- \_\_\_\_\_ bringing much needed money to developing countries, tourism provides employment for the local population.
- Tourists should respect the local environment. \_\_\_\_\_ they should respect the local customs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ industrial waste, pollution from car fumes is poisoning the environment.
- In order to travel, you need a passport. \_\_\_\_\_, you might need a visa, immunization shots, and written permission to visit certain areas.
- Drugs are banned in Britain. \_\_\_\_\_ weapons such as guns and knives.
- All power corrupts. \_\_\_\_\_, absolute power corrupts absolutely.
- You shouldn't smoke, drink, take drugs, or eat unhealthy food. \_\_\_\_\_, you should live a more healthy lifestyle.
- The ozone layer is becoming depleted, the air in the cities is becoming too dirty to breathe, and our seas and rivers are no longer safe to swim in. \_\_\_\_\_ pollution is slowly destroying the planet.
- Your grades have been very poor all year. \_\_\_\_\_ you need to work really hard if you want to pass your exams next month.

# American English

This exercise looks at some common "American" words (words which are used in the U.S.A. and Canada). You might find it useful if you have been learning "British" English (the English which is spoken in the United Kingdom and in other countries around the world). Generally, "American" words are understood by "British" English speakers (largely as a result of imported television programs and movies), but many North Americans are unfamiliar with some "British" English words. As a result, it is important to use the "American" words rather than the "British" words in the TOEFL.

Look at the sentences below, which all contain a "British" English word in **bold**. Decide what word North Americans would normally use in the same context. In some cases, the word will remain the same, but there will be a difference in spelling. Write your answers in the crossword grid on page 7. To help you, the word that you need has been put at the end of each sentence, with most of the letters removed, but with some of the letters included.

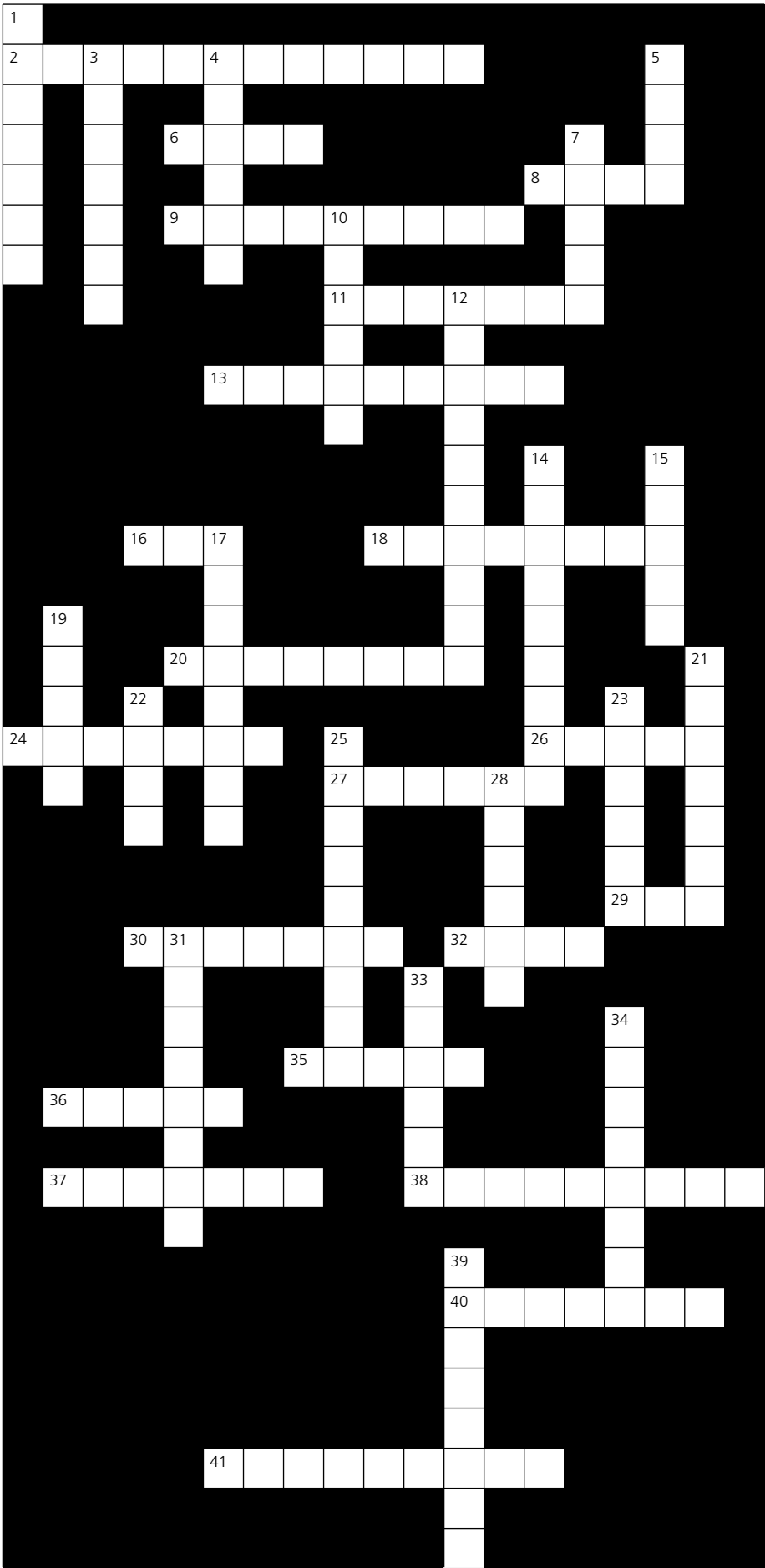
## Across (→)

2. The play is in two acts, with a short **interval** between the two. I \_ T \_ \_ M \_ \_ \_ \_ N
6. If you make a mistake in your calculations, you'll need to do them **again**. \_ V \_ \_
8. The **post** normally arrives before lunchtime. \_ \_ \_ L
9. The government refused to **recognise** the new republic. \_ E \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
11. The **theatre** received an unexpected grant which helped to prevent it closing down. \_ H \_ \_ \_ \_
13. The road outside the school is very busy, so students are advised to use the **subway** to cross it. \_ N \_ \_ \_ P \_ \_ \_
16. The oil crisis resulted in a 28% rise in the cost of **petrol**. \_ \_ S
18. Take the **lift** to the top floor. \_ \_ \_ V \_ \_ O \_
20. **Estate agents** are some of the most unscrupulous people in the country. R \_ \_ L \_ \_ R \_
24. The M40 is closed, so you will need to take the A40, which is the **main road** connecting London with Oxford. H \_ \_ \_ W \_ \_
26. Their request for a \$2 **rise** in the hourly rate was firmly rejected by the management. \_ A \_ \_ E
27. The workshop will last for 6 hours, with a **break** for lunch at midday. \_ E \_ \_ S \_
29. (*Informal*) I really like Mr. Goldberg. He's a great **bloke**. \_ U \_
30. (*At a school, college, or university*) A **staff** meeting has been called for two o'clock. \_ \_ C \_ \_ \_ Y
32. In my opinion, the best time of the year is **autumn**. \_ \_ L \_
35. The automobile company's first attempt to design a family **saloon** that ran on diesel was a resounding failure. \_ \_ D \_ N
36. The campus has a **shop** where students can buy stationery and essential items. \_ \_ O \_ \_
37. Government spending on **defence** was reduced by 23%. \_ \_ \_ E \_ \_ \_

38. He gave me just enough money to buy a **return** bus ticket to Portland. R \_ \_ \_ D - \_ \_ \_ P  
(2 words, which are hyphenated. Do not leave a gap or use a hyphen in the crossword grid)
40. He's a **graduate** of Berkeley College. \_ \_ \_ M N \_ \_
41. These days it is not unusual to see children as young as five carrying a **mobile phone** to school.  
C \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ N \_

## Down (↕)

1. The **postcode** for the company is MA 04532. \_ I \_ \_ O \_ \_  
(2 words: do not leave a gap between the words in the crossword grid)
3. Classes start at nine o'clock every morning Monday **to** Friday. T \_ R \_ \_ \_ \_
4. There are several museums and galleries in the city, but most students prefer to spend their evenings at the **cinema**. \_ \_ V \_ E \_
5. Have you got any change for a \$20 **note**? B \_ \_ \_
7. Strict **labour** laws have had an adverse effect on small businesses. \_ \_ B \_ \_
10. I'm afraid we've **got** slightly behind schedule. \_ \_ T T \_ \_
12. Several **flats** were leased to private agencies, who in turn leased them to small companies.  
\_ P \_ \_ T \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
14. All **travellers** flying to the USA have to undergo strict security checks at the airport.  
\_ \_ A \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
15. The Dean's office is on the **ground** floor. \_ I \_ \_ \_
17. The first thing the council did was dig up the **pavement** outside the front door. \_ \_ D \_ W \_ \_ \_
19. My favorite **film** of all time has to be the classic 1959 comedy 'Some Like It Hot'. \_ \_ V \_ \_
21. The best way to get from one part of the city to another is to use the **dual carriageway**.  
\_ \_ E \_ W \_ \_
22. (On the telephone, when you are calling someone) Hello, is **that** Harrison Keane? \_ \_ \_ S
23. In the event of a marital divorce or separation, there is a clear need for **dialogue** between the parents and their children. \_ \_ A \_ \_ \_
25. If you want to stop smoking, the best place to start is by going to your local **chemist**.  
D \_ \_ G \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
28. Services on the **underground** start at five in the morning and finish at half past midnight.  
\_ \_ B \_ \_ Y
31. Before buying a house, it is essential to employ the services of a good **solicitor**. \_ T T \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
33. You should use a pencil to do the test, and use a **rubber** to remove any mistakes. \_ \_ A \_ \_ \_
34. Most Americans tend to stay in the country for their **holiday**. V \_ \_ \_ T \_ \_ \_
39. You don't need to ask me for permission to use the **toilet**! B \_ \_ \_ R \_ \_ \_



# Changes

## Exercise 1

Look at these sentences and decide if the statement which follows each one is true or false. Use the words and expressions in **bold** to help you decide.

1. The population of the country has trebled in the last 25 years.  
*There has been a **dramatic increase** in the number of people living in the country.*
2. Unemployment has dropped by about 2% every year for the last six years.  
*There has been a **steady decrease** in the number of people out of work.*
3. The government has spent a lot of money improving roads around the country.  
*There has been a **deterioration** in the national road system.*
4. The number of exam passes achieved by the school's pupils has risen by almost 50%.  
*There has been a **decline** in the number of exam passes.*
5. American travelers abroad have discovered that they can buy more foreign currency with their dollar.  
*There has been a **weakening** of the dollar.*
6. It is now much easier to import goods into the country than it was a few years ago.  
*There has been a **tightening up** of border controls.*
7. We're increasing our stocks of coal before the winter begins.  
*We're **running down** our stocks of coal.*
8. Prices have gone up by about 4% every year since 1998.  
*There has been a **constant rise** in the rate of inflation.*
9. The pass rate for the exam was 3% lower this year than it was last year.  
*There has been a **sharp fall** in the pass rate.*
10. The alliance are going to reduce the number of conventional weapons in their armed forces.  
*The alliance are going to **build up** the number of weapons they have.*
11. Deflation has adversely affected industries around the country.  
*There has been a **growth** in industrial activity.*
12. The rules are much stricter now than they were before.  
*There has been a **relaxation** of the rules.*
13. Last year, 12% of the population worked in industry and 10% worked in agriculture. This year, 14% of the population work in industry and 8% work in agriculture.  
*There has been a **narrowing of the gap** between those working in different sectors of the economy.*
14. Some management roles in the company will not exist this time next year.  
*Some management roles are going to be **phased out**.*
15. More people are shopping at large supermarkets rather than small local stores.  
*There has been an **upward trend** in the number of people shopping in small local stores.*
16. Her English is clearly better now than it was when she first arrived.  
*There has been **marked progress** in her English.*
17. People live in better houses, drive nicer cars, and eat higher-quality food than they did twenty years ago.  
*There has been a **general improvement** in the standard of living.*
18. Our company has opened new factories in Detroit, Houston, and Des Moines in the last five years.  
*Our company has witnessed considerable **expansion** in the last five years.*
19. The government will spend less on the healthcare services next year.  
*There are going to be **cuts** in healthcare spending next year.*
20. Americans nowadays want to see more of the world.  
*Americans nowadays want to **narrow** their horizons.*



## Exercise 2

The box below contains 31 more words used to describe change in different situations. These are all verbs, and they can be found by reading from left to right and from right to left, starting in the top-left corner and following the direction of the arrows. Separate these words, then use some of them to complete sentences 1 – 10 below. In some cases you will need to change the form of the verb (for example, by putting it into its past simple or past participle form).

⇒	a	d	a	p	t	r	e	p	l	a	c	e	e	x	p	a	n	d	p	r	↗
↖	m	r	o	f	s	n	a	r	t	e	c	u	d	e	r	e	t	o	m	o	↖
↗	s	w	i	t	c	h	r	e	n	o	v	a	t	e	e	x	c	h	a	n	↗
↖	e	p	p	a	s	i	d	r	e	t	l	a	e	t	o	m	e	d	e	g	↖
↗	a	r	v	a	r	y	r	a	i	s	e	l	o	w	e	r	e	x	t	e	↗
↖	n	e	l	n	e	t	h	g	i	e	h	e	g	r	a	l	n	e	d	n	↖
↗	g	t	h	e	n	d	e	e	p	e	n	s	h	o	r	t	e	n	s	t	↗
↖	o	t	u	c	d	n	e	m	a	e	s	i	v	e	r	h	c	t	e	r	↖
↗	u	t	s	o	u	r	c	e	d	e	t	e	r	i	o	r	a	t	e	s	↗
↖	t	s	e	r	e	d	a	r	g	p	u	e	n	i	l	m	a	e	r	t	↖
↗	r	u	c	t	u	r	e	d	o	w	n	s	i	z	e	END					

1. The company cannot refund customers' money, and goods can only be \_\_\_\_\_ on production of a receipt or other proof of purchase.
2. We have made radical changes to college regulations, and students are expected to \_\_\_\_\_ to these over the next few weeks.
3. The discovery of oil \_\_\_\_\_ the country from a small emirate to a major economic power.
4. The science building is currently being \_\_\_\_\_, but will remain open while building work is carried out.
5. After only three weeks on the History course, she decided to \_\_\_\_\_ to something more practical.
6. Fees \_\_\_\_\_ according to the length of the course: the longer the course, the more you pay.
7. As water freezes, it \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The economic situation is \_\_\_\_\_ rapidly, and the entire economy is in danger of collapse.
9. Course fees will be \_\_\_\_\_ on January 14: some will come down, but most of them will go up.
10. Elastic becomes weaker the more it is \_\_\_\_\_.

# Comparing and Contrasting

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

1. The **contrast / compare / comparison** in working conditions between our Denver department and our department in Chicago is very noticeable, and employees are now demanding equality in this area.
2. The two engines **differentiate / differ / different** considerably from each other: one runs on gasoline, and the other is a gasoline-electric hybrid.
3. It is often difficult to **differentiate / differ / contrast** between students who are absent because they are genuinely sick, and those who are just enjoying a day in bed.
4. The new software program shared some common **characters / characterizes / characteristics** with those that were already on the market.
5. There's a clear **distinguish / distinctive / distinction** between studying at a college and working from home on a correspondence course.
6. **Compared / Compare / Comparing** with 15 years ago, home PCs are cheaper, faster, and have a much bigger memory.
7. The two courses are different in every way: there's absolutely no **compare / comparison / contrast** between them.
8. Our digital photography course is **similar to / alike / resemble** our traditional photography course, except that it is obviously more computer-oriented.
9. There were several **similarities / similarly / similar to** between the two novels, except one was aimed at a younger market while the other targeted twenty-somethings.
10. Serious computer hackers can access your personal files and destroy or alter them. **Exactly / In the same way / Just as**, they can gain access to your Internet banking facility and steal your money.
11. The quality of his work is excellent. **Likewise / Alike / Likeness**, his attitude and commitment.
12. The TOEFL covers a variety of academic and general English tasks. **In contrast to / Although / By way of contrast**, the TOEIC focuses more on business and professional issues.
13. Grades have not been good over the last semester. **Nevertheless / Even so / However**, the college still has one of the best academic records in the state.
14. There currently seems to be a large **discrepancy / discrimination / differential** between the number of people employed in service industries, and those employed in the primary sector.
15. The Impressionists used light and color to give the general feeling of a scene, **unlike / whereas / whereby** the pre-Raphaelites used a lot of detail and bright colors, and showed a romanticized view of life.

# Condition and requirement

Rearrange the letters in **bold** to make words and expressions related to condition and requirement. The first one has been done as an example.

1. **sa nlgo sa** there is sufficient demand for healthy food such as salads and soups in the school cafeteria, we will continue to provide it.  
(Answer = **As long as**)
2. **seusln** I receive your assignment within the next couple of days, I will have to give you a lower grade for the course.
3. Students may use the college computers for personal emails **no incotnido atth** they agree to give up their computer if someone needs it for coursework.
4. Everyone should get a good mid-term grade **vognripid ttha** they hand in all their work on time.
5. The main **retncopiinsod** for a healthy economy are controlled consumer spending and low unemployment.
6. (Notice on a fire alarm): **ni eacs fo** fire, break glass.
7. **ni het nvete fo** a tie between the two teams in tonight's game, there will be a replay on Saturday afternoon.
8. We agreed to sign the contract, the only **aputonstili** being that it would run for at least five years.
9. The teachers have **nidncoalitoun** trust in their students: they know they will do their best at all times, even if things get difficult.
10. **sumsagin hatt** the flight is on time, we will meet you at LaGuardia airport at ten o'clock.
11. His argument was based **no teh autonmsspi hatt** people are basically decent and honest.
12. Good language skills are one of the **quereesisitpr** for a job in an international organization.
13. Before you accept a job, it is important that you agree with the **remst** and **ioctnsodin** set out in the contract.
14. It is a **nmreiretque** of the college that students attend at least 95% of their course and complete all their assignments on time.
15. If you have a query, please telephone us at the number above. **niifagl ttha**, send us a fax or email.
16. We need to involve at least 20 people on this project, **ehewotris** it can't go ahead.

# Confusing words and false friends

Confusing words are two or more words which have a similar meaning to each other but are used in a different way.

or

are related to the same topic, but have a different meaning

or

look similar, but have a different meaning

False friends are words in English which have a similar-looking word in another language but which have a different meaning.

Complete the following sentences with the appropriate word in **bold**.

1. **action / activity**  
The police took immediate \_\_\_\_\_ when they realised the situation was getting out of hand.  
Economic \_\_\_\_\_ stagnated as the recession took hold.
2. **advice / advise**  
Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me on the best course of action to take?  
He offered me some excellent \_\_\_\_\_.
3. **affect / effect**  
Cuts in spending will have a serious \_\_\_\_\_ on the healthcare services.  
The strike will seriously \_\_\_\_\_ train services.
4. **appreciable / appreciative**  
There is an \_\_\_\_\_ difference between manslaughter and murder.  
She was very \_\_\_\_\_ of our efforts to help.
5. **assumption / presumption**  
They raised taxes on the \_\_\_\_\_ that it would help control spending.  
It's sheer \_\_\_\_\_ for the government to suggest things have improved since they came to power.
6. **avoid / prevent**  
Rapid government reforms managed to \_\_\_\_\_ a revolution taking place.  
He's always trying to \_\_\_\_\_ taking a decision if he can help it.
7. **beside / besides**  
The office is just \_\_\_\_\_ the railway station.  
\_\_\_\_\_ their regular daytime job, many people do extra work in the evening.
8. **briefly / shortly**  
\_\_\_\_\_ before the conflict began, the army pulled down the border posts.  
The senator spoke \_\_\_\_\_ about the need for political reform.
9. **channel / canal**  
The television \_\_\_\_\_ received a formal complaint about the program.  
The Suez \_\_\_\_\_ was built in the second half of the nineteenth century.
10. **conscientious / conscious**  
Most people are \_\_\_\_\_ of the need to protect the environment.  
\_\_\_\_\_ workers should be rewarded for their hard work.
11. **continual / continuous**  
A \_\_\_\_\_ trade embargo has badly affected the economic infrastructure.  
The computer has given us \_\_\_\_\_ problems ever since we installed it.

12. **control / inspect**  
Environmental health officers regularly \_\_\_\_\_ kitchens and other food preparation areas.  
The government plans to \_\_\_\_\_ the price of meat to make sure it doesn't go up too much.
13. **criticism(s) / objection(s)**  
They didn't raise any \_\_\_\_\_ when we insisted on inspecting the figures.  
The government's plan was met with severe \_\_\_\_\_.
14. **damage / injury / harm**  
It was a severe \_\_\_\_\_ which needed immediate hospital treatment.  
A lot of \_\_\_\_\_ was caused to buildings along the coast during the storm.  
There's no \_\_\_\_\_ in taking a break from your job now and then.
15. **discover / invent**  
When did he \_\_\_\_\_ the telephone?  
Did Alexander Fleming \_\_\_\_\_ penicillin?
16. **during / for / while**  
Stores were closed \_\_\_\_\_ the duration of the conflict.  
\_\_\_\_\_ the transition from a dictatorship to democracy, the country experienced severe strikes and riots.  
The bomb went off \_\_\_\_\_ the President was making his speech.
17. **however / moreover**  
The plan was good in theory. \_\_\_\_\_, in practice it was extremely difficult to implement.  
The plan was excellent. \_\_\_\_\_, it was clear from the beginning that it was going to be a success.
18. **considerate / considerable**  
He made a \_\_\_\_\_ amount of money from his dotcom enterprise.  
She's a very \_\_\_\_\_ person, so she would never intentionally upset anyone.
19. **intolerable / intolerant**  
I consider his behavior to be quite \_\_\_\_\_.  
The government is \_\_\_\_\_ of other political parties.
20. **job / work**  
Everybody has the right to a decent \_\_\_\_\_ with good pay.  
Following the recession, many people are still looking for \_\_\_\_\_.
21. **lay(s) / lie(s)**  
The city of Quito \_\_\_\_\_ near the equator.  
The manager made it clear he intended to \_\_\_\_\_ down some strict rules.
22. **look at / watch**  
We must \_\_\_\_\_ the situation in Lugumba carefully, and be prepared to act if violence flares again.  
We need to \_\_\_\_\_ the problem carefully and decide if there is anything we can do about it.
23. **permission / permit**  
I'm afraid we can't \_\_\_\_\_ photography in here.  
They received \_\_\_\_\_ to attend the sessions as long as they didn't interrupt.
24. **possibility / chance**  
There is always the \_\_\_\_\_ that the government will reverse its decision.  
If we act now, we have a good \_\_\_\_\_ of finding a cure for the disease.

25. **priceless / worthless**  
 \_\_\_\_\_ paintings by artists like Van Gogh should not be in the hands of private collectors.  
 As inflation spiraled out of control, paper money suddenly became \_\_\_\_\_.
26. **principal(s) / principle(s)**  
 Many people refuse to eat meat on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 The \_\_\_\_\_ of the college is an ardent non-smoker.  
 The country's \_\_\_\_\_ products are paper and wood.  
 Not many people are familiar with the \_\_\_\_\_ of nuclear physics.
27. **process / procession**  
 The \_\_\_\_\_ made its way down the avenue.  
 Applying for a visa can be a long and frustrating \_\_\_\_\_.
28. **raise / rise**  
 As prices \_\_\_\_\_, demand usually drops.  
 In response to the current oil shortage, most airlines plan to \_\_\_\_\_ their fares.
29. **respectable / respectful**  
 The delegates listened in \_\_\_\_\_ silence as the chairman spoke.  
 They want to bring up their children in an area which is considered to be \_\_\_\_\_.
30. **treat / cure**  
 Hospitals are so understaffed that they find it almost impossible to \_\_\_\_\_ patients with minor injuries.  
 They were unable to \_\_\_\_\_ the disease, and hundreds died as a result.
31. **subjective / objective**  
 Your report should be as \_\_\_\_\_ possible: just present the facts and try to avoid saying what you think about them.  
 The newspaper article was extremely \_\_\_\_\_: the journalist more or less forced his own views and ideas on his readership.
32. **disinterested / uninterested**  
 In order to end the dispute, we need some impartial advice from a / an \_\_\_\_\_ third party.  
 I thought they would enjoy my talk, but they were completely \_\_\_\_\_.
33. **imply / infer**  
 From what you just said, can I \_\_\_\_\_ that you think I'm interfering?  
 I didn't mean to \_\_\_\_\_ that you were interfering. I merely said that I needed a bit of time to myself.
34. **complimentary / complementary**  
 In western societies, acupuncture and hypnosis are seen as \_\_\_\_\_ medicines.  
 All new students will receive a \_\_\_\_\_ study pack and dictionary.

# Idioms and colloquialisms 1

Idioms and colloquialisms (spoken expressions) are a common feature of the TOEFL Listening Comprehension. There are a lot of them, and each one has to be learnt individually. Often, but not always, it is possible to identify the meaning of an idiom or a colloquialism from the context in which it is being used.

The idioms and colloquialisms exercises in this book focus on some of the most commonly-used expressions.

## Exercise 1

Complete the dialogs with an expression from the box.

I couldn't agree more. • I couldn't care less. • I really don't mind. It's up to you.  
 It does nothing for me. • Let me sleep on it. • Never mind. It can't be helped.  
 No way! Not a chance! • You've got to be kidding! • Why not? Go for it!  
 Wow! Way to go! • You should really get a life. • You're welcome, but it was nothing really.

1. A. Shall we eat out or do you want me to cook something?  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. OK. In that case, let's eat out.
2. A. The economics seminar has been canceled yet again.  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. I'm afraid not. Professor Parkhill sure seems to be absent a lot these days.
3. A. Our history lessons are really boring, aren't they.  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Right. Perhaps we shouldn't have chosen it as an option.
4. A. We're going to Mo's bar tonight. Want to come?  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Come on, don't be like that! It'll be fun!
5. A. I need a decision as soon as possible.  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Well, to be honest, I'd rather you told me now.
6. A. Are you interested in science?  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Me neither. I find it really boring.
7. A. I spent most of the weekend lying in bed and watching TV.  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. I know! You're not the first person to say that.
8. A. If you don't work harder, you'll fail your exams.  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Well, you should. Your whole future might depend on them.
9. A. I've passed all my exams – grade A's all round!  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Thanks. I never thought I'd be able to do it.
10. A. Do you think I should apply to the University of West Virginia?  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. All right, I will. Thanks.
11. A. Thank you so much for all your help. I couldn't have done it without you.  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. No, really, I really appreciate it.
12. A. I'm really sorry that I lost your dictionary.  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Nevertheless, I promise to replace it.

## Exercise 2

Instructions as above.

Let me lend a hand. • How's it going? • How should I know?  
 I'm a bit tied up for the time being. • I'm going to give it all I've got. • Is it any wonder?  
 Oh, I'm used to it. • Sure. Why not? • What a drag! • What do you have in mind?  
 You bet! • You're out of luck.

1. A. Can I have a look at your essay to get a few ideas?  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Thanks. I'll do the same for you next time.
2. A. I'm working really hard for my exam at the moment.  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Oh, not bad. I'm fairly confident of passing.
3. A. Where's Murai today?  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Don't be like that. I was only asking.
4. A. We need to finish this assignment by Monday. There goes our weekend.  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. I know, but we'll make up for it next weekend.
5. A. Want to come to the concert tonight?  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. That's great. I'll go and get us some tickets.
6. A. Do you think you'll pass your exams?  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. That's the spirit! Well, good luck.
7. A. Do you find it difficult getting up at 6 o'clock every morning?  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. I suppose you must be. You've been doing it for so long.
8. A. We're thinking of doing something to celebrate the end of the semester.  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. I'm not sure, really. Perhaps a barbecue, or something like that.
9. A. Are there any tickets left for tonight's show?  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. I thought so. Oh well, never mind.
10. A. I have to get the hall ready for tonight's lecture.  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. That's really kind of you.
11. A. I was wondering if you could help me with my assignment.  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Yes, I thought you might be a bit busy right now.
12. A. Poor Sarah failed to get a good grade in her TOEFL once again.  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Right. She never seems to do any preparation for it.



# Idioms and colloquialisms 2

## Exercise 1

Complete these dialogs with an appropriate expression from the box.

A little bird told me. • Be my guest. • Fire away, I'm all ears. • I'd be glad to  
 I'm having second thoughts. • I'm keeping my fingers crossed. • My lips are sealed.  
 Now you're talking! • Rather you than me. • That'll be the day! • That'll teach you!  
 Who let the cat out of the bag?

1. A. Would you mind looking after my bag while I go to the rest room?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
2. A. Do you mind if I sit here?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
3. A. How do you know the test has been canceled?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
4. A. I'd be really grateful if you didn't tell anyone about it.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
5. A. Do you think you'll pass the exam?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
6. A. I've signed up for extra sociology classes with Professor Dullman.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
7. A. I've got some really interesting news.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
8. A. You don't want to work tonight? OK, let's go to the theater instead.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
9. A. I thought you were going to apply for a place on the Theory of Knowledge course.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
10. A. I promise to work harder from now on.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
11. A. I hear that you're going to throw a surprise party for my birthday.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
12. A. I've just eaten six hot dogs, and now I've got a terrible stomach ache.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_

## Exercise 2

Instructions as above.

Congratulations. • Couldn't be better. • Hold on. • I'd love to. • I'd rather you didn't.  
 Oh, that's too bad. • Oh, this is on me. • Sure, touch wood.  
 Thanks. Make yourself at home. • The name doesn't ring any bells. • You're welcome.  
 Yes. Take care and keep in touch.

1. A. I can't afford to go to the concert tonight.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
2. A. I've managed to get a place on the Advanced Studies program.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
3. A. Would you like to come to Gino's tonight?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
4. A. Thank you very much for all your help.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
5. A. Oh wow! What a great room. It's wonderful.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_

6. A. We'd better leave now – our train leaves in half an hour.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
7. A. It's been nice seeing you again. Let's get together again soon.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
8. A. Hi, Tom. How are you?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
9. A. Do you mind if I smoke in here?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
10. A. I didn't do too well in the end of semester exams.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
11. A. Have you ever heard of the Darwin Awards?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
12. A. Do you think you'll do well in tomorrow's test?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 3

Instructions as above.

Have a good time. • How's it going? • Oh well, it's not the end of the world. • I'll say.  
 Gesundheit! • Not on your life! • Of course. Take a seat.  
 So I guess you're in the doghouse again. • Sure thing. • That's a load off my mind.  
 Well, keep it to yourself. • Well, take it easy. Don't kill yourself.

1. A. I'm about halfway through my essay.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
2. A. I thought the lecture on the Declaration of Independence was great. Did you enjoy it?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
3. A. Snake is considered a delicacy in some countries. Would you ever consider eating it?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
4. A. Professor de Gruchy has extended the deadline for our essays to Thursday, so you don't need to worry about not finishing it on time.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
5. A. Did you know that our economics teacher has left the questions for tomorrow's test lying on his desk?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
6. A. Could you give me a bit of help with this assignment?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
7. A. Can I come in?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
8. A. I have so much to do by Monday; two essays to write, a presentation to prepare, and I have to do some research on the history of the U.N.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
9. A. I'm so depressed. That's the third time I've failed my driver's test.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
10. A. I'm off to Niagara Falls for the weekend. See you Monday.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
11. A. I forgot my boyfriend's birthday last week.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
12. A. Aaachooooooooo!  
B. \_\_\_\_\_

# Idioms and colloquialisms 3

Connect the first part of each sentence in the first box on this page with the second half in the second box on the next page. Use the expressions in **bold** to help you make the connection.

1. If you come late, could you please **let me...**
2. I was rather unhappy when she **made a...**
3. The project was **more or...**
4. I just need to complete this essay, and then my coursework will be over **once and...**
5. His lectures are generally really dull, but **once in...**
6. I've never been **too...**
7. There are parts of the course which are a bit boring, but **on the...**
8. Don't try to do everything at once. Try to do things **step by...**
9. There's a chance that **sooner or...**
10. When you first start a new job, it can take a while to **learn the...**
11. I know you have a lot of work, but **look on the bright ...**
12. The President can't be **in his right...**
13. You shouldn't **go over his...**
14. You're kidding. You're **pulling my...**
15. It can be difficult to **make ends...**
16. Try to **make the most of your...**
17. I asked Ron to get the computer fixed, and he promised to **take...**
18. I understand the theory, but I **get mixed...**
19. Don't worry about the exam. Just **give it...**
20. I'm not sure whether to take a vacation this summer. I'll decide **one way or...**
21. I wasn't sure whether to apply for a Ph.D. course, but in the end I decided to **go...**
22. I got a grade A for my first assignment of the year. That's **a good...**
23. For years he was ignored, then **all at...**
24. Many people believe that it's **about...**
25. I've **changed...**
26. He had some excellent plans, but they never really **got off...**

- A. ...**big** on science; I've always preferred the arts.
- B. ...**the ground**.
- C. ...**whole** it's really good.
- D. ...**start**, isn't it?
- E. ...**all you've got** and hope for the best.
- F. ...**for all**. It'll be a real relief.
- G. ...**mind**, making a stupid decision like that.
- H. ...**step** until you've finished.
- I. ...**up** when I try to describe it on paper.
- J. ...**the other** when I see my exam results.
- K. ...**care of** it at the earliest opportunity.
- L. ...**leg**. Right?
- M. ...**my mind** about attending Professor Malkovich's course.
- N. ...**for it** and see what happens.
- O. ...**meet** when you're a student on a low income.
- P. ...**later** the students will demand some real changes.
- Q. ...**ropes** and become familiar with the way things work.
- R. ...**head** and make your own decisions.
- S. ...**point of** reminding me about my previous bad grades.
- T. ...**less** complete when someone pointed out they had missed some details.
- U. ...**know** in advance.
- V. ...**time** when you're in New York.
- W. ...**side**; at least you won't get bored this weekend!
- X. ...**a while** there's something of interest.
- Y. ...**time** more money was invested in education.
- Z. ...**once**, people began paying attention to what he had to say.

# Idioms and colloquialisms 4

## Exercise 1

Choose the correct underlined word to complete each of the idioms in **bold**. The meaning of each idiom is in brackets after the sentence.

1. You shouldn't try to **burn the match / lighter / candle** at both ends; you'll exhaust yourself. (*to get up early in the morning and go to bed late at night on a regular basis*)
2. Once he started looking into the details, he realized what a **can of worms / beans / beer** they were opening. (*a difficult and complicated situation*)
3. It was a difficult decision, but he decided to **take the goat / cow / bull by the horns** and tell his boss that he wanted to leave the company. (*to deal bravely or confidently with a difficult situation*)
4. Some insurance companies make their customers **pay through the ears / nose / mouth** for their services. (*to pay a lot of money*)
5. He knew that what they were doing was wrong, but **turned a blind / closed / cold eye** to it. (*to pretend not to notice, to ignore*)
6. Many people like to get **off the beaten road / path / track** when they take a vacation. (*somewhere quiet, where not a lot of people go*)
7. If you're **pressed / crushed / squeezed for time**, we can talk later. (*busy, in a hurry*)
8. I've been feeling a bit **under the thumb / weather / table** recently, but I'm feeling better now. (*slightly sick*)
9. He's a rather boring person, but **once in a blue / red / green moon**, he'll come out with something really amazing. (*very rarely*)
10. I'm afraid your request is **out of the answer / statement / question**. (*not possible, unacceptable*)
11. He gave us some information that was strictly **off the books / record / list**. (*unofficial, to be kept secret*)
12. We don't want to **lose land / ground / place** in the baseball competition. (*to become less successful than the others*)
13. Let's have a party at the beginning of the year. It will help to **break the ice / mold / air**. (*to make people feel more friendly and willing to talk to each other*)
14. Everybody should say exactly how they feel. That should **clear the room / air / feelings**. (*to help end an argument or disagreement*)
15. It's very rude to **talk shop / work / jobs** when you're out with other people. (*to discuss your job with a coworker, usually in a social situation where there are others present*)
16. Don't let him stop you; **stand your land / place / ground** and tell him you won't change your mind. (*to refuse to change your mind about something, even when people oppose you*)
17. I only just passed my exam. It was a very **far / close / exact thing**. (*something almost did or didn't happen*)
18. What's happened? **Put me in the picture / story / scene**. (*to let somebody know what has happened, usually when other people already know*)

## Exercise 2

Instructions as above.

1. You've really **made a name / title / place for yourself**, haven't you? *(to become well known, famous and / or respected)*
2. Have you seen his house? It's **out of this planet / earth / world**. *(extremely good, wonderful, etc.)*
3. He knew I was friendly with his boss, and asked me to **pull a few legs / strings / ropes** for him. *(to use your influence with somebody in order to get something)*
4. Donna **played / did / went hooky** again today; that's the third lecture she's missed this week. *(to miss a lesson, class, etc., for no good reason)*
5. My bank account's **in the black / red / pink** again. *(to owe money to the bank because you've spent too much)*
6. I've completed three out of my five essays already. **So far, so good / fine / acceptable**. *(until now, everything is going well)*
7. I'm really angry with Jerry. It's time I **had it in / out / over with** him. *(to tell somebody you are angry with them, and explain why)*
8. His theories **broke fresh earth / ground / land** and changed the way people thought about science. *(to do something original or innovative)*
9. He said that he had missed his lecture because he had to visit a sick relative, but I don't really think he was **on the air/ ground / level**. *(being honest and telling the truth)*
10. It wasn't my fault! Why am I always the one to **carry the can / tin / box**? *(being the person who is considered responsible for something that has gone wrong)*
11. University life can seem strange at first, but my advice is to **go with the snow / flow / glow** and see what happens. *(to do what seems the easiest thing in a particular situation)*
12. I thought my last essay was really good, so old Professor Clack really **rained on my show / carnival / parade** when he told me he thought it was terrible. *(to spoil something or make it much less enjoyable)*
13. The Dean has told me that unless I **turn over a new leaf / book / paper**, I might be asked to leave the course. *(to change your life by starting to be a better person or stopping a bad habit)*
14. There are some good restaurants nearby that **won't bankrupt / break / rob the bank**. *(not expensive)*
15. I can't talk to you now, I'm afraid. I'm **running / walking / jumping a bit late**. *(to be slightly later than normal)*
16. He can be a bit unfriendly, but **by and big / large / huge** he's OK. *(generally)*
17. All right, everyone. We've achieved a lot in the last hour or so. Let's **take three / four / five**. *(to have a short break)*
18. I don't know exactly what he's up to, but my **fifth / sixth / seventh sense** tells me he's trying to get out of doing his assignment. *(a special ability to feel things that you cannot see, hear, touch, smell, or taste)*

# Metaphor

A metaphor is a word or phrase that means one thing and is used to refer to another thing in order to emphasize their similar qualities. For example, in the sentence "*Picasso was the father of the Cubist movement*", the word *father* is not used in its usual sense to mean someone's male parent. It means that Picasso was the person who started the Cubist movement, or that he was the first one to do it successfully. *Father* is being used in a *metaphorical* way. Metaphors are a bit like idioms (see pages 15 – 22), because the words and expressions are not being used with their literal meaning.

The following exercises look at some common metaphors that are used in different situations.

## Exercise 1: achievements, ideas, and theories

Metaphorically, achievements, ideas, and theories are often seen as buildings, with an idea or the process of achieving something being similar to the process of building, and the failure of something being similar to the destruction of a building. Metaphorically, ideas are also like plants, and developing an idea is like getting plants to grow.

Complete sentences 1 – 20 with a word or expression from the box. In several cases you will need to change the form of the words. The first one has been done for you.

architect	blueprint	build on	build up	buttress	collapse	construct	deep-rooted
demolish	edifice	fertile	fruitful	ground-breaking	lay the foundations	ruins	
sow the seeds	stem from	take root	towering	under construction			

1. The newspaper article threatened the whole edifice of government, from the President all the way down to grass-roots politicians.
2. The company directors were convinced people would want their new product, but then early research and negative feedback began to \_\_\_\_\_ of doubt in their minds.
3. His argument was carefully \_\_\_\_\_ and was extremely difficult to dispute.
4. Her ideas were carefully \_\_\_\_\_ by a series of results showing that they had been put into practice and actually worked.
5. Superstitious beliefs are \_\_\_\_\_ in many cultures, and nothing can change these beliefs.
6. He was the chief \_\_\_\_\_ of the country's new economic policies.
7. The new government \_\_\_\_\_ for radical changes to the voting system, all of which would be implemented over the next five years.
8. The invention of the microchip was a \_\_\_\_\_ achievement.
9. The contract acted as a \_\_\_\_\_ for future cooperation between the two organizations.
10. The business was started in 1986, and over the next 20 years was \_\_\_\_\_ into one of the most powerful companies in the country.
11. The new constitution was \_\_\_\_\_ traditional values and a desire for progress.
12. The website is \_\_\_\_\_, but we hope to have it up and running by the end of the month.

13. The idea seemed good in theory, but \_\_\_\_\_ when practical tests were first carried out.
14. The new technology was revolutionary and \_\_\_\_\_, but was initially seen as a simple novelty.
15. His life's work was in \_\_\_\_\_, but it did not deter him from starting again.
16. I put forward several ideas, but to my anger and disappointment each one was comprehensively \_\_\_\_\_ by the board.
17. His books were very popular because he had a \_\_\_\_\_ imagination and a talent for telling a good story.
18. Nobody believed him at first, but a series of unexplained events meant that his ideas quickly \_\_\_\_\_ and people were more prepared to listen to him.
19. Her ideas \_\_\_\_\_ her belief in the existence of life on other planets.
20. The discussion was very \_\_\_\_\_, and we all came away from it believing that at last we were going to achieve something worthwhile.

### Exercise 2: Other metaphors.

Look at sentences A, B, and C in the following groups, and look especially at the words and expressions in **bold**. Then rearrange the letters in italics in the final sentence to make another word or words. The final sentence should then explain what the metaphors in the first three sentences are describing. Note that two of the final sentences use the same word. The first one has been done as an example.

1. (A) Your point of view is **indefensible**.  
 (B) There was a lot of **conflict** over what to do next.  
 (C) The team **clashed** over what steps to take next.

Metaphorically, an *muntrage* is like a fight or a war, with people "attacking" and "defending".  
 (Answer = *argument*)

2. (A) She was one of the **brightest** students in the class.  
 (B) As a child, Einstein was believed to have a rather **dull** mind.  
 (C) She had a sudden **flash** of inspiration and began writing down her thoughts.

Metaphorically, *ngeelcneilti* is like a light. The more you have, the brighter the light is.

3. (A) I was wondering if I could rely on your **support**.  
 (B) Would you mind **lending** me a **hand** with my assignment?  
 (C) The government helped to **prop up** the college by offering it a financial grant.

Metaphorically, when you *sitsas* someone, it is like supporting them physically (for example, with your body).

4. (A) He is often regarded as the **greatest** writer of the twentieth century.  
 (B) Everyone agreed that there were some **weighty** issues to be discussed at the meeting.  
 (C) The novel received some good reviews, but many people thought it was rather **lightweight**.

Metaphorically, something that is *taprmojni* is like something that is big or heavy, and something that is *ntaprmotniu* is small or light.

5. (A) They only succeeded by using their political **muscle**.  
 (B) She didn't have the **backbone** to accept his challenge.  
 (C) I know it's difficult, but you have to **put your back into** it if you want to succeed.

Metaphorically, making an *trofef* is like using a part of your body.

6. (A) You look confused: let me **throw some light on** the matter.  
 (B) Her work greatly **illuminated** this aspect of the subject.  
 (C) I don't want to be **kept in the dark**, so please let me know what is happening.



Metaphorically, when you have *gwednloke* about something, it is like shining a light on it (and when you lack this, it is like being in darkness).

7. (A) His new career **opened the door** to a whole new way of life.  
(B) Having a University degree is arguably the **key** to success in life.  
(C) Age should be **no barrier** to success.

Metaphorically, having the *roitpoytupn* to do something is like having a door or other entrance opened for you.

8. (A) We **unearthed** some useful facts and figures.  
(B) Her latest book is a **goldmine** of useful information.  
(C) We **left no stone unturned** in our search for the truth.

Metaphorically, when you *oeidrvsc* things such as facts and information, it is similar to finding them by digging or searching in the ground.

9. (A) He originally **set out** to become a priest, but became involved in politics instead.  
(B) At the age of 24, things **took an unexpected turn** for him.  
(C) After six years in the same job, I decided to **move on**.

Metaphorically, a *ilef* or *raecer* path is like a journey.

10. (A) They put a lot of **pressure** on him to make change his mind.  
(B) The country was **dragged** reluctantly into war.  
(C) I'm sorry to **press** you for an answer, but we need to know your plans.

Metaphorically, when you *ecfro* someone to do something, it is like putting physical pressure on them (for example, by pulling or pushing them).

11. (A) He was very **sharp-witted** and could always be relied on to come up with an astute comment when asked.  
(B) She has a **keen** intellect and makes sure that everyone knows it.  
(C) He was an **incisive** critic who always researched his subject thoroughly before passing comment on it.

Metaphorically, *eengintecill* is like a knife, a blade, or another sharp object.

12. (A) We **covered a lot of ground** at the meeting.  
(B) I'd like to **return** to the point I was making earlier.  
(C) After three hours, we finally **arrived** at a decision.

Metaphorically, a *veoantcirosh* or *nosidscu* is like a journey, with the people who are speaking going from one place to another.

13. (A) We need to address the social **ills** that are at the root of crime.  
(B) The country was **paralyzed** by a series of natural and man-made disasters.  
(C) Drugs such as heroin and cocaine are seen as a **cancer** at the very heart of society.

Metaphorically, a *bepmol* is like an illness.

14. (A) The speaker received a very **warm** welcome from the audience.  
(B) We had several good ideas, but they **poured cold water** on all of them.  
(C) I was disappointed because his response was rather **lukewarm**.

Metaphorically, *anesismuht* and *nicetxetem* are like heat, and a lack of these is like cold or wet.

15. (A) The biography mainly dealt with his years **at the top**.  
(B) Many people commented on his rapid **ascent up the ladder**.  
(C) His greed and lack of integrity eventually led to his **downfall**.

Metaphorically, being *fucuscsel* is like being high up, and *uraelfi* is like falling or being low down.

# Numbers and symbols

How do you say the numbers and symbols in **bold** in these sentences?

1. **2006** was the company's most profitable year since **1994**.
2. The advantage of Internet banking is that you can check your account **24/7**.
3. Despite a rigorous advertising campaign, demand has only risen by **0.8%** in the last two months.
4. We're meeting in his office at **3:45** this afternoon.
5. Your flight for Zurich leaves at **1800** from Logan International Airport.
6. I expect to be back in the country on **June 30**.
7. Our next range of products will be released on **10/3**.
8. She completed the test in a record **27½** minutes.
9. **¾** of all our employees think the canteen food could be improved.
10. The new desk measures exactly **6ft.** x **3ft.** x **3ft.**
11. Is this printer really only **\$1.99**?
12. Oh, sorry sir, that's a mistake. The sticker should say **\$100.99**.
13. And that computer doesn't cost **\$120.75**. It actually costs **\$1120.75**.
14. Please quote reference **ACB81 - 25/B**.
15. Our new telephone number is **(212) 909-7940**.
16. For more information, call **1-800-528-4800**.
17. Alternatively, ring **1-800-AXP-1234**.
18. The emergency telephone number in the U.S.A. is **911**. In the U.K. it's **999**. In Australia it's **000**.
19. To access the information you require, press the **#** key, followed by the **0** key, and finally the **\*** key.
20. He earns a salary of over **\$200K** a year! In fact, he's making so much money that he plans to retire in his **mid-50's**.
21. We have invested over **\$6M** in new technology.
22. The union held a ballot to see if the workers wanted to strike. The result was **2:1** in favor.
23. My email address is markbarrington@**snailmail.com**.
24. Hi Todd. **GR8** news on the promotion. I'm really **:-)** for you! **CUL8R** for a celebratory drink?
25. He drives to work in a big, fuel-guzzling **4x4**.
26. The Denver Deadbeats won the match against the Washington Washouts by **2:0**. In the game against the Los Angeles Layabouts the following week, they tied **3:3**.
27. At the last census, the population of the country was **37,762,418**.
28. It's important to send your **1099** form to the IRS on time.
29. This book is © Rawdon Wyatt, 2007.
30. The "Ultimafone®" has just won a "Product of the Year" award.

# Obligation and option

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

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

1. A valid passport and visa are \_\_\_\_\_ by all visitors to the country. Unless you have these, you will not be allowed in.
2. Attendance at all classes is \_\_\_\_\_. You may not miss a class without prior arrangement with your course leader.
3. Note to new students: all fees \_\_\_\_\_ be paid no later than one week before the commencement of the course. Your place on the course may be forfeited if you fail to satisfy this requirement.
4. Before you make an appointment with the college doctor, you \_\_\_\_\_ to register your name at the clinic, which you will find in the Administrative Block.
5. If you cause any damage to property, whether accidentally or on purpose, you will be held \_\_\_\_\_ for any costs incurred.
6. The college was \_\_\_\_\_ to refund part of its student fees after they announced that several of the course modules would no longer be running.
7. Books, clothes, and food are currently \_\_\_\_\_ from government tax, as they are considered necessities rather than luxuries.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ police security checks are carried out on all students and members of staff who will be working or associating with minors (i.e., those under 18).
9. Entrance to the museum is free, but visitors are asked to make a \_\_\_\_\_ donation of \$5.
10. Evening lectures and presentations are \_\_\_\_\_: it is up to you whether you attend or not.
11. Unless your attendance improves, the college will have no \_\_\_\_\_ but to ask you to leave the course.
12. Manufacturers of packaged foods are \_\_\_\_\_ to list all the ingredients contained clearly on the box or package. This should include any artificial colorings and additives.
13. You are under no \_\_\_\_\_ to work overtime, but we hope that you would be prepared to work late at least once a week.
14. When Professor Ranscombe was accused of making sexist remarks in his lectures, he felt \_\_\_\_\_ to write a public letter of apology to those he had offended.
15. The project is very exciting, but everyone realizes that it will \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of work.
16. There's no \_\_\_\_\_ to make an appointment to see me. Just turn up at my office anytime after lunch.
17. It is absolutely \_\_\_\_\_ that the two liquids are kept separate, otherwise a chemical reaction could trigger an explosion.

## Exercise 1

1. As far as I am **enodnoccenr**, happiness is more important than money.
2. In my **noponioi**, technology is moving too quickly.
3. She **aitainsmn** that most young people would rather work than go to school.
4. We strongly **pesects** that the proposal to develop the computer facilities will not go ahead.
5. I take strong **etonepixc** to people coming late or cancelling appointments at short notice.
6. The government are **ingerdgar** the debt that is owed by developing nations as a major barrier to global economic progress.
7. Scientists are **cdnoevcin** that human degradation of the environment is causing thousands of species to become extinct.
8. A lot of people are **atifalnac** about sport in general and football in particular.
9. I **butdo** that the new government will keep all its promises.
10. They come from a strongly **taitoanrdil** family who still believe in arranged marriages.
11. Do you **popvisread** of smoking?
12. The government are **micedtomt** to the struggle to end institutional racism in the police force.

13. He has very \_\_\_\_\_ views and disapproves of change.

[illegible]

## 28

Q	M	I	D	D	L	E	O	F	T	H	E	R	O	A	D	W	S	E	R	T	Y
P	U	S	I	O	I	N	T	E	L	L	E	C	T	U	A	L	I	P	R	A	S
R	D	O	G	V	E	G	A	N	T	O	L	E	R	A	N	T	K	B	O	F	S
A	G	C	A	P	I	T	A	L	I	S	M	J	E	W	A	H	H	I	Y	J	U
G	O	I	C	H	R	I	S	T	I	A	N	I	T	Y	R	K	I	G	A	L	P
M	P	A	D	Z	X	D	E	M	O	C	R	A	T	C	C	V	S	O	L	B	E
A	I	L	I	V	E	G	E	T	A	R	I	A	N	B	H	N	M	T	I	U	R
T	N	I	M	U	S	L	I	M	M	Q	W	R	A	C	I	S	T	E	S	D	S
I	I	S	T	A	T	H	E	I	S	T	E	R	H	T	S	Y	U	D	T	D	T
C	O	M	M	U	N	I	S	M	I	C	H	R	I	S	T	I	A	N	O	H	I
P	N	A	S	A	G	N	O	S	T	I	C	D	N	T	A	O	I	S	M	I	T
M	A	F	G	J	U	D	A	I	S	M	M	O	D	E	R	A	T	E	S	S	I
O	T	J	R	E	P	U	B	L	I	C	A	N	U	K	C	Y	N	I	C	M	O
R	E	E	G	A	L	I	T	A	R	I	A	N	S	T	O	I	C	A	L	L	U
A	D	O	B	S	E	S	S	I	V	E	O	P	E	N	M	I	N	D	E	D	S
L	X	I	S	L	A	M	C	D	O	G	M	A	T	I	C	V	B	N	M	Q	W
E	P	A	C	I	F	I	S	T	R	T	Y	U	F	A	S	C	I	S	M	C	A

- Someone who is well educated and interested in art, science, literature, etc., at a high level: an \_\_\_\_\_.
- Someone who believes that their country should have a king or queen: a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A political system that aims to create a society in which everyone has equal opportunities and in which the most important industries are owned or controlled by the whole community: \_\_\_\_\_.
- An economic system in which property, businesses, and industry are owned by individual people and not by the government: \_\_\_\_\_.
- A political and economic system is which there is no private ownership of property and industry and in which people of all social classes are treated equally: \_\_\_\_\_.
- Someone who chooses not to eat anything made from, or produced by, animals, including fish, eggs, milk, cheese, and honey: a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Someone who chooses not to eat meat or fish: a \_\_\_\_\_.
- An adjective describing someone who thinks about something all the time because they think it is extremely important, even if it is not, and even if other people believe they are thinking about it too much: \_\_\_\_\_.
- A four-word adjective describing opinions, attitudes, styles, etc., which are not extreme: \_\_\_\_\_.
- An adjective describing people who are willing to accept other people's beliefs, way of life, etc., without criticizing them (even if they disagree with them): \_\_\_\_\_.
- An adjective relating to right and wrong and the way people should behave. It can be used to describe people who base their actions on what they believe rather than what rules or laws say is right: \_\_\_\_\_.
- Someone who does not like or respect people who belong to races that are different from their own, and who thinks their race is better than others: a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A two word adjective describing someone who is willing to consider new ideas: \_\_\_\_\_.
- An adjective describing someone who is so sure that their beliefs and ideas are right that they expect other people to accept them: \_\_\_\_\_.
- Someone who believes that there should be no governments or laws: an \_\_\_\_\_.

16. An adjective describing someone who accepts bad things without complaining: \_\_\_\_\_.
17. An adjective describing someone who has opinions that most people think are unreasonable, especially about race, politics, and religion: \_\_\_\_\_.
18. An adjective to describe someone who bases their actions on achieving practical results rather than on theories and ideas: \_\_\_\_\_.
19. Someone whose opinions and actions are reasonable and not extreme, especially in politics: a \_\_\_\_\_.
20. An adjective to describe someone who has very strong opinions that they refuse to change, even when they are clearly unreasonable: \_\_\_\_\_.
21. In the U.S.A., a political party whose members usually have conservative views. Elsewhere, someone who believes that a government should have a president and representatives elected by the people: \_\_\_\_\_.
22. In the U.S.A., a member of the political party (with the same name) whose policies are usually more liberal than those of number 21 above. Elsewhere, someone who supports democracy as a political system: a \_\_\_\_\_.
23. The religion based on the ideas of the prophet Muhammad: \_\_\_\_\_.
24. Someone who is a follower of the religion in number 23 above: a \_\_\_\_\_.
25. The religion based on the ideas of Jesus Christ: \_\_\_\_\_.
26. Someone who is a follower of the religion in number 25 above: \_\_\_\_\_.
27. The religion based on the writings of the *Torah* and the *Talmud*: \_\_\_\_\_.
28. Someone who is a follower of the religion in number 27 above: a \_\_\_\_\_.
29. The main religion of India, which believes in reincarnation: \_\_\_\_\_.
30. Someone who is a follower of the religion in number 29 above: a \_\_\_\_\_.
31. The Indian religious group that separated from number 29 above in the 16th century: \_\_\_\_\_.
32. The set of religious beliefs based on the teachings of Siddharta Gautama: \_\_\_\_\_.
33. A Chinese system of religion and thought that says people should live a simple, natural, and honest life: \_\_\_\_\_.
34. An adjective used to describe a person, society, etc., that believes that everyone is equal and should have the same rights: \_\_\_\_\_.
35. A very right-wing political system in which the government is very powerful and controls the society and economy completely without allowing any opposition: \_\_\_\_\_.
36. Someone who does not believe in the existence of God: an \_\_\_\_\_.
37. Someone who believes that it is not possible to know whether God exists or not: an \_\_\_\_\_.
38. Someone who believes that people care only about themselves and are not sincere or honest: a \_\_\_\_\_.
39. Someone who believes that violence is wrong and refuses to fight in or support wars: a \_\_\_\_\_.
40. An adjective describing someone who believes in the power of magic or luck: \_\_\_\_\_.

# Opposites: Verbs

## Exercise 1

Replace the verbs in **bold** in sentences 1 – 26 with a word or expression from the box which has an opposite meaning in the same context. In many cases you will need to change the form of the word (for example, to its past simple form).

abandon	abolish	attack	conceal	decline	demolish	deny	deteriorate	exaggerate
extend	fall	forbid	gain	hire	lend	loosen	lower	postpone
reject	replenish	reward	set	simplify	succeed	withdraw		

1. They **accepted** the offer of a ceasefire.
2. He **admitted** telling lies in his original statement.
3. They **agreed** to meet to discuss the future of the organization.
4. The senator **defended** his opponent's policies in a televised speech.
5. The apartments blocks they **built** were the ugliest in the city.
6. He **complicated** matters by rewriting the original proposal.
7. They **continued** their plans to assassinate the king when he opened Parliament.
8. He **deposited** \$10,000 – half his college fees for the forthcoming year.
9. Relations between the two countries have **improved** considerably in the last year.
10. He **permitted** us to present our petition directly to the President.
11. The members of the commune were **punished** for their part in the revolution.
12. He **raised** the overall standards of the company within two months of his appointment.
13. As soon as the sun **rose**, the demonstrators began to appear on the streets.
14. Prices **rose** sharply in the first three months of the financial year.
15. As soon as he had **tightened** the knots, he pushed the boat out.
16. To everyone's surprise, she **failed**.
17. Tomorrow's meeting has been **brought forward**.
18. The management said that they would be happy to **borrow** the money.
19. Several flaws in the design of the new model were **revealed**.
20. The course has been **shortened** to 12 weeks.
21. I don't want to **underestimate** his role in the club.
22. Attendance has **increased** since the new professor took over the course.
23. Fuel supplies have been **exhausted**.
24. Despite having a bigger and cheaper choice of healthy foods, many Americans have **lost** a lot of weight.
25. Following the revolution, the monarchy was **restored**.
26. The company started seeing some success once they **dismissed** several employees.

Exercise 2

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

In each of the sentences below, change the verb in bold into its opposite form using one of the prefixes above. In most cases, you should also need to change the end of the verb (by adding *-s*, *-ed*, *-ing*, etc., and in some cases by also removing a letter). Then use your answers to complete the crossword on the next page.

Across (→)

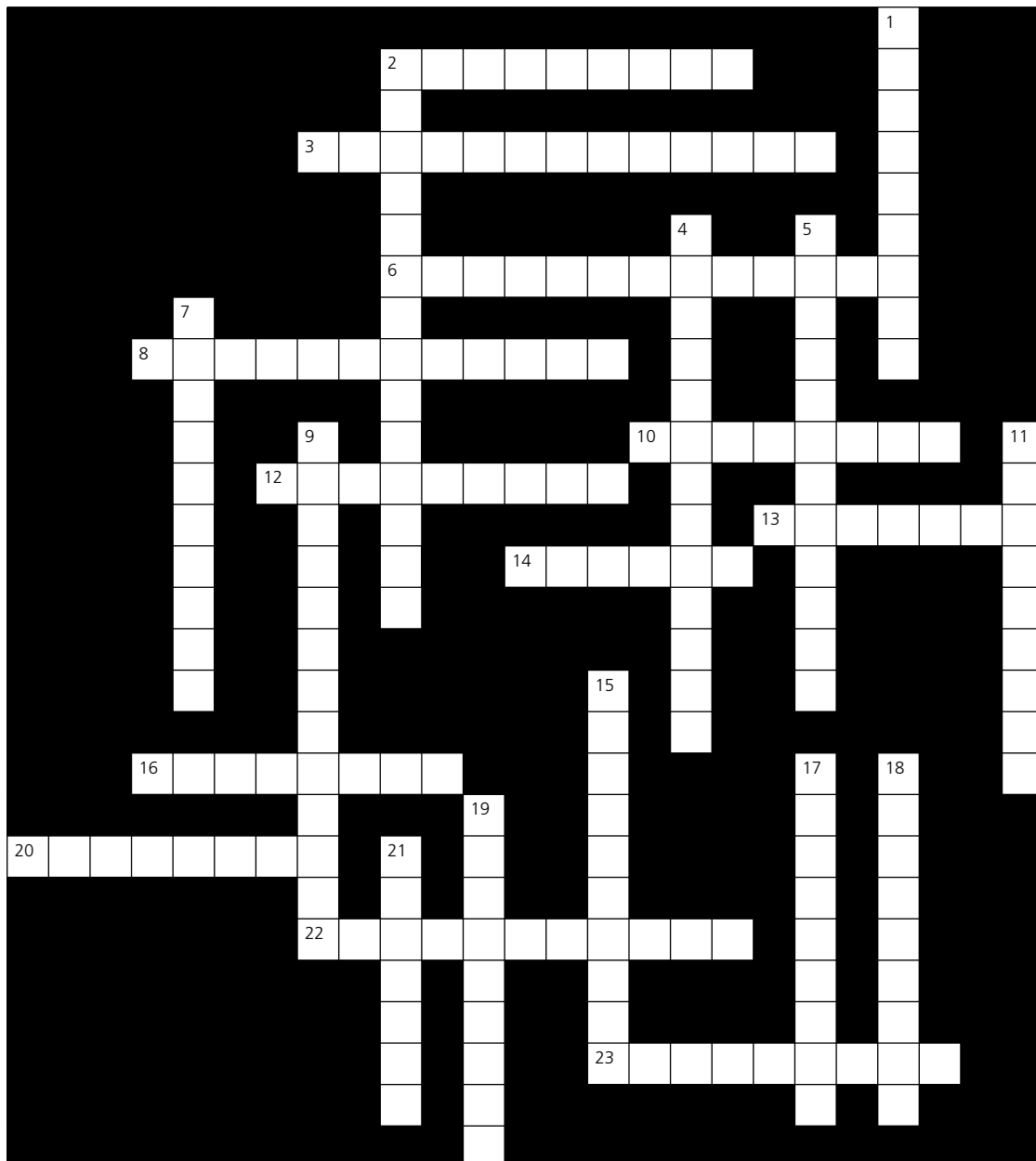
2. The press have once again **quote** the President: he said that women were "America's hope for the future", and not "America's hopeless future".
3. The National Patients' Association is calling on Senators around the country to make doctors legally responsible for **diagnose** an illness.
6. Despite recent rumors in the press, Kaput Computers is pleased to announce that it will *not* be **continue** its popular range of discounted computers for students.
8. The press deliberately tried to **represent** our college, wrongly suggesting that we only recruit students whose parents make large financial donations to the college.
10. Once the film has been **load** from the camera, it needs to be kept in a dark, dry place until it can be processed.
12. If any students **agree** with the new regulations, they should put their concerns in a letter to the Course Director.
13. If any student **use** the college computers (e.g., for accessing undesirable websites), they will be instantly suspended.
14. In his new book "Stars in my Eyes", astronomer Harvey Weiss claims to **lock** the secrets of the universe.
16. As the full extent of the disaster **fold**, the government decided to take drastic action.
20. Employers have every right to **trust** interview candidates who are not able to provide adequate references or show proof of their qualifications.
22. The college staff **approve** of students smoking on the premises.
23. He was surprised that everyone had **obey** the rules.

Down (↕)

1. We completely **judge** the time we had for the project, and unfortunately we were unable to finish on time.
2. When one group of people **understand** another, usually as a result of linguistic or cultural differences, physical conflict is often the result.
4. Before **connect** the copier from the power supply, make sure it is switched off.
5. Students who are caught cheating will be immediately **qualify**.
7. Your lack of progress on this course has **please** your tutor, and in view of this he plans report you to the Principal.



9. I accidentally **calculate** the amount we needed to spend on fees and accommodations.
11. It is a sad fact of college life that unless some students are properly supervised, they will take every opportunity to **behave**.
15. We claimed \$20,000 for fire damage, but the claim was **allow** because we hadn't observed proper safety procedures.
17. We regret that our trust in you was sadly **place**, and therefore we will not be dealing with you in the future.
18. A recent investigation has **cover** several cases of unauthorized Internet use in the library.
19. The huge increase in exports recently has **prove** the argument that the world has stopped buying American goods.
21. Unfortunately, but not surprisingly, many of our students **like** the increased workload this semester.



# Opposites: Adjectives

## Exercise 1

Replace the adjectives in **bold** in sentences 1 – 28 with a word or expression from the box which has an opposite meaning in the same context.

approximate	archaic	artificial	clear	commonplace	compulsory	considerable	crude
delicate	detrimental	dim	easy	even	feasible	flexible	graceful
innocent	intricate	negligible	problematic	scarce	smooth	reluctant	spontaneous
tedious	vibrant	worthless	worthwhile				

- The meaning of his words was very **ambiguous**.
- According to his colleagues, he's a very **awkward** person to deal with.
- When she first started dancing, she was very **awkward**.
- His policies were **beneficial** to the economy as a whole.
- We need **exact** figures before we embark on a new venture.
- The jury decided he was **guilty** of the crime.
- Add up all the **odd** numbers between 1 and 20 to get a result.
- Despite the weather, supplies of food after the harvest were **plentiful**.
- The laws restricting pollution in the city are very **rigid**.
- There is a **slight** difference in the way the company is run these days compared with a few years ago.
- The device is very **sophisticated** and should only be operated by someone who is familiar with it.
- The spices used in the production of some international dishes have a very **strong** flavor.
- The **bright** light from the flashlight picked out details on the walls of the cave.
- Attendance at afternoon classes should be **voluntary**.
- A lot of students are **willing** to attend classes on Saturday morning.
- Newspapers are saying a lot about the country's **modern** licensing laws.
- Many students believe that doing voluntary work for charities is a **pointless** cause.
- The country displayed all the features of a **stagnant** economy.
- Her lectures are extremely **interesting**.
- Planned** demonstrations and strikes took place all over the city.
- The plans they presented were **simple** and well written.
- A close study of the painting by experts revealed it to be **priceless**.
- The new rules had a **profound** impact on everyone's behavior.
- What you are asking me to do is quite **impossible**.
- Contrary to what many people think, this is a very **rare** event.
- Organizing a fundraising event can be surprisingly **simple**.
- From a distance, the surface of the planet appears to be very **rough**.
- The confectionery contained several flavors, all of them **natural**.

## Exercise 2

A lot of adjectives can be made into their opposite form by adding a *prefix* (*un-*, *in-*, *dis-*, *il-*, etc.) to the beginning of the word.

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

Prefixes							
dis-		il-		im-		in-	
ir-		un-					
acceptable		accurate		adequate		advantaged	
agreeable		attractive		authorised		authoritative	
avoidable		believable		certain		comfortable	
competent		complete		conscious		contented	
convincing		correct		curable		even	
fair		fashionable		honest		inclined	
legal		limited		literate		logical	
married		mature		moral		mortal	
obedient		organized		patient		perfect	
personal		possible		proper		pure	
qualified		rational		regular		relevant	
replaceable		resistible		resolute		responsible	
satisfactory		satisfied		sufficient		welcome	

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

- He is a very (A) disagreeable man and he makes visitors feel very (B) unwelcome, but the management think he's (C) irreplaceable and are (D) uninclined to fire him.
- Insider dealing is not only (A) immoral and (B) inhonest, but also (C) illegal: companies are legally bound to take the strongest possible action against such (D) unacceptable behavior by their employees.
- It is an (A) unavoidable fact, but in a competitive job market, those who are (B) unqualified or who have (C) imsufficient work experience will find themselves seriously (D) disadvantaged.
- She was described by her boss as being (A) unresponsible, (B) incompetent, and (C) immature, which she considered extremely (D) unfair.
- In return for an increased investment, the company offered (A) unlimited returns for their investors. While many found such an offer (B) irresistible, some thought the promises were (C) inconvincing and were (D) uncomfortable about parting with so much money.
- He had clearly given his presentation (A) disadequate preparation, and many in the audience challenged the points he made, saying they were (B) inaccurate and (C) illogical. Despite this, he remained (D) irresolute in his views, although the only person he managed to convince was himself.

# Phrasal Verbs 1

Phrasal verbs are very common in English, and should be learnt like any other item of English vocabulary. In the TOEFL, they are tested in the Listening Comprehension section, and appear frequently in other parts of the test.

## Exercise 1

In the following sentences, choose the correct verb in **bold** to complete the phrasal verb in *italics*. The meaning of each phrasal verb is given in brackets at the end of each sentence.

- Some parents are criticized for the way they **bring / make / throw** up their children. (*to raise children*)
- They refused to **move / face / come** up to their responsibilities, with disastrous consequences. (*to accept an unpleasant state of affairs, and try to deal with it*)
- The President decided to **shout / cry / call** off his visit to Europe. (*to not to go ahead with a plan*)
- It is only at election time that senators **add / count / read** on support from their constituents. (*to rely / depend on other people*)
- Many developing countries are failing to **run / chase / catch** up with their more developed neighbors. (*to get to the same level*)
- It can take months or even years for political scandals to **die / cut / fall** down. (*to become less strong*)
- An alarming number of students **jump / drop / fall** out of school early every year. (*to leave a race, a competition, a course of study, etc., early or before you have finished*)
- Major international companies can't **carry / cut / figure** out the popularity of the anti-capitalist movement. (*informal: to find it hard to understand*)
- The committee members **dropped / made / fell** out over plans for the new health center. (*to argue*)
- If they examined the issues more closely, they would **search / look / find** out the reasons. (*to discover*)
- As we **grow / stand / look** up our priorities change. (*to change from being children to being adults*)
- Salaries very rarely **catch / keep / work** up with the cost of living. (*to rise at the same speed as something else*)
- The latest government report **leaves / keeps / throws** out the real reasons for current demographic shifts. (*to not include*)
- The journalist **showed / pointed / spoke** out the mistakes made by the agency over the last few years. (*to show*)
- Before you write your essay, you should **search / hunt / look** into the Party's history. (*to research*)
- Nobody at the meeting **carried / brought / moved** up the subject of paid leave. (*to start discussing a subject*)
- Once people **lose / jump / fall** behind with their mortgage payments, they come under extreme financial pressure from their bank. (*to fail to do something or pay something at the time that you should*)
- The first step to a healthier lifestyle is to **cut / slice / chop** down on the amount of saturated fats you eat. (*to start doing less of something, usually because it is bad for you*)

## Exercise 2

Instructions as above. In one of the sentences, all of the verbs are possible.

1. During the early 2000's, a lot of state-run schools were **controlled** / **taken** / **acquired** over by private companies. *(to start to do something in place of someone else)*
2. In my last essay, I tried to **argue** / **place** / **put** forward the arguments in favor of global capitalism. *(to suggest or state the case for something)*
3. Despite the seriousness of the illness, he managed to **carry** / **pull** / **take** through. *(to recover from a serious illness or accident)*
4. A lot of restrictions on imports have been **done** / **gone** / **put** away with. *(to get rid of something)*
5. If you have a complaint, put it in writing and ask the company to **investigate** / **look** / **see** into it for you. *(to try to discover the facts about something such as a problem)*
6. It is very important to **carry** / **work** / **do** out my instructions carefully. *(to do something that you have been told to do, often in a particular way)*
7. Many employees **went** / **kept** / **carried** on working despite pressure from the unions. *(to continue)*
8. The drug's effects are very powerful, but they begin to **wear** / **come** / **fall** off after a few hours. *(to gradually disappear or become less intense)*
9. The meeting will be canceled if not enough people **arrive** / **move** / **turn** up. *(to come somewhere, often unexpectedly)*
10. At first, sales of the product were slow, but they **kicked** / **hit** / **picked** up when people realized how useful it was. *(to slowly improve)*
11. I have **given** / **put** / **moved** across several suggestions, but so far they have all been ignored. *(to explain an idea, often in a way that is easy for people to understand)*
12. I **came** / **ran** / **moved** into Laura outside the theater last week. *(to meet someone by chance)*
13. This course has **set** / **moved** / **put** me back by about \$2000. *(informal: to cost someone a particular amount of money, especially a large amount)*
14. When I **look** / **consider** / **move** back on my childhood, I remember the many sacrifices my parents made for me. *(to think about something that happened in the past)*
15. We were all disappointed with the way things **turned** / **came** / **changed** out. *(to develop in a particular way or have a particular result)*
16. The exhibition was so popular that a lot of visitors had to be **pushed** / **turned** / **thrown** away. *(to be not allowed to enter a building)*
17. The total cost of the project **makes** / **moves** / **works** out to about \$250,000. *(to add up to a particular amount)*
18. The telephone service is rather unreliable, and it's quite common to be **cut** / **shut** / **run** off in the middle of a conversation. *(to be disconnected while talking on the telephone)*

# Phrasal Verbs 2

## Exercise 1

Each of these sentences can be completed with *come, get, give, go, or look* to make a phrasal verb in **bold**. In some cases, more than one answer is possible. Make sure you use the correct form of the verb in each one. The phrasal verb is explained in brackets at the end of each sentence.

1. In rural districts, it can be difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ **by** without a car. *(to work and operate efficiently)*
2. I'd like you to \_\_\_\_\_ **over** these figures and tell me if you think the project is possible. *(to check something carefully)*
3. Large industries can no longer \_\_\_\_\_ **away** with dumping industrial waste in rivers. *(to avoid being punished for doing something wrong or illegal)*
4. Developed countries are usually able to \_\_\_\_\_ **through** a period of recession by drawing on financial reserves. *(to manage to deal with a difficult situation until it is over)*
5. People who have to \_\_\_\_\_ **after** elderly relatives or other dependents should receive financial support. *(to take care of someone or something and make certain they have everything they need)*
6. We decided to \_\_\_\_\_ **through** with our plans as soon as we had sufficient capital. *(to do something you have planned or agreed to do, especially after not being sure you wanted to do it)*
7. It can be very difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ **down** to studying for exams when the weather is nice. *(to start doing something seriously or with a lot of effort)*
8. Lights \_\_\_\_\_ **out** across the country as power workers went on strike. *(to stop burning or shining)*
9. The committee were asked to \_\_\_\_\_ **into** the latest crime statistics and try to establish a pattern. *(to try to discover the facts about something such as a problem or crime)*
10. After years of decline, government investment is revitalizing the area, and things are beginning to \_\_\_\_\_ **up**. *(to get better, or appear to get better)*
11. Scientists \_\_\_\_\_ **across** the cure by accident, while studying the health benefits of a rare species of plant. *(to find something by chance)*
12. Very few students \_\_\_\_\_ **forward** to their end-of-semester exams. *(to feel happy and excited about something that is going to happen)*
13. Generally, people are reluctant to break unpopular rules, but will try to \_\_\_\_\_ **around** them somehow. *(to find a way of dealing with a problem or avoiding it)*
14. The first step to a healthier lifestyle is to \_\_\_\_\_ **up** smoking. *(to stop doing something you do regularly)*
15. The governor \_\_\_\_\_ **up against** a lot of opposition from locals when she proposed building a jail near the city limits. *(to have to deal with something difficult or unpleasant)*
16. Even if you fail the first time, you should \_\_\_\_\_ **on** trying. *(to continue doing something)*
17. The anti-smoking message is finally \_\_\_\_\_ **through to** people. *(to make someone understand what you are trying to say)*
18. As ticket prices \_\_\_\_\_ **up**, fewer people go to the theater and prefer to stay at home with a video. *(to increase in price)*

## Exercise 2

Instructions as above.

1. Doctors realized there was going to be a problem when several people in the same village \_\_\_\_\_ **down with** suspected food poisoning. *(to become ill with a particular disease)*
2. People often \_\_\_\_\_ **up** the idea of starting their own company when they realize the risks that are involved. *(to no longer want to do something)*
3. Before entering an agreement, it is essential to \_\_\_\_\_ **over** the details very carefully. *(to check something carefully)*
4. People who live in close proximity to one another must learn to \_\_\_\_\_ **along with** their neighbors. *(to try to like someone and be friendly to them)*
5. It was only after he \_\_\_\_\_ **into** his inheritance after his father died that he was able to expand the company. *(to receive money or property when someone dies)*
6. After the revolution, it took almost five years for the country to \_\_\_\_\_ **around to** opening its borders. *(to do something after you have intended to do it for some time)*
7. New legislation lays down strict penalties for vehicles which \_\_\_\_\_ **off** excess exhaust. *(to produce a gas or smell)*
8. People who want to know how to \_\_\_\_\_ **about** starting their own company should talk to a trained adviser. *(to start dealing with a situation, problem, job, etc., in a particular way)*
9. When supply of a particular good exceeds demand, it is common for the price to \_\_\_\_\_ **down**. *(to become cheaper)*
10. Nothing \_\_\_\_\_ **of** the company's plans to develop solar-powered vehicles. *(to be the result of something)*
11. The final bill for the project will \_\_\_\_\_ **to** almost \$10 million. *(to reach a particular total when everything is added together)*
12. For most poor people, \_\_\_\_\_ **out of** the cycle of poverty can be next to impossible. *(to avoid or escape from an unpleasant situation)*
13. In any dispute with an insurance company, it is usually the consumer who \_\_\_\_\_ **off** the worst. *(to achieve a particular result in an activity, especially a competition, fight, or argument)*
14. It took a long time for the country to \_\_\_\_\_ **over** the effects of the civil war. *(to recover from something)*
15. The threat of severe reprisals meant that many refused to \_\_\_\_\_ themselves **up to** the police. *(to surrender to someone in a position of authority, especially to the police)*
16. Some people tend to \_\_\_\_\_ **down on** others who are less fortunate purely because of their financial situation. *(to think that you are better or more important than someone else)*
17. The government had decided to stand firm on their decision, but under pressure from protesters, they decided to \_\_\_\_\_ **in** and reduce tax on gasoline. *(to stop competing or arguing and accept that you cannot win)*
18. By the time the message \_\_\_\_\_ **through** it was too late to evacuate the residents. *(to be connected to someone by telephone, email, text message, etc.)*

Don't forget that many phrasal verbs can have more than one meaning. Try to develop your own written "bank" of the phrasal verbs you learn. This should show as many different meanings as possible for each phrasal verb. You should then try to remember these so that they become a part of your "productive" vocabulary.

# Phrasal Verbs 3

- The verbs and particles in the two boxes below can be combined to make phrasal verbs, which can then be used to complete the sentences underneath.
- Decide which phrasal verbs go into each sentence, and write the answers in the crossword grid, which you will find on page 42. In many cases, you will need to change the form of the verb (e.g., past or present participle, third person "s", etc.). The meaning of each phrasal verb is in *italics* at the end of each sentence.
- Don't forget that some phrasal verbs need two particles.
- Do not put a gap between the verb and the particle(s) in the crossword grid.

add	break	bring	engage	factor
go	hand	hold	make	opt
	pick	put	run	set
	shut	stem	take	talk
	turn			

about	after	against	apart	aside
down	for	from	in	into
	of	off	on	out
	round	to	up	with

## Clues across (→)

- Accommodations in some cities are so expensive that some people cannot even afford to \_\_\_\_\_ the 8 weeks' deposit that is required. (*to make a deposit*)
- They were reluctant to make changes, but we managed to \_\_\_\_\_ them \_\_\_\_\_. (*to persuade somebody*)
- Children often \_\_\_\_\_ one of their parents, either in their mannerisms or in the way they look. (*to resemble*)
- After \_\_\_\_\_ a few unexpected difficulties, they decided to scrap the project. (*to stop because something is in the way*)
- When Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were unable to pay the rent on time, their landlord threatened to \_\_\_\_\_ them \_\_\_\_\_ onto the street. (*to force someone to leave*)
- When I was at school, some teachers unfairly \_\_\_\_\_ children who eschewed sport for more creative interests and pastimes. (*to choose someone to attack or criticize*)
- Although many companies offer their employees a pension plan, many decide to \_\_\_\_\_ of the program and make their own arrangements. (*to decide not to take part in something*)
- A lot of applicants expressed an interest in the job, but only a handful \_\_\_\_\_ for the interview. (*to arrive for a meeting, appointment, etc.*)
- Air pollution can \_\_\_\_\_ asthma and other chest diseases in those most vulnerable. (*to start*)
- People who use credit cards unwisely can easily \_\_\_\_\_ debts of thousands of dollars every month. (*to make debts go up quickly*)
- Parents often struggle to \_\_\_\_\_ enough money to pay for their children's education. (*to keep or save something from a larger amount in order to use it later for a particular purpose*)
- The two men didn't \_\_\_\_\_ each other at first, but over the next year they became the best of friends. (*to begin to like someone or something*)
- One of the best ways to get fit is to \_\_\_\_\_ a sport or activity. (*to start doing something regularly as a habit*)
- The plans were \_\_\_\_\_ while we waited for a decision from the management. (*to cause a delay or make someone late*)

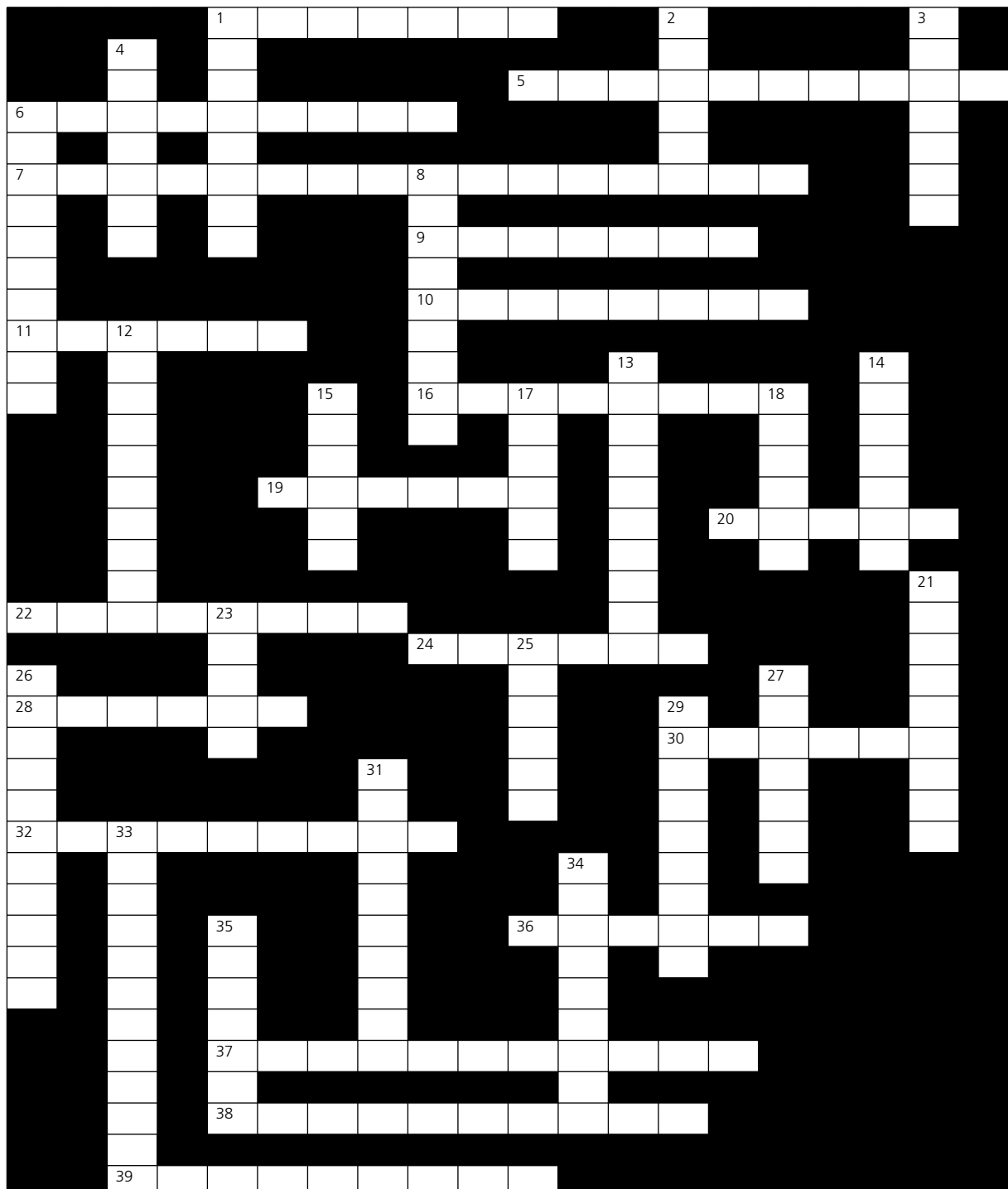


32. The two sides are currently \_\_\_\_\_ talks which they hope will end the dispute. *(to take part in a particular activity, especially something that takes a lot of time and effort)*
36. Her discovery \_\_\_\_\_ a chain of events that surprised everyone involved. *(to cause a situation or a series of events to happen)*
37. After \_\_\_\_\_ expenditure and inflation, profits were very low. *(to include a particular amount when you calculate something)*
38. Our money is \_\_\_\_\_ quickly, and if we don't act soon, it will be too late. *(to use all of something and not have any left)*
39. Some students can be very creative with the reasons they give for not \_\_\_\_\_ their assignments on time. *(to give something to a person in authority)*

### Clues down (↔)

1. It's often a good idea to \_\_\_\_\_ some money for a "rainy day". *(to save money)*
2. Technology is moving at such a fast pace it is no longer possible to \_\_\_\_\_ all the latest developments. *(to understand or assimilate information)*
3. Radical measures introduced by the college authorities did not \_\_\_\_\_ a genuine reform of the system. *(to combine to produce a particular result or effect)*
4. Nobody was \_\_\_\_\_ by the government's false figures on unemployment. *(to be fooled or tricked)*
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ the job that was offered to him, even though he was desperate for the money. *(to refuse something which is offered)*
8. Most people will \_\_\_\_\_ a stressful job if the money is good enough. *(to tolerate something which is not very pleasant)*
12. Once the equipment has been \_\_\_\_\_, it is surprisingly difficult to put it back together again. *(to separate an object into pieces)*
13. The revolution was a long, bitter affair which \_\_\_\_\_ neighbor \_\_\_\_\_ neighbor. *(to cause two people or groups to fight each other, even though they were in a friendly relationship before)*
14. Doctors and medical experts were unable to \_\_\_\_\_ why some people survived the virus and others didn't. *(to understand or know the reason for something)*
15. Nobody believed the Senator's explanation for a moment. They all knew he had \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_. *(to invent an explanation for something)*
17. At the age of 38 he \_\_\_\_\_ the post of President, but lacked sufficient experience to be taken seriously. *(to apply for a job in politics, competing against other people for the same job)*
18. Despite massive promotion by the tourist board, it took a long time for tourism to \_\_\_\_\_ again after the terrorist attacks. *(to improve, to get better)*
21. Nothing can \_\_\_\_\_ the damage caused as a result of his actions. *(to take the place of something that has been lost or damaged, or to compensate for something bad that has happened)*
23. The group plans to \_\_\_\_\_ an import business by the end of the year. *(to start something such as a business or organization)*
25. The results of new rules will start to \_\_\_\_\_ next month, by which time we should all have familiarized ourselves with the system. *(informal: to start to have an effect)*
26. His popularity \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that he was born in the area. *(to be caused by something)*
27. The project will succeed unless someone decides to \_\_\_\_\_ at the last minute. *(to stop being involved in an activity, event or situation)*

29. For years women were \_\_\_\_\_ the political process. (*to not be allowed to do something or not be allowed to be involved in something*)
31. Major spending is required to \_\_\_\_\_ substantial improvement in housing. (*to make something happen, especially to cause changes in a situation*)
33. After several guests had \_\_\_\_\_ food poisoning, public health inspectors were called to the hotel. (*to become ill with a particular illness*)
34. It has always been my ambition to \_\_\_\_\_ show business. (*to start to have success in your career or an area of activity*)
35. At the auction, the painting \_\_\_\_\_ for an incredible \$60 million. (*to be sold for a particular amount of money*)



# Prefixes

Prefixes such as *dis-*, *im-*, *un-*, etc., can be used to make opposites of many verbs and adjectives (see pages 32 and 35). Other prefixes can be used to add meaning to a base word or word root. Some of these prefixes can be used in more than one way, depending on their context. The exercises on the next two pages look at some of these.

## Exercise 1

Match the prefixes on the left with their meaning(s) on the right. Two of these prefixes have one meaning (although used in different ways).

Prefix	Meaning
1. auto-	(a) After or later than.
2. bi-	(b) Between.
3. circum-	(c) Exactly half / partly but not completely.
4. co-	(d) Across / changing / between.
5. inter-	(e) Together / sharing.
6. micro-	(f) Single / one.
7. mono-	(g) Before.
8. post-	(h) One small part of a larger thing / below another thing / smaller or less important than another thing.
9. pre-	(i) Two / twice / double.
10. semi-	(j) Around.
11. sub-	(k) Of or by yourself / working by itself.
12. tele	(l) Extremely small.
13. trans-	(m) At or over a long distance.
14. uni-	

## Exercise 2

Use the prefixes from the left-hand column above, and the base words / roots from the box below, to form words that can complete definitions 1 – 28. One definition can be completed with two words (using the same prefix).

...annual ...biography ...conference ...determined ...ennial ...ference ...final ...form  
 ...graduate ...habit ...hesion ...ient ...late ...lingual ...mature ...mission ...mutes  
 ...que ...nomy ...ordinate ...organism ...poly ...pone ...precious ...scope ...standard  
 ...tonous ...val ...vent

1. A / an \_\_\_\_\_ student is a student who is studying after receiving an advanced degree such as an M.A. or Ph.D.
2. A / an \_\_\_\_\_ voice or sound is boring and unpleasant because it does not change its loudness or become higher or lower.
3. Something that is \_\_\_\_\_ is the same everywhere you find it.
4. When you \_\_\_\_\_ something, you change spoken or written words into another language.
5. A / an \_\_\_\_\_ is one of two games, such as football, that are played immediately before the last game in a sports competition.
6. A / an \_\_\_\_\_ is a short break in the middle of a play, film, concert, etc.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is a situation in which people or things combine well to form a unit.

8. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a meeting held among people who are in different places, using an electronic communication system such as a computer.
9. An event that is \_\_\_\_\_ happens twice every year.
10. An event that is \_\_\_\_\_ happens once every two years.
11. A / an \_\_\_\_\_ is the distance measured around the edge of a circle, or the edge of a circle or a round object / area.
12. A / an \_\_\_\_\_ is a book about your life that you write yourself.
13. If you \_\_\_\_\_ something, you decide that it will not be done at the time it was planned, but at a later time.
14. If someone finds a way of avoiding a rule or law that limits them, especially by using a clever trick that does not break the law, we can say that they \_\_\_\_\_ it.
15. A / an \_\_\_\_\_ is a piece of equipment for looking at things that are too small to see normally.
16. Something that is \_\_\_\_\_ is very special, unusual, or good, or is not the same as anything or anyone else.
17. If something happens too soon or before its usual time, we can say that it is \_\_\_\_\_.
18. Something that is \_\_\_\_\_ is not as good as you would normally expect, or not good enough to be accepted.
19. If two people live together in a physical relationship but are not married, we say that they \_\_\_\_\_.
20. A / an \_\_\_\_\_ is a living thing that is so small you cannot see without special equipment (such as that in 15 above).
21. If something \_\_\_\_\_, it changes into something completely different.
22. A company that has complete control of the product or service it provides because it is the only company that provides it can be said to be, or have, a / an \_\_\_\_\_.
23. If something is \_\_\_\_\_, it happens or develops in a particular way because of things that have existed, happened, or been decided before.
24. Someone who is \_\_\_\_\_ is able to speak two languages very well.
25. If a country, state, region, organization, etc., has \_\_\_\_\_, it is independent and has the power to govern itself.
26. Something that is \_\_\_\_\_ exists, happens or stays somewhere for a short period of time only.
27. If a person is \_\_\_\_\_, he or she has less power or authority than someone else.
28. A / an \_\_\_\_\_ stone is one that is used in jewelry and is fairly valuable, but not as valuable as other stones such as diamonds or rubies.

# Presenting an argument

## Exercise 1

Read the text below, in which somebody is trying to decide whether to go straight to university from school, or spend a year traveling around the world. Put their argument into the correct order, using the key words and expressions in **bold** to help you. The first one and last one have been done for you.

- A. **(1)** I'm really in two minds about what to do when I leave school. Should I go straight to university or should I spend a year traveling around the world?
- B. **It is often said** that knowledge is the key to power, and I cannot disagree with this.
- C. **On the one hand**, I would experience lots of different cultures.
- D. Unfortunately, **another point is that** if I spent a year traveling I would need a lot of money.
- E. And I'm not alone in this opinion. **Many consider** a sound career and a good salary to be an important goal.
- F. **However**, it could be argued that I would also meet lots of interesting people while I was traveling.
- G. **Secondly**, if I go straight to university, I'll learn so many things that will help me in my future life.
- H. **First of all**, there are so many benefits to going straight to university.
- I. But **I believe that** it would be easy to make a bit while I was traveling, giving English lessons or working in hotels and stores.
- J. **Moreover**, I'll be able to take part in the social activities that the university offers, and meet lots of new friends who share the same interests.
- K. **The most important point is that** the sooner I get my qualifications, the quicker I'll get a job and start earning.
- L. **Nevertheless**, these inconveniences would be an inevitable part of traveling and would be greatly outweighed by the other advantages.
- M. **In my opinion**, starting work and making money is one of the most important things in life.
- N. **On the other hand**, I could end up suffering from culture shock, homesickness, and some strange tropical diseases.
- O. **Furthermore**, if I spent a year traveling, I would learn more about the world.
- P. **(16)** All right, I've made my mind up. Now, where's my nearest travel agency?

## Exercise 2.

Using the key words and expressions in **bold** from the last exercise, present an argument for one of the following issues, or choose one of the essays from the Topics section of the book:

1. A government's main priority is to provide education for its people.
2. The only way to save the environment is for governments to impose strict quotas on the energy we use (for example, by restricting car ownership, limiting the water we use).
3. Satisfaction in your job is more important than the money you earn.
4. Living in a town or city is better than living in the countryside.

# Pronouns and determiners

## Exercise 1

Complete these sentences with an appropriate pronoun or determiner (e.g., his, which, there, itself, etc.). You will need to use some pronouns / determiners more than once.

1. The team arrived in Cairo, and from \_\_\_\_\_ set out across the desert in a southwesterly direction.
2. Students are allowed to hand in \_\_\_\_\_ assignments a few days late if they ask for permission at least a week in advance.
3. The new laws made \_\_\_\_\_ easier to get a passport and travel abroad.
4. Someone called for you, but you weren't here, so I told \_\_\_\_\_ you would call when you got back.
5. Many playwrights like to act in the plays they have written. Shakespeare \_\_\_\_\_ appeared in productions of his own works.
6. Most students spend more time on their assignments than \_\_\_\_\_ should.
7. Why did you say that I've missed lots of lessons this semester? Where did you get \_\_\_\_\_ idea? I haven't missed a single one.
8. Greek and Latin are languages from \_\_\_\_\_ many English words have been taken or adapted.
9. Someone broke the printer, but \_\_\_\_\_ looks like nobody is prepared to accept responsibility.
10. The company carried out research into chemical fertilizers and \_\_\_\_\_ effect on the environment.
11. The drug works in small quantities, but \_\_\_\_\_ efficacy is reduced if used too much and too often.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ comes a time in everyone's life when a big decision has to be taken.
13. Nuclear energy is far less damaging to the environment than \_\_\_\_\_ produced from fossil fuels, but requires far higher standards of safety to be applied.
14. The authors admitted using material from other books, but we had to give \_\_\_\_\_ credit for their ability to make an otherwise boring subject lively and interesting.
15. A skilled workforce is essential, \_\_\_\_\_ is why regular training programs are so important.
16. The young chick relies on the adult bird for food, and it will be several weeks before it can feed \_\_\_\_\_.
17. The vehicle employs a small solar panel, from which \_\_\_\_\_ can get enough power to move without the need for turning the engine on.
18. We should give everyone a chance to say what \_\_\_\_\_ think.
19. Research in the 1960's often took a lot of time and patience, as there was no Internet in \_\_\_\_\_ days.
20. The house stood by \_\_\_\_\_ on a small island, cut off from the outside world by a treacherous reef.

Exercise 2

Instructions as above.

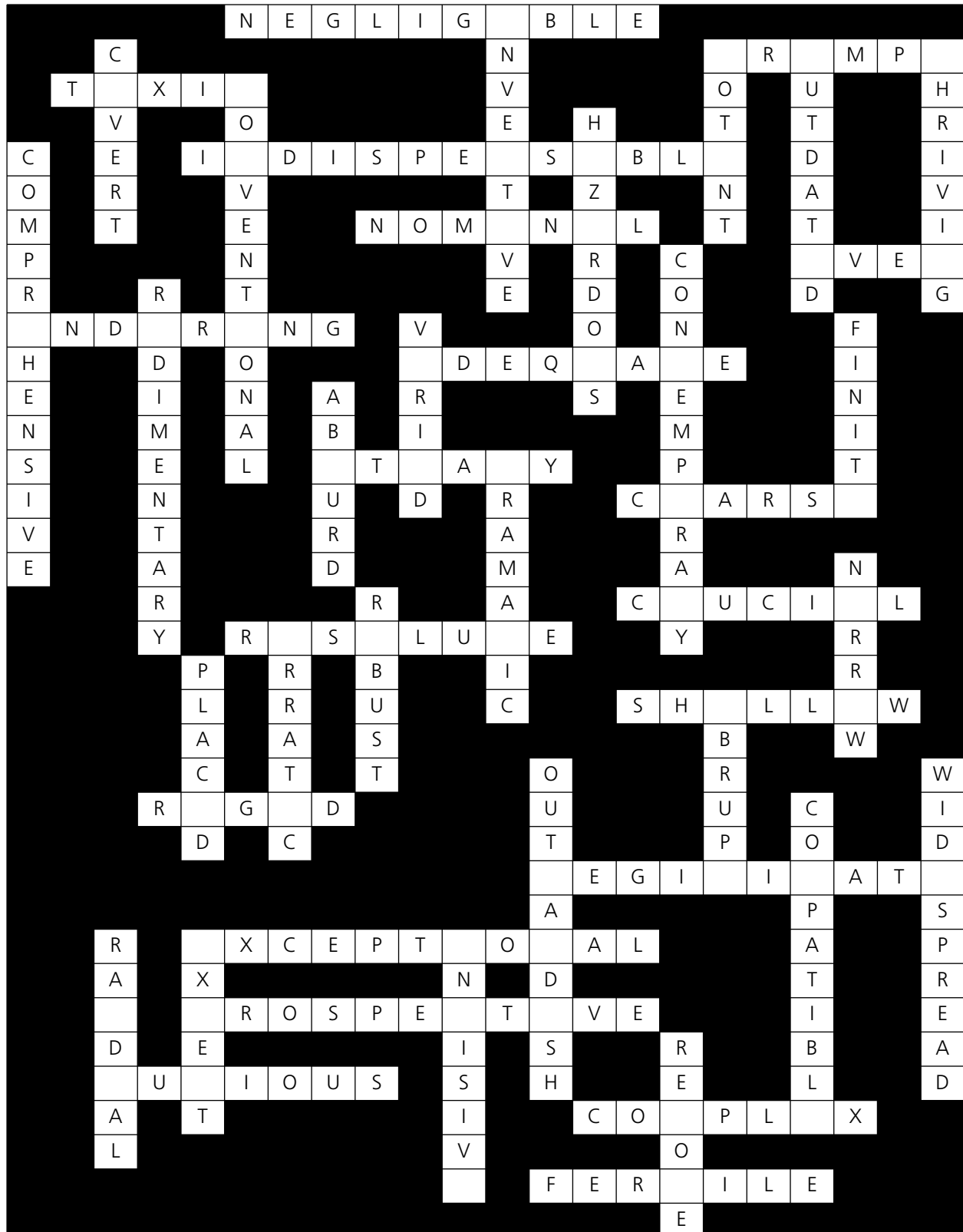
1. Her latest book is one \_\_\_\_\_ every teenager will enjoy.
2. Help was offered in the first instance to families \_\_\_\_\_ homes had been destroyed in the tsunami.
3. The company was forced to cut prices and lay off staff, but the problems didn't end \_\_\_\_\_.
4. As it became obvious an economic crisis was looming, the Republicans were divided among \_\_\_\_\_ as to the best course of action to take.
5. Bogart's most famous movie was probably Casablanca, \_\_\_\_\_ was made in 1942.
6. Prices in New York are roughly 30% cheaper than \_\_\_\_\_ in London.
7. People who adopt children tend to be people who have no children of \_\_\_\_\_ own but who desperately want some.
8. The voice at the end of the phone was \_\_\_\_\_ of a young man.
9. We have tea or coffee: \_\_\_\_\_ would you prefer?
10. Most people passed the exam, and \_\_\_\_\_ that failed were allowed to retake it a month later.
11. Immigrants often come to the country on their own, and then ask their families to join \_\_\_\_\_ at a later date.
12. Those who want to see Las Vegas and sample all of \_\_\_\_\_ attractions are going to need a lot of money.
13. AZB Ltd claimed that the invention was legally \_\_\_\_\_, and sued their competitor for breaching their design copyright.
14. The Republican Party have come under a lot of pressure, but \_\_\_\_\_ refuse to bow down to popular pressure.
15. The winner was a Chinese composer, \_\_\_\_\_ composition "Blue String" combined elements of classical Chinese and Western music.
16. We've been thinking about the offer \_\_\_\_\_ you made last week.
17. We need to prepare \_\_\_\_\_ for the struggle that we are about to face.
18. The software has a few glitches, but the real problem lies in the computer, and not in the software \_\_\_\_\_.
19. Fees must be paid in full before the course begins. Alternatively, you can pay \_\_\_\_\_ in 6 monthly installments through the first semester.
20. As part of the survey, we asked members of the public questions about \_\_\_\_\_ their work, their hobbies, how they spent their vacation, and so on.

Also see *Working words* on pages 80 – 81

# Similar meanings: Adjectives 1

Here is a crossword with a difference. The words, which are all adjectives, are already in the grid, but some of the letters have been removed. With the help of a dictionary, try to fill in the missing letters. The more letters you fill in, the easier it becomes to complete the grid.

When you have done this, match the adjectives in the grid with a word or expression with a similar meaning which you will find in **bold** on the next page:





1. A **rude** reply.
2. A **strong and successful** economy.
3. **Basic** facilities.
4. A **small** charge for services.
5. **Traditional** medicine.
6. An **inquisitive** student.
7. **Specialist** knowledge.
8. An **isolated** village.
9. A **ridiculous** idea.
10. **Suitable** computer software.
11. A **valid** reason for doing something.
12. **Strict** economic controls.
13. A **calm, peaceful** sea.
14. A **small** margin of opportunity.
15. A **secret** operation.
16. An **insignificant** amount of money
17. **Dangerous** chemicals.
18. An exhibition of **modern** art.
19. **Lasting** appeal.
20. **Extremely unusual** circumstances.
21. **Very strange or unusual** behavior.
22. A **punctual** start to a meeting.
23. **Old-fashioned** ideas.
24. A **potential or likely** candidate for a job.
25. A **thorough** investigation.
26. **Enough** information.
27. **Gradual** progress.
28. A **sudden, sharp** rise in prices.
29. A **flourishing** community.
30. **Difficult and detailed** instructions.
31. A **creative** director.
32. A **powerful** drug.
33. **Extreme** measures to prevent or achieve something.
34. A **superficial** person.
35. **Unpredictable** behavior.
36. **Rich** agricultural soil.
37. A **level** surface.
38. **Very important** information (2 possible words).
39. A **diverse** program of events.
40. **Essential** raw materials (2 possible words).
41. **Poisonous** gases.
42. **Clear and direct** comments.
43. **Limited** natural resources.
44. **Extensive** unemployment.
45. A **determined** student.
46. **Rough** material.

## Similar meanings: Adjectives 2

Look at sentences 1 – 14 and choose a word from the box that has a similar meaning to the words and expressions in **bold**. Write these words in the grid below. The first one has been done as an example.

If you do it correctly, you will reveal a word in the shaded vertical strip that is a synonym of the word "typical" in this sentence:

*The strong sense of community is **typical** of an area where people feel they are an underclass who must struggle to survive.*

abundant	archaic	chaotic	concise	credible	evident	hypothetical
industrious	integral	rampant	risky	scrupulous	tedious	tenacious

- His instructions were very **brief and clear**.
- Here's an **imaginary** situation: you are in the desert and you run out of water.
- Latin is considered by many to be an **outdated** language, despite the fact that many words from the language are still in use today.
- From a financial point of view it was a very **dangerous** plan.
- There are **plenty of** opportunities for promotion if you are prepared to work hard.
- The conference was really **disorganized** and a complete waste of time.
- His lectures are **boring** and I never seem to learn anything useful or interesting.
- It was **obvious** that the President had been told what to say by his advisers.
- Uncontrolled** corruption and abuse of power by officials eventually prompted new anti-corruption laws.
- The setting of the scene in chapter one of the book is **essential** to the plot.
- He gained a reputation as an **honest and fair** dealer, and therefore won the respect of his customers.
- He was a **determined** man who believed in fighting for his principles at any cost.
- She was a serious, **hardworking** student who achieved excellent grades.
- The story seemed **believable** at first, but a bit of research revealed some startling irregularities.

	First letter	Rest of word
1	c	<b>oncise</b>
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		

# Similar meanings: Nouns

## Exercise 1

Look at sentences 1 – 20. These can either be completed with a word from box A or a word with a similar meaning from box B. Identify both the words that could be used. In some cases, you will need to add an -s to one or both of the words when you put them into the sentence.

A	B
acclaim accommodations agenda appeal appointment assistance benefit discipline discount drop fallacy fault means opposition poll proof proximity requirement victory work	advantage closeness decline defect employment evidence help housing meeting method misconception order petition praise prerequisite resistance reduction schedule survey triumph

- We have a very busy \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ today, so I suggest we start as soon as possible.
- The college provides cheap \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ for its staff and students.
- With regard to attendance and punctuality, we need to maintain \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ at all times.
- Thank you for your kind \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_: I couldn't have done it without you.
- There has been a sharp \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ in the number of people attending afternoon classes.
- The early computer program had several \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ which need to be sorted out before it could be used.
- There has been a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ to the new schedule: nobody likes the earlier starts and later finishes to the day.
- There is no \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ to show that standards of living have improved.
- Students holding a valid student card are eligible for a 10% \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ on book prices.
- The bar is popular with our students because of its \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ to the college.
- I can't see you this afternoon because I have a / an \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ with my tutor.
- The Turkish writer Orhan Pamuk received international \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ for his novel "Snow".
- At the height of its success, the studio provided \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ for over 3,000 people.
- There are several \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ to working from home: you save on travel costs, for one thing.
- If you want to do a Degree in Middle East Studies, a basic knowledge of Arabic is one of the main \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.
- The cheapest \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ of traveling around the U.S.A. is by Greyhound bus.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ taken before the election did not reflect the final result.
- His ruling in the case was a \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ for common sense and freedom of speech.
- Many people believe that exercising makes you more hungry: this is in fact a \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ was rejected by the arbitrating committee, despite the fact it had been signed by over 5,000 people.

## Exercise 2

Instructions as above.

A	B
admission alteration characteristic choice code component cooperation discussion liability magnitude overview priority problem protest question result strategy valid winner zenith	access change collaboration complication consequence deliberation demonstration (short) description element feature good importance option peak plan precedence query responsibility rule victor

- The \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ against the war spread to most parts of the city by midnight, with at least 50 arrests taking place.
- The college \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ state(s) that students must attend at least 80% of their classes.
- The college accepts no \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ for any damage to vehicles in the car park.
- There are two \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ available to you: work hard on improving your mid-term grades, or consider changing your course.
- Our latest prospectus provides a / an \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ of our courses and a brief history of the university.
- Nobody understood the \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ of the results: it was assumed that everything would stay the same, whereas there were in fact profound changes
- Thanks to their \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ with several affiliated companies, they managed to create a virtual monopoly for their product.
- I hope you have a \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ reason for missing so many of your classes.
- The empire reached its \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the nineteenth century.
- If you have any \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ please ask a member of staff.
- A purple rash and a persistent cough is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ of this disease.
- We had hoped that everything would run smoothly, but unfortunately there have been several \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.
- Before you start studying for the TOEFL, you should come up with a \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ that will help you to make the most of your study time.
- Safety in the workplace is very important, and should take \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ over everything else.
- Is it necessary to make any \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ to the plan, or should we keep it as it is?
- In the battle of the sexes there can never be a true \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.
- Fieldwork is a key \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ of this course.
- After much \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_, we decided to reject her offer.
- Climate change could have disastrous \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ for farmers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ to the building after 6 p.m. is limited to staff and full-time students only.

## Exercise 3

Instructions as above

A	B
achievement advent amenity argument backing category charisma disparity display ending implication invention notion number part proceeds reflection review specialist ultimatum	accomplishment (personal) appeal appearance classification component concentration difference dispute exhibit expert facility final demand earnings idea innovation sign suggestion support termination write-up

- The book received a lot of good \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ in the press, and went on to become one of the year's bestsellers.
- Before the \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ of the home PC in the mid-80s, not many people knew how to type.
- Unlike his much-loved father, the young leader lacked \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ and failed to become popular with his people.
- The best English dictionaries are those for English-language learners: dictionaries in this \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ tend to give very clear definitions with good examples.
- The board ordered the \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ of all research, with the result that it was another five years before a cure for the illness was found.
- Technological \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ have changed the world in the last 20 years.
- Large \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ of unskilled, unemployed people in certain parts of the country have resulted in a rise in crime and street violence.
- I'm not an economics \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_, but even I know that a drop in unemployment often leads to a rise in inflation.
- With \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ from her teachers, she was able to start an international languages club at the school.
- Our new Economics tutor has a strange \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ that all students are lazy and irresponsible.
- You will find the problem easier to solve if you try breaking it down into its separate \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.
- His promotion to director was a remarkable \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ for someone so young.
- Our head of department gave us a / an \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ get down to some serious work or get out.
- Despite several changes to the pay structure, there is still a \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ in pay between graduate trainees and non-graduates.
- All \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ from the sale of part of the grounds will be re-invested in the college.
- His irrational behavior eventually led to a serious \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ with his sponsors.
- College \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ include a gym, a swimming pool, a canteen, and a garden where students can relax.
- The museum's \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ of prehistoric tools and artifacts is surprisingly popular with children.
- I'm not happy with your \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ that my work is below standard.
- A person's choice of clothes is a / an \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ of his or her personality.

# Similar meanings: Verbs 1

Words with similar meanings are tested in the TOEFL Reading Comprehension. It is also useful to know alternatives to other words to make your writing more varied, and to improve your general reading skills.

Look at the words and expressions in **bold** in the following sentences, and choose a word from the box that has the same or a similar meaning in the same context. Use these words to complete the crossword on page 56. You do not need to change any of the word forms.

accuse	affect	answer	assert	assist	assume	attain	baffle	change	convey	create
demand	derive	detect	direct	elicit	endure	enrich	exceed	evolve	forbid	gather
handle	hasten	launch	mirror	misuse	oblige	obtain	permit	refine	refuse	relate
		remove	resist	reveal	settle	submit	verify			

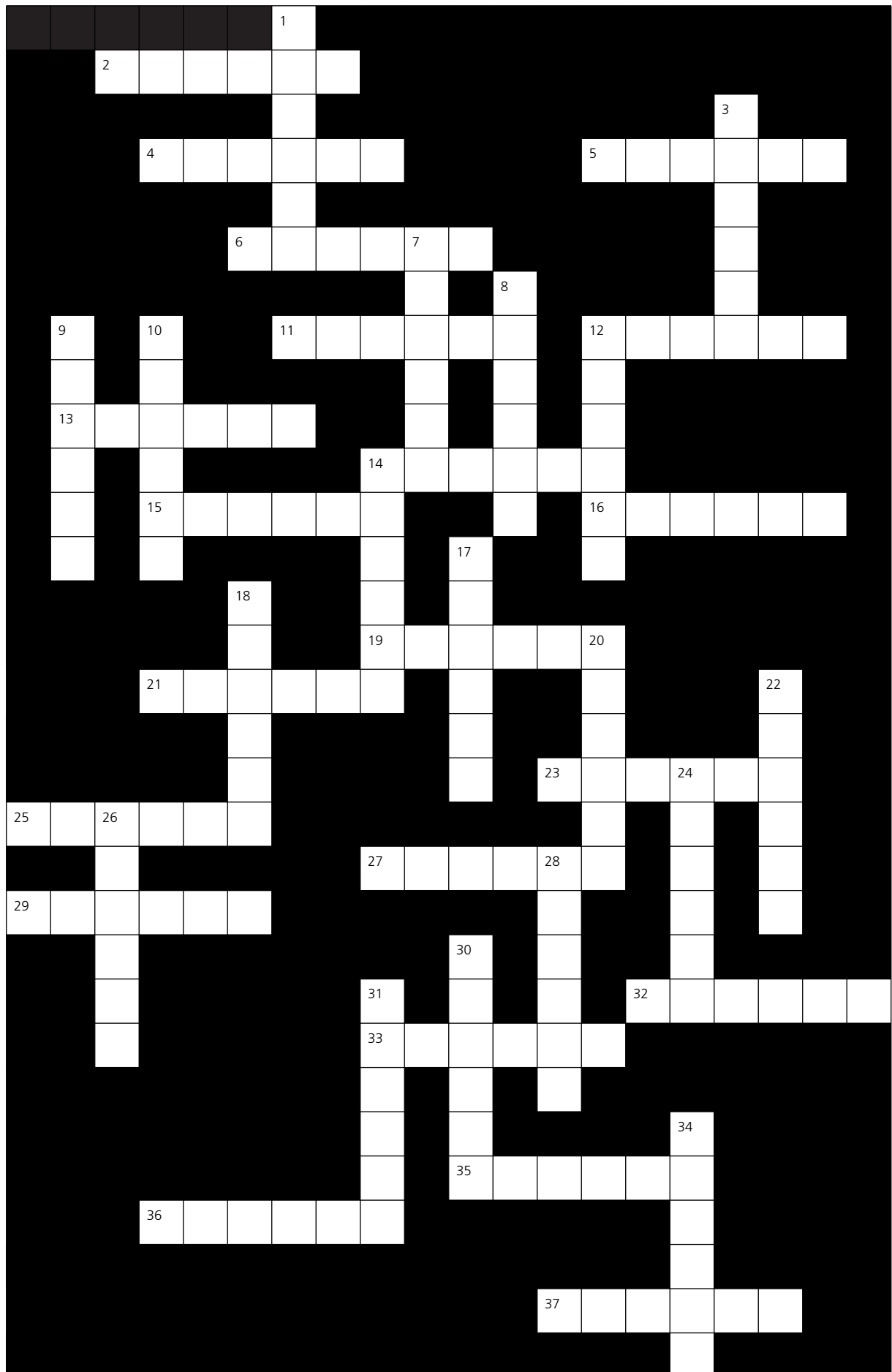
## Across (ت)

2. His job is mainly to **control** the activities of everyone in the company with a view to making optimum use of the workforce.
4. We normally **suppose** that most people nowadays have a computer at home.
5. Shakespeare said that some people **achieve** greatness, while others have it thrust upon them.
6. Did you **notice** a hint of pessimism in her report?
11. He was asked to **disclose** government secrets in exchange for money.
12. If you want people to take you seriously, you should **state firmly** your reasons for change.
13. Antibodies help our bodies to **fight** infection.
14. Several attempts were made to **improve** the system.
15. Computer software will continue to **develop** in response to users' needs.
16. They asked us to **give** our thanks and best wishes to the chairman.
19. The U.S.A. and Iran have often tried to **resolve** their differences, but with little effect.
21. It took him some time to **tell** the story, and it was late when he eventually finished.
23. The department was asked to **propose** some ideas for increasing student enrollment.
25. A revolutionary new scientific method may soon help to **alter** people's physical appearance without the need for surgery.
27. His explanation seemed to **confuse** most people.
29. Would you **reply to** his question as briefly as possible.
32. The device is able to **confirm** whether a banknote is genuine or a forgery by analyzing the paper and print quality.

- 
33. Some plants, such as beans, **benefit** the soil in which they are planted.
  35. The rules are designed to **eliminate** obstacles that may discourage investors.
  36. Everyone hoped that the results of his research would **surpass** their expectations.
  37. Not all foodstuffs that **come** from animals are tested to ensure they are fit for human consumption.

#### Down (⇐)

1. Crime is a complex issue: we cannot simply **blame** poverty and unemployment.
3. He was asked to **deal with** the situation with tact and discretion.
7. To **make** a new folder, click on the new folder icon at the top of your computer.
8. We were unable to **obtain** the information we needed from the committee.
9. There was general approval when the announcement to **ban** smoking on college premises was made.
10. His inability to act quickly enough will probably **accelerate** their decision to dismiss him.
12. Even a small change in economic circumstances can **influence** our spending habits.
14. Alternative therapies are often suggested for patients who **reject** conventional medical treatment.
17. The report was based on information that they managed to **collect** from all parts of the country.
18. The college rules **require** students to refrain from smoking and drinking inside the faculty buildings.
20. Trends come and go, but there are a few that will always **stay**.
22. To ask for a loan, you will need to **acquire** a form from the student welfare office.
24. It is often argued that not enough laws exist to punish those who **abuse** the Internet.
26. The new technique will **facilitate** rapid identification of possible threats from unstable areas.
28. The company announced it will **introduce** a new version of its software in January.
30. The senator's relaxed attitude to the problem didn't **reflect** those of his constituents.
31. The governor was asked to **insist on** new measures to combat crime.
34. We do not **allow** the use of cellphones in the building.





# Similar meanings: Verbs 2

## Exercise 1

Rearrange the letters in **bold** at the end of sentences 1 – 16 to make words with the same or a similar meaning to the underlined words and expressions in the sentence. Write your answers in the spaces on the right. The shaded letter in each space is the same as the letter in the **bold** square in the next line. The first one has been done for you.

1. The machine was designed to grind rocks for industrial purposes. **srhcu**

c	r	u	s	h
---	---	---	---	---
2. The television campaign helped to increase public awareness of the drug problem. **iehthnge**

h							
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3. During the election, the Republicans made a great effort to woo younger voters. **tactart**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4. Many retail outlets are substituting cashiers with automatic machines. **nelarcpig**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5. The new building symbolizes modern American architecture at its best. **pefeliixems**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6. Everyone endorsed the treaty as it was critically important to the peace process. **redpupost**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7. If you want to reclaim the money you have lost, you will have to fill in a claims form. **evroerc**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8. He was asked to account for the changes he had made to the curriculum. **pinelax**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9. More must be done to find other sources of fuel for when we deplete our supply of oil. **hatesxu**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10. It can take a lot of time and effort to acquire the grade you want in the TOEFL. **hiveace**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11. Violence may have been averted if the police had not acted so aggressively. **vredntepe**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12. The media liked to depict the leader as a national hero, when in fact he was a cruel tyrant. **rpryato**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13. We know that there are benefits, but they are very difficult to quantify. **sumreea**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14. The aim of the organization is to promote travel among young people. **oragnceue**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15. The two reports emphasize the problems that are faced by those living in housing projects. **gighihlth**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16. The transformation is accelerated by adding salt to the solution. **satheden**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

## Exercise 2

Instructions as above.

1. The study confirmed the findings of earlier research.  
**vopdre**

p	r	o	v	e	d
---	---	---	---	---	---
2. No one was able to unravel the complex mystery surrounding her sudden disappearance. **vleos**

			v	
--	--	--	---	--
3. Travel can broaden your knowledge of the world around you. **senciare**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4. We wanted to involve the community in our plans for a new sports center. **ludecin**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5. Their choice was influenced and controlled by political circumstances. **tatdidce**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6. If you fail to attend classes, you might lose your right to continue studying at the college. **oeirftf**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7. The exhibition was originally conceived as a tribute to the Bauhaus movement. **tcedare**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8. The drug was designed to regulate the flow of blood to the brain. **tcoonlr**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9. The government is committed to promoting the use of public transport. **gagcuernino**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10. Wind, tides, and the sun can all be used to generate power. **douprec**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11. We began to think that the project might involve more work than we had planned. **cpustse**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12. Thousands of young men volunteered to defend their country. **totprec**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13. Planning regulations limited development on the land outside large towns and cities. **acostrnidne**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14. They tolerated poor working conditions in order to finish the job quickly. **petacdec**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15. Before they began, they needed to ascertain that the project was feasible. **cehkc**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16. Some materials may display the characteristics of both a liquid and a solid. **itehxib**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

## Exercise 3

Instructions as above.

1. We quickly perceived the truth about their intentions regarding the environment. **lredzaie**
2. Under his reign peace and mutual understanding flourished. **popederr**
3. The results exceeded everyone's expectations. **spsuareds**
4. Political apathy could be interpreted as a sign of satisfaction with the government. **dusneotodr**
5. The new drug considerably enhanced the patients' quality of life. **vimodpre**
6. Governments have been slow to deal with the problems of global warming. **srsaded**
7. They are trying to gather all the facts pertaining to the problem. **tirelagn**
8. The concept of factory outlet shopping began in the U.S.A. **giniaoredt**
9. The foundation was formed specifically to administer the project. **gaamen**
10. Scientists analyzed samples of leaves taken from the area. **meaienxd**
11. Many people are reluctant to eliminate certain food products from their diet. **ervmeo**
12. We all assumed that he would leave when the project was finished. **pedospus**
13. The research failed to yield the information they were looking for. **ocpredu**
14. We didn't accomplish much this week. **vehiaice**
15. The crisis was resolved through a series of open talks and compromise. **tlstedte**
16. The company pioneered the idea of selling furniture that customers had to assemble themselves. **diubl**

r e a l i z e d

r

# Spelling

## Exercise 1

There are eleven words in this passage which are spelled incorrectly. Can you find and correct them?

Apart from condemming tobacco companies and rising the price of cigarettes, the goverment's anti-smoking campain has failed to have any long-term affects, and the only people bennefitting from it are the Treasury Departement. Meanwhile, some doctors have said that they may refuse to treat persistant smokers. Of course, this hasn't prevented the big tobbaoco companys spending vast amounts of money on advertiseing.

## Exercise 2

Instructions as above.

It is argueable whether good pronounciation is more important than good grammer and vocabulary. Consientious students balance their aquisition of these skills, hoping to acheive both fluency and accuracey. Teachers should encourage there students to practice all the relavant language skills.

## Exercise 3

Instructions as above.

It is becomming increasingly difficcult for many people to find decent accomodations in Los Angeles at a price they can afford. To put it simpley, most people just don't have the necessary funds. Organiziations such as Home Front can offer advise, but it is widely agreed that the situation is no longer managable. The fact that the LA city council is building cheap, tempory housing for lower-paid profesionals is the only official acknowlegment of this problem.

## Exercise 4

Here are some more words which students of English (and many native English speakers) often spell incorrectly. Can you identify and correct the mistake in each case? Be careful: 3 of the words are spelled correctly!

- |                   |                  |                  |                 |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. reversable     | 2. proffessional | 3. critisize     | 4. neccesary    |
| 5. begining       | 6. percieve      | 7. indespensable | 8. refering     |
| 9. liason         | 10. tendancy     | 11. definately   | 12. embarass    |
| 13. address       | 14. recommend    | 15. responsable  | 16. seperate    |
| 17. questionnaire | 18. miniscule    | 19. intergrate   | 20. categories  |
| 21. wierd         | 22. iresistible  | 23. acheivement  | 24. millenium   |
| 25. occurence     | 26. independant  | 27. supercede    | 28. harrassment |

# Starting and stopping

The box below contains 37 words and phrasal verbs related to *starting* or *stopping* something. You will find these by reading horizontally left to right (→) and vertically down (⇩) only. Try to find as many of these as possible, then use them to complete sentences 1 – 25. In many cases, these sentences can be completed with more than one of the words / expressions. In the case of the verbs, you will need to change the form of some of them (for example, by adding -ed to the end).

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

D	A	B	O	L	I	S	H	A	S	E	T	O	F	F	B	C	D	E	F	G	D
I	I	N	C	E	P	T	I	O	N	C	L	O	S	U	R	E	H	I	J	K	E
S	L	T	O	D	M	T	U	R	N	D	O	W	N	N	Q	U	A	S	H	O	T
S	P	A	U	I	Q	R	E	S	T	I	D	I	S	M	I	S	S	U	V	P	E
U	T	K	T	S	W	K	S	X	Y	N	Z	S	U	S	P	E	N	D	A	U	R
A	A	E	B	C	A	I	T	C	D	I	E	S	H	U	T	D	O	W	N	L	C
D	K	O	R	O	T	C	A	S	B	T	R	E	F	E	M	B	A	R	K	L	E
E	E	F	E	N	E	K	B	U	A	I	A	G	H	I	J	F	R	K	L	O	A
P	U	F	A	T	R	O	L	P	C	A	D	D	M	R	N	I	I	O	P	U	S
H	P	C	K	I	M	F	I	P	K	T	I	E	F	E	S	R	S	Q	R	T	E
A	S	A	U	N	I	F	S	R	O	E	C	L	R	T	E	E	E	Q	V	W	X
S	Y	N	Z	U	N	Y	H	E	U	O	A	E	E	I	T	L	A	U	N	C	H
E	U	C	A	E	A	R	E	S	T	A	T	T	E	R	U	B	I	I	T	O	F
I	A	E	T	O	T	S	S	S	E	R	E	E	Z	E	P	A	N	T	D	Y	O
N	U	L	W	I	E	F	R	E	S	I	G	N	E	P	H	A	S	E	O	U	T
M	E	X	P	E	L	W	R	E	N	B	P	R	E	V	E	N	T	V	C	X	Z

- Unfortunately, this afternoon's seminar on the Middle East has been \_\_\_\_\_ because the speaker is sick.
- I can't find the document anywhere on my computer. I must have accidentally \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- The laboratory was forced to end its research project when the sponsoring company \_\_\_\_\_ and refused to give it any more money.
- Because of an \_\_\_\_\_ of food poisoning recently, the school cafeteria will be closed until further notice.
- The company was \_\_\_\_\_ in 2002, but had to \_\_\_\_\_ less than a year later.
- Before \_\_\_\_\_ on a long journey, it is very important to make sure you have everything you need.
- Several of the airline's crews told the press that they were concerned about the safety of its aircraft, but the airline's owner managed to \_\_\_\_\_ the story before it went public.

8. As a result of increased security and a bigger police presence, crime has been almost completely \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The library installed security cameras to \_\_\_\_\_ students from stealing books, but without much success.
10. We tried to \_\_\_\_\_ the manager from making changes to the company structure, but he said he had already \_\_\_\_\_ the first stage of the plan.
11. When the product was first \_\_\_\_\_ onto the market in 1981, there was little public interest. However, after a concerted marketing campaign, sales rapidly \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Owing to technical problems, use of the college IT center has been temporarily \_\_\_\_\_ while the computers are checked for viruses.
13. I \_\_\_\_\_ photography as a hobby when I was 13, but by the time I was 15 I had already decided to make it my career.
14. The new regulations will not all begin at once: they will be gradually \_\_\_\_\_ over the next two years. Meanwhile, the old system will be gradually \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Between its \_\_\_\_\_ in 1925 and its eventual \_\_\_\_\_ in 2002, World Film Studios made over 300 movies.
16. Hostilities between the major powers \_\_\_\_\_ in November 1918 after an armistice was signed.
17. Professor Vetrriano is 64, so I guess he'll be \_\_\_\_\_ soon. I think he'll miss working here, though.
18. I had had enough working there and was about to tell my boss I was going to \_\_\_\_\_ when she called me into her office and told me I was \_\_\_\_\_!
19. They made an excellent offer, but we were obliged to \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ because we were working on too many other projects.
20. Course fees have risen rapidly over the last three years, but last week the college announced a \_\_\_\_\_; they have promised no more fee increases until the end of next year.
21. The student book discount program has been \_\_\_\_\_. From now on, students will have to pay the full price for all their books.
22. When Congress agreed to \_\_\_\_\_ the old tax laws, smaller companies suddenly found themselves much better off.
23. We have a lot of things to discuss at this meeting, so I suggest we \_\_\_\_\_ immediately with a report on last year's sales.
24. Several problems have \_\_\_\_\_ recently as a result of staff illness. One of these is that fact that two courses we had planned are no longer going to go ahead.
25. Five students have been \_\_\_\_\_ from the college for using drugs.

## Task commands

Complete the second sentence in each pair so that it has the same or a similar meaning to the first sentence. In each case, you need one word only. The first and last letters of each word are in their correct place. Use the words to complete the crossword on the next page.

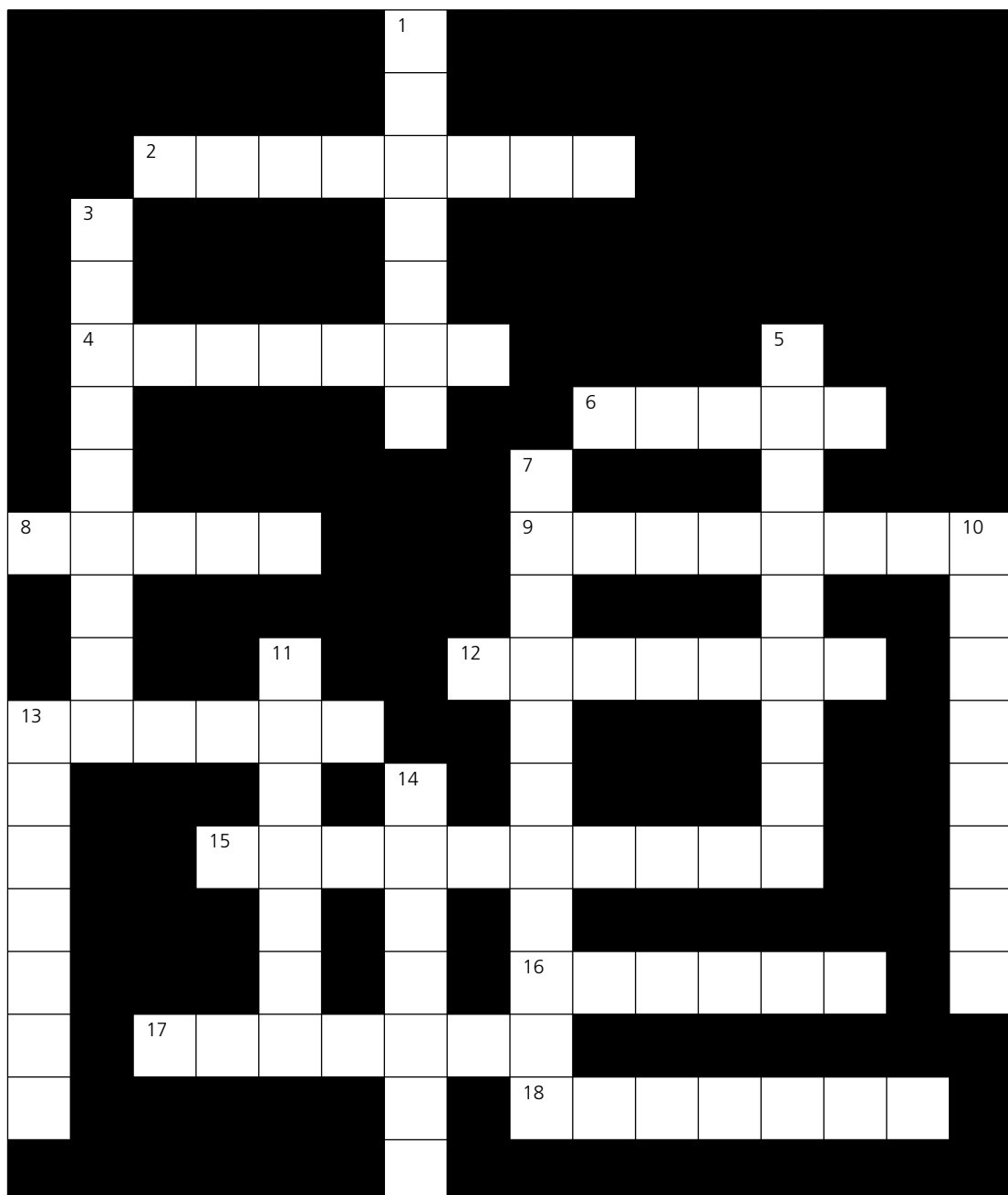
### Across (→)

2.
  - Recognize and understand the problems that low-income groups face in the U.S.A.
  - I \_\_\_\_\_y the problems faced by low-income groups in the U.S.A.
4.
  - Explain why violence on the streets of our cities is becoming more common.
  - A \_\_\_\_\_t for the increase in violence on the streets of our cities.
6.
  - Give reasons why protecting the countryside around cities is important.
  - A \_\_\_\_\_e the case for protecting the countryside around cities.
8.
  - Describe how nuclear technology has developed over a period of time.
  - T \_\_\_\_\_e the development of nuclear technology.
9.
  - Say how much it will cost to set up your own website, either by guessing or by using available information to calculate it.
  - E \_\_\_\_\_e the cost of setting up your own website.
12.
  - Look at the differences between the way young people live in your country with the way they do in the U.S.A.
  - C \_\_\_\_\_e the lifestyle of young people in your country with those in the U.S.A.
13.
  - Explain clearly and exactly what the word "terrorism" means.
  - D \_\_\_\_\_e the word "terrorism".
15.
  - Explain, with clear examples, why it is important to eat healthily.
  - I \_\_\_\_\_e the importance of a healthy diet.
16.
  - Carefully consider and calculate the ways your English has improved since you started using this book.
  - A \_\_\_\_\_s the improvements you have made in your English since you started using this book.
17.
  - Say what you think will happen with space travel and exploration in the future.
  - P \_\_\_\_\_t the future of space travel and exploration.
18.
  - Study carefully the things that cause global warming.
  - E \_\_\_\_\_e the causes of global warming.

### Down (↕)

1.
  - Say or write down your career plans for the future, but just give the main points, and don't go into detail.
  - O \_\_\_\_\_e your career plans for the future.
3.
  - Give more details than you have already given on how mass globalization is affecting developing countries.
  - E \_\_\_\_\_e on the effects of mass globalization in developing countries.
5.
  - Provide a short account of the most important aspects of the role the United Nations has had since 1945.
  - S \_\_\_\_\_e the role United Nations has played since 1945.

7. • Show me how this computer works by using it yourself.  
• D\_\_\_\_\_e how this computer works.
10. • Think carefully about how useful a new student social center would be before making a judgement.  
• E\_\_\_\_\_e how useful a new student social center would be.
11. • Study or explain in detail what is happening around the world as a result of climatic change.  
• A\_\_\_\_\_e the effects of climatic change around the world.
13. • Write or talk in detail about the advantages and disadvantages of growing up in a big city.  
• D\_\_\_\_\_s the advantages and disadvantages of growing up in a big city.
14. • Give good reasons why the government spends so much on defense.  
• J\_\_\_\_\_y the government's excessive spending on defense.





Time

Exercise 1

Use the time clauses in the boxes to complete the sentences. Pay particular attention to the words that come before or after the time clause.

Part 1: One action or situation occurring before another action or situation

prior to    previously    earlier    formerly    precede    by the time

1. .... the advent of the Industrial Revolution, pollution was virtually unheard of.

2. .... the army had restored order, the city had been almost completely devastated.

3. ....known as Burma, the republic of Myanmar is undergoing a slow and painful political transformation.

4. A sudden drop in temperature will usually ..... a blizzard.

5. It was my first trip on an airplane. .... I'd always gone by train.

6. The President made a speech praising charity organizations working in Mozambique. ....that day he had promised massive economic aid to stricken areas.

Part 2: One action or situation occurring at the same time as another action

while / as / just as    during / throughout    at that very moment    in the meantime / meanwhile

1. .... the senator was making his speech, thousands of demonstrators took to the streets.

2. .... the speech they jeered and shouted slogans.

3. The senator continued speaking. .... the police were ordered onto the streets.

4. He finished the speech with a word of praise for the police. .... the sun came out and shone down on the angry demonstrators.

Part 3: One action or situation occurring after another action or situation

afterward    as soon as / once / the minute that    following

1. .... the earthquake, emergency organizations around the world swung into action.

2. .... the stock market collapsed, there was panic buying on an unprecedented scale.

3. The Klondike gold rush lasted from 1896 to 1910. .... the area became practically deserted overnight.

Exercise 2

Look at the words and expressions in the box below and on the next page, and decide if we usually use them to talk about (1) the past, (2) the past leading to the present, (3) the present, or (4) the future.

for the next few weeks    as things stand    ever since    in medieval times    one day

nowadays    from now on    back in the 1990s    over the past six weeks

over the coming weeks and months    in another five years' time    in those days

a few decades ago    lately    at this moment in time    at the turn of the century

in my childhood / youth

for the foreseeable future

these days

at this point in history

for the past few months

from 1996 to 1998

by the end of this year

last century

sooner or later

Exercise 3

There are a lot of idioms and other expressions that use the word "time" in English. In this exercise, you should match the first part of each sentence on the left with its second part on the right, using the expressions in **bold** to help you.

1. I'm very busy at the moment, but I'll try to **make...**

2. Don is a really nice man. I **have a lot of...**

3. Susanna is so old-fashioned. She seems to be **living in a...**

4. I would love a vacation, but I never seem to **find...**

5. We thought we would be late, but we arrived **with...**

6. Shall we start now? After all, **there's no...**

7. At last, here comes our bus. **About...**

8. Chris is sometimes late, but **nine...**

9. We really need to hurry. There's **no...**

10. I don't want to make a decision now; I'll decide **when...**

11. I don't know if we will be successful; **only...**

12. I'm not really watching this movie; I'm just **killing...**

13. If the company is going to compete successfully, we will need to **move with...**

14. I've never had Japanese food before, but **there's a first...**

15. If we don't win this time, we will the **second...**

16. Picasso was a remarkable artist who was years **ahead of...**

17. Winters here are generally cold and gray, but **from...**

18. I'm thinking of changing jobs in the future, but I'll continue working here **for the...**

19. This isn't a sudden decision. I've been thinking of moving **for some...**

20. My students just aren't interested in their lessons. They don't even listen to me **half...**

(a) ... **time warp.**

(b) ... **times out of ten** she's punctual.

(c) ... **time for everything**, I suppose.

(d) ... **the time comes.**

(e) ... **time**, too.

(f) ... **the time.**

(g) ... **time being.**

(h) ... **time to time** it can be glorious.

(i) ... **time will tell.**

(j) ... **the times.**

(k) ... **time now.**

(l) ... **time around.**

(m) ... **his time.**

(n) ... **time to spare.**

(o) ... **time for** him.

(p) ... **time** until my friends arrive.

(q) ... **the time** to see you later.

(r) ... **time to lose.**

(s) ... **the time** for one.

(t) ... **time like the present.**

# Word association: Adjectives

Complete each of the following sentences with one adjective. This adjective should be one that is often used (i.e., it *collocates*) with the nouns and / or adverbs in *italics*. To help you, the first and last letters of each word have been given to you, and there is a sample sentence to show you how that adjective could work with one of the nouns or adverbs.

The first one has been done as an example.

1. C AREFU L is often followed by the nouns *analysis, assessment, consideration, deliberation, examination, observation, or planning*.  
(Sample sentence: After \_\_\_\_\_ observation, we noticed that the drug was beginning to take effect).
2. C \_\_\_\_\_ L is often followed by the nouns *argument, aspect, debate, feature, idea, importance, issue, role, or theme*.  
(Sample sentence: The \_\_\_\_\_ theme of his talk was the possibility of interstellar travel).
3. C \_\_\_\_\_ L is often followed by the nouns *analysis, appraisal, evaluation, examination, or scrutiny*.  
(Sample sentence: They carried out a \_\_\_\_\_ examination of the documents to see if they were genuine).
4. D \_\_\_\_\_ G is often followed by the nouns *consequence, effect, impact, result, admission, allegation, criticism, or disclosure*.  
(Sample sentence: After a series of \_\_\_\_\_ allegations about his professional misconduct, he resigned).
5. E \_\_\_\_\_ L is often followed by the nouns *characteristic, component, element, feature, ingredient, part, or requirement*.  
(Sample sentence: A working knowledge of Spanish is an \_\_\_\_\_ requirement if you want the job).
6. F \_\_\_\_\_ E is often followed by the nouns *accusation, allegation, assumption, belief, claim, description, impression, or statement*. It is often preceded by the adverbs *blatantly, completely, entirely, patently, totally, or utterly*.  
(Sample sentence: She made several \_\_\_\_\_ assumptions about her new professor).
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ T is often followed by the nouns *aspect, element, factor, feature, issue, part, or point*. It is often preceded by the adverbs *crucially, extremely, particularly, terribly, or vitally*.  
(Sample sentence: It is vitally \_\_\_\_\_ to disconnect the appliance from the power supply before dismantling it).
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ E is often preceded by the adverbs *absolutely, almost, nearly, practically, quite, seemingly, totally, utterly, or virtually*.  
(Sample sentence: I found the language practically \_\_\_\_\_ to learn).
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ D is often preceded by the adverbs *deeply, extremely, genuinely, keenly, mainly, particularly, primarily, principally, or seriously*.  
(Sample sentence: I like 19th century art, but I'm primarily \_\_\_\_\_ in the pre-Raphaelite movement).
10. L \_\_\_\_\_ Y is often followed by the nouns *delay, discussion, interview, negotiations, pause, or period*.  
(Sample sentence: After a \_\_\_\_\_ pause, she continued speaking).

- 
11. M\_\_\_\_\_R is often followed by the nouns *breakthrough, pause, change, concern, contribution, drawback, factor, influence, obstacle, problem, setback, source, or upheaval*.  
(Sample sentence: *The withdrawal of sponsorship was a \_\_\_\_\_ setback to our plans*).
12. M\_\_\_\_\_L is often followed by the nouns *goods, possessions, prosperity, resources, rewards, wealth, or well-being*.  
(Sample sentence: *He believed in the principles of life, liberty and the pursuit of \_\_\_\_\_ wealth*).
13. M\_\_\_\_\_T is often preceded by the adverbs *comparatively, fairly, quite, rather, relatively, suitably, surprisingly, or very*.  
(Sample sentence: *Everyone said he was arrogant and boastful, but when I interviewed him, I found him to be surprisingly \_\_\_\_\_ about his achievements*).
14. N\_\_\_\_\_E is often followed by the nouns *change, difference, drop, improvement, or increase*.  
(Sample sentence: *There has been a \_\_\_\_\_ increase in the cost of living over the last three years*).
15. O\_\_\_\_\_E is often followed by the nouns *analysis, assessment, description, evaluation, or measurement*. It is often preceded by the adverbs *completely, entirely, purely, totally, truly, or wholly*.  
(Sample sentence: *We tried to capture a purely \_\_\_\_\_ record of what we heard and saw*).
16. P\_\_\_\_\_R is often followed by the nouns *attention, concern, emphasis, importance, need, relevance, or significance*.  
(Sample sentence: *When you are writing an essay, you should pay \_\_\_\_\_ attention to cohesion of ideas*).
17. P\_\_\_\_\_R is often followed by the nouns *belief, misconception, myth, opinion, or view*.  
(Sample sentence: *It is a \_\_\_\_\_ misconception that men are better drivers than women*).
18. P\_\_\_\_\_E is often followed by the nouns *approach, attitude, feedback, outlook, reinforcement, response, or view*.  
(Sample sentence: *His presentation was well-received, and he got a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ feedback*).
19. R\_\_\_\_\_D is often followed by the nouns *change, decline, deterioration, expansion, growth, increase, progress, rise, or succession*.  
(Sample sentence: *The computer industry went through several \_\_\_\_\_ changes when the Internet was introduced to the public for the first time*).
20. R\_\_\_\_\_L is often followed by the nouns *approach, argument, choice, decision, explanation, hypothesis, or thought*.  
(Sample sentence: *We need to make a \_\_\_\_\_ choice that is based on our needs and on our available funds*).
21. R\_\_\_\_\_C is often followed by the nouns *alternative, assessment, attitude, chance, estimate, expectation, goal, option, prospect, target, or view*.  
(Sample sentence: *When you are studying for the TOEFL, you should try to set yourself \_\_\_\_\_ targets, and not try to do too much too quickly*).
22. S\_\_\_\_\_E is often followed by the nouns *difficulty, hardship, problem, recession, setback, shortage, or threat*.  
(Sample sentence: *Earlier settlers in the region faced \_\_\_\_\_ hardship, and many died young from illness and starvation*).
-

# Word association: Nouns

Complete each of the following sentences with one noun. This noun should be one that is often used (i.e., it *collocates*) with the verbs, adjectives, and other words in *italics*. Use these words to fill in the crossword on page 71.

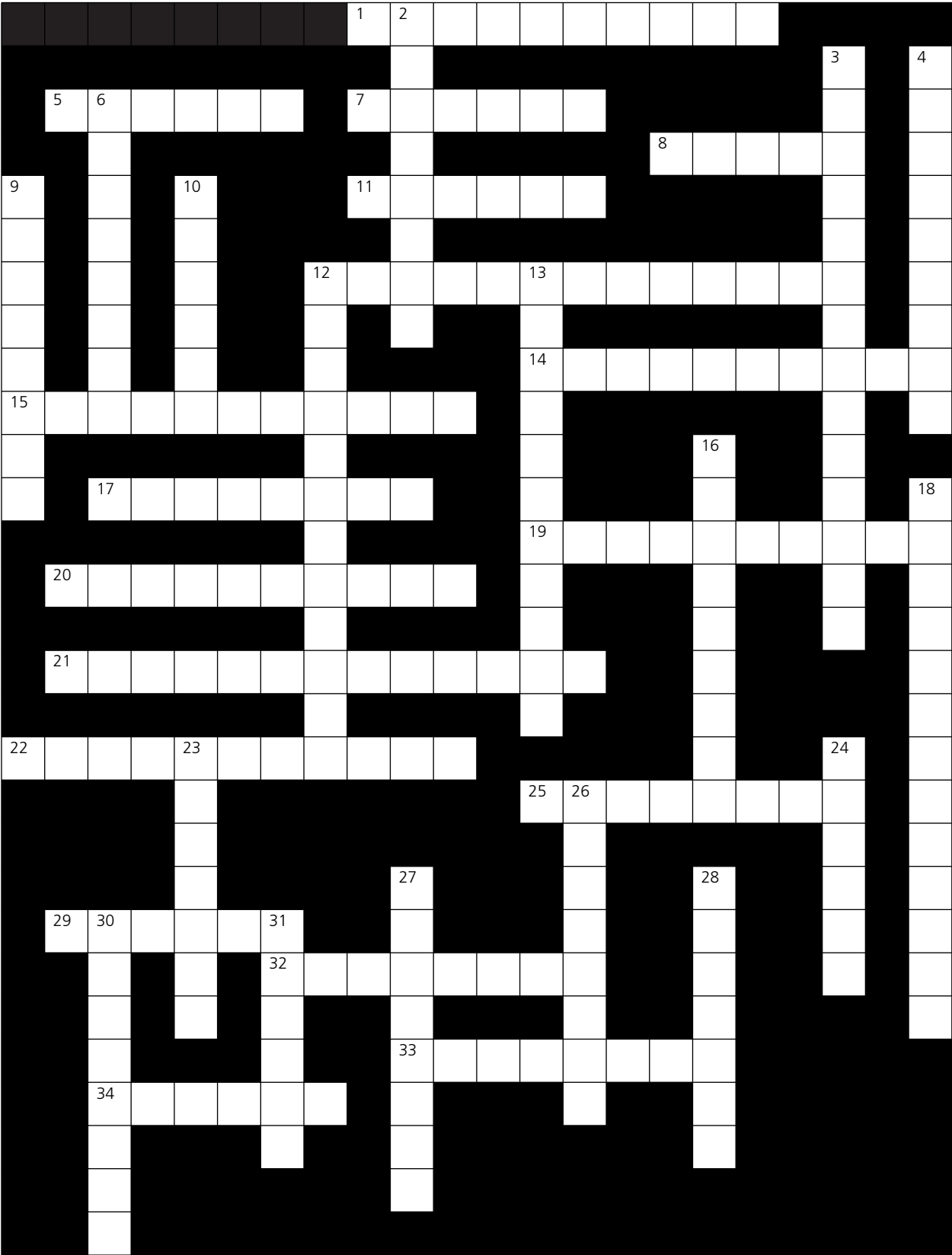
To help you, the first and last letters of each word have been given to you.

## Across (→)

1. B\_\_\_\_\_d is often preceded by the words *cultural, disadvantaged, educational, ethnic, middle-class, privileged, religious, social, or working class*.
5. An action can have a / an *adverse, beneficial, cumulative, damaging, detrimental, dramatic, harmful, immediate, major, negative, positive, profound, serious, significant, or substantial* e\_\_\_\_\_t on something.
7. When they speak, a person might have a *broad, heavy, pronounced, strong, thick, or unmistakable* a\_\_\_\_\_t.
8. If you are not sure about the answer to a question, you can take a / an *educated, good, informed, inspired, lucky, rough, or wild* g\_\_\_\_\_s.
11. You can *accept, ask for, follow, get, give, ignore, obtain, offer, provide, receive, take, or want* a\_\_\_\_\_e to / from someone.
12. You can give a problem *careful, detailed, due, or serious* c\_\_\_\_\_n.
14. A s\_\_\_\_\_n can be *constructive, helpful, positive, practical, sensible, or tentative*. You can *adopt, make, offer, oppose, reject, submit, volunteer, or welcome* one of these.
15. You can *disobey, disregard, follow, give, ignore, issue, obey, provide, or repeat* an i\_\_\_\_\_n.
17. A s\_\_\_\_\_n to a problem or dispute can be *ideal, optimal, peaceful, possible, practical, satisfactory, simple, or workable*.
19. You can *ask, deny, gain, get, give, grant, obtain, receive, refuse, request, or seek* p\_\_\_\_\_n to do something.
20. You can *encounter, experience, face, find, or have* d\_\_\_\_\_y with something.
21. A q\_\_\_\_\_n can be *academic, educational, formal, professional, specialist, or vocational*. You can *acquire, gain, get, have, hold, obtain, or possess* one of these.
22. O\_\_\_\_\_y is often preceded by the adjectives *ample, excellent, golden, great, ideal, lost, missed, perfect, rare, or unique*. It is also often preceded by the verbs *miss, offer, provide, seize, or take*.
25. When you are trying to guess or calculate something, you can make a / an *accurate, conservative, realistic, reliable, or rough* e\_\_\_\_\_e.
29. A product or a person can have *broad, mass, popular, universal, or wide* a\_\_\_\_\_l.
32. You can *collect, destroy, gather, or produce* e\_\_\_\_\_e that something has been done. This can be *admissible, circumstantial, conclusive, incriminating, sufficient, or supporting*.
33. M\_\_\_\_\_e can be *alternative, complementary, conventional, herbal, holistic, orthodox, or traditional*.
34. When you do something, you usually have a / an *compelling, good, legitimate, logical, main, major, obvious, simple, or valid* r\_\_\_\_\_n for doing it.

## Down (⇩)

2. If you are not careful, or if you are unlucky, you might be involved in a *bad, fatal, horrific, minor, nasty, serious, or tragic* a\_\_\_\_\_t.
3. You can *accept, assume, bear, exercise, fulfill, shoulder, or take* r\_\_\_\_\_y for your (or someone else's) actions.
4. You can *conclude, negotiate, reach, secure, or sign* an a\_\_\_\_\_t.
6. An object can have *distinctive, important, interesting, key, main, special, striking, or unusual* f\_\_\_\_\_s.
9. If someone has a rather "negative" personality, their b\_\_\_\_\_r can be *aggressive, antisocial, bad, disruptive, insulting, threatening, or violent*.
10. You can have a *brilliant, checkered, distinguished, glittering, promising, successful, or varied* c\_\_\_\_\_r.
12. When you work as part of a team, you can make a *great, huge, important, major, outstanding, positive, significant, useful, or valuable* c\_\_\_\_\_n to the team and its activities.
13. You can give a / an *accurate, brief, detailed, full, general, vague, or vivid* d\_\_\_\_\_n of something.
16. C\_\_\_\_\_m of something (for example, a book or the actions of a politician) can be *adverse, fierce, outspoken, severe, strong, or widespread*.
18. You can *conduct, demand, launch, order, require, or undertake* an i\_\_\_\_\_n into something.
23. For actions and achievements, you can *command, deserve, earn, gain, have, lose, show, or win* r\_\_\_\_\_t. This can be *considerable, deep, genuine, healthy, mutual, or proper*.
24. When doing something complicated, you can *adopt, apply, choose, develop, devise, employ, pioneer, provide, or use* a m\_\_\_\_\_d that makes it easier or more effective.
26. A s\_\_\_\_\_e can be *alphabetical, chronological, logical, numerical, or random*.
27. J\_\_\_\_\_t can be *affected, delivered, exercised, formed, given, impaired, made, passed, reserved, or suspended*.
28. You can undertake a / an *ambitious, collaborative, individual, innovative, joint, major, minor, special, or specific* p\_\_\_\_\_t.
30. You can *assess, chart, check, evaluate, follow, hamper, hinder, impede, monitor, obstruct, review, slow, track, or watch* the p\_\_\_\_\_s of something.
31. If someone does something wrong, you might teach them a *hard, harsh, important, salutary, or valuable* l\_\_\_\_\_n.



# Word association: Verbs

## Exercise 1

Complete each of the following sentences with one verb. This verb should be one that is often used (i.e., it *collocates*) with the nouns and / or adverbs in *italics*. To help you, the first and last letters of each word have been given to you, and there is a sample sentence to show you how that verb could work with one of the nouns or adverbs.

Write your answers in the appropriate spaces in the grid. If you do this correctly, you will reveal a word in the shaded vertical strip that is often used with one of these nouns: *authority, confidence, credibility, legitimacy, morale, positions* or *stability* (for example, "He's very worried about his exams, so we don't want to do anything that might \_\_\_\_\_ his confidence any further").

- You can i\_\_\_\_\_e someone's or something's *behavior, choice, decision, development, outcome, or policy*.  
(Sample sentence: *I don't want to \_\_\_\_\_ your decision in any way*).
- You can o\_\_\_\_\_n *approval, authorization, consent, evidence, funding, information, license, or permission*.  
(Sample sentence: *You need to \_\_\_\_\_ permission to use the computers in the library*).
- You can d\_\_\_\_\_s an *issue, a matter, a plan, a proposal, a question, a subject, or a topic*.  
(Sample sentence: *We're all very tired. I suggest we \_\_\_\_\_ the matter tomorrow*).
- You can s\_\_\_\_\_e an *argument, a conflict, a dispute, a quarrel, or your differences*.  
(Sample sentence: *Neither side showed any willingness to \_\_\_\_\_ the dispute*).
- You can *actively, greatly, positively or strongly* e\_\_\_\_\_e someone or something.  
(Sample sentence: *When I was young, my parents actively \_\_\_\_\_ me to read as much as possible*).
- You can c\_\_\_\_\_y with a *demand, legislation, an order, a regulation, a request, a requirement, or a rule*.  
(Sample sentence: *You are legally obliged to \_\_\_\_\_ with the regulations*).
- You can d\_\_\_\_\_e a *mechanism, a method, a plan, a scheme, a strategy, or a system*.  
(Sample sentence: *He \_\_\_\_\_ a cunning plan to help his friend*).
- You can u\_\_\_\_\_r a *conspiracy, evidence, a fact, a fraud, a mystery, a plot, a scandal, a secret, or the truth*.  
(Sample sentence: *The investigation \_\_\_\_\_ a scandal that would bring down the government*).
- You can d\_\_\_\_\_e *credit, a mention, praise, recognition, respect, or support*.  
(Sample sentence: *They \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of praise for all their hard work*).

1.												
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8.												
9.												



Follow the same instructions as Exercise 1. This time, the word you will reveal in the shaded vertical strip is one that is often used with the nouns *agreement*, *ceasefire*, *contract*, *deal*, *price*, *settlement*, *terms*, *treaty*, or *truce* (for example, "After the unions refused to end the strike, the management attempted to \_\_\_\_\_ a new contract").

1. You can i\_\_\_\_\_e affection, awe, confidence, devotion, envy, loyalty, or respect in other people.  
(Sample sentence: *His actions did little to \_\_\_\_\_ confidence in his friends and coworkers*).
2. You can o\_\_\_\_\_t bitterly, formally, strenuously, strongly, vehemently, or vigorously about something.  
(Sample sentence: *She \_\_\_\_\_ vehemently when she was accused of cheating*).
3. You can a\_\_\_\_\_e consistently, convincingly, forcefully, passionately, persuasively, plausibly, or strongly for or about something.  
(Sample sentence: *They \_\_\_\_\_ forcefully for a change to the existing rules*).
4. You can o\_\_\_\_\_e something bitterly, fiercely, implacably, strenuously, strongly, vehemently, or vigorously.  
(Sample sentence: *Darwin's theories are still bitterly \_\_\_\_\_ by many people*).
5. You can f\_\_\_\_\_t corruption, crime, discrimination, prejudice, or terrorism. You can do this desperately, doggedly, hard, stubbornly, or tenaciously.  
(Sample sentence: *The new government promised the electorate that it would \_\_\_\_\_ corruption at all levels*).
6. You can h\_\_\_\_\_t a danger, a difference, a difficulty, a fact, the importance (of something), an issue, a need (for something), the plight (of something), a problem, or a weakness.  
(Sample sentence: *Her report \_\_\_\_\_ the plight of migrant workers in the state*).
7. You can c\_\_\_\_\_e something or someone completely, considerably, dramatically, drastically, fundamentally, radically, or significantly.  
(Sample sentence: *Global warming is believed to have radically \_\_\_\_\_ the climate in some parts of the world*).
8. You can u\_\_\_\_\_e an analysis, an assessment, an investigation, a program, a project, research, a review, a study, a survey, or a task.  
(Sample sentence: *The board promised to \_\_\_\_\_ a review of current working practices*).
9. Something or someone can d\_\_\_\_\_r considerably, greatly, markedly, radically, sharply, significantly, substantially, or widely from something or someone else.  
(Sample sentence: *English \_\_\_\_\_ markedly from Spanish in that the words are not always pronounced as they are written*).

[illegible]

## Exercise 3

Follow the same instructions as Exercises 1 and 2. This time, the word you will reveal in the shaded vertical strip is one that is often used with the nouns *attitude*, *belief*, *idea*, *impression*, *notion*, *stereotype*, *tendency*, *trend*, or *view* (for example, "The latest figures \_\_\_\_\_ the view that young people read less than they used to").

1. You can *heartily, thoroughly, warmly, wholeheartedly, officially, overwhelmingly, personally, or unanimously* a \_\_\_\_\_ e of someone or something.  
(Sample sentence: We *wholeheartedly* \_\_\_\_\_ the measures that you have taken to boost morale).
2. You can l \_\_\_\_\_ n to something or someone *attentively, carefully, closely, hard, intently, or closely*.  
(Sample sentence: \_\_\_\_\_ carefully, because I will say this only once).
3. You can d \_\_\_\_\_ s an *allegation, a claim, an idea, a notion, a suggestion, or a theory*.  
(Sample sentence: She \_\_\_\_\_ my allegation as a complete fabrication, and more or less accused me of lying).
4. You can a \_\_\_\_\_ n a *belief, a claim, a commitment, a concept, an idea, a policy, or a principle*.  
(Sample sentence: He used to be quite religious, but \_\_\_\_\_ his beliefs when his wife died in a road accident).
5. Something can f \_\_\_\_\_ l *dramatically, rapidly, sharply, slightly, steadily, or steeply*.  
(Sample sentence: Unemployment figures \_\_\_\_\_ dramatically under the government's "Work or Starve" initiative).
6. You can c \_\_\_\_\_ t *crime, discrimination, disease, fraud, inflation, poverty, racism, terrorism, unemployment, or violence*.  
(Sample sentence: The organization's main mission statement is to \_\_\_\_\_ disease and poverty on developing nations).
7. Someone or something can u \_\_\_\_\_ e a *difficulty, a fact, the importance (of something), the need (for something), a point, a problem, or the significance (of something)*.  
(Sample sentence: The survey results \_\_\_\_\_ the need for change in people's attitudes toward the homeless).
8. You can c \_\_\_\_\_ e an *agreement, a contract, a deal, a pact, or a treaty*.  
(Sample sentence: At the end of the summit, an agreement was \_\_\_\_\_ under which trade sanctions between both countries would be lifted).
9. You can o \_\_\_\_\_ e a *barrier, a difficulty, a disadvantage, a fear, a hurdle, limitations, an obstacle, a problem, resistance, or a weakness*.  
(Sample sentence: Hypnosis helped him to \_\_\_\_\_ his fear of flying).

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2.										
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4.										
5.										
6.										
7.										
8.										
9.										

# Word forms: Nouns from verbs

## Exercise 1

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

consume negotiate provide expose choose supervise qualify admire persuade  
fail sign argue permit refuse apply solve emphasize subscribe disturb  
scrutinize attend prove expect identify require coincide criticize recognize  
warn survive acquire assure intervene abolish arrive manage expand  
lose recommend maintain determine rehearse respond suggest prohibit  
consult decide notify relax produce prefer imply behave compete promote

Remove 2 letters, then add 4 letters:	(Example: conclude → <del>conclude</del> → <u>conclusion</u> )
Remove 1 letter, then add 7 letters:	(Example: verify → <del>verify</del> → <u>verification</u> )
Remove 1 letter, then add 5 letters:	(Example: examine → <del>examine</del> → <u>examination</u> )
Remove 1 letter, then add 4 letters:	(Example: reduce → <del>reduce</del> → <u>reduction</u> )
Remove 1 letter, then add 3 letters:	(Example: concentrate → <del>concentrate</del> → <u>concentration</u> )
Remove 1 letter, then add 2 letters:	(Example: disperse → <del>disperse</del> → <u>dispersal</u> )

## Exercise 2

[illegible]

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# Word forms: Nouns from adjectives

## Exercise 1

Change the adjective in **bold** in each of these sentences to a noun so that the word is grammatically correct in the sentence.

1. Items of **valuable** can be left in the safe at reception.
2. Money cannot make up for bad **tasteful** and bad manners.
3. Do you have a **thirsty** for knowledge? Then why not enroll on one of our evening college courses?
4. It is often said that "**honest** is the best policy".
5. It can often be lack of **confident** that prevents a student from maximizing his or her potential.
6. Many people heading off to college for the first time are often unaware of the **expensive** involved in simple day-to-day life.
7. Student discounts are offered on most products and services on our website, although some **restricted** apply.
8. There were a few **similar** between the Boeing 727 and the Tupolev 154, but these were mainly cosmetic.
9. The Director of Studies is unable to say with any **certain** when the new changes will be implemented.
10. Unnecessary **absent** from work is costing American companies millions of dollars a year.
11. Please complete the form and return it at your earliest **convenient**.
12. The student union has questioned the **necessary** of CCTV in the library, but the management insists it is necessary in order to reduce petty theft.
13. Despite a **relaxed** of regulations, many feel that they are under too much pressure to conform to a set out outdated rules.
14. Sometimes in business, rules have to be changed according to needs: **flexible** is the key to success.
15. Health and **safe** issues should be a priority with any organization.
16. The management accepts no **responsible** for items lost or stolen in the cafeteria and immediate area.
17. In advertising, **accurate** is very important when it comes to identifying the target market.
18. The legal **professional** is often criticized for concentrating on making money instead of upholding the law.
19. There were several unforeseen **complicated** with the new airport extension owing to opposition from environmental groups.

20. Do you know the **different** between net profit and gross profit? Is overtime the same as allowed time? If you answered "no" to the first and "yes" to the second, it's time you joined our "Business for Basics" course!
21. His success and popularity were probably due in part to his wonderful **charismatic**.
22. There is a growing problem of drug **addicted** in our cities.
23. The U.S. **constitutional** guarantees freedom of the press.
24. As soon as the **investigative** is complete, we can make a decision.
25. There can be no **justified** for paying health workers so little money.
26. By the time he was thirty, he was no longer able to differentiate between fantasy and **real**.

### Exercise 2

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

able aggressive appreciative available aware bored comfortable compatible confused considerate convenient creative deep familiar fashionable functional high hot logical long loyal mature optimistic optional pessimistic popular punctual realistic secure serious strong sufficient systematic true warm weak									
Remove 4 letters:									
Remove 3 letters, then add 5 letters:									
Remove 3 letters, then add 1 letter:									
Remove 2 letters, then add 5 letters:									
Remove 2 letters, then add 3 letters:									
Remove 2 letters, then add 2 letters:									
Remove 2 letters:									
Remove 1 letter, then add 3 letters:									
Remove 1 letter, then add 2 letters:									
Add 2 letters:									
Add 3 letters:									
Add 4 letters:									

Try to use some of the words above in some of your own sentences.

# Word forms: Adjectives from verbs

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

1. At the recruitment drive we were shown a lot of **promote** material, but it wasn't very **inspire**.
2. Recently, there have been some **innovate** and **impress** plans to change the student social areas.
3. In the interests of the environment, we all need to change their **waste** habits, so the college is introducing an **oblige** code for recycling and cutting down on waste.
4. The task we were given was very **repeat** and as a result it quickly became very **bore**.
5. Everybody was very **excite** when we were told about the cultural trip to Europe, but I was a little **doubt** it would go ahead.
6. Our new Director of Studies isn't very **decide** and needs to play a more **act** role in the day-to-day running of the college.
7. Computer software designers need to be far more **invent** if they want to keep up with a changing and **change** market.
8. The Coke and coffee machines have both been out of order five times this week, and the air conditioning hasn't been working for a month: these **continue** breakdowns, coupled with the **continue** heat, have resulted in a lot of short tempers.
9. My tutor isn't very **approach**: in fact, some of my fellow students find him a little bit **frighten**!
10. Her presentation wasn't very **convince**, and several of her classmates were extremely **criticize** of her arguments.
11. The market for all-**include** holidays (in which customers pay for their flight, accommodations, meals, and drinks in advance) has become very **compete**.
12. Our tutor is very **help** and **support**, but unfortunately he isn't very **depend**.
13. The mistake was easily **rectify**, but it would have been far more **prefer** if it hadn't happened in the first place.
14. Fees are non-**negotiate**, and you will need to pay a non-**refund** deposit of \$500 before we can enroll you.
15. There is **restrict** access to the building, and all visitors will need to show a **validate** pass and some form of ID.
16. Participation in the evening training seminars is entirely **volunteer**, but we hope that everyone will attend these highly **construct** sessions.
17. The accident was **avoid**, and it wouldn't have happened if you hadn't been so **care**.
18. He's a very **create** and **imagine** artist, and his commitment to helping young painters is **admire**.
19. When you apply for a job, it is very important to be **specify** about your **occupy** qualifications, and any previous experience.
20. A good job should offer an **attract** salary and other **excel** benefits, such as a company car and free healthcare package.
21. The two comments were **contradict**, and it was clear the student who wrote the essay wasn't very **enthuse** about his subject.
22. An **act** lifestyle is **prefer** to a sedentary one, and is certainly much healthier.

# Working words

## Exercise 1

This exercise lets you review some of the more common uses of "grammar"-type words (prepositions, conjunctions, pronouns, prepositions, etc.) in context. Use **one** word to complete each gap in the sentences. In some cases, there may be more than one alternative answer, but you should just give one of them.

1. I'm afraid \_\_\_\_\_ say you have absolutely \_\_\_\_\_ chance \_\_\_\_\_ passing the exam.
2. A few years \_\_\_\_\_, people \_\_\_\_\_ to write letters to each other. \_\_\_\_\_ days, it's all e-mails and text messages.
3. You can't leave early, \_\_\_\_\_ if you promise to work late tomorrow.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ 1999 and 2003, the book sold \_\_\_\_\_ a million copies.
5. One or two of my friends live abroad, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them live \_\_\_\_\_ my home.
6. Please \_\_\_\_\_ quiet. I'm trying to concentrate \_\_\_\_\_ my project.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ it rains tomorrow, we can go \_\_\_\_\_ a picnic.
8. We wanted to see the exhibition \_\_\_\_\_ the art gallery, but knowing how \_\_\_\_\_ other people \_\_\_\_\_ be there, we decided to give it a miss.
9. In \_\_\_\_\_ of missing most of his lessons, he \_\_\_\_\_ to pass the exam.
10. I adore spicy food. \_\_\_\_\_ is the reason I'm so keen \_\_\_\_\_ Mexican cooking.
11. Jan Kelly, a teacher \_\_\_\_\_ works at St. Clare's in Portland, Oregon, has \_\_\_\_\_ been given a "Teacher of the Year" award.
12. He approached his English lessons \_\_\_\_\_ enthusiasm, and \_\_\_\_\_ excellent progress as a result.
13. His sudden change of heart took everyone \_\_\_\_\_ surprise, since previously he \_\_\_\_\_ been very interested in the project.
14. He spent the second half of his life living in \_\_\_\_\_ remote village of Hogstail Common, \_\_\_\_\_ he wrote most of his novels.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ the time she retired, she \_\_\_\_\_ worked for the company for thirty two years, and during \_\_\_\_\_ time, she only took one or two days \_\_\_\_\_ sick.
16. I've \_\_\_\_\_ working on this essay \_\_\_\_\_ over a week, but \_\_\_\_\_ matter how much I work, I just can't seem to finish \_\_\_\_\_.



Exercise 2

Instructions as above.

1. Some people try to \_\_\_\_\_ up cigarettes by smoking \_\_\_\_\_ they feel sick, or by limiting themselves to one or \_\_\_\_\_ a day, but \_\_\_\_\_ methods are not very effective.
2. There were at \_\_\_\_\_ sixty people in the room, which was far \_\_\_\_\_ than the organizers expected, and \_\_\_\_\_ there were only 20 chairs, most of us \_\_\_\_\_ to stand.
3. I enjoy working \_\_\_\_\_ people who come \_\_\_\_\_ a wide range of backgrounds. \_\_\_\_\_ is the reason why I'm so keen \_\_\_\_\_ working for the U.N.
4. "Interphone", \_\_\_\_\_ is in \_\_\_\_\_ city center, is \_\_\_\_\_ of the biggest companies in \_\_\_\_\_ country.
5. Up \_\_\_\_\_ a few years ago, people \_\_\_\_\_ have the same career for life. Nowadays, \_\_\_\_\_ can reasonably expect \_\_\_\_\_ change careers two \_\_\_\_\_ three times.
6. In spite \_\_\_\_\_ being rather lazy, he is always able \_\_\_\_\_ get good results and has made \_\_\_\_\_ good impression \_\_\_\_\_ his tutors.
7. He spent \_\_\_\_\_ greater part of his life working \_\_\_\_\_ Barcelona, \_\_\_\_\_ he produced most of his most famous works of art.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ 2001 and 2004, unemployment figures dropped to an all-time low, but \_\_\_\_\_ 2004 to 2007 \_\_\_\_\_ rose \_\_\_\_\_ their highest level ever.
9. One \_\_\_\_\_ two of our lecturers commute from the country, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them live \_\_\_\_\_ the college or in the accommodations \_\_\_\_\_ the college provides.
10. Students are \_\_\_\_\_ allowed to miss a class \_\_\_\_\_ they inform their tutor at \_\_\_\_\_ three days in advance, \_\_\_\_\_ they are ill, in which case they should try to call the college on the day itself.
11. Please come \_\_\_\_\_ time to your lessons, and \_\_\_\_\_ prepared to work a \_\_\_\_\_ harder from \_\_\_\_\_ on.
12. We discussed holding the interviews \_\_\_\_\_ our Washington branch, but knowing how many people would apply \_\_\_\_\_ the job, we decided to use our bigger offices \_\_\_\_\_ New York.
13. In most respects he was a typical student, but \_\_\_\_\_ made him different \_\_\_\_\_ everybody else in his class \_\_\_\_\_ his enthusiasm for working \_\_\_\_\_ weekends.
14. I agree \_\_\_\_\_ I'm not perfect. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ capable \_\_\_\_\_ making mistakes as \_\_\_\_\_ else.
15. He approached his course \_\_\_\_\_ enthusiasm, \_\_\_\_\_ all the assignments he was set, and \_\_\_\_\_ excellent progress as a result.

Also see *Pronouns and determiners* on pages 46 – 47

# Children and the family

## Exercise 1

Complete definitions 1 – 15 with words and expressions from the box. You will not need all of the words and expressions from the box.

adolescence   adolescent   adopt   authoritarian   birth rate   bring up  
 dependent   divorced   extended family   family life  
 formative years   foster   foster child   foster family   freedom  
 infancy   infant   juvenile   juvenile delinquency   lenient   minor (noun)   nuclear family  
 nurture   over-protective   protective   raise   rebellious   relationship   relatives   responsible  
 separated   siblings   single parent   single-parent family  
 strict   supervision   running wild   teenager   upbringing   well-adjusted

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the period in someone's life when they change from being a child to being a young adult. A boy or a girl who is at this stage in their life is called an \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is someone who has not reached the age at which they are legally an adult.
3. Your brothers and sisters are sometimes referred to as your \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A couple (for example, a husband and wife) who are \_\_\_\_\_ no longer live together. If a married couple get \_\_\_\_\_, their marriage is legally ended.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a family that looks after someone else's child in their own home for a period of time. A child who lives with this family is called a \_\_\_\_\_. The verb is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a formal word for a young person, and can also be used as a word for a young person who has committed a crime.
7. A \_\_\_\_\_ child is one who is mentally strong and able to deal with problems without becoming upset. A child who is badly behaved and refuses to obey his / her parents, teachers, etc., can be described as \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Your \_\_\_\_\_ are those in your life when your character and beliefs are most strongly influenced.
9. If you bring someone else's child into your family and legally make him or her your own child, we say that you \_\_\_\_\_ him / her.
10. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a child between the ages of 13 and 19.
11. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a baby or very young child. This period in a child's life is called \_\_\_\_\_.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ both mean the same thing: to take care of children while they are growing up.
13. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a family group that includes grandparents, aunts, uncles, etc. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a family unit consisting of a mother, a father, and their children.
14. A \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ parent is one who makes their children follow rules and behave in a very "correct" way. The opposite of this is \_\_\_\_\_.
15. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a child or other relative to whom you give food, money, and a home. This word can also be an adjective.

Exercise 2

Use your dictionary to check the meanings of the other words and expressions in the box.

Exercise 3

Complete this case study with appropriate words and expressions from the box in Exercise 1. You may need to change the form of some of the words.

Bob's problems began during his (1) \_\_\_\_\_. His parents got (2) \_\_\_\_\_ when he was young, and neither of his parents wanted to raise him or his brother and sister, so he was (3) \_\_\_\_\_ by a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ chosen by his parent's social worker. Unfortunately, his foster-father was a strict (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and often beat him. Bob rebelled against this strict (6) \_\_\_\_\_ and by the time he was eight, he was already (7) \_\_\_\_\_ stealing from shops and playing truant. By the time he reached (8) \_\_\_\_\_ sometime around his thirteenth birthday, he had already appeared in court several times, charged with (9) \_\_\_\_\_. The judge blamed his foster parents, explaining that children needed (10) \_\_\_\_\_ parents and guardians who would look after them properly. The foster father objected to this, pointing out that Bob's (11) \_\_\_\_\_ – his two brothers and sister – were (12) \_\_\_\_\_ children who behaved at home and worked well at school.

This has raised some interesting questions about the modern family system. While it is true that parents should not be too (13) \_\_\_\_\_ with children by letting them do what they want when they want, or be too (14) \_\_\_\_\_ by sheltering them from the realities of life, it is also true that they should not be too strict. It has also highlighted the disadvantages of the modern (15) \_\_\_\_\_ where the child has only its mother and father to rely on (or the (16) \_\_\_\_\_, in which the mother or father has to struggle particularly hard to support their (17) \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, many believe that we should return to traditional family values and the (18) \_\_\_\_\_ family: extensive research has shown that children from these families are generally better behaved and have a better chance of success in later life.

Exercise 4

Now try this essay. Use words and expressions from the vocabulary box in Exercise 1, and any other words or expressions that you think would be relevant.

*Some people believe that children nowadays have too much freedom. Others believe that children are protected too much by their parents. Which of these statements do you agree with? Use specific reasons and examples to support your decision.*

# Education

## Exercise 1

Complete definitions 1 – 14 with words and expressions from the box. You will not need all of the words and expressions from the box.

acquire	class	correspondence	course	course	day release	degree
discipline	doctorate	elementary (education)	elementary school			
enroll	exam	experience	faculty	fail	fees	grade
grades	grade school	graduate (noun)	graduate (verb)	graduate school	grant	higher degree
higher education	high school	junior high school	kindergarten	learn		
learning resources center	lecture	lecturer	lesson	literacy	mature (student)	
middle school	night class	numeracy	opportunity	pass	physical education	
private school	professor	prospectus	public school	qualifications	quarter	
retake (an exam)	resources	secondary (education)	semester	seminar		
SAT® (Scholastic Aptitude Test)	sit / take (an exam)	skills	study	subject		
syllabus	topic	tutor	tutorial	undergraduate		

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an educational course that you take at home, receiving your work and sending it back by mail or email. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a lesson in the evening for people who work during the day. People who have a job might be given \_\_\_\_\_ by their employer, which means that can take a day off work about once a week to attend a course of study.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ is an examination that students must take before they can go to university.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a period of time in which students are taught a subject in school (also called a \_\_\_\_\_).
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a talk given to a group of students at college or university about a particular \_\_\_\_\_. The person who gives this talk is called a \_\_\_\_\_. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a meeting at which a group of students discuss something they are studying. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a meeting at which one student, or a small group of students, discusses something he / she is studying with his / her \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the ability to read and write. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to basic skills in mathematics.
6. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a small book that provides information about a university. Once a students who has read this book decides he / she would like to study there, he must \_\_\_\_\_ (in other words, he / she puts his / her name on the official list of students).
7. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a main department at a university. This word can also be used to refer to the teaching staff of a school, college, university, etc.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to sports and exercise that children do at school as a school subject.
9. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a school that is funded by taxes. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a school where the parents of the children who attend it must pay \_\_\_\_\_.
10. A \_\_\_\_\_ is school for very young children (aged 4 or 5), which prepares them for the first \_\_\_\_\_ at school. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a school for the first six or eight years of a child's education. It is also known as a \_\_\_\_\_.

11. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a list of the main subjects in a course of study (sometimes called a *curriculum*).
12. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a school for students between the ages of 12 and 14 or 15. It is also known as a \_\_\_\_\_. From the age of 14 or 15, students attend a \_\_\_\_\_.
13. A \_\_\_\_\_ is one of two periods into which the school year is divided. A \_\_\_\_\_ is one of four periods into which the school year is divided.
14. A \_\_\_\_\_ is someone who has completed a course at school, college, or university. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a college or university where students can study for a \_\_\_\_\_ such as a Master's or Ph.D.

### Exercise 2

Use your dictionary to check the meanings of the other words and expressions in the box.

### Exercise 3

Complete this essay with appropriate words and expressions from the box in Exercise 1. You may need to change the form of some of the words.

You are never too old to learn. Do you agree with this statement?

Education is a long process that not only provides us with basic (1) \_\_\_\_\_ such as (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and (3) \_\_\_\_\_, but is also essential in shaping our future lives. From the moment we enter (4) \_\_\_\_\_ as 5-year-olds, and as we progress through (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and (6) \_\_\_\_\_ education, we are laying the foundations for the life ahead of us. We must (7) \_\_\_\_\_ ourselves to work hard so that we can (8) \_\_\_\_\_ exams and gain the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ we will need to secure a good job. We must also (10) \_\_\_\_\_ valuable life skills so that we can fit in and work with those around us. And of course (11) \_\_\_\_\_ helps us to develop our bodies and stay fit and healthy.

For most people, this process ends when they are in their mid-to-late teens and they (12) \_\_\_\_\_ from high school. For others, however, it is the beginning of a lifetime of learning. After they finish school, many progress to (13) \_\_\_\_\_ education where they will work towards a (14) \_\_\_\_\_ in a chosen (15) \_\_\_\_\_ at university. After that, they may work for a while before opting to study at a (16) \_\_\_\_\_ for a Masters degree, or a (17) \_\_\_\_\_. Alternatively, they may choose to attend a (18) \_\_\_\_\_ after work or, if they have a sympathetic employer, obtain (19) \_\_\_\_\_ so that they can study during the week. And if they live a long way from a college or university, they might follow a (20) \_\_\_\_\_ using mail and the Internet. In fact, it is largely due to the proliferation of computers that many people, who have not been near a school for many years, have started to study again and can proudly class themselves as (21) \_\_\_\_\_ students.

We live in a fascinating and constantly changing world, and we must continually learn and acquire new knowledge if we are to adapt and keep up with changing events. Our schooldays are just the beginning of this process, and we should make the best of every (22) \_\_\_\_\_ to develop ourselves, whether we are eighteen or eighty. You are, indeed, never too old to learn.

### Exercise 4

Now try this essay. Use words and expressions from the vocabulary box in Exercise 1, and any other words or expressions that you think would be relevant.

*Do you agree with this statement? "The most important things in life are not learnt at school or college." Use examples and details in your answer.*

# Food and diet

## Exercise 1

Complete definitions and sentences 1 – 12 with words and expressions from the box. You will not need all of the words and expressions from the box.

allergy allergic anorexia balanced diet bulimia calcium calories carbohydrates  
cholesterol consume consumption diabetes diet (noun + verb) eating disorder exercise  
fast food fat fat farm fiber food group food intolerance food poisoning free range  
genetically modified (GM) harvest health food heart disease junk food listeria malnutrition  
malnourished minerals monounsaturated nutrition nutritious obese obesity organic  
overweight protein salmonella saturated scarce scarcity underweight vegan  
veganism vegetarian vegetarianism vitamins

- \_\_\_\_\_ are the parts of fruit, vegetables and grains that your body cannot digest, and helps food to pass through your body. \_\_\_\_\_ is the oil found in food, and there are three main types of this: \_\_\_\_\_, polyunsaturated, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ are units used for measuring how much energy you get from food. \_\_\_\_\_ is a substance found in food such as eggs, milk, and meat that people need in order to grow and be healthy. \_\_\_\_\_ is a white chemical element that is an important part of bones and teeth, and is found in food products such as eggs, milk, and cheese. \_\_\_\_\_ are found in foods such as sugar, bread, and potatoes, and supply your body with heat and energy.
- People who weigh more than they should often go on a \_\_\_\_\_ to help them lose weight. Some of them may go to a \_\_\_\_\_, an informal expression for a place where people can go to try to lose weight by eating in a healthy way and doing lots of \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ food is food which is produced without using artificial chemicals. \_\_\_\_\_ food is food produced from animals which are allowed to move around and feed naturally. \_\_\_\_\_ food is food that has been produced from a plant or animal that has had its gene structure changed in order to make it more productive or resistant to disease.
- People who eat too much, or who don't eat enough (often because they think they look fat), suffer from a medical condition known generally as an \_\_\_\_\_. Examples of this include \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is someone who doesn't eat meat. A \_\_\_\_\_ is someone who doesn't eat meat or other products derived from animals (including cheese and milk).
- \_\_\_\_\_ is food that is made very quickly, especially food like burgers and pizzas that you can take out. It is sometimes called \_\_\_\_\_, because it is often not very healthy or \_\_\_\_\_.
- Someone who is heavier than they should be is \_\_\_\_\_. If they are a lot heavier than they should be, they are \_\_\_\_\_. The noun is \_\_\_\_\_. This can result in \_\_\_\_\_, cancer, \_\_\_\_\_, and many other serious illnesses.
- E-coli, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ are three kinds of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Meat, vegetables, and dairy products are three of the main \_\_\_\_\_.
- If you eat a \_\_\_\_\_, you eat the correct amounts of the right sorts of food; you do not eat too much of one particular sort of food.

12. People who have a \_\_\_\_\_ are unable to eat certain kinds of food because it has a negative effect on them (although it will not affect them seriously). People with an \_\_\_\_\_ to certain kinds of food must avoid them, as the effects may be much more serious (for example, if someone who is \_\_\_\_\_ to peanuts eats something with peanuts in, it might kill them).

### Exercise 2

Use your dictionary to check the meanings of the other words and expressions in the box.

### Exercise 3

Complete this essay with appropriate words and expressions from the box in Exercise 1. You may need to change the form of some of the words.

*"Despite the huge variety of foods in our supermarkets, it is becoming increasingly difficult to eat a healthy diet. Do you agree? Support your opinion by using specific reasons and examples."*

Most children enjoy eating (1) \_\_\_\_\_, but scientific tests have shown us that burgers and pizzas can lack essential (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ which are essential for health and growth, while simultaneously containing large amounts of (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ which can result in obesity and heart problems. Many children end up suffering from (6) \_\_\_\_\_, since they eat too much of the wrong sort of food. In fact, in many areas of the developed world, a lot of children show similar symptoms to those in poorer developing countries, where (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of food causes thousands of deaths from starvation, especially in the wake of natural disasters which ruin crops and in some cases totally destroy the annual (8) \_\_\_\_\_.

Dieticians tell us that we must eat a (9) \_\_\_\_\_, as it is essential we consume sufficient quantities of the different food groups. They tell us that we should all eat more (10) \_\_\_\_\_, which cannot be digested by the body, and fewer foods which are high in (11) \_\_\_\_\_, as this can block the walls of arteries and lead to heart problems. This is good advice, of course, but our lifestyles often make this difficult. Many of the ready-prepared foods we buy from supermarkets are high in (12) \_\_\_\_\_, giving us more energy than we actually need. (13) \_\_\_\_\_ foods are appearing on our supermarket shelves, even though nobody is really sure if altering the composition of food cells is safe. We have the option, of course, of buying (14) \_\_\_\_\_ foods, but naturally-cultivated fruits and vegetables are expensive. And to make matters worse, we are continually hearing about outbreaks of (15) \_\_\_\_\_ and (16) \_\_\_\_\_ which put us off eating certain foods, as nobody wants to spend time in hospital suffering from (17) \_\_\_\_\_.

A few things to watch out for next time you go shopping. If you have the time and the money, that is!

### Exercise 4

Now try this essay. Use words and expressions from the vocabulary box in Exercise 1, and any other words or expressions that you think would be relevant.

*"If food tastes good, it's probably bad for you". How far do you agree with this statement? Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.*

# The media

## Exercise 1

Complete sentences and definitions 1 – 12 with words and expressions from the box. You will not need all of the words and expressions.

airtime audience broadcast broadsheet censor censorship channel  
 check book journalism circulation current affairs coverage documentary download  
 dumbing down editor entertainment exploit feature freedom of the press  
 gutter press honest information informed Internet invasion of privacy journalism  
 journalist libel libelous log on mass media media circus media event  
 media tycoon news online paparazzi the press program read between the lines  
 readership reality TV reporter restriction slander slanderous tabloid tabloid TV the  
 Internet unscrupulous website

- \_\_\_\_\_ is the crime of saying something about someone that is not true and is likely to damage their reputation (the adjective is \_\_\_\_\_). \_\_\_\_\_ is the illegal act of writing things about someone that are not true (the adjective is \_\_\_\_\_).
- If you \_\_\_\_\_, you guess something that is not expressed directly (for example, if a newspaper reports a story, it might not tell you the truth or give you all the information you want, so you try to guess what that information is).
- \_\_\_\_\_ is an occasion when someone finds out or uses information about your private life, especially illegally.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a newspaper that is printed on large sheets of paper, and usually contains serious news. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a newspaper that is printed on smaller sheets of paper and generally contains stories about famous people (papers like these are sometimes referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_, because many of the stories are either untrue, or are about sex and crime). \_\_\_\_\_ refers to television programs that are intended to be shocking or exciting.
- If a media company is accused of \_\_\_\_\_ its stories or programs, it means that it presents these stories or programs in a simple and attractive way without giving many details.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is someone who writes news reports for newspapers, television, etc. A \_\_\_\_\_ often does the same thing, and then tells people the news himself / herself (for example, by appearing on a television program).
- The process of removing parts of books, films, letters, etc., that are considered unsuitable for moral, religious, or political reasons is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is someone who owns and controls several different newspapers, television stations, etc., and is very rich as a result.
- \_\_\_\_\_ programs are television programs in which ordinary people are put into artificially created environments and situations in order to entertain people (the most famous example is "*Big Brother*").
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a radio or television program that deals with real people, events, places, etc., and is designed to inform people about different things. A \_\_\_\_\_ program is one that deals mainly with political, social, and economic events that are happening now.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the practice of paying people a lot of money for information that can be used in newspaper stories, especially stories about crime or famous people.



12. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the amount of time given to someone or something in a radio or television broadcast. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the amount of attention that television, radio, and newspapers give to something, or to the way in which something is reported. A newspaper's \_\_\_\_\_ is the group or number of people who read that newspaper.

### Exercise 2

Use your dictionary to check the meanings of the other words and expressions in the box.

### Exercise 3

Complete this essay with appropriate words and expressions from the box in Exercise 1. You may need to change the form of some of the words.

"The media plays a valuable role in keeping us informed and entertained. However, many people believe it has too much power and freedom". Do you agree?"

Barely a hundred years ago, if we wanted to stay (1) \_\_\_\_\_ about what was going on in the world, we had to rely on word of mouth or, at best, newspapers. But because communication technology was very basic, the news we received was often days or weeks old.

We still have newspapers, of course, but they have changed almost beyond recognition. Whether we choose to read the (2) \_\_\_\_\_, with their quality (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of news and other (4) \_\_\_\_\_ by top (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and acclaimed (6) \_\_\_\_\_ or if we prefer the popular (7) \_\_\_\_\_, with their lively gossip and colorful stories, we are exposed to a wealth of information barely conceivable at the beginning of the last century.

We also have television and radio. News (8) \_\_\_\_\_ let us know about world events practically as they happen, while sitcoms, chat shows, and (9) \_\_\_\_\_, etc., keep us entertained and informed. And there is also the (10) \_\_\_\_\_, where we can access information from millions of (11) \_\_\_\_\_ around the world which we can then (12) \_\_\_\_\_ onto our own computers.

However, these forms of (13) \_\_\_\_\_ and (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (or "infotainment" as they are now sometimes collectively called) have their negative side. Famous personalities frequently accuse the (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (and sometimes even respectable papers) of (16) \_\_\_\_\_ by camera-wielding (17) \_\_\_\_\_ who are determined to get a picture or a story regardless of who they upset. Newspapers are often accused of (18) \_\_\_\_\_ by angry politicians who dislike reading lies about themselves, and there are frequent accusations of (19) \_\_\_\_\_, with (20) \_\_\_\_\_ newspapers paying people lots of money for stories about crime and famous people. Of course, it is not just the papers which are to blame. Sex and violence are increasing on the television, and many complain that there is increased (21) \_\_\_\_\_ of news and current affairs programs, with major stories being presented in a simple and attractive way, but with very little detail. Others argue that too much time is being given to (22) \_\_\_\_\_ shows, in which ordinary people are put into artificially created environments and situations for our entertainment. Meanwhile, anyone with a computer can go (23) \_\_\_\_\_ to find undesirable material placed there by equally undesirable people.

Some people argue that the government should impose stricter (24) \_\_\_\_\_ to prevent such things happening. But others argue that (25) \_\_\_\_\_ and media is the keystone of a free country. Personally, I take the view that while the media may occasionally abuse its position of power, the benefits greatly outweigh the disadvantages. Our lives would be much emptier without the wealth of information available to us today, and perhaps we are better people as a result.

### Exercise 4

Now try this essay. Use words and expressions from the box in Exercise 1, and any other words or expressions that you think would be relevant.

*What are the qualities or features of a good newspaper, current affairs television program, or news website? Use specific details and examples to explain your answer.*

# Money and finance

Complete sentences and paragraphs 1 – 20 with a word or expression from the box. In each case, the word / expression you need is connected in some way with the word in **bold** in the same sentence / paragraph (for example, it might have a similar meaning, it might be an opposite, or it might be a word that is sometimes confused with that word). In some cases you might need to change the form of the word in the box.

balance	bank	bankrupt	bargain	bill	borrow	broke	bankrupt	cash	check
	cost of living	credit card	credit	debt	debit	deposit	discount		
distribution of wealth	dividends	economical	economize	exorbitant	expenditure				
extravagant	frugal	income	income tax	inflation	inherit	insolvent	interest		
in the black	in the red	invest	investment	invoice	lend	loan	loss	market	
mortgage	on credit	overcharged	overdraft	overpriced	pension	priceless	profit		
	receipt	reduction	refund	salary	save	savings and loan association			
	shares	statement	stocks	tax / rent (etc)	rebate	undercharged			
unemployment / housing / child (etc.)	welfare	wage	wealthy	welfare	withdraw	worthless			

- Income** is the money you receive (your *wage* or *salary* is part of your income), and \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the money you spend.
- If you **lend** money, you let someone use your money for a certain period of time. If you \_\_\_\_\_ money, you take someone's money for a short time, and then you pay it back.
- A **discount** is the percentage by which a full price is reduced in a store. A \_\_\_\_\_ is money paid back to a customer when, for example, they return something to a store.
- If a person or company is **insolvent**, they have lost all their money. If a person or company is \_\_\_\_\_, they have lost all their money, have then borrowed a lot, and cannot pay it back.
- A bank **statement** is a detailed written document from a bank showing how much money has gone into and come out of a bank account. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the amount of money you have in your bank account.
- If your bank account is **in the red**, the amount of money you have spent is greater than the money you have made, and so you have less than \$0 in your bank account. If your account is \_\_\_\_\_, you have more than \$0 in your bank account.
- An **invoice** is a note, or *bill*, sent to you to ask for payment for goods or services, and a \_\_\_\_\_ is a note (from a store, for example) which shows how much you have paid for something.
- When you make a **profit**, you gain money from selling something which is more than the money you paid for it. When you make a \_\_\_\_\_, you have spent money which you have not gotten back.
- Something which is **overpriced** is too expensive. Something which is \_\_\_\_\_ costs much more than its true value.
- If you **save** money, you keep it so that you can use it later. If you \_\_\_\_\_ money, you put it into property, stocks, etc., so that it will increase in value.

11. A **wage** and a \_\_\_\_\_ are both money you receive for doing a job, but the first is usually paid *daily* or *weekly* and the second is usually paid *monthly*.
12. A **worthless** object is something which has no value. A \_\_\_\_\_ object is an extremely valuable object.
13. If you **deposit** money in an account, you put money into the account. If you \_\_\_\_\_ money, you take it out of your account.
14. If you have been **undercharged**, you have paid less than you should have for goods or services. If you have been \_\_\_\_\_, you have paid too much.
15. **Extravagant** describes someone who spends a lot of money. \_\_\_\_\_ describes someone who is careful with money.
16. A **bill** is a piece of paper showing the amount of money that you have to pay for goods or services. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the same thing, but shows what you have to pay after a meal in a restaurant.
17. When you **credit** an account, you put money into it. When you \_\_\_\_\_ an account, you take money out of it.
18. A **bank** is a business which holds money for its clients, and deals with money generally. A \_\_\_\_\_ is similar, but is usually used by people who want to save money, or to borrow money to buy a house.
19. A **loan** is money that you borrow from a bank to buy something. A \_\_\_\_\_ is similar, but in this case the money is only used to buy property.
20. A **loan** is money that you borrow from a bank, where a formal arrangement has been made with the bank to borrow it. An \_\_\_\_\_ is the amount of money that you take out of your bank account, which is more than there is in your account. It is usually done without making a formal arrangement with your bank.

### Exercise 2

Use your dictionary to check the meanings of the other words and expressions in the box. Note that many of them can have more than one grammatical function without changing their form (for example, *balance* can be a noun and a verb). Also note that some of the words can have more than one meaning (for example, a *bill* is a banknote, and it is also a piece of paper showing you how much you have to pay for a product or service).

### Exercise 3

Complete this conversation with appropriate words and expressions from the box in Exercise 1. You may need to change the form of some of the words.

"Financial advice from a father to a son"

In the play "Hamlet" by William Shakespeare, a father gives his son some financial advice. "Neither a borrower nor a lender be", he says. He is trying to tell his son that he should never (1) \_\_\_\_\_ money from anyone because it will make it difficult for him to manage his finances. Likewise he should never give a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to a friend because he will probably never see the money again, and will probably lose his friend as well.

The play was written over four hundred years ago, but today many parents would give similar advice to their children. Imagine the conversation they would have now:

Jim: Right dad, I'm off to college now.

Dad: All right son, but let me give you some sound financial advice before you go.

Jim: Oh come on dad.....

Dad: Now listen, this is important. The first thing you should do is to make sure you balance your (3) \_\_\_\_\_ – the money you receive from me and mom – and your (4) \_\_\_\_\_ – the money you spend. If you spend too much, you will end up with an (5) \_\_\_\_\_ at the bank. Don't expect me to pay it for you.

Jim: But it's so difficult. Things are so expensive, and the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ goes up all the time. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ is running at about 10%.

Dad: I know, but you should try to (8) \_\_\_\_\_. Avoid expensive stores and restaurants. Also, leave your money in a good local (9) \_\_\_\_\_ account. They offer a much higher rate of (10) \_\_\_\_\_ than banks. Also, avoid buying things (11) \_\_\_\_\_.

Jim: Why?

Dad: Because some stores charge you an (12) \_\_\_\_\_ amount of money to buy things over a period of time. It's much better to (13) \_\_\_\_\_ a little bit of money each week so that when you see something you want, you can buy it outright. Try to wait for the sales, when stores offer huge (14) \_\_\_\_\_ and you can pick up a (15) \_\_\_\_\_. And try to get a (16) \_\_\_\_\_.

Jim: How do I do that?

Dad: Easy. When you buy something, ask the store if they'll lower the price by, say, 10%. Next, when you eventually get a job and are earning a good salary, try to (17) \_\_\_\_\_ the money in a good company. Buy (18) \_\_\_\_\_ in government organizations or (19) \_\_\_\_\_ in private companies.

Jim: OK dad, I've heard enough. Thanks for the advice. It's been (20) \_\_\_\_\_.

Dad: Well, it's true what they say: there are some things that money just can't buy.

#### Exercise 4

Now try this essay. Use words and expressions from the box in Exercise 1, and any other words or expressions that you think would be relevant.

*Some people say that "Money makes the world go round"; others say that "Money is the root of all evil". Which of these do you agree with? Use examples and details in your answer.*

# Nature and the environment

## Exercise 1

Replace the words and expressions in **bold** in sentences 1 – 15 with one of those from the box. You will not need all of the words and expressions from the box.

acid rain   activists   animal rights   battery farming   biodegradable packaging   biodiversity  
 biofuels   breeding   (in) captivity   CFC gases   climate change   conservation  
 conservation program   conserve   contaminated   deforestation   degradation   desertification  
 eco-friendly   ecological   ecology   ecosystem   emissions   endangered species  
 environmentalists   environmentally friendly   erosion   extinct  
 fossil fuels   fumes   genetically modified   global warming   green belt   greenhouse effect  
 greenhouse gases   intensive farming   natural behavior   natural resources   organic  
 organic farming   ozone-friendly   ozone layer   poaching   pollute   (air) pollution  
 rare breeds   rainforest   recycle   recycling   renewable / sustainable energy   research  
 solar power   tidal energy   toxic waste   unleaded gas   wildlife management

- In some countries, building is restricted or completely banned in the **area of farmland or woods and parks which surround a community**.
- More and more companies are **using boxes, cartons, and cans which can easily be decomposed by organisms such as bacteria, or by sunlight, sea, water, etc.**, for their products.
- The burning of some fuels creates **carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and methane** which rise into the atmosphere.
- Farmers have cleared acres of **thick wooded land in tropical regions where the precipitation is very high** to provide pasture for their cattle.
- Planting trees and bushes can provide some protection from **the gradual wearing away of soil**.
- We should all try to **process waste material so that it can be used again**.
- Many shops now sell fruit and vegetables which are **cultivated naturally, without using any chemical fertilizers or pesticides**.
- This bread is made from wheat which has been **altered at a molecular level so as to change certain characteristics which can be inherited**.
- Most modern cars use **fuel which has been made without lead additives**.
- Polluted precipitation which kills trees** often falls a long distance from the source of the pollution.
- Human activity has had a devastating effect on the **living things, both large and small**, in many parts of the world.
- The **gases and other substances** which come from factories using oil, coal, and other **fuels which are the remains of plants and animals** can cause serious damage to the environment.
- Don't drink that water. It's been **made dirty by something being added to it**.
- Friends of the Earth, Greenpeace, and other **people concerned with protecting the environment** are holding an international summit in Geneva next month.
- The heating up of the earth's atmosphere by pollution** is threatening life as we know it.

Exercise 2

Use your dictionary to check the meanings of the other words and expressions in the box.

Exercise 3

Read this essay and complete the gaps with one of the words or expressions from the box in Exercise 1.

"Environmental degradation is a major world problem. What causes this problem, and what can we do to prevent it?"

There is no doubt that the environment is in trouble. Factories burn (1) \_\_\_\_\_ which produce (2) \_\_\_\_\_, and this kills trees. At the same time, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ rise into the air and contribute to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ which threatens to melt the polar ice cap. Meanwhile farmers clear huge areas of (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in places such as the Amazon to produce feeding land for cattle or produce wood for building. Rivers and oceans are so heavily (6) \_\_\_\_\_ by industrial waste that it is no longer safe to go swimming. Cars pump out poisonous (7) \_\_\_\_\_ which we all have to breathe in. (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and overfishing are killing off millions of animals, including whales, elephants, and other (9) \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, all around us, all living things large and small which comprise our finely balanced (10) \_\_\_\_\_ are being systematically destroyed by human greed and thoughtlessness.

There is a lot we can all do, however, to help prevent this. The easiest thing, of course, is to (11) \_\_\_\_\_ waste material such as paper and glass so that we can use it again. We should also check that the things we buy from supermarkets are packaged in (12) \_\_\_\_\_ which decomposes easily. At the same time, we should make a conscious effort to avoid foods which are (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (at least until someone proves that they are safe both for us and for the environment). If you are truly committed to protecting the environment, of course, you should only buy (14) \_\_\_\_\_ fruit and vegetables, safe in the knowledge that they have been naturally cultivated. Finally, of course, we should buy a small car that uses (15) \_\_\_\_\_ which is less harmful to the environment or, even better, make more use of public transportation.

The serious (16) \_\_\_\_\_, however, do much more. They are aware of the global issues involved and will actively involve themselves in (17) \_\_\_\_\_ by making sure our forests are kept safe for future generations. They will oppose activities which are harmful to animals, such as (18) \_\_\_\_\_. And they will campaign to keep the (19) \_\_\_\_\_ around our towns and cities free from new building.

We cannot all be as committed as them, but we can at least do our own little bit at grass roots level. We, as humans, have inherited the earth, but that doesn't mean we can do whatever we like with it.

Exercise 4

Now try this essay. Use words and expressions from Exercise 1, and any other words or expressions that you think would be relevant.

*Some people think that the government should spend as much money as possible on protecting the environment. Others think this money should be spent on other things such as education and healthcare. Which one of these opinions do you agree with? Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.*

# On the road

## Exercise 1

Some of the words and expressions from the box below have been defined in sentences 1 – 16. In some cases, these definitions are correct, and in some they are wrong. Decide which are which.

accelerate   accident   accident risk   auto theft   back out   black spot   brake   congestion  
 crosswalk   cut in (in a vehicle)   cycle lane   destination   dominate  
 drunk driving   driver   driver's licence   driving test   expressway   fatalities   a fine   freeway  
 gas   highway   highway patrol   injuries   intersection   interstate   joyriding   mile  
 mobility   overtake   park and ride   pedestrian   pedestrian mall   pollution  
 public transportation   pull in   pull over   road rage   road work   rush hour   safety island  
 sidewalk   to speed   speed limit   subsidized (e.g., public transportation)   to tailgate  
 traffic light / signal   traffic calming   traffic circle / rotary   traffic-free zone   traffic jam  
 traffic school   transport strategy   turnpike

1. **Rush hour** is the time of day when there are not many vehicles on the road because most people are at home.
2. If a service such as public transportation is **subsidized**, all of its running costs are paid for by the government or a local authority.
3. A **traffic school** is a school for people who want to learn to drive a motor vehicle.
4. An **expressway** is a wide road (usually in a city) where people can drive quickly, and is the U.S. equivalent of a British *dual carriageway*.
5. **Road rage** is anger or violent behavior by one driver toward another driver.
6. **Traffic calming** measures are fines and other penalties imposed by the police on bad or dangerous drivers.
7. In the U.S.A., the **interstate** is part of the national public transportation system (including trains and buses) which people use to travel around the country.
8. Someone who has been accused of **joyriding** has stolen a car in order to drive it for pleasure, usually in a dangerous way.
9. A **turnpike** is a main road in the eastern part of the U.S.A. that drivers must pay to use.
10. Someone who **backs out** in a vehicle drives it very quickly and dangerously, usually in a busy or built-up area.
11. A **cycle lane** is a part of the road that is set aside for people on bicycles, and which may not be used by drivers of motor vehicles.
12. A **traffic-free zone** is a main road between major towns and cities that drivers do not have to pay to use.
13. **Fatalities** (in this context) refers to people who are injured in accidents on the road.
14. A **black spot** is a place on a road where a lot of car accidents happen.
15. A **mile** is a measure of distance equivalent to 1.609 kilometers.
16. A **sidewalk** is a part of the road in a town or city where drivers can park their vehicle.

Exercise 2

Use your dictionary to check the meanings of the other words and expressions in the box.

Exercise 3

Complete this article with appropriate words and expressions from the box in Exercise 1. You may need to change the form of some of the words.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ on our roads are increasing from year to year: last year, 2,827 people were killed and almost 300,000 hurt in traffic-related accidents in the state. Most of these were caused by drivers (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in built-up areas, where many seem to disregard the 30mph (4) \_\_\_\_\_, or (5) \_\_\_\_\_, especially around July 4th and Thanksgiving, when more alcohol is consumed than at any other time. In many cases, it is (6) \_\_\_\_\_ who are the victims, knocked down as they are walking across the street at (7) \_\_\_\_\_ by drivers who seem to have forgotten that a red (8) \_\_\_\_\_ means "Stop".

But these innocent victims, together with the help of the highway patrol and local safety groups, are fighting back. In New Stockholm, a city plagued by (9) \_\_\_\_\_ and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ caused by traffic, and a notorious accident (11) \_\_\_\_\_ for pedestrians and cyclists, the city council has recently implemented its new (12) \_\_\_\_\_, which has improved the flow of traffic to the benefit of those on foot or on two wheels. (13) \_\_\_\_\_ measures such as speed bumps have slowed traffic down. (14) \_\_\_\_\_ programs have helped reduce the number of cars in the city, as office workers and shoppers leave their cars outside the city and bus in instead. Harley Street, the main shopping thoroughfare, has been designated a (15) \_\_\_\_\_, closed to all vehicles during the day. There are more (16) \_\_\_\_\_ on main routes into the city, making it safer for the huge number of students and residents who rely on bicycles to get around. And (17) \_\_\_\_\_ public transportation has helped to keep down the cost of using buses. Meanwhile, the police and the courts are coming down hard on drivers who misuse the roads, handing down large (18) \_\_\_\_\_ or even jail sentences on selfish, inconsiderate drivers who believe it is their right to (19) \_\_\_\_\_ the roads; for these people, (20) \_\_\_\_\_ is not offered as a softer alternative.

Exercise 4

Now try this essay. Use words and expressions from the box in Exercise 1, and any other words or expressions that you think would be relevant.

*Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?: It is time we all relied less on private motor vehicles to get around, and instead used other forms of transport. Use specific examples and details to support your answer.*



# Science and technology

## Exercise 1

Complete definitions 1 – 15 with words and expressions from the box. You will not need all of the words and expressions from the box.

analyze	bioclimatology	biology	breakthrough	cellphone	chemistry
computers	control	cryogenics	cybernetics	development	digital
	e-mail	experiment	genetic engineering	genetic fingerprinting	discovery
genetic modification	geneticist	information superhighway	information technology (IT)		
innovation	Internet	invent	invention	life expectancy	microchip
				modified	
molecular biology	nuclear engineering	physics	research	safeguard	
scientist	technocrat	technologist	technophile	technophobe	

- \_\_\_\_\_ is the practice or science of changing the genes of a living thing, especially in order to make it more suitable for a particular purpose.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a rule, law, or plan that protects people or something from harm or problems.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of living things.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is someone who does not like, trust, or want to use technology, especially computers.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a discovery or achievement that comes after a lot of hard work.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the study or use of computers and electronic systems for storing and using information.
- If something is \_\_\_\_\_, it is changed slightly in order to improve it.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a scientist who studies or works in genetics.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the use of technology to make copies of natural things (for example, artificial body parts).
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a scientist or other technical expert with a high position in industry or government.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the detailed study of something in order to discover new facts.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the science that studies the effects of low temperatures, especially the use of low temperatures for preserving the bodies of dead people.
- An \_\_\_\_\_ is a scientific test to find out what happens to someone or something in particular conditions.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the length of time that someone is likely to live.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the invention or use of new ideas, methods, equipment, etc.

Exercise 2

Use your dictionary to check the meanings of the other words and expressions in the box.

Exercise 3

Complete this essay with appropriate words and expressions from the box in Exercise 1. You may need to change the form of some of the words.

"Science and technology have come a long way in the last 60 years, and our lives have become better as a result. Do you agree with this statement?"

The second half of the twentieth century saw more changes than in the previous two hundred years. Penicillin has already been (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and used to treat infections; there have been many remarkable advances in medicine that have helped to increase our average (2) \_\_\_\_\_ way beyond that of our ancestors. Incredible (3) \_\_\_\_\_ such as television have changed the way we spend our leisure hours. Perhaps the most important (4) \_\_\_\_\_, however, has been the microchip. Nobody could have imagined, when it was first (5) \_\_\_\_\_, that within a matter of years, this tiny piece of silicon and circuitry would be found in almost every household object from the kettle to the DVD recorder. And nobody could have predicted the sudden proliferation of computers that would completely change our lives, allowing us to access information from the other side of the world via the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ or send messages around the world by (7) \_\_\_\_\_ at the touch of a button. Meanwhile, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ into other aspects of information technology is making it easier and cheaper for us to talk to friends and relations around the world. Good news for (9) \_\_\_\_\_ who love modern technology, bad news for the (10) \_\_\_\_\_ who would prefer to hide from these modern miracles.

But everything has a price. The development of (11) \_\_\_\_\_ led to mass automation in factories, which in turn led to millions losing their jobs. The genius of Einstein led to the horrors of the atomic bomb and the dangerous uncertainties of (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (we hear of accidents and mishaps at nuclear power stations around the world, where (13) \_\_\_\_\_ to prevent accidents were inadequate). The relatively new science of (14) \_\_\_\_\_ has been seen as a major step forward, but putting modified foods onto the market before scientists had properly (15) \_\_\_\_\_ them was perhaps one of the most irresponsible decisions of the 1990s. Meanwhile, pharmaceutical and cosmetic companies continue to (16) \_\_\_\_\_ on animals, a move that many consider to be cruel and unnecessary.

Of course we all rely on modern science and technology to improve our lives. However, we need to make sure that we (17) \_\_\_\_\_ it rather than the other way round.

Exercise 4

Now try this essay. Use words and expressions from the box in Exercise 1, and any other words or expressions that you think would be relevant.

*What, in your opinion, has been the single most important scientific or technological development of the last fifty years? Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.*

# Town and country

## Exercise 1

Complete sentences 1 – 12 with a word or expression from the box. Then take the letter indicated at the end of each sentence, and write it in the grid that follows the sentences. If you do this correctly, you will "find" another word which means "showing the influence of many different countries and cultures".

agriculture amenities apartment block arable land atmosphere  
to breed crime building sites Central Business District (CBD) commute commuter  
commuter belt congestion construction cost of living crops crowded cultivation  
cultural events depopulation development drug abuse employment environment  
facilities fields green belt industry infrastructure housing project inner city lively  
mall / shopping mall melting pot metropolis migration nature nightlife outskirts  
peaceful peak period pedestrian precinct pollution population population explosion  
poverty productive land property prices prospects resident residential area rural  
rush hour slum street crime stressful suburbs traffic jam unemployment urban  
urban lifestyle urban sprawl

- If the town in which you live offers you good \_\_\_\_\_, it offers you the chance for success, especially in a job or career. (Write the 7th letter of this word in the grid)
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a big city, especially one that is busy and exciting. (Write the 5th letter of this word in the grid)
- An \_\_\_\_\_ is the set of systems within a place or organization that affect how well it operates (for example, a public transportation system or road system). (Write the 6th letter of this word in the grid)
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is someone who travels regularly to and from work. (Write the 3rd letter of this word in the grid)
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of a town or city are the areas that are furthest away from the center. (Write the 1st letter of this word in the grid)
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a situation in which many people leave a place in order to live somewhere else. (Write the 3rd letter of this word in the grid)
- \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when there are a lot of vehicles on the road, and as a result the traffic moves very slowly. (Write the 2nd letter of this word in the grid below)
- If a town or city is described as a \_\_\_\_\_, it has people of many different races, religions, cultures, etc., living together. (2 words: Write the 3rd letter of the 1st word in the grid)
- \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the movement of people from one place to another (often from one part of a country to another, or from one country to another country). (Write the 2nd letter of this word in the grid)
- If a situation, place, etc., is \_\_\_\_\_, it causes a lot of pressure and makes people worry. (Write the 2nd letter of this word in the grid)
- \_\_\_\_\_ is an adjective relating to towns and cities. (Write the 4th letter of this word in the grid)
- A town's \_\_\_\_\_ are the things that make it comfortable and pleasant to live in (for example, parks, theaters, stores, etc.). (Write the 4th letter of this word in the grid)

Sentence number:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Letter:												

Exercise 2

Use your dictionary to check the meanings of the other words and expressions in the box.

Exercise 3

Complete this essay with appropriate words and expressions from Exercise 1. You may need to change the form of some of the words, and one of the words you will need is the extra word you revealed by doing Exercise 1.

“Describe a place where you live or have lived, outlining its good points and bad points”.

For seven years I lived in Singapore, a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of almost three million people. Like London, Paris, and New York, Singapore is a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ city, with people from different parts of the world living and working together. I enjoyed the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ lifestyle I led there, and made the most of the superb (4) \_\_\_\_\_, ranging from the excellent stores to some of the best restaurants in the world. In the evenings and at weekends there were always (5) \_\_\_\_\_: with such diverse attractions as classical western music, an exhibition of Malay art, or a Chinese opera in the street, it was difficult to get bored. Perhaps most impressive, however, was the remarkable transportation (6) \_\_\_\_\_, with excellent roads, a swift and efficient bus service, and a state-of-the-art subway system which could whisk (7) \_\_\_\_\_ from the suburbs straight into the heart of the city (this was particularly important, as the government banned private cars from entering the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ during the morning and afternoon (9) \_\_\_\_\_ in order to reduce (10) \_\_\_\_\_ on the roads and (11) \_\_\_\_\_ from the exhausts).

Of course, living in a city like this has its disadvantages as well. For a start, the (12) \_\_\_\_\_ can be very high – renting an apartment, for example, is very expensive. And as the city is expanding, there are a lot of (13) \_\_\_\_\_ where new apartments are continually being built to deal with the (14) \_\_\_\_\_ which is a direct result of the government encouraging people to have more children.

Fortunately, Singapore doesn't suffer from problems that are common in many cities such as (15) \_\_\_\_\_, which is partly the result of the government imposing very severe penalties on anyone bringing narcotics into the country, so it is safe to walk the streets at night. In fact, the (16) \_\_\_\_\_ housing estates there are probably the safest and most orderly in the world.

Singapore wouldn't be ideal for everyone, however, especially if you come from the countryside and are used to a (17) \_\_\_\_\_ lifestyle. The traditional villages that were once common have disappeared as the residents there realised there were no (18) \_\_\_\_\_ for their future and moved into new government housing in the city. Nowadays, there is very little (19) \_\_\_\_\_ around the city, which means that Singapore imports almost all of its food. And despite a “green” approach to city planning, the (20) \_\_\_\_\_ which has eaten into the countryside has had a detrimental effect on the (21) \_\_\_\_\_.

Exercise 4

Now try this essay. Use words and expressions from Exercise 1, and any other words or expressions that you think would be relevant.

*Some people prefer to live in the countryside or in a small town. Others prefer to live in a big city. Which place would you prefer to live in? Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.*

# Travel

## Exercise 1

Look at the words and expressions in the box, then answer questions 1 – 16. Some of these questions ask you to explain what a word or expression means, and some of them ask you to complete a sentence with the appropriate word(s) or expression(s).

acclimatize   alien   all-inclusive   business class   check-in  
 check in (to a hotel or for a flight)   check out (of a hotel)   coach class   consulate   cruise  
 culture shock   customs   deport   disembark   displaced   economic migrants   ecotourism  
 embark   embassy   emigrate   emigration   excursion   expatriate  
 first class   flight   gate   green card   illegal alien   immigrant   immigration  
 independent traveler   internally displaced   journey   long-haul   luggage   mass tourism  
 migrant   migrate   package tour   package tourist   passport   persona non grata   refugee  
 repatriate   safari   short-haul   tour operator   trafficking   travel agency   travel agent   trip  
 UNHCR   visa   voyage   work permit

1. What does the expression *persona non grata* mean?
2. Complete this sentence: \_\_\_\_\_ is the nervous or confused feeling that people sometimes get when they arrive in a place that is very different from the place they normally live.
3. What is the difference between a *travel agency* and a *tour operator*?
4. Complete this sentence: An \_\_\_\_\_ is a short trip somewhere, usually for one day or part of a day.
5. Complete this sentence: A \_\_\_\_\_ seat is the cheapest type of seat on a plane or train. The most expensive type of seat is called \_\_\_\_\_. Between these two, there is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Would you be happy if the country that you were staying in *deported* you?
7. Complete this sentence: \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the large numbers of people that travel for their vacation, usually over long distances.
8. What is the difference between a *package tourist* and an *independent traveler*?
9. Is a *refugee* the same as an *expatriate*?
10. What do you think the letters *UNHCR* stand for?
11. Complete this sentence: \_\_\_\_\_ is the business of creating and selling vacations that give people the chance to learn about a natural environment, and which cause little damage to the environment itself.
12. If someone has been *repatriated*, what has happened to them?
13. What is a *cruise*? What is a *safari*?
14. Why might someone want a *green card*?
15. If someone is *trafficking* something, are they doing something that is legal or something that is illegal?
16. Complete this sentence: A person who has been \_\_\_\_\_ has been forced to move from one part of their country to another (often because of a war or other threatening situation).

Exercise 2

Use your dictionary to check the meanings of the other words and expressions in the box.

Exercise 3

Read this essay and complete the gaps with one of the words or expressions from the box in Exercise 1.

1. You may need to change the form of some of the words.

"There are two types of traveler: those who do it because they *want* to, and those who do it because they *have* to. Discuss this statement, using specific examples".

Most of us have, at some point in our lives, experienced the joys of travel. We go to the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to pick up our brochures. We book a two-week (2) \_\_\_\_\_ with flights and accommodations included, (or if we are (3) \_\_\_\_\_, we make our own way to the country and travel around from place to place with a rucksack on our back). We make sure we have all the right currency, our passport, and any (4) \_\_\_\_\_ that are necessary to get us into the country. We go to the airport and (5) \_\_\_\_\_. We strap ourselves into our tiny (6) \_\_\_\_\_ aircraft seats and a few hours later we (7) \_\_\_\_\_ from the aircraft, strange new sights, smells, and sounds greeting us. Nowadays, it seems, the whole world goes on vacation at once: the age of (8) \_\_\_\_\_ is in full swing!

But for the great majority of people around the world, travel is done in the face of great adversity and hardship. They never get to indulge in an (9) \_\_\_\_\_ vacation in a luxury hotel with all meals and drinks included. They never get to explore the lush Amazon rain forest or the frozen wastes of the Arctic on an (10) \_\_\_\_\_ vacation. For them, travel is a matter of life and death. I refer, of course, to all the (11) \_\_\_\_\_ escaping from their own countries, or the (12) \_\_\_\_\_, moved from one part of their country to another by an uncaring government, or (13) \_\_\_\_\_ forced to find a job and seek a living wherever they can.

Can you imagine anything worse than the misery these people must face? Let's not confuse them with those (14) \_\_\_\_\_, who choose to live in another country and often have nice houses and high salaries. These people are simply desperate to survive. As well as losing their homes because of war or famine or other natural disasters, they must come to terms with their new environment: for many, the (15) \_\_\_\_\_ can be too great. And while many countries with an open policy on (16) \_\_\_\_\_ will welcome them in with open arms, others will simply turn them away. These people become (17) \_\_\_\_\_, unwanted and unwelcome. Even if they manage to get into a country, they will often be (18) \_\_\_\_\_ or repatriated. Their future is uncertain.

Something to think about, perhaps, the next time you are (19) \_\_\_\_\_ to your five-star hotel by a palm-fringed beach or sitting in a coach on an (20) \_\_\_\_\_ to a pretty castle in the countryside.

Exercise 4

Now try this essay. Use words and expressions from the box in Exercise 1, and any other words or expressions that you think would be relevant.

*What are the good things and bad things about traveling? Use specific examples to explain your answer.*

# Work

## Exercise 1

Look at the words and expressions in the box, and answer questions 1 – 14. You may need to change the form of some of the words.

adverse working conditions   applicant   application form   be laid off  
blue-collar worker   boss   candidate   commission   demanding   dismiss   dismissal  
downsize   employee   employer   fire   fixed income   flexible working hours   freelance  
full time   hire   homemaker   incentives   incentive scheme   income   increment  
interview   interviewee   interviewer   job satisfaction   job security   manager  
manual worker   manufacturing industry   (on) leave   overtime   part-time   pension  
pension contributions   perks   profession   promotion   raise   recruitment drive  
repetitive strain injury (RSI)   resign   retire   rewards and benefits   salary   self-employed  
semi-skilled   service industry   sick building syndrome   sickness benefit   skilled  
a steady job   stress   supervisor   unemployed   unemployment   union   unskilled  
unsociable hours   wage   (on) welfare   white-collar worker   workaholic

1. Replace the word in **bold** in this sentence with another word from the box which has a similar meaning: "A lot of people wanted the job, but she was the best **candidate**".
2. What is the difference between a *wage* and a *salary*?
3. Complete this sentence: \_\_\_\_\_ is a painful condition of the muscles in the hands and the arms caused by doing the same movement many times (for example, using a computer over a long period of time).
4. Replace the word in **bold** in this sentence with another word from the box which has a similar, but less formal, meaning (you will need to change the form of the word): "When he was caught stealing from the company, he was instantly **dismissed**".
5. Complete this sentence: The word *raise* in the box is similar in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_ (which is also in the box).
6. What is the difference between a *blue-collar worker* and a *white-collar worker*?
7. True or false?: When a company *downsizes* its work force, this means that it pays its workers less than before.
8. Complete this sentence: \_\_\_\_\_ are extra payments or benefits that you get in your job (for example, free meals, health insurance, company car, etc.).
9. What do you think *sick building syndrome* is?
10. Complete this sentence: If you have \_\_\_\_\_, you have work which is reliable and will last for a long time.
11. True or false?: *retire* and *resign* have the same meaning.
12. Complete this sentence: Banks, hospitals, and hotels are examples of \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Would you be happy if you had *adverse working conditions*?
14. Complete this sentence: A person who is \_\_\_\_\_ is not permanently employed by one company, but sells their services to more than one company.

Exercise 2

Use your dictionary to check the meanings of the other words and expressions in the box.

Exercise 3

Complete this essay with appropriate words and expressions from the box in Exercise 1. You may need to change the form of some of the words.

"Some people live to work and others work to live. In most cases, this depends on the job they have and the conditions under which they are employed. In your opinion, what are the elements that make a job worthwhile?"

In answering this question, I would like to look first at the elements that combine to make a job undesirable. By avoiding such factors, potential (1) \_\_\_\_\_ are more likely to find a job that is more worthwhile, and by doing so, hope to achieve happiness in their work.

First of all, it doesn't matter if you are an (2) \_\_\_\_\_ worker cleaning the floor, a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_ worker on a production line in one of the (5) \_\_\_\_\_, or a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ worker in a bank, store, or one of the other (7) \_\_\_\_\_. If you lack (8) \_\_\_\_\_, with the knowledge that you might lose your job at any time, you will never feel happy. Everybody would like a (9) \_\_\_\_\_ in which he or she is guaranteed work. Nowadays, however, companies have a high turnover of staff, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ new staff and (11) \_\_\_\_\_ others on a weekly basis. Such companies are not popular with their workers.

The same can be said of a job in which you are put under a lot of (12) \_\_\_\_\_ and worry, a job which is so (13) \_\_\_\_\_ that it takes over your life, a job where you work (14) \_\_\_\_\_ and so never get to see your family or friends, or a physical job in which you do the same thing every day and end up with the industrial disease that is always in the papers nowadays – (15) \_\_\_\_\_.

With all these negative factors, it would be difficult to believe that there are any elements that make a job worthwhile. Money is, of course, the prime motivator, and everybody wants a good (16) \_\_\_\_\_. But of course that is not all. The chance of (17) \_\_\_\_\_, of being given a better position in a company, is a motivating factor. Likewise, (18) \_\_\_\_\_ such as a free lunch or a company car, an (19) \_\_\_\_\_ plan to make you work hard such as a regular (20) \_\_\_\_\_ above the rate of inflation, (21) \_\_\_\_\_ in case you fall ill and a company (22) \_\_\_\_\_ plan so that you have some money when you retire all combine to make a job worthwhile.

Unfortunately, it is not always easy to find all of these. There is, however, an alternative. Forget the office and the factory floor and become (23) \_\_\_\_\_ and work for yourself. Your future may not be secure, but at least you will be happy.

Exercise 4

Now try this essay. Use words and expressions from the box in Exercise 1, and any other words or expressions that you think would be relevant.

*"It is more important to have a job you enjoy doing than a job which pays well." How far do you agree with this statement? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.*



## Mini topics

### Friends and relations

1. Use a dictionary to check the meanings of the words in the box. Can you think of any other words and expressions to add to the list?

acquaintance   admire   adore   amiable   (steady) boyfriend   be on good terms   best friend  
bond   boss   bring up   brother   buddy   chemistry   classmate   be close to  
cousin   coworker   crony   discipline   dysfunctional   empathize   empathy   encourage  
encouragement   enemy   extended family   fall out with   family ties   fiancé / fiancée  
be fond of   friendship   generous   get on with   (steady) girlfriend   grandparents  
have a lot in common   husband   influence   in-laws   inseparable   inspire   inspiration  
intimate   kind   kinship   love   nuclear family   nurture   parents   partner   raise  
related   relative / relation   relationship   respect   room mate  
see eye to eye   shared interests   siblings   sister   soul mate   spouse   supervisor   support  
supportive   sympathize   sympathy   teacher   wife

2. Now try this essay. Use words and expressions from the box in Exercise 1, and any other words or expressions that you think would be relevant.

*Different people influence our lives in different ways. How? Illustrate your answer with specific examples.*



### Global problems, social tensions, and solutions

1. Use a dictionary to check the meanings of the words in the box. Can you think of any other words and expressions to add to the list?

alien   charity   civil rights   cultural exchange program   culture   culture shock  
differences   discriminate   discrimination   displaced people   emigrants  
emigration   environment   equality   ethnic cleansing   exploit   exploitation   extremism  
extremist   genocide   global village   homeless   homelessness   human rights   hunger  
ignorance   illegal alien   immigrants   immigration   inequality  
institutional racism   internally displaced   intolerance   language   migrants  
nationalism   pollution   poverty   prejudice   racism   refugee   religion   religious  
stateless people   study visit   terrorism   terrorist   tolerate  
tolerance   UNESCO   UNHCR   UNICEF   xenophobia

2. Now try this essay. Use words and expressions from the box, and any other words or expressions that you think would be relevant.

*The world today faces a lot of problems. Outline a few of these problems and suggest some things that ordinary people could do to make the world a better place.*

## Government and politics

1. Use a dictionary to check the meanings of the words in the box. Can you think of any other words and expressions to add to the list?

authoritarian   a bill   a candidate   to canvass   the Capitol   Capitol Hill   a committee  
 Congress   a congressman / congresswoman   a constituent assembly   a constitution  
 democratic   a democracy   a Democrat   to elect   an election   federal (law, tax, etc.)  
 freedom   a governor   the House of Representatives   ideology   independence  
 legislation   legislature   a monarchy   opposition   parliament   a politician   a president  
 a prime minister   to ratify   a referendum   represent   a republic  
 a Republican   sanctions   security   the Senate   a senator   a state  
 a statesman / stateswoman   a technocrat   totalitarian   to vote

2. Now try this essay. Use words and expressions from the box in Exercise 1, and any other words or expressions that you think would be relevant.

*What, in your opinion, are most important things a government should do for its people? Support your answer with examples.*



## Health and exercise

1. Use a dictionary to check the meanings of the words in the box. Can you think of any other words and expressions to add to the list?

active   aerobics   balanced diet   cholesterol   cut down on (e.g., fatty foods, sugar)   disease  
 eating disorder   fall ill   fast food / junk food   fat   fibre   get fit  
 give up (e.g., smoking)   health club   heart attack   heart disease   in good shape  
 in poor shape   jogging   keep fit   lifestyle   look after (e.g., yourself, your health)   muscles  
 obese   obesity   on a diet   overweight   sedentary   skin problems   slim  
 sports center   swimming   take exercise   take up (e.g., a sport)   underweight   unhealthy

2. Now try this essay. Use words and expressions from the box, and any other words or expressions that you think would be relevant.

*Too many young people these days are unhealthy and / or overweight. What advice would you give somebody who wanted to become fit and healthy?*

## Learning languages

1. Use a dictionary to check the meanings of the words in the box. Can you think of any other words and expressions to add to the list?

accent    bilingual    challenging    communicate    competent    culture    dictionary    fluent  
 get by (in a language)    grammar    learn something    parrot    fashion    lingua franca  
 look up (in a dictionary)    monolingual    mother tongue    multilingual    native  
 pick up (a language)    practice    progress    pronunciation    rewarding  
 second language    self-access centre    vocabulary

2. Now try this essay. Use words and expressions from the box in Exercise 1, and any other words or expressions that you think would be relevant.

*What are the most effective ways of learning a foreign language? Illustrate your answer with specific examples.*



## Movies and the theater

1. Use a dictionary to check the meanings of the words in the box. Can you think of any other words and expressions to add to the list?

acting    action    actor / actress    animation    atmosphere    audience    believable    big budget  
 box office    cartoon    cast    climax    comedy    director    documentary    drama  
 entertaining    exciting    feel-good    funny    gritty    horror    location    movie    musical  
 performance    plot    romance    scenery    science fiction    screen    setting    soundtrack  
 special effects    stars    story    thriller    video

2. Now try this essay. Use words and expressions from the box, and any other words or expressions that you think would be relevant.

*What kinds of movies do you enjoy watching, and why do you enjoy watching them? Use specific examples to explain your answer.*

## Music

1. Use a dictionary to check the meanings of the words in the box. Can you think of any other words and expressions to add to the list?

aggressive   an album   an artist(e)   beat   blues (music)   a classic   classical music  
 a compilation   to compose   a composer   a concert   to conduct   a conductor  
 contemporary   dance music   download   easy listening   heavy metal   a hit   improvise  
 improvisation   innovative   jazz   live (adjective)   lively   lyrics   mellow   memorable   mood  
 opera   orchestra   percussion   pop   popular   rap   to record  
 recorded   reggae   relaxing   rock music   sentimental   a singer-songwriter  
 a soloist   strings   vocalist   vocals   wind instrument   world music

2. Now try this essay. Use words and expressions from the box in Exercise 1, and any other words or expressions that you think would be relevant.

*The music you listen to says a lot about the kind of person you are. How far do you agree with this? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.*



## Sports

1. Use a dictionary to check the meanings of the words in the box. Can you think of any other words and expressions to add to the list?

arena   athlete   athletics   beat   coach   competitive   competitor   course   court   draw  
 equalize   exercise   go (swimming, jogging, climbing, etc.)   hooligan   hooliganism   lose  
 match   opponent   opposition   pitch   play (baseball, tennis, basketball, etc.)   prize   referee  
 score   spectator   spectator sports   sponsor   sponsorship   sportsman / sportswoman  
 stadium   support   supporter   take up (a sport)   team   team spirit   team sports   train  
 trainer   umpire   unite   violence   win

2. Now try this essay. Use words and expressions from the box, and any other words or expressions that you think would be relevant.

*Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Sports play an important role in a culture. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.*

## Your hometown

1. Use a dictionary to check the meanings of the words in the box. Can you think of any other words and expressions to add to the list?

amenities   busy   character   college   community   community spirit   congestion  
 crime   demolish (old buildings)   eating out   environment   healthcare   historic  
 homeless   homelessness   hospital   housing   housing project   improve  
 improvement   increase   industry   job opportunities   library   livelihood   lively  
 local customs   mall   modern   monument   museum   neighbor   neighborhood  
 nightlife   noise control   park   peaceful   pedestrianize   pollution   population  
 preserve (old buildings)   reduce   rejuvenate   renovate   restaurants   rural  
 safe   shopping   sports center   sports facilities   statue   street crime  
 theater   traditional   traffic   traffic calming   traffic-free   urban   zoo

2. Now try this essay. Use words and expressions from the box in Exercise 1, and any other words or expressions that you think would be relevant.

*You have been asked for some suggestions to make your hometown a better place. What suggestions would you make, and why?*

# Vocabulary record sheet

Photocopy this page as many times as you like, and use it to keep a record of new words and expressions that you learn. Try to build up your own vocabulary bank, and keep this in a file or folder with the words / expressions stored in alphabetical order for quick and easy reference. Review the items that you have recorded on a regular basis. See the next page for a model record sheet showing an example of how a vocabulary item has been recorded.

<b>Word or expression:</b>			
<b>Topic area(s) (if relevant):</b>			
<b>Definition(s):</b>			
<b>Translation or equivalent in my language:</b>			
<b>Other forms of this word (if relevant):</b>			
<b>Sample sentences:</b>			
<b>Other collocations:</b>			
<b>Related words and expressions:</b>			
<b>Other information:</b>			

You may photocopy this page

# Vocabulary record sheet sample

This is a sample of a completed vocabulary sheet, based on the word "reject". The student has included as much information about the word as possible, including its grammatical function and pronunciation.

<b>Word or expression:</b>	<i>reject (verb, regular, transitive) /rɪ'dʒekt/</i>
<b>Topic area(s) (if relevant):</b>	<i>Accepting or refusing something</i>
<b>Definition(s):</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. to not agree to an offer, proposal or request.</li> <li>2. to disagree with an idea, argument or suggestion.</li> <li>3. To refuse to take something, maybe because it is damaged.</li> <li>4. to behave in an unkind way to someone who wants kindness or love.</li> <li>5. (of a human body) to reject an organ after a transplant.</li> </ol>
<b>Translation or equivalent in my language:</b>	<i>rejeter / refuser</i>
<b>Other forms of this word (if relevant):</b>	<i>reject, rejection (noun)</i>
<b>Sample sentences:</b>	<i>It is almost certain that our offer will be rejected.</i> <i>The court rejected the defendant's argument.</i> <i>The company rejected the whole shipment.</i> <i>He claimed he had been rejected by his parents.</i> <i>His body rejected the new kidney and he became seriously ill.</i>
<b>Other collocations:</b>	<i>to reject categorically / decisively / firmly / flatly / outright / totally / unanimously / vigorously.</i> <i>With the exception of "outright", these adverbs can also come <u>before</u> the word "reject".</i>
<b>Related words and expressions:</b>	<i>refuse, decline, turn down, throw out, veto, dismiss, rebuff, shun, snub, take a rain check (idiom) ("Would you like to come out tonight?" "I'll take a rain check, if that's OK with you")</i>
<b>Other information:</b>	
<i>The opposite of reject is <u>accept</u>. The opposite of rejection is <u>acceptance</u>.</i> <i>Reject is often used with as + an adjective or adjective phrase:</i> <i>"He rejected the idea as ridiculous". "She rejected my offer as being too expensive".</i> <i>If we reject something completely, we can say that we reject it "out of hand".</i>	

# Answer key

## Addition, equation, and conclusion (page 4)

### Exercise 1

Addition:	and along with as well as also too in addition besides what's more furthermore moreover along with (this could also be equation)
Equation:	equally likewise similarly in the same way correspondingly along with (this could also be addition)
Conclusion:	in conclusion to sum up briefly it can be concluded that to conclude in brief thus to summarize therefore

### Exercise 2

1. Furthermore / Moreover / In addition / What's more (this is less formal than the other expressions) 2. As well as / Besides 3. Likewise / Similarly / In the same way (the verbs in both sentences – i.e., *respect* – are the same and refer to the same thing, so we can use a word of equation here) 4. As well as / Along with 5. In addition 6. Likewise / Similarly 7. Likewise / In the same way / Correspondingly 8. In brief 9. It can be concluded that 10. Therefore (*To sum up*, *To conclude* and *To summarize* are usually used to conclude longer pieces of writing – e.g., at the end of an essay. *Thus* is slightly more formal than *therefore*, but has the same meaning)

Note: It is important that you are familiar with the way these words and expressions are used, including the other words in a sentence that they “work” with. Use a dictionary to look up examples of these words and expressions, and keep a record of them to refer to the next time you use them.

## “American” English (pages 5 –7)

### Across

2. intermission 6. over (in the context of repeating something completely only. In other contexts, *again* is used in the same way as it is used in British English) 8. mail 9. recognize (note that in British English, this word can be spelt *recognise* or *recognize*)\* 11. theater\* 13. underpass 16. gas 18. elevator 20. realtors 24. highway 26. raise 27. recess 29. guy 30. faculty\*\* 32. fall 35. sedan 36. store 37. defense\* 38. round-trip 40. alumnus 41. cellphone

### Down

1. zip code 3. through 4. movies (*movie theater* is also used) 5. bill 7. labor\* 10. gotten 12. apartments 14. travelers\* 15. first 17. sidewalk 19. movie 21. freeway (*expressway* is also used) 22. this 23. dialog\* 25. drugstore 28. subway 31. attorney (*lawyer* is also used) 33. eraser 34. vacation 39. bathroom

\* Note the following spelling differences between British and American English:

- Words which usually end in *-ise* in British English end with *-ize* in American English (*recognize*, *realize*, *itemize*, etc.)
- Words which end with *-re* in British English usually end with *-er* in American English (*theater*, *center*, *liter*, etc.)
- Words which end with *-our* in British English normally end with *-or* in American English (*humor*, *labor*, *color*, etc.)
- Words which end with *-ogue* in British English normally end with just *-og* in American English (*dialog*, *catalog*, etc.)
- Words which end in *-ence* in British English end with *-ense* in American English (*pretense*, *defense*, *offense*, etc.)
- Words which end with *-amme* in British English usually just end with *-am* in American English (*kilogram*, *program*, *telegram*, etc.)
- Words with a double *L* in the middle in British English (such as *traveller* or *travelling*) usually use a single *L* in American English (*traveler*, *traveling*, etc.), but some words that use a single *L* followed by a consonant in British English use a double *L* in American English (*skillful*, *installment*).

There are other spelling differences which do not follow any particular “rules”, and these words have to be learned individually (for example, *judgement* in British English can be spelled the same way in American English, but many North Americans also spell it *judgment*). Also see the note on *practice* in the answer key for *Spelling Exercise 2* on page 120).

\*\* This is one of several words which are used in both British and American English, but which have a different meaning (often depending on the context in which they are used). In this case, *faculty* is usually used by North Americans to talk about the people who work in a school, college, university, etc., while in British English it is used to talk about a particular department in a university (e.g., *the Humanities Faculty*). *Gas* (see 16 across) in American English is a short form of *gasoline*. The word *gasoline* is also used in British English, but the word *petrol* is more common: British-English speakers normally



# Answer key

use the word *gas* to talk about a substance that is used to heat the house or cook food. To make things more complicated, it also has the same meaning in North America.

## Changes (pages 8 – 9)

### Exercise 1

1. True 2. True 3. False: there has been an *improvement* 4. False: there has been an *increase* 5. False: there has been a *strengthening* of the dollar 6. False: there has been a *relaxation* of border controls 7. False: we're *increasing* or *building up* our stock of coal 8. True 9. False: there has been a *slight* fall 10. False: they're going to *decrease* the number 11. False: there has been a *decline* 12. False: there has been a *tightening up* of the rules 13. False: there has been a *widening* of the gap 14. True 15. False: there has been a *downward* trend 16. True 17. True 18. True 19. True 20. False: Americans want to *broaden* their horizons.

Most of the words in this task can be verbs as well as nouns. Use a dictionary to check which ones.

### Exercise 2

The words in the box are:

adapt replace expand promote reduce transform switch renovate exchange demote alter disappear vary raise lower extend enlarge heighten lengthen deepen shorten stretch revise amend cut outsource deteriorate streamline upgrade restructure downsize

1. exchanged 2. adapt 3. transformed 4. renovated 5. switch 6. vary 7. expands 8. deteriorating 9. revised or amended (*revised* prices are usually increased, but they can also go down, as in this example. This verb in this context is usually used in the passive voice) 10. stretched

## Comparing and contrasting (page 10)

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

## Condition and requirement (page 11)

1. As long as 2. Unless 3. on condition that (*that* = optional) 4. providing that (*that* = optional. We can also say *provided that*) 5. preconditions 6. In case of (note that in this particular expression, we do not say *In case of a fire*. In other situations, an article or pronoun would be needed after *in case of*) 7. in the event of 8. stipulation 9. unconditional 10. Assuming that (*that* = optional) 11. on the assumption that (*that* = optional) 12. prerequisites 13. terms / conditions 14. requirement 15. Failing that (*that* is needed here, as it refers back to the previous sentence. *Failing that* means that if the first option – *telephoning us* – is not possible, you should try the second option – *send us an email*) 16. otherwise

## Confusing words and false friends (pages 12 – 14)

1. action / activity 2. advise / advice 3. effect / affect 4. appreciable / appreciative 5. assumption / presumption 6. prevent / avoid 7. beside / besides 8. shortly / briefly 9. channel / canal 10. conscious / conscientious 11. continuous / continual 12. inspect / control 13. objections / criticism 14. injury / damage / harm 15. invent / discover 16. for / during / while 17. However / Moreover 18. considerable / considerate 19. intolerable / intolerant 20. job / work 21. lies / lay 22. watch / look at 23. permit / permission 24. possibility / chance 25. priceless / worthless 26. principle / principal / principal / principle 27. procession / process 28. rise / raise 29. respectful / respectable 30. treat / cure 31. subjective / objective 32. disinterested / uninterested or disinterested (it is a common misconception in English that *disinterested* cannot be used in the same way as *uninterested* when we want to say that someone does not find something interesting) 33. infer / imply 34. complementary / complimentary

# Answer key

## Idioms and colloquialisms 1 (pages 15 – 16)

Here are the most suitable answers:

### Exercise 1

1. I really don't mind. It's up to you. 2. You've got to be kidding! 3. I couldn't agree more. 4. No way! Not a chance! or You've got to be kidding! 5. Let me sleep on it. 6. It does nothing for me. 7. You really should get a life or You've got to be kidding! 8. I couldn't care less. 9. Wow! Way to go! 10. Why not? Go for it! 11. You're welcome, but it was nothing really. 12. Never mind. It can't be helped.

### Exercise 2

1. Sure. Why not? or You bet! 2. How's it going? 3. How should I know? 4. What a drag! 5. You bet! 6. I'm going to give it all I've got. 7. Oh, I'm used to it. 8. What do you have in mind? 9. You're out of luck. 10. Let me lend a hand. 11. I'm a bit tied up for the time being. 12. Is it any wonder?

## Idioms and colloquialisms 2 (pages 17 – 18)

### Exercise 1

1. I'd be glad to (this is a polite way of agreeing to do something). 2. Be my guest (this is a polite way of giving somebody permission to do something). 3. A little bird told me (we say this when we don't want to say who said something to us). 4. My lips are sealed (we say this when we promise to keep a secret, or when we refuse to tell someone a secret). 5. I'm keeping my fingers crossed (we say this when we are hoping that something will happen). 6. Rather you than me (this means that we are glad we are not doing something that somebody else is). 7. Fire away, I'm all ears (this means that we are ready to listen to something). 8. Now you're talking (we say this when somebody suggests something that is more acceptable or enjoyable than something else they have already suggested). 9. I'm having second thoughts (this means that we will probably change our mind about something we have already agreed to). 10. That'll be the day (this means that we don't believe something will happen. We can also say "And pigs might fly!" or "I'll believe it when I see it"). 11. Who let the cat out of the bag? (we say this when we want to know who revealed something that was supposed to be a secret, a surprise, etc.) 12. That'll teach you! (this means that the person who is complaining has only themselves to blame)

### Exercise 2

1. Oh, this is on me (we say this when we are offering to pay for something). 2. Congratulations (this is another way of saying "Well done"). 3. I'd love to (we say this when we are accepting an offer to do something). 4. You're welcome (this is another way of saying "Not at all" or "Don't mention it"). 5. Thanks. Make yourself at home (this is an expression we use when somebody visits our house). 6. Hold on (an informal expression which means "Wait"). 7. Yes. Take care and keep in touch (an expression we use when we will not see somebody for a while). 8. Couldn't be better (this means that we are very well). 9. I'd rather you didn't (this is a polite way of telling somebody that you don't want them to do something). 10. Oh, that's too bad (this is another way of saying "Hard luck", "Bad luck", or "Tough luck", and we use it to sympathize with someone). 11. The name doesn't ring any bells (this means that you do not recognize the name). 12. Sure, touch wood ("Touch wood" is an expression we use when we hope that something will, or won't, happen)

### Exercise 3

1. How's it going? (an informal way of asking somebody if something is going well or badly) 2. I'll say (when we agree completely with somebody) 3. Not on your life! (an informal way of saying that we would never do something) 4. That's a load off my mind. (when we are suddenly no longer worried about something that was troubling us. We can also say "That's a weight off my mind") 5. Well, keep it to yourself (= don't tell anyone else, usually because something is, or should be, a secret) 6. Sure thing (an informal way of saying we agree to do something) 7. Of course, take a seat ("Take a seat" means "Sit down") 8. Well, take it easy. Don't kill yourself. (these are informal ways of telling somebody not to work too hard, or to calm down, relax) 9. Oh well, it's not the end of the world (this means that things are probably not as bad as they seem). 10. Have a good time (we want the person to whom we are speaking to enjoy themselves) 11. So I guess you're in the doghouse again (if you are "in the doghouse", you are in trouble with someone) 12. Gesundheit! (this is something we say when someone sneezes. We can also say "Bless you!")

## Idioms and colloquialisms 3 (pages 19 – 20)

1. U 2. S 3. T 4. F 5. X 6. A 7. C 8. H 9. P 10. Q 11. W 12. G 13. R 14. L 15. O 16. V 17. K  
18. I 19. E 20. J 21. N 22. D 23. Z 24. Y 25. M 26. B

# Answer key

## Idioms and colloquialisms 4 (pages 21 – 22)

### Exercise 1

1. candle 2. worms 3. bull 4. nose 5. blind 6. track 7. pressed 8. weather 9. blue 10. question 11. record  
12. ground 13. ice 14. air 15. shop 16. ground 17. close 18. picture

### Exercise 2

1. name 2. world 3. strings 4. played 5. red 6. good 7. out 8. ground 9. level 10. can 11. flow  
12. parade 13. leaf 14. break 15. running 16. large 17. five 18. sixth

## Metaphors (pages 23 – 25)

### Exercise 1

1. edifice 2. sow the seeds 3. constructed 4. buttressed 5. deep-rooted 6. architect 7. laid the foundations  
8. towering or ground-breaking 9. blueprint 10. build up 11. build on 12. under construction 13. collapsed  
14. ground-breaking 15. ruins 16. demolished 17. fertile 18. took root 19. stemmed from 20. fruitful

### Exercise 2

(These are suggested answers, and you might choose other words which are equally suitable)

1. argument 2. intelligence 3. assist 4. important / unimportant 5. effort 6. knowledge 7. opportunity  
8. discover 9. life or career 10. force 11. intelligence 12. conversation / discussion 13. problem 14. enthusiasm  
/ excitement 15. successful / failure

The *Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners*, from which many of the definitions and sample sentences in this exercise have been taken, has very useful sections on metaphors under the following entries:

achieve, afraid, aim, angry, argument, busy, communicate, confused, conversation, criticize, deceive, difficulty, discover, effort, enthusiasm, feeling, force, friendly, guilty, happy, hate, help, honest, idea, illness, important, intelligence, interested, knowledge, language, life, love, method, mind, mistake, money, nervous, opinion, opportunity, organization, people, power, problem, proud, quantity, relationship, responsibility, search, secret, self, sensible, simple, situation, strange, success, time, tolerance, understand, want, win.

Make a note of those that you think are the most useful, and try to use them in your English. Note that the words and expressions that come towards the end of each metaphor box are more informal and idiomatic than those at the beginning, and would normally only be used in more informal spoken situations.

## Numbers and symbols (page 26)

1. 2006 = two thousand (and) six (some people also say *twenty oh six*) / 1994 = nineteen ninety four 2. 24/7 = twenty four seven (= 24 hours a day, 7 days a week) 3. 0.8% = zero point eight percent 4. 3:45 = three forty five, or quarter of four\* 5. 1800 = eighteen hundred (hours) 6. June 30 = the thirtieth of June or June thirtieth 7. 10/3 = the third of October / October third (in the USA) or the tenth of March / March the tenth (in the UK). Alternatively, you could say *the third of the tenth* 8. 27½ = twenty seven and a half 9. ¾ = three quarters or three fourths 10. 6ft. x 3ft. x 3ft. = six feet by three feet by three feet\*\* 11. \$1.99 = one dollar ninety nine (or *one dollar and ninety nine cents*) 12. \$100.99 = one hundred dollars ninety nine (or *one hundred dollars and ninety nine cents*) 13. \$120.75 = one hundred twenty dollars seventy five (or *one hundred twenty dollars and seventy five cents*) / \$1120.75 = One thousand, one hundred twenty dollars seventy five (or *one thousand, one hundred twenty dollars and seventy five cents*) 14. ACB81 - 25/B = ACB eighty one dash (or *hyphen*) 25 slash (or *stroke*) B 15. (212) 909-7940 = two one two, nine oh nine, seven nine four oh or area code two one two, nine oh nine, seven nine four oh 16. 1-800-528-4800 = one eight hundred, five two eight, four eight oh oh 17. 1-800-AXP-1234 = one eight hundred, A X P, one two three four 18. 999 = nine nine nine / 911 = nine one one / 000 = triple oh 19. # = pound / 0 = zero / \* = star 20. \$200K = two hundred thousand dollars / mid-50's = mid-fifties 21. \$6M = six million dollars 22. 2:1 = two to one (when talking about odds and ratios) 23. @snailmail.com = at Snailmail dot com 24. GR8 = great / :- ) = happy / CUL8R = see you later (informal abbreviations and emoticons\*\*\* such as these are commonly used in text messages, notes, and email) 25. 4x4 = four by four (a vehicle with four-wheel drive, also called a 4WD or SUV – *Sports Utility Vehicle*) 26. 2:0 = two zero / 3:3 = three all 27. 37,762,418 = thirty seven million, seven hundred sixty two thousand, four hundred eighteen 28. 1099 = ten ninety nine (this is a document that people in the USA send to the IRS – the US tax department – that gives details of the money they have earned during the year other than their salary) 29. © = copyright (the material cannot be copied without permission) 30. ® = registered (the name is registered, and cannot be used by another company for another product)

\* In British English, people say (a) *quarter to four*. Note that for times before the half hour, people say *past* in British English

# Answer key

and *after* in American English (for example, 4.10 is *ten past four* in British English, and *ten after four* in American English).

\*\* A foot is a unit of measurement used in the U.K. and the U.S.A. which is equal to about 30cm. A foot is divided into 12 inches.

\*\*\* :-) is an *emoticon*, a symbol that shows emotion. Emoticons take the form of a face on its side, and use standard punctuation symbols and letters. In this case, it is a smiling face to show happiness. Other emoticons include :- ( to show unhappiness, :-0 to show surprise, :-|| to show anger, :-@ to show fear, :-X to indicate a kiss. Some computers automatically turn some emoticons into proper faces (for example, by entering :-), the computer automatically makes a ☺).

## Obligation and option (page 27)

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

## Opinion, attitude and belief (pages 28 – 30)

### Exercise 1

1. concerned 2. opinion 3. maintains 4. suspect 5. exception 6. regarding 7. convinced 8. fanatical (the noun is *fanatic*) 9. doubt 10. traditional 11. disapprove 12. committed 13. conservative

### Exercise 2

1. intellectual (this can also be an adjective) 2. royalist (this can also be an adjective) 3. socialism (*socialist* is the adjective and also the word for someone who supports this system) 4. capitalism (*capitalist* is the adjective and also the word for someone who supports this system) 5. communism (*communist* is the adjective and also the word for someone who supports this system) 6. vegan (vegans practice *veganism*) 7. vegetarian (vegetarians practice *vegetarianism*) 8. obsessive 9. middle-of-the-road 10. tolerant 11. moral 12. racist (This can also be an adjective. *Racism* is the name for this attitude) 13. open-minded 14. dogmatic 15. anarchist (*anarchy* is the name for this belief) 16. stoical (a person who is stoical is a *stoic*) 17. bigoted (a person who is bigoted is a *bigot*) 18. pragmatic (a person who is pragmatic is a *pragmatist*) 19. moderate (this can also be an adjective) 20. opinionated 21. Republican (the second definition uses a lower-case *r*: *republican*) 22. Democrat (the second definition uses a lower-case *d*: *democrat*. The political system is a *democracy*. The adjective is *democratic*) 23. Islam (the adjective is *Islamic*) 24. Muslim (this can also be an adjective) 25. Christianity 26. Christian (this can also be an adjective) 27. Judaism 28. Jew (the adjective is *Jewish*) 29. Hinduism 30. Hindu (this can also be an adjective) 31. Sikhism (a follower of this religion is a *Sikh*) 32. Buddhism (a follower of this religion is a *Buddhist*) 33. Taoism (a follower of this belief is a *Taoist*) 34. egalitarian 35. fascism (someone who believes in fascism is a *fascist*) 36. atheist (*atheistic* is the adjective. *Atheism* is the name of this belief) 37. agnostic (This can also be an adjective. *Agnosticism* is the name of this belief) 38. cynic (the adjective is *cynical*) 39. pacifist 40. superstitious

## Opposites 1: Verbs (pages 31 – 33)

### Exercise 1

1. rejected 2. denied 3. refused 4. attacked 5. demolished 6. simplified 7. abandoned 8. withdrew 9. deteriorated 10. forbade 11. rewarded 12. lowered 13. set 14. fell 15. loosened 16. succeeded 17. postponed 18. lend 19. concealed 20. extended 21. exaggerate 22. declined 23. replenished 24. gained 25. abolished 26. hired

### Exercise 2

Across 2. misquoted 3. misdiagnosing 6. discontinuing 8. misrepresent 10. unloaded 12. disagree 13. misuses 14. unlock 16. unfolded 20. distrust or mistrust 22. disapproved 23. disobeyed

Down 1. misjudged 2. misunderstands 4. disconnecting 5. disqualified 7. displeased 9. miscalculated 11. misbehave 15. disallowed 17. misplaced 18. uncovered (not discovered) 19. disproved 21. dislike

# Answer key

## Opposites 2: Adjectives (pages 34 – 35)

### Exercise 1

1. clear 2. easy 3. graceful 4. detrimental 5. approximate 6. innocent 7. even 8. scarce 9. flexible  
10. considerable 11. crude 12. delicate 13. dim 14. compulsory 15. reluctant 16. archaic 17. worthwhile  
18. vibrant 19. tedious 20. spontaneous 21. intricate 22. worthless 23. negligible 24. feasible 25. commonplace  
26. problematic 27. smooth 28. artificial

### Exercise 2

#### Task 1

unacceptable inaccurate inadequate disadvantaged disagreeable unattractive unauthorized unavoidable  
unbelievable uncertain uncomfortable incompetent incomplete unconscious discontented unconvincing  
incorrect incurable uneven unfair unfashionable dishonest disinclined illegal unlimited illiterate illogical  
unmarried immature immoral immortal disobedient disorganized impatient imperfect impersonal impossible  
improper impure unqualified (*disqualified* is a verb which means to make someone not able to do something: "He was disqualified from driving for a year") irrational irregular irrelevant irreplaceable irresistible irresolute irresponsible  
unsatisfactory dissatisfied insufficient unwelcome

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

#### Task 2

1. D (= disinclined) 2. B (= dishonest) 3. C (= insufficient) 4. A (= irresponsible) 5. C (= unconvincing) 6. A (= inadequate)

## Phrasal verbs 1 (pages 36 – 37)

### Exercise 1

1. bring up 2. face up to 3. call off 4. count on 5. catch up with 6. die down 7. drop out of 8. figure out  
9. fell out 10. find out 11. grow up 12. keep up with 13. leaves out 14. pointed out 15. look into 16. brought up  
17. fall behind 18. cut down on

### Exercise 2

1. taken over 2. put forward 3. pull through 4. done away with 5. look into 6. carry out 7. went, kept, or carried on  
8. wear off 9. turn up 10. picked up 11. put across 12. ran into 13. set...back 14. look back on  
15. turned out 16. turned away 17. works out to 18. cut off

## Phrasal verbs 2 (pages 38 – 39)

### Exercise 1

1. get 2. look or go 3. get 4. get or come 5. look 6. go 7. get 8. went 9. look 10. look 11. came 12. look  
13. get 14. give 15. came 16. go 17. get 18. go

### Exercise 2

1. came or went 2. give 3. go or look 4. get 5. came 6. get 7. give 8. go 9. come or go 10. came 11. come  
12. getting 13. comes 14. get 15. give 16. look 17. give 18. got

## Phrasal verbs 3 (pages 40 – 42)

### Across:

1. put down 5. talk...around 6. take after 7. running up against 9. turn out 10. picked on 11. opt out  
16. turned up 19. set off 20. run up 22. set aside (or *put aside*) 24. take to 28. take up 30. held up 32. engaged in  
36. set off 37. factoring in 38. running out 39. handing in

### Down:

1. put aside (*set aside* – see 22 across – has the same meaning, but would not work in the crossword grid) 2. take in  
3. add up to 4. taken in 6. turned down 8. put up with 12. taken apart 13. set...against 14. make out  
15. made up 17. ran for 18. pick up 21. make up for 23. set up 25. kick in 26. stemmed from 27. pull out  
29. shut out of 31. bring about 33. gone down with 34. break into 35. went for

# Answer key

## Prefixes (pages 43 – 44)

### Exercise 1

1. (k) 2. (i) 3. (j) 4. (e) 5. (b) 6. (l) 7. (f) 8. (a) 9. (g) 10. (c) 11. (h) 12. m 13. (d) 14. (f)

### Exercise 2

1. postgraduate 2. monotonous 3. uniform 4. translate 5. semifinal (sometimes written as two words: *semi final*)  
6. intermission or interval 7. cohesion 8. teleconference 9. biannual 10. biennial 11. circumference  
12. autobiography 13. postpone 14. circumvent 15. microscope 16. unique 17. premature 18. substandard  
19. cohabit 20. microorganism (sometimes written as two words: *micro organism*) 21. transmutes 22. monopoly  
23. predetermined 24. bilingual 25. autonomy 26. transient 27. subordinate 28. semi-precious (note that some words which are modified by *semi* are hyphenated: *semi-skilled*, *semi-permanent*, *semi-conscious*, etc.)

Note: Rather confusingly, a *biweekly* magazine can either be a magazine that is published once every two weeks, or twice a week. This also applies to publications which are *bimonthly*. To avoid confusion, we can say that magazines that are published twice a week or twice a month are *semi-weekly* or *semi-monthly*.

## Presenting an argument (page 45)

### Exercise 1

The best order is: 1. A 2. H 3. K 4. M 5. E 6. G 7. B 8. J 9. F 10. O 11. L 12. N 13. L 14. D 15. I 16. P

When you are asked to present an argument (e.g., in an essay), you should always look at it from two sides, giving reasons why you agree and disagree before reaching a conclusion. It is usually best to present your strongest argument in favor of something just before you write the conclusion.

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

I believe that despite this in spite of this also thirdly I think finally in conclusion nonetheless admittedly on the contrary at any rate notwithstanding for all that even if

## Pronouns and determiners (pages 46 – 47)

### Exercise 1

1. there 2. their 3. it 4. them (used when we do not specify if the caller was male or female) 5. himself 6. they 7. that 8. which 9. it 10. their 11. its (do not confuse the possessive *its* with *it's*, which is a contraction of *it is* or *it has*) 12. There 13. that 14. them 15. which 16. itself 17. it 18. they 19. those 20. itself

### Exercise 2

1. that or which (alternatively, you could leave the space blank. *That* or *which*, when used as pronouns in defining relative clauses such as this, can be left out when they are the object of the relative clause) 2. whose 3. there 4. themselves 5. which 6. those 7. their 8. that 9. which 10. those 11. them 12. its 13. theirs 14. they 15. whose 16. that or which (or leave this space blank – see number 1 above) 17. ourselves 18. itself 19. them 20. themselves

## Similar meanings: Adjectives 1 (pages 48 – 49)

1. abrupt 2. robust 3. rudimentary 4. nominal 5. conventional 6. curious 7. expert 8. remote 9. absurd 10. compatible 11. legitimate 12. rigid 13. placid 14. narrow 15. covert 16. negligible 17. hazardous 18. contemporary 19. enduring 20. exceptional 21. outlandish 22. prompt 23. outdated 24. prospective 25. comprehensive 26. adequate 27. steady 28. dramatic 29. thriving 30. complex 31. inventive 32. potent 33. radical 34. shallow 35. erratic 36. fertile 37. even 38. crucial / indispensable 39. varied 40. crucial / indispensable 41. toxic 42. incisive 43. finite 44. widespread 45. resolute 46. coarse

## Similar meanings: Adjectives 2 (page 50)

1. concise 2. handsome 3. archaic 4. risky 5. abundant 6. chaotic 7. tedious 8. evident 9. rampant 10. integral 11. scrupulous 12. tenacious 13. industrious 14. credible

The word in the shaded vertical strip is *characteristic*.



# Answer key

## Similar meanings: Nouns (pages 51 – 53)

### Exercise 1

1. agenda / schedule 2. accommodations / housing 3. discipline / order 4. assistance / help 5. drop / decline  
6. faults / defects 7. opposition / resistance 8. proof / evidence 9. discount / reduction 10. proximity / closeness  
11. appointment / meeting 12. acclaim / praise 13. work / employment 14. benefits / advantages 15. requirements / prerequisites  
16. means (note that in this context, means is always used in the plural) / method 17. poll / survey  
18. victory / triumph 19. fallacy / misconception 20. appeal / petition

### Exercise 2

1. protest / demonstration 2. code / rules 3. liability / responsibility 4. choices / options 5. overview / (short) description  
6. magnitude / importance 7. cooperation / collaboration 8. valid / good 9. zenith / peak 10. questions / queries  
11. characteristics / features (with illnesses, we can also say *symptoms*) 12. problems / complications  
13. strategy / plan 14. priority / precedence 15. alterations / changes 16. winner / victor 17. component / element  
18. discussion / deliberation 19. results / consequences 20. admission / access

### Exercise 3

1. reviews / write-ups 2. advent / appearance 3. charisma / (personal) appeal 4. category / classification 5. ending / termination  
6. inventions (or *achievements*) / innovations 7. numbers / concentrations 8. specialist / expert 9. backing / support  
10. notion / idea 11. parts / components 12. achievement / accomplishment 13. ultimatum / final demand  
14. disparity / difference 15. proceeds / earnings 16. argument / dispute 17. amenities / facilities 18. display / exhibit  
19. implication / suggestion 20. reflection / sign

Note that many of the words in this exercise might have another meaning if used in a different context. Use a dictionary to check which ones.

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

## Similar meanings: Verbs 1 (pages 54 – 56)

### Across:

2. direct 4. assume 5. attain 6. detect 11. reveal 12. assert 13. resist 14. refine 15. evolve 16. convey  
19. settle 21. relate 23. submit 25. change 27. baffle 29. answer 32. verify 33. enrich 35. remove  
36. exceed 37. derive

### Down:

1. accuse 3. handle 7. create 8. elicit 9. forbid 10. hasten 12. affect 14. refuse 17. gather 18. oblige  
(usually used in the passive form: "*Under the college rules, students are obliged to refrain...*") 20. endure 22. obtain  
24. misuse 26. assist 28. launch 30. mirror 31. demand 34. permit

Note that some of the words above could have a different meaning in another context. For example, in number 8 down, *elicit* has a similar meaning to obtain. In another context, it could mean "*to make someone react in a particular way*" (for example, "*His comments elicited a positive response from everyone in the room*"). This is one reason why you should always record the new words that you meet in context, and with an example that shows how they are used. That way, when you use these words yourself, you use them correctly. A good dictionary with sample sentences is extremely useful in this respect.

## Similar meanings: Verbs 2 (pages 57 – 59)

### Exercise 1

1. crush 2. heighten 3. attract 4. replacing 5. exemplifies 6. supported 7. recover 8. explain 9. exhaust  
10. achieve 11. prevented 12. portray 13. measure 14. encourage 15. highlight 16. hastened

### Exercise 2

1. proved 2. solve 3. increase 4. include 5. dictated 6. forfeit 7. created 8. control 9. encouraging  
10. produce 11. suspect 12. protect 13. constrained 14. accepted 15. check 16. exhibit

### Exercise 3

1. realized 2. prospered 3. surpassed 4. understood 5. improved 6. address 7. relating 8. originated  
9. manage 10. examined 11. remove 12. supposed 13. produce 14. achieve 15. settled 16. build

# Answer key

Note that while all of these words have a similar meaning to the underlined words in the sentences, not all of them could be used to *replace* those words without partly changing the meaning of the sentence.

## Spelling (page 60)

### Exercise 1

Apart from **condemning** tobacco companies and **raising** the price of cigarettes, the **government's** anti-smoking **campaign** has failed to have any long-term **effects**, and the only people **benefiting** from it are the Treasury **Department**. Meanwhile, the some doctors have said that they may refuse to treat **persistent** smokers. Of course, this hasn't prevented the big **tobacco companies** spending vast amounts of money on **advertising**.

### Exercise 2

It is **arguable** whether good **pronunciation** is more important than good **grammar** and **vocabulary**. **Conscientious** students balance their **acquisition** of these skills, **hoping** to **achieve** both fluency and **accuracy**. Teachers should encourage **their** students to practice\* all the **relevant** language skills.

\* *Practice* is a noun and a verb in American English. In British English, *practice* is the noun and *practise* is the verb.

### Exercise 3

It is **becoming** increasingly **difficult** for many to find decent **accommodations** in Los Angeles at a price they can afford. To put it **simply**, most people just don't have the **necessary** funds. **Organizations** such as *Home Front* can offer **advice**, but it is widely agreed that the situation is no longer **manageable**. The fact that the LA city council is building cheap, **temporary** housing for lower-paid **professionals** is the only official **acknowledgment** of this problem.

### Exercise 4

1. reversible 2. professional 3. criticize 4. necessary 5. beginning 6. perceive 7. indispensable 8. referring  
9. liaison 10. tendency 11. definitely 12. embarrass 13. ✓ 14. ✓ 15. responsible 16. separate 17. questionnaire  
18. minuscule 19. integrate 20. ✓ 21. weird 22. irresistible 23. achievement 24. millennium 25. occurrence  
26. independent 27. supersede 28. harassment

## Starting and stopping (pages 61 – 62)

The words in the box are:

abolish arise back out cancel cease closure delete deter discontinue dismiss dissuade embark eradicate  
establish expel fire freeze inception initiate kick off launch outbreak phase in phase out quash quit  
resign retire set off shut down suppress suspend take off take up terminate turn down

1. canceled 2. deleted 3. backed out or pulled out 4. outbreak 5. set up or established / shut down 6. embarking  
or setting off 7. suppress or quash 8. eradicated 9. deter or prevent 10. dissuade / initiated 11. launched / took  
off 12. suspended 13. took up 14. phased in / phased out 15. inception / closure 16. ceased 17. retiring  
18. quit (= informal) or resign / fired (= informal) or dismissed 19. turn...down 20. freeze 21. discontinued 22.  
abolish 23. kick off (= informal) 24. arisen 25. expelled

## Task commands (pages 63 – 64)

Across:

2. identify 4. account (in this context, this is part of a phrasal verb: *to account for*) 6. argue 8. trace 9. estimate  
12. compare 13. define 15. illustrate 16. assess 17. predict 18. examine

Down:

1. outline 3. elaborate (in this context, this is part of a phrasal verb: *to elaborate on*) 5. summarize 7. demonstrate  
10. evaluate 11. analyze 13. discuss 14. justify

Note that many of the first sentences in each sentence pair in this exercise sound rather long and "awkward". The use of the task command words in the exercise help to shorten and simplify the original sentences.



# Answer key

## Time (pages 65 – 66)

### Exercise 1

#### Part 1.

1. prior to (this expression is usually followed by a noun or by an *-ing* verb. For example: *Prior to visiting to country, he had to study the language*) 2. By the time 3. Formerly / Previously 4. precede 5. Previously 6. Previously / Earlier

#### Part 2.

1. While / As / Just as (*While* is usually used to talk about long actions. *When* is usually used to talk about short actions: *While we were working, the phone rang / We were working when the phone rang*) 2. During / Throughout (*During* must always be followed by a noun. *Throughout* can be used on its own. *During the concert, I fell asleep. / I slept throughout*) 3. In the meantime / Meanwhile 4. At that very moment

#### Part 3.

1. Following (this word is always followed by a noun. We can also say *After*. *Following / After the movie, we went home*) 2. As soon as / Once / The minute that (these words and expressions are always followed by an action: *As soon as the lecture ended, we left the building*) 3. Afterward

### Exercise 2

#### The past:

in medieval times back in the 1990s in those days a few decades ago at the turn of the century  
in my childhood / youth last century from 1996 to 1998

#### The past leading to the present:

ever since over the past six weeks lately for the past few months

#### The present:

as things stand nowadays at this moment in time at this point in history these days

#### The future:

for the next few weeks one day from now on over the coming weeks and months in another five years' time  
by the end of this year for the foreseeable future sooner or later

### Exercise 3

1. = (q): to make some of your time available for a particular purpose. 2. = (o): to like someone or something a lot.  
3. = (a): someone or something that is in a time warp seems old-fashioned because they have not changed when other people and things have changed. 4. = (s) or (f): to make some of your time available for a particular purpose. This expression is often used in the negative. 5. = (n): earlier than necessary. 6. = (t): a spoken expression used for saying that someone should do something now, instead of waiting to do it later. 7. = (e): an expression that is usually spoken, which means that you are annoyed because something has happened later than it should. 8. = (b): usually. 9. = (r): used for telling someone to hurry. 10. = (d): used for talking about what will happen at some future time. 11. = (i): a spoken expression used for saying that you will know in the future whether something is true or right. 12. = (p): to make time seem to pass more quickly by doing something instead of just waiting. 13. = (j): to change and become modern. 14. = (c): used for saying that something is strange or surprising. 15. = (l): the second time that something happens. Also *the first time around, the third time around*, etc. 16. = (m): much more modern or advanced than other people or things. 17. = (h): sometimes, but not often. 18. = (g): for the present. 19. = (k): for a long period of time. 20. = (f): used for talking about things that happen fairly often.

## Word association 1: Adjectives (pages 67 – 68)

1. careful 2. central 3. critical 4. damaging 5. essential 6. false 7. important 8. impossible 9. interested  
10. lengthy 11. major 12. material 13. modest 14. noticeable 15. objective 16. particular 17. popular  
18. positive 19. rapid 20. rational 21. realistic 22. severe

## Word association 2: Nouns (Pages 69 – 71)

#### Across:

1. background 5. effect 7. accent 8. guess 11. advice 12. consideration 14. suggestion 15. instruction  
17. solution 19. permission 20. difficulty 21. qualification 22. opportunity 25. estimate 29. appeal 32. evidence  
33. medicine 34. reason

#### Down:

2. accident 3. responsibility 4. agreement 6. features 9. behavior 10. career 12. contribution 13. description  
16. criticism 18. investigation 23. respect 24. method 26. sequence 27. judgment 28. project 30. progress  
31. lesson

# Answer key

## Word association 3: Verbs (pages 72 – 74)

### Exercise 1

1. influence 2. obtain 3. discuss 4. settle 5. encourage 6. highlight 7. devise 8. uncover 9. deserve  
The word in the shaded vertical strip is *undermine*.

### Exercise 2

1. inspire 2. object 3. argue 4. oppose 5. fight 6. highlight 7. change 8. undertake 9. differ  
The word in the shaded vertical strip is *negotiate*.

### Exercise 3

1. approve 2. listen 3. dismiss 4. abandon 5. fall 6. combat 7. underline 8. conclude 9. overcome  
The word in the shaded vertical strip is *reinforce*.

## Word forms 1: Nouns from verbs (pages 75 – 76)

### Exercise 1

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

### Exercise 2

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

The verb / noun in the shaded strip is *compromise*.

## Word forms 2: Nouns from adjectives (pages 77 – 78)

### Exercise 1

1. value 2. taste 3. thirst 4. honesty 5. confidence 6. expense 7. restrictions 8. similarities 9. certainty  
10. absenteeism (or *absence*) 11. convenience 12. necessity 13. relaxation 14. flexibility 15. safety  
16. responsibility 17. accuracy 18. profession 19. complications 20. difference 21. charisma 22. addiction

# Answer key

23. Constitution (note that this particular example begins with a capital letter) 24. investigation 25. justification  
26. reality

## Exercise 2

Remove 4 letters: comfortable = comfort fashionable = fashion systematic = system  
Remove 3 letters, then add 3 letters: high = height long = length strong = strength  
Remove 3 letters, then add 1 letter: optimistic = optimism pessimistic = pessimism realistic = realism (*reality* is also a noun form)  
Remove 2 letters, then add 5 letters: able = ability available = availability compatible = compatibility  
Remove 2 letters, then add 3 letters: confused = confusion deep = depth hot = heat  
Remove 2 letters, then add 2 letters: aggressive = aggression creative = creation appreciative = appreciation  
Remove 2 letters: functional = function logical = logic optional = option  
Remove 1 letter, then add 3 letters: considerate = consideration mature = maturity secure = security  
Remove 1 letter, then add 2 letters: convenient = convenience sufficient = sufficiency true = truth  
Add 2 letters: bored = boredom loyal = loyalty warm = warmth  
Add 3 letters: familiar = familiarity popular = popularity punctual = punctuality  
Add 4 letters: aware = awareness serious = seriousness weak = weakness

## Word forms 3: Adjectives from verbs (page 79)

1. promotional / inspiring 2. innovative / impressive 3. wasteful / obligatory 4. repetitive / boring 5. excited / doubtful  
6. decisive / active 7. inventive / changeable 8. continual (= stopping and starting) / continuous (without stopping)  
9. approachable / frightening 10. convincing / critical 11. inclusive / competitive 12. helpful / supportive / dependable  
13. rectifiable / preferable 14. negotiable / refundable 15. restricted / valid 16. voluntary / constructive 17. avoidable / careless (not *careful*)  
18. creative / imaginative / admirable 19. specific / occupational 20. attractive / excellent  
21. contradictory / enthusiastic 22. active / preferable

## Working words (pages 80 – 81)

### Exercise 1

1. to / no / of 2. ago / used or had / These 3. even 4. Between / almost or about or over 5. most or some / near  
6. be / on 7. Unless / on or for 8. at / many / would 9. spite / managed 10. This / on 11. who / just or recently  
12. with / made 13. by / had 14. the / where 15. By / had / that / off 16. been / for / no / it

### Exercise 2

1. give / until / two / these 2. least / more / because or as or since / had 3. with / from / This / on 4. which / the / one / the  
5. until / would, could or might / they / to / or 6. of / to / a / on 7. the or a / in / where 8. Between / from / they / to  
9. or / most / near / that or which 10. only / if, provided or providing / least / unless 11. on / be / little or lot / now  
12. at or in / for / in 13. what / from / was / at or on 14. that / as / of / anyone or everyone 15. with / did / made

## Children and the family (pages 82 – 83)

### Exercise 1

1. Adolescence / adolescent 2. minor 3. siblings 4. separated / divorced 5. foster family / foster child / foster  
6. juvenile 7. well-adjusted / running wild or rebellious 8. formative years 9. adopt 10. teenager 11. infant / infancy  
12. Raise / bring up 13. extended family / nuclear family 14. strict / authoritarian / lenient 15. dependent (note that in British English, the noun is *dependant*)

### Exercise 3

1. formative years 2. divorced 3. brought up 4. foster family 5. authoritarian / strict 6. upbringing 7. running wild  
8. adolescence 9. juvenile delinquency 10. responsible 11. siblings 12. well-adjusted 13. lenient 14. over-protective  
15. nuclear family 16. single-parent family 17. dependents 18. extended

## Education (pages 84 – 85)

### Exercise 1

1. correspondence course / night class / day release 2. SAT 3. lesson / class (in either order) 4. lecture / subject or topic / lecturer / seminar / tutorial / tutor  
5. Literacy / Numeracy 6. prospectus / enroll (the British-English spelling is *enrol*)  
7. faculty 8. Physical education 9. public school / private school / fees\* 10. kindergarten / grade / elementary school

# Answer key

/ grade school   **11.** syllabus   **12.** junior high school / middle school (in either order) / high school   **13.** semester / quarter  
**14.** graduate / graduate school / higher degree

\*Note that in the U.K., a public school is a school for children whose parents pay for their education. In the U.S.A., a public school is a free local school controlled and paid for by the government.

## Exercise 3

**1.** skills   **2 / 3.** literacy / numeracy (in either order)   **4.** kindergarten / elementary school   **5.** elementary   **6.** secondary  
**7.** discipline   **8.** pass   **9.** qualifications   **10.** acquire   **11.** physical education   **12.** graduate   **13.** higher   **14.** degree  
**15.** subject   **16.** graduate school   **17.** doctorate   **18.** night class   **19.** day release   **20.** correspondence course  
**21.** mature   **22.** opportunity

## Food and diet (pages 86 – 87)

### Exercise 1

**1.** Fiber (spelt *fibres* in British English) / fat / saturated / monosaturated   **2.** Calories / Protein / Calcium / Carbohydrates  
**3.** diet / fat farm / exercise   **4.** Organic / Free range / Genetically modified (GM)   **5.** eating disorder / bulimia / anorexia  
 (these last two in either order)   **6.** vegetarian / vegan   **7.** Fast food / junk food / nutritious   **8.** overweight / obese / obesity  
 / diabetes / heart disease   **9.** salmonella / listeria (in either order) / food poisoning   **10.** food groups   **11.** balanced diet  
**12.** food intolerance / allergy / allergic

### Exercise 2

**1.** fast food   **2 / 3.** minerals / vitamins (in either order)   **4 / 5.** fat / carbohydrates (in either order)   **6.** malnutrition  
**7.** scarcity   **8.** harvest   **9.** balanced diet   **10.** fiber   **11.** fat / cholesterol   **12.** calories   **13.** genetically modified  
**14.** organic   **15 / 16.** salmonella / listeria (in either order)   **17.** food poisoning

## The media (pages 88 – 89)

### Exercise 1

**1.** slander (this can also be a verb: *to slander someone*) / slanderous / libel (this can also be a verb: *to libel someone*) / libelous  
**2.** read between the lines   **3.** invasion of privacy   **4.** broadsheet / tabloid / gutter press / tabloid TV (note that several newspapers that were previously printed on large sheets of paper are now printed on smaller sheets of paper, with the result that broadsheet is not used so much any more. It is becoming increasingly common to refer to the old broadsheets as *quality papers*, and tabloids as *popular papers*)   **5.** dumbing down   **6.** journalist / reporter (also known as a *correspondent*)  
**7.** censorship (the verb is *to censor*)   **8.** media tycoon (also called a *media baron*)   **9.** reality TV  
**10.** documentary / current affairs   **11.** check book journalism   **12.** airtime / coverage / readership

### Exercise 3

**1.** informed   **2.** broadsheets   **3.** coverage   **4.** current affairs   **5.** journalists or reporters   **6.** reporters or journalists  
**7.** tabloids   **8.** broadcasts or programs   **9.** documentaries   **10.** Internet   **11.** websites   **12.** download   **13.** information or entertainment  
**14.** entertainment or information   **15.** gutter press   **16.** invasion of privacy   **17.** paparazzi   **18.** libel  
**19.** check book journalism   **20.** unscrupulous   **21.** dumbing down   **22.** reality TV   **23.** online   **24.** censorship / restrictions  
**25.** freedom of the press

## Money and finance (pages 90 – 91)

### Exercise 1

**1.** expenditure   **2.** borrow   **3.** refund   **4.** bankrupt   **5.** balance   **6.** in the black   **7.** receipt   **8.** loss   **9.** exorbitant  
**10.** invest   **11.** salary   **12.** priceless   **13.** withdraw   **14.** overcharged   **15.** frugal or economical   **16.** check   **17.** debit  
**18.** savings and loan association   **19.** mortgage   **20.** overdraft

### Exercise 3

**1.** borrow   **2.** loan   **3.** income   **4.** expenditure   **5.** overdraft   **6.** cost of living   **7.** inflation   **8.** economize  
**9.** savings and loan association   **10.** interest   **11.** on credit   **12.** exorbitant   **13.** save   **14.** reductions   **15.** bargain  
**16.** discount   **17.** invest   **18.** stocks   **19.** shares   **20.** priceless

# Answer key

## Nature and the environment (pages 93 – 94)

### Exercise 1

1. green belt 2. biodegradable packaging 3. greenhouse gases 4. rain forest 5. erosion 6. recycle 7. organic 8. genetically modified (often shortened to *GM*) 9. unleaded gas 10. Acid rain 11. ecosystem 12. emissions / fossil fuels 13. contaminated (or *polluted*) 14. environmentalists 15. Global warming

### Exercise 3

1. fossil fuels 2. acid rain 3. greenhouse gases / CFC gases 4. global warming 5. rainforest 6. contaminated 7. emissions / gases / fumes 8. poaching 9. endangered species 10. ecosystem 11. recycle 12. biodegradable packaging 13. genetically modified 14. organic 15. unleaded gas 16. environmentalists 17. conservation programs 18. battery farming 19. green belts

## On the road (pages 95 – 96)

### Exercise 1

1. Wrong. *Rush hour* is the time of day when there are a lot of vehicles on the road because most people are traveling to or from work. 2. Wrong. *Part* of its operating costs are paid for by the government or a local authority. 3. Wrong. In the USA, a *traffic school* is a school where drivers are sent to correct their bad driving (usually offered as an alternative to another form of punishment such as a *fine* or *prison sentence* when the driver has done something dangerous or caused an accident). 4. Correct. 5. Correct. 6. Wrong. *Traffic calming* refers to methods used to slow down traffic in towns and cities (for example, by building raised areas across roads). It is a British-English expression that is becoming more widely used in the USA. 7. Wrong. The *interstate* is a wide road with several lanes of traffic going in each direction, built for fast travel over long distances as part of a national road system. 8. Correct. 9. Correct. 10. Wrong. *Back out* is another expression for to *reverse* (to move a car backward). 11. Correct. 12. Wrong. A *traffic-free zone* is an area where you cannot drive a vehicle (including, in some cases and at some times, bicycles). 13. Wrong. *Fatalities* are people who are killed in accidents on the road. 14. Correct 15. Correct 16. Wrong. A *sidewalk* is an area to the side of a road where people can walk.

### Exercise 3

1 / 2. injuries / fatalities (in either order) 3. speeding 4. speed limit 5. drunk driving 6. pedestrians 7. crosswalks 8. traffic light 9 / 10. congestion / pollution (in either order) 11. black spot 12. transport strategy 13. Traffic-calming 14. Park and ride 15. traffic-free zone / pedestrian mall 16. cycle lanes 17. subsidized 18. fines 19. dominate 20. traffic school

## Science and technology (pages 97 – 98)

### Exercise 1

1. Genetic engineering 2. safeguard (this can also be a verb: *to safeguard*) 3. Biology (the adjective is *biological*. A scientist who studies living things is a *biologist*) 4. technophobe (the fear or distrust of technology is called *technophobia*. A *technophile* is someone who is very enthusiastic about technology) 5. breakthrough 6. Information technology 7. modified 8. geneticist 9. Cybernetics 10. technocrat 11. Research (this can also be a verb: *to research*) 12. Cryogenics 13. experiment (this can also be a verb: *to experiment*. The adjective is *experimental*) 14. Life expectancy 15. Innovation (the verb is *to innovate*. The adjective is *innovative*)

### Exercise 3

1. discovered 2. life expectancy 3. innovations / inventions 4. breakthrough 5. invented 6. Internet 7. e-mail 8. research 9. technophiles 10. technophobes 11. cybernetics 12. nuclear engineering 13. safeguards 14. genetic engineering 15. analyzed 16. experiment 17. control

## Town and country (pages 99 – 100)

### Exercise 1 (the letters in **bold** show you the letters that need to go in the grid)

1. prospects 2. metropolis 3. infrastructure 4. commuter 5. outskirts 6. depopulation 7. congestion 8. melting pot 9. migration 10. stressful 11. urban (the opposite is *rural*) 12. amenities

The word that fits in the grid is *cosmopolitan*.

# Answer key

## Exercise 3

1. metropolis 2. cosmopolitan 3. urban 4. amenities / facilities 5. cultural events 6. infrastructure 7. commuters  
8. Central Business District 9. rush hour / peak periods 10. congestion / traffic jams 11. pollution 12. cost of living  
13. building sites 14. population explosion 15. drug abuse / street crime 16. inner city 17. rural 18. prospects  
19. productive land / cultivation / arable land 20. urban sprawl 21. environment

## Travel (pages 101 – 102)

### Exercise 1

1. *Persona non grata* is a Latin expression that is used in English. It is most commonly used to refer to someone who is not allowed in a country because they do not have formal permission to be there (for example, their visa for that country has expired, or their passport is no longer valid) 2. culture shock 3. A *travel agent* is someone whose job is to help people plan holidays and make travel arrangements (they usually work for a *travel agency*). A *tour operator* is a company that organizes holiday tours and then sells them, usually through a travel agency. 4. excursion 5. coach class (called *economy* or *tourist class* in British English) / first class / business class (sometimes also called by other names, including *Club Class*) 6. You would probably not be happy. If you are *deported*, you are sent out of the country you are in (maybe because you have done something wrong) 7. mass tourism 8. A *package tourist* goes on a *package tour*, where they pay for all flights, transfers, accommodation, etc., together and in advance, usually through a travel agency. An *independent traveler* books different aspects of their trip separately (for example, they might book their flight on the Internet, then get a taxi from the airport to their hotel, pay for their hotel when they arrive at their destination, etc.) and does not usually rely on an agency 9. No. A *refugee* is someone who leaves their country because they have to (usually because of a war or other threatening event). An *expatriate* is someone who chooses to live and work in another country 10. UNHCR = *United Nations High Commission for Refugees*, the department of the United Nations that deals with the problem of refugees (see number 9) and other displaced people (= people who have been forcibly moved from their home, town, country, etc.: see number 16) 11. Ecotourism (also called *green tourism* or sometimes *responsible tourism*) 12. Someone who has been *repatriated* has been sent back from one country to the country that is legally their own (possibly because they have been *deported* – see number 6). 13. A *cruise* is a journey on a ship for pleasure, especially one that involves visiting a series of places. A *safari* is a journey taken in order to watch or take pictures of wild animals 14. A person who is not from the U.S.A., but wants to live and work there: a *green card* is an official document that allows them to do this. 15. They are doing something that is illegal: *trafficking* involves buying and selling things such as drugs and weapons illegally, usually between countries. 16. internally displaced

### Exercise 3

1. travel agent 2. package tour 3. independent travelers 4. visas 5. check in 6. coach class 7. disembark  
8. mass tourism 9. all-inclusive 10. ecotourism 11. refugees 12. internally displaced 13. economic migrants  
14. expatriates 15. culture shock 16. immigration 17. persona non grata 18. deported 19. checking in  
20. excursion

## Work (pages 103 – 104)

### Exercise 1

1. applicant 2. A *wage* and a *salary* are both money you receive for doing a job, but the first is usually paid daily or weekly and the second is usually paid monthly 3. Repetitive strain injury (usually abbreviated to *RSI*) 4. fired 5. increment 6. A *blue-collar worker* does work that involves physical strength or skill with their hands (for example, in a factory or a mine) and a *white-collar worker* works in an office 7. False. It makes some of its workers *redundant* (=it gets rid of some of its workers) because it no longer needs them 8. perks 9. *Sick building syndrome* is a medical condition that affects people who work in buildings where the air is not healthy 10. a steady job 11. False. When you *retire*, you stop working because you have reached a particular age. When you *resign*, you leave a job because (for example) you want a different job or because you are not happy with the company you are working for 12. service industries 13. No. Your work conditions are bad (for example, you might not have much job security, your place of work might be unhealthy or dangerous, etc.) 14. freelance (This can also be a verb: *to freelance*. The person who does this is called a *freelancer*)

### Exercise 3

1. employees 2. unskilled 3. semi-skilled 4. blue-collar 5. manufacturing industries 6. white-collar 7. service industries 8. job security 9. steady job 10. hiring 11. firing 12. stress 13. demanding 14. unsociable hours 15. repetitive strain injury 16. salary 17. promotion 18. perks 19. incentive 20. increment / raise 21. sickness benefit 22. pension 23. self-employed