

НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
«КИЄВО-МОГИЛЯНСЬКА АКАДЕМІЯ»

Кафедра англійської мови  
Факультет гуманітарних наук

# PROBLEM WORDS

**Укладач**

*І. Д. Піроженко*

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Цей збірник розроблено з урахуванням Державного стандарту загальної середньої освіти, чинних навчальних програм та загальноєвропейських рекомендацій з мовної освіти (рівень B1) та розрахований на слухачів підготовчих курсів. Збірник складається з 4-х розділів, які охоплюють основний лексичний матеріал, що перевіряється на тестуванні з англійської мови.

**Рецензенти:**

*Сем'янків І. В.*, старший викладач кафедри англійської мови факультету  
гуманітарних наук НаУКМА

*Шугай А. Ю.*, старший викладач кафедри англійської мови факультету гуманітарних  
наук НаУКМА

**Укладач:**

*Піроженко І. Д.*, старший викладач кафедри англійської мови  
факультету гуманітарних наук НаУКМА

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## PART 1. Word Forms

### 1. Complete the following sentences with the correct word form.

*fanciest / fancy / fancier*

1. That rock star bought a ... new house.
2. He has a ... house than I do.
3. His house is as ... as the vice president's.
4. The White House is the ... house I've ever seen.

### 2. Complete the following sentences with the correct word form.

*complaint / complainer / complains*

1. My father ... every time I am five minutes late.
2. Many stores have a ... department.
3. My little brother is a constant ...

*polite / impolite / politely*

1. If you ask me ..., I will give you more milk.
2. She is so ... that she always smiles and says hello.
3. It is very ... to interrupt when someone is talking.

*stare / staring*

1. That woman has been ... at you for an hour. Do you know her?
2. In many cultures, it's not polite to ... at someone.

### 3. Complete the following sentences with the correct word form.

*inexpensive / expensively / expensive*

1. My sister buys designer clothes. She dresses very ...
2. I shop for bargains. My clothes are usually ...
3. Prince Charles's wedding to Princess Diana was much more ... than mine was.

### 4. Complete the following sentences with the correct word form.

*permanent wave / permanent / permanently*

1. Last year he moved to Arizona ...
2. She had a ... and now her hair is very curly.
3. Do you have a ... address, or are you still staying with friends?

*easy / easiest / easier*

1. This is the ... exercise in this lesson.
2. Writing sentences in English is not always ... for me.
3. It is ... to lose money than to make it.

### 5. Complete the following sentences with the correct word form.

*hesitates / hesitation / hesitant*

1. There was too much ... in his voice. I don't think he really wants to go.
2. I am always ... when I meet new people.
3. There is a proverb in English that says: "He who ... is lost."

*lie / liar / lying*

1. I never know when she is ... or telling the truth.
2. Do you ever ... to your parents?
3. He is such a good ... that no one knows whether to believe him or not.

*starve / starvation / starving*

1. Some people in the world die of ... every day.
2. On some diets, you have to ... yourself.
3. I was ...! That's why I ate all of the potato chips when I got home from school.

*brave / bravely / bravery*

1. That war hero is well known for his ... in combat.
2. I am not very ... when I have to go to the dentist.

3. She fought ... for her country.

5. *encouragement / encourages / encouraging*

1. Fred's teacher said his grades were very ... this semester.

2. I think it's great that his teacher gave him so much ...

3. My mother always ... me to study harder.

6. *courage / courageous*

1. An astronaut must be very ... to go into space.

2. How much ... do you have?

**6. Complete the following sentences with the correct word form.**

*violate / violation / violating*

1. It is a ... to walk across the street when the light is red.

2. Don't ... the no-smoking ordinance.

3. ... the law can be very expensive.

**7. Complete the following sentences with the correct word form.**

*grumpier / grumpy / grump*

1. My little brother is a ...

2. He is ... than I am.

3. Even when I make him laugh, he's still ...

2. *transferable / transferring / transfer*

1. Do you plan to ... to UCSC?

2. I hope all of my classes are ...

3. My friend is ... to San Jose State in the fall.

**8. Complete the following sentences with the correct word form.**

*sensible / sensibly*

1. I wish she would behave more ...

2. I would love to buy a Porsche, but I have to be ...

2. *discriminate / discrimination / discriminatory*

1. ... in hiring practices is illegal.

2. Some people ... against men because they think that women can do a better job.

3. His ... remarks really bother me.

3. *positive / positively*

1. She usually thinks very ... about others.

2. She has a ... attitude.

**9. Complete the following sentences with the correct word form.**

*critic / criticize / critical*

1. She's a very ... person.

2. I read Janet's articles; she's a good ...

3. Don't ... me. I'm doing the best that I can.

2. *horrifying / horror / horrified*

1. I was ... when I heard about the accident. I almost went with them!

2. The thought of nuclear war is ...

3. The first ... movie I ever saw was *Frankenstein and the Wolfman*.

3. *act / actor / actresses*

1. I like Jane Fonda; she can really ...

2. I think Robert DeNiro is a great ...

3. Katharine Hepburn, who has been in films since the 1920s, is one of the world's greatest ...

4. *fox / foxy / foxiest*

1. My neighbour is the ... woman I've ever seen.

2. The ... who used to live across the street moved out last week.

3. I would like to meet a ... looking man.

**10. Complete the following sentences with the correct word form.**

**1. liberation / liberate / liberated**

1. The American troops helped ... France at the end of World War II.
2. The Women's ... movement began many years before the 1960s.
3. I felt ... after the exams.

**2. party / partied / partying**

1. I ... all night last night. That's why I'm so tired today.
2. John's ... was a lot of fun.
3. I didn't get all of my homework done because we were ... at the beach yesterday.

**3. ridiculous / ridiculously**

1. That math class is ... easy for me. But then my father's a math teacher.

2. I wish he would wipe that ... smile off his face.

**4. grateful / gratitude / gratefully**

1. She was ... to her grandmother for teaching her to fight for what she believed in.

2. I accepted the money ...

3. I have nothing but ... to my friend for his help.

**5. foxy / foxiest / foxier**

1. Paul Newman is ... than my husband.

2. That's a ... new hairdo you've got.

3. Fred said that the woman he took to the baseball game was the ... woman he's ever met.

**11. Complete the following sentences with the correct word form.**

**1. expected / expect / expecting**

1. My sister is ... her first baby next month.

2. My parents ... us to be on time for dinner.

3. If you ... to get an A in your English class, you will have to work very hard.

**2. proof / proven / prove**

1. In order to use the Student Job Placement Office's services, you must ... that you are or have been a student.

2. Your registration receipt is ... that you are a student.

3. Once you have ... your student status, the Student Job Placement Office can help you.

**3. arrangements / arrange / arranges**

1. My brother always ... his time carefully.

2. What kind of ... have you made for the summer?

3. I have to ... my schedule of classes next semester so that I will have lots of time to study.

**12. Complete the following sentences with the correct word form.**

**1. weak / weakest**

1. I feel so ... I haven't eaten since morning.

2. When it comes to chocolate, he is the ... person I know.

**2. assessment / assess / assessor**

1. After she makes an ... of the situation, she will make her decision.

2. He is the county tax ...

3. The teacher can ... your writing skills.

**3. counsel / counsellor / counselling**

1. Did you take a ... class last semester?

2. The priest will ... the couple before they marry.

3. My ... is very understanding.

**4. placed / placement / place**

1. Did you find a ... to live?

2. Your ... on the salary scale depends on how much experience you have had.

3. My brother ... second in the race!

**5. optimistic / optimist**

1. An ... says the glass is half full; the pessimist says it's half empty.

2. I'm very ... about my classes this semester.

**13. Choose the appropriate form of the word. Be certain to use the correct verb tense, singular or plural form of the noun, and the passive voice where necessary.**

**1. frustration / to frustrate / frustrating / frustrated**

- a Taking the subway in Boston can be a \_\_\_\_ experience.
- b \_\_\_\_ passengers sometimes have to wait as much as half an hour for their trains.
- c There is nothing worse than the \_\_\_\_ of waiting for the subway when you are already late for work.
- d Finding a solution to the subway's problems \_\_\_\_ authorities for a long time.

**2. exaggeration / to exaggerate / exaggerated**

- a It is no \_\_\_\_ to say that New Hampshire's lakes and streams are filled with big fish.
- b However, Joe White liked \_\_\_\_ the size of the fish he caught.
- c When no one believed his \_\_\_\_ story about catching a 15-pound trout, Joe replied, 'You should have seen the one that got away!'

**3. inspiration / to inspire / inspiring / inspired**

- a Many famous poets and writers found \_\_\_\_ for their work in the New England countryside.
- b Benjamin Franklin was an \_\_\_\_ scientist, inventor, writer, and statesman.
- c His writings \_\_\_\_ readers for over 200 years.
- d Franklin's contributions had an \_\_\_\_ effect on eighteenth century society.

**4. industry / to industrialize / industrial / industrious**

- a The coming of textile mills to Lowell, Massachusetts in the 19<sup>th</sup> century \_\_\_\_ the previously rural area.
- b The textile and shoe \_\_\_\_ employ thousands of people in New England.
- c Southern New England is one of the major \_\_\_\_ areas in the United States.
- d An \_\_\_\_ student may receive a scholarship to one of New England's prestigious universities.

**5. conversation / conversationalist / to converse / conversational**

- a After having corrected final exams all night, the E.S.L. instructor from Boston University did not feel very \_\_\_\_ when she boarded the plane for New York.
- b Being so tired, she was disappointed to discover that she had been given a seat next to a man who was a \_\_\_\_.
- c They \_\_\_\_ for a short time about the advantages of living in Boston.
- d Finally no longer able to stay awake, the teacher suddenly ended the \_\_\_\_ with a loud snore.

**6. comfort / to comfort / comfortable / comforting / comfortably**

- a In the state of New Hampshire there are many \_\_\_\_ old inns where travelers can stop for the night.
- b Lisa dressed \_\_\_\_ for the long drive from Boston to Bangor.
- c Knowing that she had a spare tire in the trunk of her car was a \_\_\_\_ thought to Lisa as she drove along the bumpy road.
- d The mother \_\_\_\_ her crying child who had gotten lost in the museum.
- e On cold, snowy, winter nights, people in New England can spend evenings in \_\_\_\_ sitting around a warm woodstove.

**7. (in)appropriateness / (in)appropriate / (in)appropriately**

- a Backpackers in Vermont's Green Mountains have to dress \_\_\_\_ for hiking.
- b Sandals, for example, are definitely \_\_\_\_ for the rough trails.
- c The \_\_\_\_ of Rutland's nickname, the 'Marble City', is clear when one considers the huge marble fields surrounding the Vermont resort center.

**8. to distinguish / distinguishing / distinguished**

- a The numerous marine laboratories in Woods Hole, Massachusetts \_\_\_\_ the small town from others on Cape Cod.
- b \_\_\_\_ scientists come from all over the world to do research at the various institutes.
- c Another \_\_\_\_ feature of Woods Hole is the town's drawbridge, which raises to let boats into the harbor.



9. *tradition / traditional / traditionally*

- a Thanksgiving is a \_\_\_\_ holiday in New England and in the rest of the United States.
- b It is a \_\_\_\_ for families to get together and have a big dinner on this day.
- c Cranberries, which are a major crop on Cape Cod, are \_\_\_\_ served with turkey for the holiday meal.

10. *description / to describe / descriptive / descriptively*

- a Interested in buying a woodstove, the customer picked up a brochure which \_\_\_\_ various models of stoves made by the Vermont Castings Company.
- b A \_\_\_\_ passage in the brochure gave the history of the New England company.
- c The \_\_\_\_ of the woodstoves included instructions for cleaning them.
- d The brochure also \_\_\_\_ illustrated the different models in a diagram.

**14. Choose the appropriate form of the word. Be certain to use the correct verb tense, singular or plural form of the noun, and the passive voice where necessary.**

1. *association / to associate / associated*

- a One \_\_\_\_ Thomas Edison with the light bulb.
- b An \_\_\_\_ of thirteen colonies formed the original United States.
- c Independence Hall in Philadelphia is \_\_\_\_ with the Declaration of Independence and the Liberty Bell.

2. *despite / in spite*

- a When we were in New York, we went for a walk in Central Park \_\_\_\_ the bad weather.
- b We had a good time \_\_\_\_ of the rain.

3. *reliance / reliability / to rely / reliable / reliant*

- a An alcoholic \_\_\_\_ upon alcohol to get through the day.
- b A \_\_\_\_ upon alcohol is not good for a person's physical or mental health.
- c New York City is \_\_\_\_ upon water from the Catskill Mountains.
- d The Chesapeake Bay is a \_\_\_\_ source of soft-shelled crabs.
- e Lisa questioned the \_\_\_\_ of her road map; it was five years old.

4. *opponent / opposition / to oppose / opposing / opposed*

- a There is a lot of \_\_\_\_ to nuclear power in the United States.
- b The \_\_\_\_ of nuclear power feel that it is extremely dangerous.
- c They \_\_\_\_ the construction of new nuclear plants.
- d Most power companies, however, hold an \_\_\_\_ view.
- e They are not \_\_\_\_ to nuclear power and feel that it is a necessary source of energy for the United States.

5. *spectacle / spectator / spectacular / spectacularly*

- a The nation's capital celebrated the country's two-hundredth birthday on July 4, 1976, with a \_\_\_\_ fireworks display.
- b People came from all over the country to celebrate and view the \_\_\_\_.
- c The cherry trees that blossom every spring along the Potomac River in Washington are \_\_\_\_ beautiful.
- d \_\_\_\_ are welcome to observe the proceedings in the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

6. *controversy / controversial*

- a There is a great deal of \_\_\_\_ surrounding the use of solar power.
- b Its critics feel that the \_\_\_\_ sources of energy is not practical at present.

7. *disposal / to dispose / disposable*

- a The \_\_\_\_ of hot water is a problem for nuclear plants.
- b The hot water can kill fish and plant life if nuclear facilities \_\_\_\_ of it directly into rivers and streams.
- c Many states have banned the use of \_\_\_\_ bottles for beer and soft drinks.

8. *pollution / pollutant / polluter / to pollute / polluted*

- a Air \_\_\_\_\_ is a problem along the densely populated East Coast.
- b The automobile is the major air \_\_\_\_\_.
- c Nitrogen oxides and carbon monoxide are two \_\_\_\_\_ in the air.
- d Factory smoke and automobile exhaust combine with water droplets in the air to form 'acid rain', which \_\_\_\_\_ lakes, rivers, and streams.
- e \_\_\_\_\_ air is particularly bad for people with respiratory problems.

9. *attraction / to attract / attractive / attractively*

- a Historical Philadelphia, Pennsylvania \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds of thousands of tourists every year.
- b One of the city's leading \_\_\_\_\_ is Independence Hall where the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776.
- c It is pleasant to walk among the \_\_\_\_\_ brick homes in Philadelphia's old residential districts.
- d The \_\_\_\_\_ decorated restaurant near the city's historical area specialized in serving a delicious Sunday brunch.

10. *(non)conformist / conformity / to conform*

- a The early American patriots did not want \_\_\_\_\_ to the laws and wishes of England.
- b \_\_\_\_\_ to the laws of the church was required in many colonial villages.
- c The young business executive was a \_\_\_\_\_; he refused to wear a suit and tie to work like everyone else did.

**15. Choose the appropriate form of the word. Be certain to use the correct verb tense, singular or plural form of the noun, and the passive voice where necessary.**

1. *irritation / to irritate / irritating / irritable*

- a Cigarette smoke \_\_\_\_\_ the throat and lungs.
- b Contact lens wearers often find the smoke especially \_\_\_\_\_ to their eyes, too.
- c Having to dine in a restaurant next to a table of smokers is a source of \_\_\_\_\_ for many nonsmokers.
- d Lisa is sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning if she has not had enough sleep and her cup of coffee.

2. *consumption / consumer / to consume*

- a Mrs. Davies was busy quilting when she finally remembered her cake in the oven – but too late! It was no longer fit for human \_\_\_\_\_.
- b In order to stay cool on hot days in the South, people \_\_\_\_\_ large quantities of cold drinks.
- c Increased production costs for furniture made in North Carolina are passed on to \_\_\_\_\_ in the form of higher prices.

3. *withdrawal / to withdraw / withdrawn*

- a Before leaving Boston, Lisa \_\_\_\_\_ money from her bank account and bought traveler's checks.
- b Her account was considerably smaller after this \_\_\_\_\_.
- c The shy mountain woman, who was not accustomed to strangers, was very \_\_\_\_\_ when the out-of-state tourists stopped to ask for directions.

4. *(in)convenience / (in)convenient / (in)conveniently*

- a Modern smokers prefer the \_\_\_\_\_ of pre-rolled cigarettes.
- b They find it \_\_\_\_\_ to carry tobacco and papers.
- c Consequently, most tobacco is sold in \_\_\_\_\_ packaged cigarettes.

5. *resident / residence / to reside / residential*

- a The people that \_\_\_\_\_ in Appalachia still practice century-old crafts and skills.
- b The \_\_\_\_\_ of Charleston, South Carolina are very proud of their beautiful city.
- c The \_\_\_\_\_ area along the waterfront has many fine mansions from the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- d Some of the stately, old \_\_\_\_\_ are open to the public.

6. *awareness / to beware / aware / unaware*

- a The sign on the fence around the dilapidated house read, '\_\_\_\_\_ of the dog!'  
b Thanks to the American Cancer Association, most smokers today are at least \_\_\_\_\_ of the dangers of smoking.  
c Lisa's \_\_\_\_\_ of cultural differences between areas in the United States had increased while she was traveling.  
d Until Lisa visited Oak Hills, she was \_\_\_\_\_ of the existence of the disease called black lung.

7. *former / formerly / formal / formally*

- a \_\_\_\_\_ invitations to the reception at the Governor's mansion in Raleigh were sent to important North Carolinian political figures.  
b Guests were asked to dress \_\_\_\_\_ for the reception.  
c The capital of North Carolina was \_\_\_\_\_ located in New Bern.  
d One of Lisa's \_\_\_\_\_ professors was teaching at Duke University in Durham.

8. *significance / to signify / significant / significantly*

- a There were \_\_\_\_\_ differences between Lisa's lifestyle and Mrs. Davies', but the two got along very well.  
b Orville and Wilbur Wright \_\_\_\_\_ altered the course of history on December 17, 1903, at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, when their 'flying machine' actually left the ground and flew.  
c The world recognized the \_\_\_\_\_ of what was man's first powered flight.  
d The Wright brothers' success \_\_\_\_\_ the beginning of a new era in transportation.

9. *recognition / to recognize / recognizable / recognized*

- a Nashville, Tennessee is the \_\_\_\_\_ capital of country and western music.  
b When she was listening to live music from the Grand Ole Opry on the radio, Lisa \_\_\_\_\_ the voice of singer Loretta Lynn.  
c A memorial was built at Kitty Hawk in \_\_\_\_\_ of the Wright brothers' achievement.  
d From his strong accent the man was easily \_\_\_\_\_ as a native of South Carolina.

10. *invention / inventor / to invent / inventive*

- a Eli Whitney \_\_\_\_\_ the cotton gin in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.  
b His \_\_\_\_\_ mechanized the process of cleaning rough cotton after it had been picked.  
c The \_\_\_\_\_ was born in Massachusetts.  
d His \_\_\_\_\_ skills led to inexpensive cotton fabrics and made him internationally famous.

**16. Choose the appropriate form of the word. Be certain to use the correct verb tense, singular or plural form of the noun, and the passive voice where necessary.**

1. *(il)legality / to legalize / (il)legal / (il)legally*

- a \_\_\_\_\_ parked cars usually get a ticket and are sometimes towed away.  
b It is \_\_\_\_\_ to shoot an alligator in the Everglades where animals are under the protection of the National Park Service.  
c The \_\_\_\_\_ of marijuana does not prevent many people from using it.  
d Many people would like \_\_\_\_\_ the drug.

2. *ambition / ambitious / ambitiously*

- a Born in the music city of New Orleans, Louis (Satchmo) Armstrong was an \_\_\_\_\_ trumpet player.  
b He worked \_\_\_\_\_ to perfect his technical and improvisational skills.  
c His \_\_\_\_\_ was to become a leading jazz musician, and he succeeded.

3. *resistance / to resist / resistant / irresistible*

- a Lisa could not \_\_\_\_\_ buying a bag of oranges when she was in Florida.  
b The big, fresh grapefruit were also \_\_\_\_\_.  
c Citrus fruit trees are not \_\_\_\_\_ to extremely cold temperatures.

d Because of this low \_\_\_\_ to cold, they can be seriously damaged when temperatures drop below freezing.

*4. discrimination / to discriminate / discriminatory*

- a Laws have been passed making \_\_\_\_ in employment illegal.
- b An employer who \_\_\_\_ against an employee on the basis of race, religion, or sex may be taken to court.
- c Unfortunately, such \_\_\_\_ practices often go unnoticed.

*5. persistence / to persist / persistent / persistently*

- a The \_\_\_\_ of Abraham Lincoln and other antislavery advocates led to the end of slavery in America.
- b Henry Ford was a \_\_\_\_ individual who built one of America's largest industries.
- c In spite of the public's resistance to his 'horseless carriage', Ford \_\_\_\_ in building his new cars.
- d You will learn to speak perfect English if you study \_\_\_\_.

*6. contamination / contaminant / to contaminate / contaminated*

- a \_\_\_\_ from oil spills is a serious problem in the Gulf of Mexico.
- b \_\_\_\_ water can kill fish.
- c Companies that \_\_\_\_ the environment may have to pay large fines.
- d \_\_\_\_ in the water and air can create serious health hazards.

*7. validity / to validate / valid / invalid*

- a A driver's license is not \_\_\_\_ until it is signed by the bearer.
- b Steve was surprised to discover that his driver's license was \_\_\_\_; it had expired the previous week.
- c The antinuclear group questioned the \_\_\_\_ of building a new nuclear power plant in Georgia.
- d The power company \_\_\_\_ its claim by providing statistics showing a need for the facility.

*8. fantasy / to fantasize / fantastic / fantastically*

- a For people interested in scuba diving, the Florida Keys are a \_\_\_\_ vacation spot.
- b The water around the islands is \_\_\_\_ clear, giving underwater swimmers a great view of fish and rock formations.
- c When Lisa was nine years old she \_\_\_\_ about being an astronaut.
- d Her favorite \_\_\_\_ included traveling to the moon with a pet monkey.

*9. amusement / to amuse / amusing / amused*

- a Lisa's favorite form of \_\_\_\_ while traveling was singing along with the radio.
- b Walt Disney's movies and cartoons \_\_\_\_ children and grown-ups since 1926.
- c His \_\_\_\_ stories include such lovable characters as Mickey Mouse, Goofy, and Cinderella.
- d The \_\_\_\_ children clapped loudly after the Mickey Mouse cartoon.

*10. specifications / to specify / specific / specifically*

- a When the Apollo capsule flew to the moon, the astronauts' instructions \_\_\_\_ the correct procedure to follow for the landing.
- b The space program has strict requirements for its astronauts, \_\_\_\_, that they be in excellent physical and mental health.
- c The ground control knows the \_\_\_\_ time and place the capsule will touch down on earth.
- d The \_\_\_\_ for rockets at Cape Canaveral are in the metric system.

**17. Choose the appropriate form of the word. Be certain to use the correct verb tense, singular or plural form of the noun, and the passive voice where necessary.**

*1. prosperity / to prosper / prosperous*

- a Business was slow during the winter, but in the summer the ice cream shop \_\_\_\_.
- b The opening of the new factory brought back \_\_\_\_ to the small Indian town.
- c The \_\_\_\_ farmer bought a new tractor in preparation for spring planting.

2. *production / productivity / product / to produce / productive / productively*

- a Several manufacturers of rubber \_\_\_\_ are located in Akron, Ohio, the 'Rubber Capital of the World'.
- b Pork \_\_\_\_ has increased due to advances in hog nutrition.
- c Every year the Corn Belt also \_\_\_\_ more hogs than any other section of the country.
- d The field's \_\_\_\_ improved after the farmer applied fertilizer.
- e During the busy spring planting season, the farmer worked \_\_\_\_ late into the night.
- f It was a \_\_\_\_ summer, corn and soybean yields exceeded those of the previous year

3. *compensation / to compensate*

- a Workers in the automobile industry, as in other industries, receive monetary \_\_\_\_ for working overtime.
- b Unions make certain that employees \_\_\_\_ fairly for the extra hours they put in.

4. *depletion / to deplete*

- a The rapid \_\_\_\_ of Michigan's forests brought an end to the state's great lumber industry.
- b \_\_\_\_ our natural resources is to ignore our future.

5. *devastation / to devastate / devastating / devastated*

- a Several cities along the Ohio River \_\_\_\_ by a terrible flood last spring.
- b The \_\_\_\_ flood waters ruined homes and businesses.
- c The President of the United States came to view the \_\_\_\_.
- d The \_\_\_\_ cities were eligible for aid from the United States government to help repair the damage.

6. *taste / to taste / tasty / tasteful / tasteless / tastefully*

- a When she was in Galena, Lisa had a \_\_\_\_ meal at an old country inn.
- b There she \_\_\_\_ some of local specialties, including steak and sweet corn.
- c Everything was delicious except for the potatoes which were \_\_\_\_.
- d The attractive dining room of the inn had been \_\_\_\_ redecorated in various shades of blue.
- e \_\_\_\_ bouquets of flowers brightened the room.
- f The owner of the inn obviously had good \_\_\_\_.

7. *progress / progression / to progress / progressive / progressively*

- a Cars \_\_\_\_ rapidly along assembly lines in Detroit factories.
- b Over the years, American cars have gotten \_\_\_\_ smaller and more efficient.
- c Considerable \_\_\_\_ has been made toward decreasing the amount of pollutants in car exhaust.
- d A steady \_\_\_\_ of technological improvements has led to a computer-controlled automobile engine.
- e American automobile manufacturers have had to become more \_\_\_\_ to compete with foreign companies.

8. *substance / to substantiate / substantial / substantially*

- a Wisconsin, 'America's Dairyland', produces a \_\_\_\_ amount of the cheese and other dairy products consumed in the United States.
- b \_\_\_\_ have been added to cattle feed to improve beef production.
- c Experience at the gas pump \_\_\_\_ the claim that new American cars get better gas mileage.
- d Extensive mining of lead and coal has \_\_\_\_ depleted the mineral resources of Illinois and other Midwestern states.

9. *remark / to remark / remarkable / remarkably*

- a Lisa did not hear the \_\_\_\_ made by the guide at Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry.
- b Visitors to Isle Royal National Park in Lake Superior always \_\_\_\_ on the island's beauty and serenity.
- c The construction of many skyscrapers has produced a \_\_\_\_ change in the Chicago skyline.
- d The water of the Great Lakes is \_\_\_\_ cold even during the hot summer months.

10. *charm / to charm / charming / charmingly*

- a Lisa \_\_\_\_ by the friendliness of the people she met in the Midwest.

- b Many of the beautiful, 19<sup>th</sup> century homes in Galena are \_\_\_\_ decorated with pieces of furniture typical of that era.  
 c Mackinac Island is a \_\_\_\_ resort located between Michigan's upper and lower peninsulas.  
 d The \_\_\_\_ of the island is heightened by the absence of motorized vehicles.

**18. Choose the appropriate form of the word. Be certain to use the correct verb tense, singular or plural form of the noun, and the passive voice where necessary.**

**1. (in)tolerance / to tolerate / (in)tolerable / (in)tolerant**

- a People who do not like cold weather find winters on the Great Plains \_\_\_\_.  
 b Southerners, in general, have a low \_\_\_\_ for cold.  
 c They cannot \_\_\_\_ the snow and freezing temperatures of the Midwest.  
 d \_\_\_\_ people will refuse to travel to the Midwest during the winter months.

**2. automation / to automate / automated**

- a \_\_\_\_ has made life easier for many farmers.  
 b The planting and harvesting of crops are now completely \_\_\_\_.  
 c Many farmers would like \_\_\_\_ other processes on their farms, but they cannot afford the initial high cost.

**3. ambivalence / ambivalent**

- a The rancher was \_\_\_\_ toward the discovery of oil on his land.  
 b The decision of whether to stay in the city or return to the reservation aroused feelings of \_\_\_\_ in the Hopi Indian.

**4. prediction / unpredictability / to predict / predictable / unpredictable**

- a Meteorologists try \_\_\_\_ the weather.  
 b However, their \_\_\_\_ are often wrong.  
 c Tornadoes, for example, are very \_\_\_\_; no one knows exactly which path they will follow.  
 d This \_\_\_\_ makes them especially dangerous.  
 e Scientists are trying to determine the weather conditions that cause tornadoes; eventually the storms may become more \_\_\_\_.

**5. competition / to compete / competitive**

- a \_\_\_\_ feelings created problems for the early settlers and Indians in North America.  
 b The newcomers and Native Americans \_\_\_\_ for the same land.  
 c \_\_\_\_ for land has repeatedly been a source of conflict throughout world history.

**6. portrayal / to portray / portrait**

- a Many of Mark Twain's books \_\_\_\_ life along the Mississippi River.  
 b His book, *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, is an excellent \_\_\_\_ of a young boy growing up in 19<sup>th</sup> century Missouri.  
 c A \_\_\_\_ of Mark Twain hangs in his boyhood home in Hannibal, Missouri.

**7. propeller / to propel**

- a Early airplane \_\_\_\_ were made of wood instead of metal.  
 b A strong interest in law \_\_\_\_ Abraham Lincoln into a career in politics.

**8. ignorance / to ignore / ignorant**

- a Until recently, many history books \_\_\_\_ the deplorable treatment of Native Americans by the United States government during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.  
 b As a result, many children have been \_\_\_\_ of this part of American history.  
 c This \_\_\_\_ is rapidly disappearing thanks to new texts and well-informed teachers.

9. *conflict / to conflict / conflicting*

- a A \_\_\_\_\_ has always existed between cattle and sheep ranchers on the Great Plains.
- b The grazing requirements of cattle and sheep \_\_\_\_\_.
- c These \_\_\_\_\_ needs have led to serious quarrels among the ranchers.

10. *impression / to impress / impressive*

- a The Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota makes a big \_\_\_\_\_ on visitors from all over the world.
- b People \_\_\_\_\_ by the high quality of medical care at the clinic.
- c In addition to a hospital, the clinic also has \_\_\_\_\_ research facilities.

**19. Choose the appropriate form of the word. Be certain to use the correct verb tense, singular or plural form of the noun, and the passive voice where necessary.**

1. *resentment / to resent / resentful / resentfully*

- a Farmers in Arizona are \_\_\_\_\_ of their Californian neighbors, who use more than their share of water from the Colorado River.
- b The Indians of the Southwest, who had their own religion, \_\_\_\_\_ the early attempts of the Spanish missionaries to convert them to Christianity.
- c Commercial fishermen along the Texas coast felt considerable \_\_\_\_\_ toward the company that was responsible for the oil spill.
- d They \_\_\_\_\_ complained to both the state and federal governments about its effect upon fishing.

2. *survivor / survival / to survive / surviving*

- a A person can \_\_\_\_\_ for only a few days without water before dying of dehydration.
- b The \_\_\_\_\_ of the mountain climbing expedition in the New Mexican Rockies were taken by ambulance to the hospital.
- c The newspaper listed the \_\_\_\_\_ relatives of the deceased climbers.
- d The \_\_\_\_\_ of the farming industry in the Southwest will depend upon the future condition of the aquifers.

3. *decision / to decide / decisive / decisively*

- a In 1830 the United States government \_\_\_\_\_ to make Oklahoma an Indian Territory.
- b This \_\_\_\_\_ led to the establishment of a large Indian settlement in the state.
- c Lisa acted \_\_\_\_\_ and bought the Navaho Indian rug that she had been admiring in the shop.
- d His eight successful years of experience in Congress gave the Democratic senator from Oklahoma a \_\_\_\_\_ advantage over his inexperienced Republican opponent.

4. *fascination / to fascinate / fascinating / fascinated*

- a The beauty of Carlsbad Caverns \_\_\_\_\_ tourists for decades.
- b No one knows for sure how far the \_\_\_\_\_ network of caverns extends into the Guadalupe Mountains.
- c \_\_\_\_\_ visitors are guided through underground rooms filled with magnificent limestone sculptures.
- d The girl's \_\_\_\_\_ with caves led her to become a geologist.

5. *basis / to base / basic / basically*

- a Lisa feels that although Boston has its faults, it is \_\_\_\_\_ a nice place to live.
- b Most of the colorful Indian dances have a religious \_\_\_\_\_.
- c The Hopi Snake Dance \_\_\_\_\_ upon the belief that the snakes will tell the gods of the Indians' need for rain.
- d Lisa's guidebook gave her a \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge of Santa Fe's history.

6. *imagination / to imagine / imaginary / imaginative*

- a The Wild West comes alive in Tombstone, Arizona for the person who uses his \_\_\_\_\_.
- b One can easily \_\_\_\_\_ rough cowboys and gunmen walking through the town's dusty streets.
- c An \_\_\_\_\_ architect designed the ultramodern building for the art museum in Houston.
- d The snakes carried by Indians in the Hopi Snake Dance are real, not \_\_\_\_\_.

7. *relationship / relative / to relate / relatively*

- a The hotel in Santa Fe was \_\_\_\_\_ inexpensive compared to the one where Lisa stayed in Cape Canaveral.  
b The professor at the University of Oklahoma has a good \_\_\_\_\_ with her students because she \_\_\_\_\_ well to young people.  
c Those interested in early American art and furniture will want to visit the Houston home of the late Miss Ima Hogg, a \_\_\_\_\_ of James S. Hogg, the first native-born governor of Texas.

8. *necessity / to necessitate / necessary / necessarily*

- a The increasing demand for water in the Southwest has made water conservation \_\_\_\_\_.  
b Heavy snow \_\_\_\_\_ closing roads on the north rim of the Grand Canyon in winter.  
c Taking photographs is not \_\_\_\_\_ allowed on Indian reservations, so it is a good idea to ask first.  
d The \_\_\_\_\_ of finding new oil reserves has led to more drilling in the Gulf of Mexico.

9. *comparison / to compare / comparable / comparatively*

- a When shopping it is important \_\_\_\_\_ the prices and quality of goods.  
b Although the prices of the two rugs in the shop were \_\_\_\_\_, the quality of the Navaho rug was much better.  
c After traveling across the Great Plains, Lisa felt that the drive to Utah would seem \_\_\_\_\_ short.  
d The state of Texas is huge in \_\_\_\_\_ to Rhode Island.

10. *to harden / hard / hardly*

- a Lisa worked \_\_\_\_\_ on her article for several hours before going out to dinner.  
b It was \_\_\_\_\_ for her to leave Santa Fe.  
c The homemade ice cream \_\_\_\_\_ after it had been in the freezer for an hour.  
d It \_\_\_\_\_ ever rains in Phoenix; the city has more than 200 perfectly clear days every year.

**20. Choose the appropriate form of the word. Be certain to use the correct verb tense, singular or plural form of the noun, and the passive voice where necessary.**

1. *isolation / to isolate / isolated*

- a People searching for \_\_\_\_\_ can find it in Montana's Glacier National Park.  
b The rugged terrain \_\_\_\_\_ much of the park from the average tourist.  
c Over 1000 miles of trails allow backpackers to hike to \_\_\_\_\_ lakes and snow-capped mountain peaks.

2. *enthusiasm / enthusiast / enthusiastic / enthusiastically*

- a Skiing \_\_\_\_\_ come to Utah for dry, powdery snow and challenging slopes.  
b Their \_\_\_\_\_ for skiing often disappears, though, when the temperature drops below zero.  
c After one day of lessons and fun on the slopes, even beginners become \_\_\_\_\_ about skiing.  
d Expert skiers attack the steepest slopes \_\_\_\_\_ when the conditions are good.

3. *variety / to vary / various*

- a Idaho is called the 'Gem State' because of its wide \_\_\_\_\_ of gem stones, including opals, rubies, and emeralds.  
b The state also has a wealth of \_\_\_\_\_ minerals.  
c The landscape in Idaho \_\_\_\_\_ dramatically from gently rolling farmland to fantastic rock formations, such as those found in Craters of the Moon National Monument.

4. *consideration / to consider / (in)considerate / considering / considerable / considerably*

- a At present several large companies \_\_\_\_\_ opening branch offices in Denver.  
b A \_\_\_\_\_ number of data-processing companies have already moved there.  
c Denver's population has grown \_\_\_\_\_ over the past few years.  
d The city planning commission has had to take many factors into \_\_\_\_\_ when planning for the city's large scale growth.  
e \_\_\_\_\_ its enormous growth in population, Denver has remained a very pleasant city.



f Visitors to the national parks are asked to be \_\_\_\_ of others and to clean up their litter carefully.

**5. intention / to intend / (un)intentional / (un)intentionally**

- a It is the \_\_\_\_ of many foreign tourists to see all the national parks in the West.
- b These tourists have \_\_\_\_ underestimated the size of the West and the distances between national parks.
- c Better informed tourists \_\_\_\_ to take their time while traveling and visit only a few parks.
- d The limited facilities in the national parks are \_\_\_\_; too many hotels and restaurants would spoil the natural beauty of the parks.

**6. restriction / to restrict / restrictive / restricted**

- a The laws in the early days of the Wild West were not very \_\_\_\_.
- b Few \_\_\_\_ were placed on the tough residents of mining and cattle towns.
- c Now hunting and fishing are not permitted in certain \_\_\_\_ areas.
- d Laws also \_\_\_\_ the use of guns in the West.

**7. proposal / to propose / proposed**

- a A recent \_\_\_\_ has been made to control air pollution in Colorado.
- b In a meeting held in Denver, the state capital, environmentalists \_\_\_\_ to limit the growth of polluting, heavy industries.
- c The \_\_\_\_ plan would improve the quality of air in the foothills of the Rockies.

**8. appreciation / to appreciate / appreciative**

- a To show her \_\_\_\_ for the excellent service, Lisa gave the waiter in the Boise restaurant a big tip.
- b Many visitors to Dinosaur National Monument find it difficult \_\_\_\_ the fact that dinosaurs were alive 205 million years ago.
- c As the weeks passed, Lisa become more and more \_\_\_\_ of her opportunity to become acquainted with the United States.

**9. origin / to originate / original / originally**

- a Reno's reputation as a divorce capital \_\_\_\_ in the 1930s when a law was passed reducing the waiting period for a divorce to six weeks.
- b \_\_\_\_ the waiting period was six months.
- c Many of the lakes in the mountain states are of prehistoric \_\_\_\_.
- d The present size of these lakes is much smaller than their \_\_\_\_ size.

**10. creation / creativity / to create / creative / creatively**

- a The \_\_\_\_ of the western rodeo resulted from the everyday work of the cowboys.
- b The challenge of taming a wild horse and roping a cow \_\_\_\_ the basis of the rodeo.
- c Some cowboys, such as Charles Russell, were not only good cowhands but also \_\_\_\_ artists.
- d Russell's paintings \_\_\_\_ portray life in the Wild West.
- e Cowboys had to show \_\_\_\_ in finding entertainment on the trail. Some sang, others played cards, and still others shot at flies buzzing overhead.

**21. Choose the appropriate form of the word. Be certain to use the correct verb tense, singular or plural form of the noun, and the passive voice where necessary.**

**1. anticipation / to anticipate / anticipated**

- a The tour group's \_\_\_\_ departure date from San Francisco is August 24, but they might stay longer.
- b In \_\_\_\_ of a rainy Oregon winter, the home owner decided to fix his leaky roof.
- c If you go to Fisherman's Wharf in San Francisco on a Saturday afternoon, you can \_\_\_\_ seeing large numbers of people.

**2. evasion / to evade / evasive**

- a When asked about the best place to fish on the Columbia, the man gave an \_\_\_\_ answer, not wanting to share his secret spot.

- b The company in Los Angeles had to pay a heavy fine for state income tax \_\_\_\_.
- c Not wanting to discuss politics with his father-in-law at dinner last night, the young man carefully \_\_\_\_ the issue of nuclear plants in northern California.

*3. protection / protector / to protect / protective*

- a The federal government \_\_\_\_ the fishing and hunting rights of Native Americans in the Northwest.
- b The cold campers on the Olympic Peninsula soon discovered that their little tent did not provide them with adequate \_\_\_\_ from the wind and rain.
- c The two children were petrified of the sea lions because their parents had been too \_\_\_\_ of them around animals.
- d The senator from Oregon was known as a \_\_\_\_ of the poor.

*4. determination / to determine / determined*

- a After careful study, the authorities \_\_\_\_ that it was safe for people to return to their homes near Mount St. Helens.
- b The E.S.L. students at the University of Oregon were \_\_\_\_ to speak English well before the end of the spring term.
- c They succeeded in achieving their goal through sheer \_\_\_\_.

*5. agreement / to agree / agreeable / agreeably*

- a The couple made an \_\_\_\_ to meet at the main gate of Disneyland at noon.
- b The attendant at the gate answered \_\_\_\_ when they asked him for directions to the replica of a Mississippi paddle wheeler.
- c The actress \_\_\_\_ to sign the contract for the new Hollywood movie only after she had read through it carefully.
- d The new director of the American English Institute is a very \_\_\_\_ interesting person.

*6. collision / to collide*

- a A waiter at Trader Vic's in downtown San Francisco \_\_\_\_ with a diner and almost dropped his tray.
- b He was so embarrassed by the \_\_\_\_ that he turned bright red and disappeared into the restaurant's kitchen.

*7. capability / capable / capably*

- a The graduate from the University of Washington was a very \_\_\_\_ computer programmer.
- b A computer company in 'Silicone Valley' near San Francisco recognized her \_\_\_\_ and offered her a job.
- c She \_\_\_\_ wrote a complete software system for the company's new computer model.

*8. expression / to express / expressive / expressionless*

- a When the poker player at the Lake Tahoe casino drew his fourth ace, his face remained \_\_\_\_.
- b The crowd in the football stadium \_\_\_\_ its disappointment when the Oakland Raiders missed a touchdown.
- c Lisa gave Helen a bouquet of flowers as an \_\_\_\_ of appreciation for her warm hospitality.
- d The look that the father gave his 5-year-old daughter as she started to play with a very expensive vase in the Portland china shop was more \_\_\_\_ than words.

*9. appearance / to appear / apparent / apparently*

- a Helen had improved the \_\_\_\_ of her house by painting it yellow with white trim.
- b It \_\_\_\_ that nobody was home at Helen's because all the lights were off.
- c Helen and Lisa had \_\_\_\_ gone out for the evening.
- d To Lisa, there was no \_\_\_\_ difference between pine trees and fir trees, except for size.

*10. theory / to theorize / theoretical / theoretically*

- a Researchers at the University of Oregon's Neuroscience Institute \_\_\_\_ about the central nervous system.

- b The scientist gave a \_\_\_\_ explanation on how the brain functions.
- c Most geologists accept the \_\_\_\_ the ocean once covered the region around Sequoia National Park.
- d \_\_\_\_, Lisa's old Chevy is supposed to get 25 miles per gallon, but actually it gets only 20.

**22. Choose the appropriate form of the word. Be certain to use the correct verb tense, singular or plural form of the noun, and the passive voice where necessary.**

**1. reluctance / reluctant / reluctantly**

- a Lisa was a little \_\_\_\_ to end her trip and return to Boston.
- b She waved good-bye \_\_\_\_ to her friends at the Honolulu airport.
- c Her \_\_\_\_ was quickly replaced by anticipation, though, when she boarded the plane for the West Coast.

**2. diversity / to diversify / diverse**

- a On her return flight across the Pacific, Lisa contemplated the \_\_\_\_ people and places she had become acquainted with during the past three months.
- b At the start of her trip she had been unaware of the \_\_\_\_ found across the United States.
- c Not wanting its economy to become overly dependent upon oil drilling, Alaska is trying \_\_\_\_ its business interests.

**3. optimism / optimist / optimistic / optimistically**

- a Filled with glowing \_\_\_\_, people flocked to Alaska around the turn of the century to seek their fortune in gold mining.
- b They were all very \_\_\_\_ about their chances of striking it rich.
- c Many of the previously enthusiastic \_\_\_\_ became discouraged and gave up after several months of back-breaking work with no reward.
- d Present-day visitors to the Juneau Gold Mine \_\_\_\_ search through the sand for a trace of gold.

**4. serenity / serene / serenely**

- a Visitors to the island of Hawaii can forget their cares on \_\_\_\_, sheltered beaches.
- b Palm trees \_\_\_\_ wave in cool ocean breezes.
- c The island's \_\_\_\_ is only occasionally broken by eruptions from its volcanoes.

**5. expectation / to expect / expectant / expectantly**

- a Having heard about Glacier National Park, the passengers on the ship cruising along the Alaskan coast \_\_\_\_ to see a number of glaciers and icebergs.
- b Everyone was \_\_\_\_ standing at the ship's railing.
- c The \_\_\_\_ passengers were trying to spot their first iceberg in the water.
- d Their \_\_\_\_ were fulfilled when the ship rounded a bend and magnificent Glacier Bay came into view.

**6. imposition / to impose / imposing**

- a Not wanting \_\_\_\_ upon a 'friend of a friend' in Fairbanks, Lisa initially got a room at a hotel.
- b Repeating that Lisa would be no \_\_\_\_, the friend of a friend insisted that she stay with her.
- c Mount McKinley, the tallest mountain in North America, is an \_\_\_\_ sight as it towers over Denali National Park.

**7. expense / to expend / expensive / expendable**

- a Lisa was afraid that while she was away Steve would decide that she was \_\_\_\_.
- b Most of Lisa's travel \_\_\_\_ were covered by the *Daily*.
- c Sled dog racing is an \_\_\_\_ Alaskan sport.
- d The valuable huskies and their drivers \_\_\_\_ great amounts of energy racing the sleds over snow-covered paths.

**8. rarity / rare / rarely**

- a In the Arctic, the summer temperature \_\_\_\_ exceeds 5C.
- b The Alaskan wilderness harbors many \_\_\_\_ species of delicate wild flowers.

c Since roads are a \_\_\_\_\_, most travel in northern Alaska is by plane.

**9. excellence / to excel / excellent / excellently**

- a While in Anchorage, Lisa went to a restaurant which was well known for the \_\_\_\_\_ of its seafood.
- b For dinner she ordered Alaskan king crab that was \_\_\_\_\_ prepared.
- c The natives of many villages in Alaska \_\_\_\_\_ in the art of basket weaving.
- d Their \_\_\_\_\_ craftsmanship can be clearly seen in the intricately woven baskets.

**10. symbol / to symbolize / symbolic / symbolically**

- a The Hawaiian lei, a necklace of fragrant flowers, is often a \_\_\_\_\_ of peace and goodwill.
- b In the hula, graceful hip movements are accompanied by \_\_\_\_\_ hand gestures.
- c The gestures \_\_\_\_\_ many aspects of nature, including ocean waves and sea breezes.
- d Dancers in grass skirts move \_\_\_\_\_ to music played on native Hawaiian instruments.

**23. Fill in the blanks with the correct word form.**

- 1. Tell me the \_\_\_\_\_! (true)
- 2. The new immigrants found American customs \_\_\_\_\_. (puzzle)
- 3. Their trip was quite a \_\_\_\_\_. (succeed)
- 4. He was \_\_\_\_\_ in three languages. (fluency)
- 5. To make mistakes in English is very \_\_\_\_\_. (embarrass)
- 6. After passing the two-hour \_\_\_\_\_ test, she was declared qualified to be a firefighter. (endure)
- 7. To become a soldier, he had to go through a \_\_\_\_\_ training period. (rigor)
- 8. You don't have any facts to support your \_\_\_\_\_. (assume)

**24. Fill in the blanks with the correct word form.**

- 1. The umpire rightly took \_\_\_\_\_ at the player's foul language. (offend)
- 2. A well-trained watchdog is an effective \_\_\_\_\_ against burglars. (deter)
- 3. The author gained his greatest \_\_\_\_\_ with his scandalous book about the President's wife. (notorious)
- 4. It took him 45 minutes to cross town because of the \_\_\_\_\_ roads. (congestion)
- 5. The magazine offered a special rate for \_\_\_\_\_ a subscription. (renew)

**25. Fill in the blanks with the correct word form.**

- 1. He has been \_\_\_\_\_ for over a year. (die)
- 2. The informer made a deal with the \_\_\_\_\_ attorney. (prosecute)
- 3. He decided the price wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ the aggravation. (worthy)
- 4. The black prizefighter called South Africa a \_\_\_\_\_ country and refused to defend his title there. (race)
- 5. What has to be done is \_\_\_\_\_. (evidence)
- 6. When \_\_\_\_\_ with the evidence, he confessed his part in the crime. (confront)
- 7. Nothing I could say would alter his \_\_\_\_\_ that the election was a fraud. (convict)

**26. Fill in the blanks with the correct word form.**

- 1. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ what course you want to take? (choice)
- 2. Please turn off that \_\_\_\_\_ music. (irritate)
- 3. The hiring policy was \_\_\_\_\_ against older people. (discriminate)
- 4. He made an \_\_\_\_\_ speech on behalf of the company. (impress)
- 5. He had an \_\_\_\_\_ mother who jumped whenever he cried. (indulge)
- 6. His sight was seriously \_\_\_\_\_ after the accident. (impair)
- 7. We felt his \_\_\_\_\_ when he glared at us. (hostile)
- 8. She was the most \_\_\_\_\_ worker he had ever had. (product)
- 9. Because this was his third \_\_\_\_\_ this year, the judge sentenced him to jail. (offend)
- 10. He had to repeat the eleventh grade because of excessive \_\_\_\_\_. (absent)

**27. Fill in the blanks with the correct word form.**

- 1. The nuclear power plant was shut down because of a \_\_\_\_\_ pump. (defect)
- 2. He felt he was most \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning. (product)

- At night those mountain roads are \_\_\_\_\_. (hazard)
- Her child's \_\_\_\_\_ was her main concern. (safe)
- He regained \_\_\_\_\_ two days after the car accident. (conscious)
- The \_\_\_\_\_ consumers were lined up at the complaint office. (dissatisfy)
- After two years, he will be \_\_\_\_\_ to a managerial position. (promotion)

**28. Fill in the blanks with the correct word form.**

- When the teacher called on her, she was too \_\_\_\_\_ to speak. (embarrass)
- The young violinist made an \_\_\_\_\_ debut. (impress)
- Members of the tour were given a \_\_\_\_\_ of hotels. (choose)
- New parents are \_\_\_\_\_ with many problems. (confront)
- He didn't want to eat there because the conditions weren't \_\_\_\_\_. (sanitize)
- It was a \_\_\_\_\_ day of the office because the computer broke down. (chaos)
- The sauce was so \_\_\_\_\_ that he licked his plate. (taste)
- He's totally \_\_\_\_\_ on his parents for financial support. (rely)
- Outside big cities, people tend to be more \_\_\_\_\_. (courtesy)
- She enjoyed going to the movies in the summer because the theatres were always \_\_\_\_\_. (air-condition)

**29. Fill in the blanks with the correct word form.**

- All of his \_\_\_\_\_ skills were top-notch. (secretary)
- The movie was banned because of its \_\_\_\_\_ explicit theme. (sex)
- He does a great deal of \_\_\_\_\_ on animals. (researcher)
- Even though he lost his job, he refused to \_\_\_\_\_ on food. (economy)
- The operation could not begin until the patient was \_\_\_\_\_. (anesthetist)
- On her way to a job interview, she \_\_\_\_\_ drove past the turnpike entrance. (mistake)
- The president of the company had a \_\_\_\_\_ personality. (dominate)
- Handicapped people have become more \_\_\_\_\_ about their rights. (assert)

**30. Fill in the blanks with the correct word form.**

- This is the \_\_\_\_\_ he's ever done on a test. (worse)
- When the toilet broke, they called a \_\_\_\_\_. (plumbing)
- The store promised free \_\_\_\_\_ with the purchase of a new air conditioner. (install)
- What a \_\_\_\_\_ experience to have been a student in his class! (reward)
- New cars have become quite \_\_\_\_\_ recently. (cost)
- She enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ with her students after class. (social)
- The \_\_\_\_\_ between the two teams goes back for years. (rival)
- \_\_\_\_\_ away by his harsh words, she swore she would never see him again. (drive)
- Her mother told her not to go out with a \_\_\_\_\_ man. (marry)
- The senator supported a federal \_\_\_\_\_ for the steel industry. (subsidize)

**31. Fill in the blanks with the correct word form.**

- Although she didn't consider herself \_\_\_\_\_, she went to the demonstration against nuclear power. (politics)
- They bought a second-hand car because it was more \_\_\_\_\_. (economy)
- Don't \_\_\_\_\_ your keys! (loss)
- He spoke to me about the problems in his country in great \_\_\_\_\_. (deep)
- Who \_\_\_\_\_ the country into World War II? (lead)
- The government is sponsoring a \_\_\_\_\_ campaign. (literate)
- He was overly \_\_\_\_\_ of his oldest son. (critic)
- After two years of training as a carpenter, he felt \_\_\_\_\_ to take on the job. (competency)

**32. Fill in the blanks with the correct word form.**

- The quiet, \_\_\_\_\_ boy was liked by all his teachers. (study)
- Competition is intense for admission to \_\_\_\_\_ universities. (prestige)

- The actor was \_\_\_\_\_ for missing rehearsals. (notoriety)
- Crowds flocked to the \_\_\_\_\_ acclaimed play. (critic)
- The judge ruled that the murder was \_\_\_\_\_. (intention)
- I haven't the \_\_\_\_\_ idea what she meant by that remark. (vague)
- An eclipse of the moon is a rare \_\_\_\_\_. (occur)
- She considered his silence an \_\_\_\_\_ criticism of her idea. (imply)
- He took one look at her \_\_\_\_\_ ankle and rushed her to the hospital. (swell)

**33. Fill in the blanks with the correct word form.**

- The \_\_\_\_\_ package was difficult to manage on the crowded bus. (bulk)
- She took the television repairman to small claims court over the \_\_\_\_\_ bill. (dispute)
- The grand jury brought a criminal \_\_\_\_\_ against the ex-mayor for theft of public funds. (indict)
- Both husband and wife were such \_\_\_\_\_ people that we had very little contact with either of them. (privacy)
- He showed little \_\_\_\_\_ to alcohol. (tolerant)
- Although she was \_\_\_\_\_ as a teenager, she settled down once she was on her own. (rebel)

**34. Fill in the blanks with the correct word form.**

- The mayor called for \_\_\_\_\_ to help clean up after the flood. (voluntary)
- A referendum to \_\_\_\_\_ casino gambling was on the ballot this year. (legal)
- The mother considered herself a \_\_\_\_\_ as a parent because neither child went to college. (fail)
- The doctor gave him \_\_\_\_\_ to resume normal activity. (permit)
- Last year the union \_\_\_\_\_ for higher wages. (strike)
- The court ordered that the child be taken away from his \_\_\_\_\_ mother. (negligence)
- The jury awarded him \$100,000 in his law \_\_\_\_\_ against his employer. (sue)
- He had been \_\_\_\_\_ married to a wealthy heiress. (previous)
- Getting into \_\_\_\_\_ school is quite competitive. (medicine)

**35. Fill in the blanks with the correct word form.**

- How \_\_\_\_\_ he was when she rushed into the room unannounced! (startle)
- Her parents considered all of her dates \_\_\_\_\_ sons-in-laws. (prospect)
- He was sure that the jury would \_\_\_\_\_ find him innocent. (ultimate)
- When the young man was turned down for the job, he felt so \_\_\_\_\_ that he couldn't bear to tell his wife. (crush)
- After two years on the job, she received a \_\_\_\_\_ and a raise. (promote)
- He was hired for his \_\_\_\_\_ in the field of weather forecasting. (expert)

**36. Fill in the blanks with the correct word form.**

- His \_\_\_\_\_ of her was blinded by love. (perceive)
- How \_\_\_\_\_ it would be if she returned to her ex-husband! (irony)
- She complained of being sexually \_\_\_\_\_ by her boss. (harassment)
- \_\_\_\_\_ to animals should be severely punished. (cruel)
- She felt too \_\_\_\_\_ to talk back to her father. (intimidate)
- It is \_\_\_\_\_ how much they charge you to park your car in the city! (outrage)
- Don't eat those berries; they're \_\_\_\_\_. (poison)
- It's \_\_\_\_\_ the way that man abuses his horse! (dread)
- The \_\_\_\_\_ show was banned because it made fun of the government. (satire)

## PART 2. Synonyms Opposites

### Synonyms – verbs

1. Write down a synonym for each of the words on the left. Choose from the ones on the right.

1. talk	A depart
2. love	B help
3. hate	C adore
4. fall	D mend
5. phone	E receive
6. swim	F allow
7. leave	G comprehend
8. let	H ring
9. ask	I loathe
10. cry	J require
11. assist	K weep
12. get	L speak
13. need	M inquire
14. understand	N stumble
15. repair	O bathe

2. Give a synonym for each of the words in brackets in the following sentences. Make any other necessary changes.

<i>detest</i>	<i>brag</i>	<i>moan</i>	<i>put off</i>	<i>trip</i>
<i>inform</i>	<i>purchase</i>	<i>vanish</i>	<i>recollect</i>	<i>alter</i>
<i>enter</i>	<i>accomplish</i>	<i>spoil</i>	<i>scare</i>	<i>occur</i>

- Being a gentleman, I allowed the women to (go in) first.
- They were all watching the UFO when it suddenly (disappeared).
- This is something I (bought) from an antique dealer in Chelsea.
- I love watching football, but my wife (loathes) it.
- He (stumbled) and fell as he was leaving the church.
- You won't (achieve) anything if you don't work harder.
- The manuscript is basically good – but there are still parts of it that need to be (changed).
- I couldn't (remember) where I had first met her.
- The match has been (postponed) until next week.
- Alfred Hitchcock's films really (frighten) me; especially the one he made about a lot of birds attacking people.
- Bad weather completely (ruined) the Garden Party.
- I don't like the new secretary very much – she's always (complaining) about something or other.
- Can you tell me in your own words exactly what (happened)?
- Would you please (notify) me the moment Miss Baker gets back?
- I can't stand Doreen. She's always (boasting) about the places she's been to.

**3. Write down the opposite for each of the words on the left. Choose from the ones on the right.**

1. start	A arrive
2. go in	B hate
3. find	C come out
4. catch	D forget
5. stop	E fail
6. succeed	F save
7. raise	G demolish
8. buy	H lose
9. depart	I mend
10. spend	J continue
11. love	K drop
12. accept	L finish
13. break	M lower
14. construct	N reject
15. remember	O sell

**4. Write down the opposite of each of the words on the left. Choose from the words on the right.**

1. lend	A purchase/buy
2. vanish	B decrease
3. remember	C defend
4. hurry	D deteriorate/get worse
5. detest	E arrive
6. insult	F appear
7. sell	G take one's time
8. depart	H discourage
9. increase	I oppose
10. attack	J reward
11. encourage	K forget
12. expand	L borrow
13. improve	M praise
14. punish	N adore
15. support	O contract

**5. Write down the opposite of each of the words on the left. Choose from the words on the right.**

1. love	A mend
2. wake up	B feel well
3. live	C go to bed
4. blow	D take off
5. get up	E find
6. spend	F hate
7. break	G lose
8. shout	H forget
9. win	I save
10. feel ill	J sink
11. lose	K whisper
12. show	L fall asleep
13. remember	M suck
14. put on	N hide
15. float	O die



**6. Write down a synonym for each of the words on the left. Choose from the ones on the right.**

1. glad	A silent
2. nice	B happy
3. wonderful	C amusing
4. awful	D boring
5. strange	E rude
6. very big	F inexpensive
7. optimistic	G good-looking
8. funny	H terrible
9. handsome	I marvellous
10. dull	J hopeful
11. impolite	K simple
12. intelligent	L huge
13. quiet	M peculiar
14. easy	N clever
15. cheap	O pleasant

**7. Write down a synonym for each of the words on the left. Choose from the ones on the right.**

1. sad	A evil
2. amusing	B thrilling
3. wicked	C dear
4. hard-working	D unattractive
5. stubborn	E witty
6. rich	F furious
7. curious	G wealthy
8. boring	H dreadful
9. polite	I industrious
10. expensive	J uninteresting
11. angry	K reserved
12. exciting	L well-mannered
13. terrible	M inquisitive
14. shy	N unhappy
15. ugly	O obstinate

**8. Give a synonym for each of the words in brackets in the following sentences.**

<i>odd</i>	<i>hilarious</i>	<i>ample</i>	<i>unbelievable</i>	<i>authentic</i>
<i>cheeky</i>	<i>bashful</i>	<i>vital</i>	<i>big-headed</i>	<i>obstinate</i>
<i>enormous</i>	<i>enjoyable</i>	<i>attractive</i>	<i>keen</i>	<i>appalling</i>

1. He was one of the most (good-looking) men she had ever seen.
2. We had a really (pleasant) time in Brighton last week.
3. David is always telling people how good he is at everything. He's so (conceited).
4. The play last night was (terrible). At least half the audience walked out in the middle of it.
5. There's something very (peculiar) about Mr Brown's behavior today. Haven't you noticed?
6. Have you seen James and Sally's new house? It's really (huge).
7. He won't take my advice. He's so (stubborn).
8. I was always very (shy) as a child and hated going to parties or meeting new people.
9. My son loves school. In fact, in some ways he's too (enthusiastic). I mean, it's the only thing he ever talks about.
10. It looked like a/an (genuine) Picasso, but in fact it was only a copy.
11. I think Martha is going to have a lot of problems with her children. They're so (rude) to everyone.
12. You should have done it by now. You've had (sufficient) time.
13. You must read this story – it's quite (incredible)!

14. Hard work and ambition are (essential) if you want to get on in life.
15. You must go and see the new *Monty Python* film – it's (very funny).

**9. Give a synonym for each of the words in brackets in the following sentences.**

<i>giddy</i>	<i>intentional</i>	<i>mad</i>	<i>reliable</i>	<i>amiable</i>
<i>chatty</i>	<i>hopeless</i>	<i>pensive</i>	<i>disgraceful</i>	<i>famished</i>
<i>stingy</i>	<i>absurd</i>	<i>immature</i>	<i>weird</i>	<i>conscious</i>

1. There's only one way of describing Hitler – he was completely (insane).
2. A good friend is someone who is kind, considerate and totally (dependable).
3. Our new boss isn't too bad at all. In fact, she's quite (likeable) really.
4. You are (aware) of the fact that he's married, aren't you?
5. I wish you'd grow up! You're so (childish)!
6. I didn't mean to break it – it wasn't (deliberate).
7. That's the last time I go to a party with Simon! His behaviour last night was absolutely (disgusting).
8. I always get very (dizzy) when I stand on the top of high buildings.
9. What do you mean you can't afford to buy me a drink? Don't be so (mean)! You've got a lot more money than I have!
10. I could eat a horse! I'm (really hungry)!
11. Take those trousers off – you look (ridiculous) in them!
12. Our new neighbours are very (talkative), aren't they?
13. You're looking rather (thoughtful) this morning, Jenifer. What's up?
14. 6-1 we lost! 6-1! You played like a team of grannies! You were (pathetic)!
15. Charles has some really (peculiar) ideas sometimes, doesn't he?

*Opposites – adjectives*

**10. Write down the opposite of each of the words on the left. Choose from the words on the right.**

1. right	A thin
2. strong	B unkind
3. dead	C expensive
4. early	D unfriendly
5. thick	E awake
6. wide	F stupid
7. male	G wrong
8. kind	H late
9. clever	I difficult
10. clean	J narrow
11. cheap	K noisy
12. easy	L weak
13. friendly	M dirty
14. quiet	N alive
15. asleep	O female

**11. Write down the opposite of each of the words on the left. Choose from the words on the right.**

1. harmless
2. generous
3. permanent
4. industrious
5. gigantic
6. friendly
7. dull
8. daring
9. dear
10. narrow-minded
11. real
12. horrible
13. gradual
14. keen
15. fortunate

- A lazy
- B broad-minded
- C timid
- D sudden
- E unfortunate
- F mean
- G wonderful
- H hostile
- I temporary
- J uninterested
- K exciting
- L cheap
- M imaginary
- N harmful
- O minute

### PART 3. Confusing Words

**1. Some words sound the same when we are speaking, but are written differently. Choose the best word(s) from the brackets.**

1. I have three brothers and one sister – that makes six of us (all together / altogether).
2. There are (some times / sometimes) when I wish they would all go away!
3. But although we often disagree, we are (all ready / already) to help one another when there's a problem.
4. And I talk to my grandmother (every day / everyday).

**2. Choose the best word to complete these sentences.**

1. If you go to Scotland, you will see some beautiful ...  
A scenery B nature
2. We're planning to go on a ... of the Welsh mountains next year.  
A trip B tour
3. Please ... me to take my boots when I go on my walking holiday.  
A remember B remind
4. In my ..., the government should look after the countryside and keep it tidy.  
A idea B opinion
5. After all the rain, the ... was very wet under my feet when I went for a walk.  
A ground B floor
6. He was lost on the mountain all night, but luckily he was ... warm clothes, so he was all right.  
A putting on B wearing

**3. Choose the correct word.**

1. We sometimes *eat* / *feed* breakfast early and then *eat* / *feed* the animals.
2. In England there are five television *programmes* / *channels*.
3. Chris Williams is *bored* / *boring* with his job as a financial dealer.
4. Chris always has a lot of money in his *wallet* / *purse* but he is not happy.
5. Mr. Pearson *learns* / *teaches* us English.
6. Helena *speaks* / *talks* English very well.
7. We are *repeating* / *revising* the Present Continuous this week.
8. We stopped at a *petrol* / *garage* station and got some more petrol.
9. I don't like wearing *formal* / *informal* clothes, I prefer jeans and a T-shirt.
10. Every year we go on a *class* / *group* excursion with our teachers.

**4. Indicate one of the words that are often confused.**

1. My mother is a good *cook* / *cooker*. We bought a new *cook* / *cooker* today.
2. She *said* / *told* me her news. She *said* / *told* that she was going out.
3. I went home because I *felt* / *fell* ill. She *felt* / *fell* off her house.
4. Could you *lend* / *borrow* me your pen? Could I *lend* / *borrow* your pen?
5. How long is your *journey* / *travel* to work? You need a passport to *journey* / *travel* abroad.  
(‘journey’ is usually a noun, ‘travel’ is usually a verb)
6. What did you *buy* / *pay* at the shops? We *paid* / *bought* the bill and left.
7. *Hear* / *Listen*! What's the noise? I can't *hear* / *listen* anything.
8. Shakespeare wrote his *last* / *latest* play in 1613. Princess Diana was always dressed in the *last* / *latest* fashions.
9. London is *quite* / *quiet* expensive. Helen's a very *quite* / *quiet* person, isn't she?
10. *Who's* / *Whose* is this coat? It isn't mine. *Who's* / *Whose* coming out for a drink?
- 11.

I'm English. I come from Brighton. In Paris I'm a *foreigner* / *stranger*.

I'm from Brighton, in the south of England. In Manchester, in the north of England, I'm a *stranger* / *foreigner*.

12. Football is a *game* / *play*. *Hamlet* is a *game* / *play*.

13. Someone has *stolen* / *robbed* my car. Thieves *stole* / *robbed* the National Bank yesterday.

**5. Complete the sentences using the appropriate form of the words below.**

*control / check / investigate / inspect*

1. Mulder and Scully were ... a new case.
2. Schools are ... to see that they maintain high standards of education.
3. The roads were icy and she couldn't ... the car.
4. The woman ... that she had turned off the lights before leaving the house.

**6. Choose the correct word in each sentence.**

1. Please stop looking at me like that! It's very rude to *stair / stare*.
2. I think you should *practice / practise* diving every day.
3. The doctor gave Martin a *through / thorough* examination.
4. Could you give me some *advice / advise* about language courses?
5. We wanted to go by train, but we couldn't afford the *fair / fare*.
6. Could you wait a moment? I'm not *quiet / quite* ready.
7. Reading *allowed / aloud* is hard unless you have time to check first.
8. Sorry I didn't come to your party, but I just felt *two / too* tired.

**7. Which sentence in each pair is correct?**

1. A I have an interesting work.  
B I have an interesting job.
2. A Remind me to buy milk tomorrow.  
B Remember me to buy milk tomorrow.
3. A I don't want to lose this show.  
B I don't want to miss this show.
4. A She said me about your problem.  
B She told me about your problem.
5. A Can you lend me some money?  
B Can you borrow me some money?
6. A He robbed a famous museum.  
B He stole a famous museum.
7. A How was your travel?  
B How was your trip?
8. A Skiing is always fun.  
B Skiing is always funny.
9. A Can I rent an umbrella?  
B Can I borrow an umbrella?
10. A He is two metres tall.  
B He is two metres high.

**8. Indicate the correct word in the pairs of words.**

1. She spent the day *lying / laying* on the beach.
2. Will you *take / bring / fetch* my gloves here, please? They're on the shelf in the kitchen.
3. I am sure he understands how you must feel. He's a very *sensible / sensitive* person.
4. Can you *borrow / lend* me £5 until tomorrow? I'm broke.
5. Don't forget to *check / control* the oil in your car before you leave?
6. I used to drive an Escort but I don't *now / actually*. I've got a new Rover.
7. 'Where is Sheila?' 'She's *expecting / waiting* for James outside.'
8. I think I'll spend the evening *watching / seeing* television.
9. Speak up! I can't *listen / hear* very well.
10. Every time I buy an umbrella I *loose / lose* it.

**9. Indicate the correct alternative.**

1. I have a *possibility / an opportunity* to go abroad next month.
2. I am going on a *travel / trip* after my course finishes.

3. This dress doesn't *suit* / *fit* me. It makes me look pale.
4. If you don't hurry, you'll *lose* / *miss* the bus.
5. I've *dropped* / *spilt* some wine on my new dress.
6. Why don't you come to the disco with us? It's *fun* / *funny*.

**10. Match the first half of each sentence on the left with its second half on the right.**

<i>1 lose, fail, miss</i>	
She doesn't know where she lost	1 the class.
Diane failed	2 her keys.
Ann arrived too late and missed	3 her music exams.
<i>2 beat, win, earn</i>	
She beat	1 at cards.
He never wins	2 as a teacher.
You don't earn much	3 him at tennis.
<i>3 spill, drop, fall</i>	
He spilt	1 over in the mud.
Raymond dropped	2 wine on his trousers.
The soldier fell	3 the box on his foot.

**11. Complete the sentences using the words in *italics* in the correct form.**

1. *be born, birthday*  
Shakespeare ... in 1564.  
Where were you on your ...?
2. *remark, notice*  
'I don't much like him', he ...  
Did you ... anything odd?
3. *confuse, embarrass*  
He ... us with his complicated directions.  
I was ... when Mike started telling me about his marriage.
4. *advise, announce*  
The government's plans have now been ... to the public.  
The doctor ... Anita to rest.

**12. Choose the correct alternative.**

1. It was a diligent / strenuous climb to the top of the mountain.
2. Does this lamp run / work?
3. You have to be very diligent / laborious to get a good degree.
4. This machine is worked / operated by just one man.
5. Learning a new language is very hard-working / demanding.
6. Breaking up stones is a very laborious / industrious task.
7. It's a very expensive car to operate / run.

**13. Choose the correct alternative.**

1. Scientists have *discovered* / *invented* a new virus.
2. We live in a very *alone* / *lonely* house in the country.
3. The plants died through *lack* / *failure* of sunshine.
4. They offered a *prize* / *reward* for information about the stolen painting.
5. Will you *remember* / *remind* to write to her?
6. I like the *identical* / *same* music as you.

**14. Indicate the correct alternatives.**

1. Today is their silver *wedding* / *marriage* anniversary.
2. She invited all her *parents* / *relatives* to her party.
3. What are you going to *dress* / *wear* this evening?
4. Do you know what time the train *arrives* / *reaches* Glasgow?

5. Germany *won / beat* Brazil by three goals.
6. I've offered a *prize / reward* for anyone finding my cat.
7. Could you *take / bring* my coat here, please?
8. It was a wonderful *possibility / opportunity* and she took it.
9. The coat didn't *fit / suit* me – it was too big.
10. What are your hobbies? – Well, I *do / practise* quite a lot of sports.

**15. Choose the most suitable word.**

1. (In a crowded train) 'Excuse me! Can I just *twist / crush / squeeze* past? Thank you.'
2. Someone has spilled water on the floor. I'll have to *pour / wipe / pick* it up.
3. He thought his cheque had come. He *tore / twisted / chopped* open the envelope, but it was just a bill.
4. There were twenty people in the lift. I was nearly *torn / crushed / rubbed* to death!
5. We *squeezed / planted / picked* the tomatoes when they were ripe.
6. I tried to *squeeze / twist / crush* the last bit of toothpaste out of the tube.
7. 'How do I get the top off this lemonade bottle?' '*Rub / Tear / Twist* it.'
8. (To a butcher) 'Could you *tear / chop / twist* the chicken into eight pieces, please?'
9. 'Have a drink,' he said, *pouring / wiping / planting* me a glass of red wine.
10. Peter was *squeezing / rubbing / picking* his knee where he had fallen over and bruised it.
11. Where do you want to *plant / chop / twist* this lovely apple tree?
12. 'Can I borrow one of your books?' 'Sure. *Plant / Pick / Tear* any one you want.'
13. 'What have you done to your fingers?' 'I *crushed / twisted / squeezed* them in a door. The door slammed closed in the wind, and my fingers were in it.'
14. Most people, when they get a spot on their face, have to *wipe / tear / squeeze* it.
15. She was angry. She got the letter and *tore / crushed / twisted* it in half, then threw it away.

**16. Complete these sentences using the correct form of one of the words below in each space.**

*destroy / sprain / damage / crash / harm / demolish / crack / break / hurt / injure / smash*

1. I don't want to ... your feelings but this painting is not very good, is it?
2. A bit of hard work never did anyone any ...
3. If you ... the glasses, you will have to pay for the ...
4. The car ... into a tree.
5. The thieves ... the window by throwing a brick through it.
6. The bombs ... the town completely.
7. They're going to ... that old building and put up a new one.
8. Our best player was ... in Saturday's match and can't play for a while.
9. I haven't broken any bones, but I think I've ... my ankle.
10. There's a ... in the window pane; I can just about see it.

**17. Explain the difference between each pair of words.**

1. litter / rubbish	3. library / bookshop	5. fur / skin	7. refuse / deny
2. hungry / starving	4. accident / chance	6. demonstration / parade	8. newspaper / magazine

**18. Explain the difference between each pair of words. Write a sentence for each word which makes its meaning clear.**

1. work / job	2. injured / wounded	3. lend / borrow	4. act / play	5. boring / tiring
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**19. Complete the following sentences with the correct word.**

1. My teacher gave me some very useful *advice / advise*.
2. Twenty years ago, very few people owned computers, but *actually / now* a lot of people have them.
3. My poor pronunciation sometimes *affects / effects* my ability to communicate in English.
4. I haven't seen her *already / yet* this morning.
5. I have always been *worried about / afraid of* snakes and spiders.
6. My limited vocabulary *avoided / prevented* me from getting a good grade in the FCE.

7. At three o'clock, I *bring / fetch* the children from school.
8. If you learn the vocabulary in this book, you have a better *chance / possibility* of passing the FCE.
9. My English isn't so good. I'm always making *continuous / continual* mistakes.
10. Last summer we had a *formidable / wonderful* holiday in Italy.
11. 'Did you enjoy the party?' 'Yes, it was *fun / funny*.'
12. I *go / play* swimming and running every day.
13. Molly asked me if I would like to *go with / follow* her to the cinema.
14. You can borrow my car, but if you *harm / damage* it, I'll never talk to you again!
15. I like working here. It's a good *job / work*.
16. She's such a *kind / sympathetic* girl; she's always helping people.
17. I asked him to *borrow / lend* me £20 until Monday.
18. My mother asked me to *lay / lie* the table.
19. I love being in the *countryside / nature* in spring.
20. I thought the painting was worth a lot of money, but in fact it was *priceless / worthless*.
21. I sat on the beach at dawn and watched the sun *raise / rise*.
22. When we go to town, could you *remember / remind* me to buy some milk?
23. From the top of the hill, you have a marvellous *view / scenery* of the town.
24. He's a *sensible / sensitive* boy and gets upset easily.
25. When you come to school tomorrow, don't forget to *bring / take* your dictionary.

**20. Indicate the correct choice.**

1. A person must *accept / except* all that life has to offer, both good and bad.
2. Mom warned us not to eat all the candy, but we ignored her *advice / advise*.
3. Oil slicks in the ocean have a devastating *affect / effect* on wildlife.
4. The presence of parental love can *affect / effect* the child's ability to love others.
5. How do dreams change *are / our* lives?
6. I am so attached to my cat that I cannot *bare / bear* to part with it.
7. Some people get all the *brakes / breaks*.
8. When oil is applied to the water, increasing the surface tension, the mosquito larvae can no longer poke their tubes up into the air to *breath / breathe*.
9. A beginner will go to the nearest sports shop and *buy / by* every piece of equipment in sight.
10. Saint John's is the *capital / capitol* of Newfoundland.
11. One of the most important preparations for cross-country skiing is selection of light *clothes / cloths* that can be worn in several layers.
12. By the time I finished high school, I had never had a *coarse / course* in art.
13. A municipal *council / counsel* tends to be divided into prodevelopment and antidevelopment factions.
14. Large parts of Africa are turning into *desert / dessert*.
15. Let's give credit where credit is *do / due*.
16. In 1991 my parents *emigrated / immigrated* to Canada.
17. I swam laps in the pool till I thought I could go no *farther / further*.
18. Old people feel isolated because they cannot *hear / here* well.
19. Desdemona is a tragic *heroin / heroine*.
20. My sister ate the *hole / whole* pizza.
21. A dog is faithful to *its / it's* owner.
22. You never *know / no / now* what can happen.
23. Through the example of their parents, children are *lead / led* to cheat in the society.
24. To *loose / lose* a game is to learn a lesson.
25. Police associations say that even the most disciplined force cannot function well if the *moral / morale* is low.
26. A year *passed / past* before Stephen Leacock found himself teaching at Upper Canada College.
27. I wanted a *peace / piece* of the action.
28. Three days after I was hired, the *personal / personnel* manager called me to her office.
29. I was not one of those troublemakers who were always sent to see the *principal / principle*.
30. The hours past midnight are best for studying because everything is *quiet / quit / quite*.
31. At university, students have to *right / wright / write* exams as long as three hours.



32. Professional athletes are *role / roll* models to thousands of children.
33. Many students lose *sight / site* of their goals.
34. Skinheads dress differently *than / then* others their age do.
35. *Their / There / They're* stood my husband with the knife firmly in his hand, waiting to plunge it into the intruder.
36. The police are hard workers. *Their / There / They're* not out on the streets slacking off.
37. My friends and I used to go on trips *thorough / threw / through* the wilderness.
38. More and more coaches and athletes take a friendly match of football *to / too / two* seriously.
39. *Weather / Whether* to take a part-time job depends on many factors.
40. When students *were / we're / where* asked to name the prime ministers of Canada, some of them mentioned John Kennedy.

## PART 4. Collocations (word partners)

### A. What is collocation?

If you want to use a word naturally, you need to learn the other words that often go with it (word partners). These can be very different from language to language. For example, in English we say:

I **missed the bus** (= I **didn't catch the bus**) [NOT I lost the bus]

She **made a mistake** [NOT she did a mistake]

A **heavy smoker** (= someone who smokes a lot) [NOT a strong smoker *or* a big smoker]

It was a **serious illness** [NOT a big illness *or* a strong illness]

### B. Verb + noun

The meaning of many of these examples may be clear, but did you know these verbs and nouns go together? Is it the same or different in your language?

start the car (= turn on the engine)

start a family (= think about having your first child)

tell a story

tell the truth (≠ tell a lie)

tell a joke

run a shop/company (= manage/control it)

get on a bus (≠ get off)

get in(to) a car (≠ get out (of) a car)

miss a person (= be unhappy because that person is not there)

miss a lesson (= when you don't come to a lesson)

### C. Adjective + noun

Common adjectives often combine with a wide range of nouns. a soft drink (= non-alcoholic drink) a soft voice (≠ a loud voice)

dry wine (≠ sweet wine)

dry weather (≠ wet weather)

strong coffee (≠ weak coffee)

a strong accent (≠ a slight accent)

hard work (= hard physically or mentally)

a great success (= very successful)

heavy traffic (= a lot of cars)

heavy rain (= raining a lot)

Look at some of these phrases in example sentences.

I can't understand his English because he has such a **strong accent**.

It was **hard work** organising the conference, but I think it was a **great success**.

You always get **heavy traffic** during the rush hour.

### D. Adverb + adjective

In these examples, all the adverbs mean **very**, but we choose to use them with certain adjectives. (You could still use **very** in all of these examples if you wish.)

I was **terribly sorry** to hear about your accident.

He's **highly unlikely** to come now. (= I'm almost sure he will not come)

She is **fully aware** of the problem. (= she knows all about the problem)

It is **vitaly important** that you make a note of common collocations in your notebook.

### E. Collocation in dictionaries

All good dictionaries now include examples of common collocations but they do it in different ways: sometimes they are in **bold print** after the definition; sometimes in *italics* after the definition; and sometimes in the definition and examples.

#### 1. Put each of the following phrases in the correct space in the conversation below.

<i>make an appointment</i>	<i>make a noise</i>	<i>make sure</i>
<i>make your breakfast</i>	<i>make a list</i>	<i>make your bed</i>

Mother: George, don't forget to (1) and tidy your room. It's nine o'clock. I'm going shopping.

George: OK, Mum. Can you buy some things for me, please?

Mother: Yes, (2) of the things you want and give it to me. Quickly

George: OK. I've got to (3) with the dentist. I've got toothache.

Mother: Alright. I'm going out in two minutes. You'll have to (4) yourself. There's plenty of bread and eggs and tea.

George: OK. Mum.

Mother: And (5) you wash up afterwards! Don't forget.

George: Alright. Here's the list of things I want. Thanks.

Mother: Right. And don't (6) in the kitchen. Keep quiet. Remember your father's in bed with flu.

**2. Put each of the following phrases in the correct space in the passage below.**

*make a decision*

*make friends*

*make enquiries*

*make some money*

*make plans*

*make an effort*

To go and live abroad or not? It needs a lot of thought. After you (1) to go, you must organize yourself. First (2) in your own country about accommodation, language schools and work possibilities. You'll need this information so that you can (3). In the new country, perhaps it will be the first time you've lived alone. Maybe you'll want to get a job to (4) so you'll have to look for work. You might feel lonely and you'll have to (5) with other young people. Sometimes this isn't easy in a big city. Well, it's up to you. You'll have to (6).

**3. Put each of the following phrases in the correct space in the sentences below.**

*take an exam / take a photo / take a seat / take any notice / take place / take care*

1. This vase is very old and valuable. Please ... when you clean it.

2. Look at that lovely old house. I think I'll ... of it.

3. He's working very hard every evening. He's going to ... next month.

4. Mr. Jenkins will be here in a moment. Please ....

5. I told him it was a dangerous machine, but he didn't .... That's why he hurt his hand.

6. The meeting will ... in the director's office at 11 a.m.

**4. Put each of the following phrases in the correct space in the conversation below.**

*have a rest*

*have a party*

*have a game of tennis*

*have a bath*

*have fun*

*have breakfast*

Jennie: What do you do on Saturdays?

Donald: Well, I get up late and (1) or shower.

Jennie: Then you (2)?

Donald: Yes, bacon and eggs. Fruit juice. Then I usually (3) in the park with a friend.

Jennie: Oh, are you good at tennis?

Donald: No, but we enjoy ourselves. We (4).

Jennie: And in the evening?

Donald: Oh, I usually invite a few friends to my place and we (5). You know, music, food, drinks, dancing.

Jennie: And on Sunday?

Donald: On Sunday I don't do anything. I just (6).

**5. Put each of the following phrases in the correct space in the sentences below.**

*keep calm / keep fit / keep still / keep quiet / keep awake / keep a record*

1. They ... by walking, running and swimming every day.

2. I want to draw a picture of you. Don't move. ....

3. Ladies and gentlemen, there is a small fire in the cinema. There's no need to worry. Please just ... and leave by the exit doors.

4. Teachers must ... of student attendance by filling in the class register every day.

5. I'm so tired I don't think I can ... any longer.

6. The children are asleep so don't make a noise. ....

**6. Put each of the following phrases in the correct space in the passage below.**

*do my shopping*  
*do exercises*

*do me good*  
*do some work*

*do a lot of harm*  
*do the housework*

I think I'm very well-organized. I (1) at the supermarket every evening on my way home from work. When I get home, I (2) (cleaning, washing, tidying up etc.). After dinner I (3) I've brought home from the office. Before I go to bed, I (4) to keep in good condition. I think they (5) because I'm always fit and well. I don't smoke at all. I think cigarettes (6).

**7. Put each of the following phrases in the correct space in the sentences below.**

*get a train / get married / get ready / get flu / get a lot of money*

1. Jim and Rosemarie are going to ... and I'm going to the wedding.
2. Nurses do a wonderful job but they don't ...
3. If you don't put on more clothes in this cold weather, you'll ...
4. The buses are very slow. Let's ...
5. We're going out in five minutes, children. Hurry up. ... Put your coats on.

**8. Put each of the following phrases in the correct space in the passage below.**

*get in touch / keep in touch / get out of touch*

Well goodbye, Murray. I hope you have a good time in Africa. You've got my address, so please (1). Write sometimes. It would be a pity to (2). Oh, have you got Ann's address? I don't know where she is. I want to (3) with her to ask her to a party.

**9. Complete these.**

Heavy

Tell

Miss

**10. Write the opposite of these phrases and expressions.**

- |                    |                  |                   |                   |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. sweet wine      | 3. strong coffee | 5. get on the bus | 7. catch the bus  |
| 2. a strong accent | 4. a soft voice  | 6. tell the truth | 8. get in the car |

**11. Find a suitable adjective, verb or adverb to complete these sentences.**

1. I'm ... sorry I'm late, but I ... the bus and had to wait ages for another one.
2. He ... everyone the same joke, and nobody laughed.
3. We had lots of snow in the night and I had a problem ... the car this morning.
4. Michael is the owner, but his brother John ... the company, and he has about 50 employees working for him.
5. I think they want to get married and ... a family.
6. That's the third mistake she's ... today.
7. It's ... important that we finish this work by the end of the week.
8. If this ... rain continues, I think he's ... unlikely to come.
9. I don't drink ... coffee at night because it keeps me awake.
10. I really ... my family when I stayed in Australia on my own last year.

**12. The adjectives on the left can all mean 'very big', but we often use them specifically with the nouns on the right. Use a good dictionary to find the correct collocations, and then complete the sentences below.**

*wide / large / broad / vast*

*shoulders / majority / range / size*

1. I used to be medium but I need a ... now because I've put on weight.
2. Fortunately the shop I go to has a ... of shirts and jumpers to choose from.
3. I've also got very ... but my waist is quite small.
4. A few men can't find clothes to fit them, but the ... are small, medium or large.

**13. Correct the mistakes in each of these sentences.**

1. He lost the bus and had to wait for the next one.
2. I do a lot of mistakes when I'm trying to speak German.
3. Her mother was very angry because she said a lie.
4. Unfortunately, I lost the lesson last week because I was sick.
5. My brother has wide shoulders, so buy him a large size.
6. Don't get on the car until I've taken all the shopping out.
7. My father says very funny jokes.
8. I had a big illness last summer and was in bed for two months.

**14. Are these sentences true? If not, change them to make them true.**

1. The opposite of a dry wine is a wet wine.
2. The opposite of dry weather is wet weather.
3. The opposite of a soft voice is a loud voice.
4. The opposite of a soft drink is a loud drink.
5. The opposite of strong coffee is weak coffee.
6. The opposite of a strong accent is a weak accent.
7. The opposite of a light smoker is a strong smoker.
8. The opposite of light rain is heavy rain.

**15. Cross out any incorrect collocations. Be careful: in some groups, they are all correct.**

1. to start a	2. (a) heavy	3. to get into/out of a	4. to tell	5. to get on/off a	6. to miss a	7. to run a
car	smoker	car	a story	taxi	person	kilometre
family	lesson	taxi	a lie	bus	train	joke
bicycle	traffic	bike	the truth	plane	lesson	business

**16. Match the words to make expressions.**

1. portable	A school
2. lazy	B behaviour
3. TV	C channel
4. two-bedroomed	D bowl
5. goldfish	E people
6. primary	F TV
7. homeless	G music
8. classical	H house

**17. Complete the table.**

*tea / the piano / your homework / a shower / cards / a (snowball) fight / a party / the washing-up / lunch / the shopping*

have	do	play

**18. Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have*, *do* or *play*.**

1. Can you ... tennis?
2. I always ... my homework carefully.
3. My sister ... computer games every evening.
4. What time do you ... breakfast?
5. Last year I didn't ... a birthday party.
6. I think it is boring to ... cards.
7. I've already ... the shopping.
8. I hate ... the washing-up.
9. Jim ... his guitar at the party last week.
10. The boys ... a fight in the playground and the teacher was angry with them.
11. Do you prefer ... a shower or a bath?

**19. Match the verbs with the phrases. Then complete the sentences with the correct form of the collocations.**

1. take	A them out of
2. burst	B back for
3. have	C into flames
4. get	D a rest
5. save	E my friend home
6. go	F his life

1. We had a nice evening at my house and then Dad ...
2. Dave and I were walking for hours and then we ...
3. The car crashed, there was petrol everywhere and then it ...
4. Yesterday I left my book at school so I ... it.
5. The people in the car were unconscious so I ... it.
6. The little boy was in the river but my friend jumped in and ...

**20. Match the words in A with the words in B.**

A	B	A	B
wear	the washing up	post	a suitcase
tell	a lie	ride	a taxi
drive	a photograph	pack	a meal
take	a cheque	pay	a letter
do	a van	order	a film on TV
make	a suit	watch	a horse
cash	a phone call	take	a bill

**21. Match the words in A with the words in B.**

A	B	A	B
alarm	opener	hair	board
car	recorder	fire	case
traffic	table	sun	drier
tooth	coat	screw	post
cigarette	lights	word	ring
tin	paste	ear	bin
tape	park	dust	engine
earth	lounge	sign	set
departure	money	book	hour
pocket	clock	notice	belt
time	lighter	rush	driver
rain	quake	safety	processor

**22. On each line, one or two of the nouns do not go with the verb. Which nouns can go with the verb?**

1. *Steal* – \$1,000 / a wallet / a post office / ear-rings / a bank
2. *Catch* – a bus / a train / a thief / a car / a cold / a fish
3. *Tell* – a poem / the truth / a story / a joke / a lie
4. *Win* – a competition / John McEnroe / a football match / \$10,000 / a war
5. *Wear* – ear-rings / a briefcase / a uniform / an umbrella / a watch / a seat belt
6. *Play* – tennis / cards / swimming / a competition / the piano

**23. Match the words in A with the words in B.**

A	B
tell	driver
spend	work
hard	store
chewing	money
wear	gum
standard	a joke
taxi	of living
department	glasses

**24. Match the words in A with the words in B.**

A	B
play	in shifts
win	work
part-time	the drums
work	an award

**25. Match the words in A with the words in B.**

A	B	A	B
never	story	narrow	concert
wear	a lift	get	glasses
wait	the truth	sun	in computers
drive	patiently	pop	forecast
tell	weight	rain	path
detective	a uniform	interested	heavily
lose	carefully	weather	ready
give someone	mind		

**26. Do you know which nouns and verbs go together?**

A	B	C	D	E	F
wave	lick	a tune	a bag	pour	a hammer
a ball	try on	wipe	wear	your nose	use
kick	tear	whistle	a suitcase	blow	time
catch	jeans	your face	carry	with rain	money
your hand	ice-cream	the blackboard	a suit	a drink	waste

Expressions and phrasal verbs with *make*, *do*, *go* and *have*

**27. Put the words and phrases below into groups according to which verb they go with. Some of the words and phrases can go with more than one verb.**

a baby	housework	dinner	a try	skiing	money
the washing up	the shopping	a swim	for a walk	a decision	a cake
shopping	swimming	war	your best	a go	a lot of work
the beds	friends	well	an attempt	nothing	on holiday

**28. Match the verbs on the left with the phrases on the right. You can use the verbs more than once.**

1. clear
2. kill
3. commit
4. expel
5. do
6. have
7. preach
8. burst
9. make
10. give

- A a difference
- B a crime
- C air
- D the bubble
- E the washing up
- F a laugh
- G an excuse
- H the table
- I a sermon
- J a lecture
- K plans
- L an accusation
- M time
- N the air



## APPENDIX I

### KEY POINTS

- ☉ Check any new phrasal verb with a dictionary to be sure what type it is.
- ☉ Bear in mind that many phrasal verbs have more than one meaning.
- ☉ Phrasal verbs tend to be more common in spoken language and informal written language.

### BE

ABOUT	be nearby, be in the vicinity	I have just seen him. He must be somewhere about.
AWAY	be gone, be out of town	You'll have to call again. The director is away on business.
BACK	(have) return(ed)	I have to go out, but I'll be back soon.
FOR	be in favour of sth	I am all for what you say.
IN	be at home, in an office	Is the dean in?
OFF	1 go away 2 be cancelled, finished 3 be no longer on	1 I must be off. 2 The meeting is off. 3 The electricity was off yesterday.
ON	1 be functioning, be switched on 2 be shown (of films, plays)	1 The light has been on since 7. 2 There is a good film on at the cinema.
OUT	1 (of) be away, not to be at home, in an office 2 (of) to be short of sth, lack sth	1 He is out of Moscow today. 2 The money is out. We are out of bread.
UP	1 be out of bed 2 rise, to be in a higher place, position 3 expire (of time, holiday, agreement)	1 I am always up at seven o'clock. 2 The prices are up now. He is up in the world now. 3 The time is up.
WITH	1 be together with sb 2 support	1 I'll be with you in a minute. 2 I'll be with you in all your misfortunes.

### BREAK

DOWN	go wrong, stop functioning	The machine has broken down.
OFF	stop doing sth suddenly	They broke off the conversation.
OUT	begin suddenly (of wars, fires, diseases, quarrels)	A fire broke out during the night.
UP	end the school term	The school broke up in May. The schoolchildren will break up next week.
WITH	cease associating with sb, do away with sth	He has broken with all his old friends. It's difficult for him to break with his old habit.

### CALL

AT	pay a short visit usu. on some business, come to a port en route	He will call at the office later. The ship will call at several ports.
OFF	cancel	The arrangement was called off at short notice. The flight was called off.
ON	pay a visit	When did he call on you last?
OUT	speak loudly	He called out each name twice. "Come in," he called out from the balcony.
TO	shout to sb	He called to the gardener to open the gates.
UP	telephone sb	I called him up and asked if he had any news.

**CLEAR**

AWAY	take away from table, remove rubbish, dirty dishes	Don't bother to clear away, I'll do it myself.
OUT	empty so as to make clean, remove what is not needed	We have to clear out the cupboards as a preliminary cleaning.
UP	make tidy, bring order instead of confusion	The room needs clearing up after the party.

**COME**

ABOUT	happen	How did it come about that you went to live in the Far East?
ACROSS	meet sb unexpectedly, discover sth	I came across some old letters yesterday.
ALONG	hurry up, accompany	Come along! The taxi's waiting. Come along! We'll go together.
BACK	return	They are coming back on Sunday.
FROM (OF)	belong to	He comes from (of) a poor family.
ON	indicate encouragement	Come on, the taxi is here.
OUT	be published (of newspapers, books, plays)	The <i>Times</i> comes out every day.
ROUND	go to a person's house	They live in the next street and occasionally come round to spend evening with us.
UP	arise	This question is sure to come up at the meeting.

**CUT**

DOWN	reduce in size or amount	Why haven't you cut down your expenses? She will have to cut down her article.
IN	interrupt sb, interject a remark	"I'll come tomorrow," he cut in. Stop cutting in with your remarks.
OFF	disconnect	The telephone operator cut us off before we finished our conversation.
OUT	1 remove by cutting, shape a garment by cutting its outline 2 leave out	1 He cut a picture out of a newspaper. She cut out a dress. 2 The editor cut out the last paragraph.
OUT FOR	be shaped, destined (usu. Passive)	He is cut out for an actor. She is not cut out for that sort of work.

**FALL**

BACK	retreat	The defeated troops had to fall back.
BEHIND	be late in doing sth	They fell behind with the rent and got a reminder from the landlord.
FOR	be attracted to	We fell for the cottage as soon as we saw it.
IN WITH	agree to	After talking it over last night he fell in with our view.
ON	attack	When I happened to remark that Purcell was the only English composer worth mentioning they all fell on me with one voice.
OUT (WITH)	quarrel, disagree	He fell out with his family and went away to work on a farm. They fell out over the problem of teaching foreign languages.
THROUGH	fail	All their plans fell through because she had fallen seriously ill. The contract fell through because of the delay in shipment.

**GET**

ACROSS	pass to the other side	Don't try to get across while the lights are against you.
ALONG	make progress	How are you getting along with your work?
BACK	have sth back	I lent him that book months ago, I must get it back.
DOWN TO	settle down to one's study, work, business, facts	Now, if you have nothing against we'll get down to business.
OFF	descend from a bus etc	I am getting off the bus at the next stop.
ON	enter a bus etc	Let's get on the first bus that comes along.
ON (WITH)	be on good terms	I've always got on very well with my colleagues.
OVER	overcome	We'll have to get over that difficulty somehow.
THROUGH	1 pass a test 2 contact sb on the telephone	1 He's got through the examination. 2 We tried to telephone you last night but the line was busy and we couldn't get through.
UP	rise from bed	He asked me to get him up at 7.30.

**GIVE**

AWAY	reveal (a secret or information)	You will spoil the game if you give away the answers to the questions.
BACK	restore (a thing) to its owner	When are you going to give him back his camera?
IN	1 hand in 2 surrender	1 Don't forget to give in your exercise books. 2 The soldiers fought valiantly, but finally they had to give in.
OUT	distribute	A young woman standing at the door gave out leaflets to all those who entered the hall.
UP	1 stop (a habit, etc) 2 surrender	1 He gave up smoking. 2 A really determined person never gives up.

**GO**

ABOUT	wander, walk about	The tourists went about Paris.
ASIDE	move away	Let's go aside for a few moments.
BACK	return	We had better go back to the house. It's beginning to rain.
BY	be guided by	In deciding the questions you shouldn't go by instinct.
DOWN	sink (of a ship)	After the collision the ship went down.
FOR	aim at sth	Make up your mind what you want in life and go for it.
IN FOR	take up as an occupation, interest or hobby	He is going in for law.
INTO	examine, investigate, look into	We'll have to go into the whole subject.
ON	continue any action	Go on reading, please.
THROUGH	suffer, endure	During the war we went through a great deal of hardships.
WITH	match, suit	Your handbag should go with your gloves and shoes.
WITHOUT	manage without sth = do without sth	It looks as though we shall have to go without a holiday this year.

**HAND**

AROUND	offer sth to all the people in a group	She was busy handing around cups of coffee.
BACK	pass sth back to sb	He examined the document and handed it back to her.
IN	give sth to a person in authority	The teacher asked the students to hand in their assignment.
OUT	distribute; give sth to each member of a group of people	Could you start handing these books out?

OVER	give power or responsibility to sb else	The captain was unwilling to hand over the command of his ship.
------	---	---

## HOLD

BACK	hide, to keep secret	He is not the one to hold back the news. He will break it to you the moment he learns it.
ON	1 continue doing sth 2 wait on the phone (usu. Imperative)	1 You should hold on along this road for another five minutes and you'll see the building site. 2 Excuse me, sir, hold on – Mr. Smith will speak to you. Yes, Mr Jones is in. If you can hold on a moment I'll get him for you.
OUT	endure, persist to the end in spite of difficulties, attacks	I think the engine will hold out till we get home and can have it seen to.
UP	stop, delay (traffic, industry, work, research)	The policeman held up the traffic to allow pedestrians to cross the road.

## KEEP

AWAY	stand away, not to come near	"Keep away from the fire," the mother kept saying to her little son. He kept away while we were in the town.
FROM	avoid doing sth	You should keep from playing football too much, otherwise you won't be able to keep up with the class.
OFF	refrain from consuming anything	The doctor advised him to keep off meat for half a year.
ON	continue, go on doing sth	You'd better keep on reading such books.
OUT	prevent from coming in	Keep out till the house is quieter.
TO	stick closely to	Keep to the point.
UP WITH	go forward or make progress	We must keep up with the times not to fall behind.

## LET

DOWN	deceive, betray	If you don't tell the truth, you'll let me down badly.
IN	allow sb to enter	If you are late I'll let you in.
INTO	make acquainted with	If you promise to keep quiet I'll let you into the secret.
OFF	allow to go free	I'll let you off homework this evening.
ON	reveal a secret, let sb know	If I tell you a secret, you won't let it on to anybody, will you?
OUT	1 make a garment wider, looser or longer 2 allow to go, run, flow away or out	1 The coat is rather tight. Do you think you could let it out for me? 2 Let out the child. It's nice out-of-doors.

## LOOK

AFTER	take care of	He can look after himself, you needn't worry.
DOWN UP (UPON)	consider oneself to be superior to	He looks down on (upon) people with less knowledge than himself.
FOR	search for, seek	I have lost my pen. Will you help me to look for it?
FORWARD TO	anticipate with pleasure	He's looking forward to meeting your friend.
IN (on/upon sb; at some place)	pay a short visit	She felt she ought to look in on her old aunt but she couldn't bring herself to do it. I'll look in at your place tomorrow, but I can't stay long.
INTO	investigate, examine carefully	We'll give you our decision when we've had time to look into the matter.
OUT	be on one's guard	Look out! There's a train coming.
THROUGH	examine quickly and not very carefully	He looked through the newspaper to see if there was any account of the football match.

UP	look for sth in a book of reference	Wait a minute. He will look up the exact quotation for you.
UP TO	respect	It's surprising that everybody looks up to him.

## MAKE

FOR	contribute to	This work will make for good relations between the two countries.
OUT	1 manage to read, see, hear 2 understand	1 His handwriting isn't easy to read, I can't make out some of the words. 2 Can you make out the meaning of this sentence? It's most incomprehensible.
UP	1 compound different ingredients (medicine, dinner) 2 become friendly after a quarrel 3 put powder and paint on the face, apply cosmetics	1 The druggist made up the prescription for me. She was at a loss as she did not know how to make up that dish. 2 They soon made up their quarrel. 3 The actress made up her face before going on the stage.
UP TO sb FOR	compensate for	We must make up to her for what we've done. We'll make up for it. I'm sorry I'm late but I'll make it up to you.
UP TO	seek favour with sb	No one respects a man who always makes up to influential people.

## PUT

ASIDE	save money, put away	Every summer he worked hard to put aside enough money to continue his education.
DOWN	write, put on the paper	Put that telephone number down before you forget it.
IN	spend time on	He put in a whole week of work on that article.
OFF	postpone actions, appointment	Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
ON	clothe oneself with	Put your coat on, it's cold outside.
OUT	extinguish, cause to stop burning, to turn off	Don't forget to put the lights out before you go to bed.
THROUGH	connect on the telephone	Put me through to the director.
UP	raise a hand, a sail	Those who have read the book put up your hands.
UP WITH	tolerate sth or sb (insults, annoying people)	She found it difficult to put up with her noisy neighbours.

## RUN

ACROSS	meet sb accidentally, come across	I ran across an old friend of mine the other day.
AFTER	seek the society of sb	She spends a lot of time running after well-known singers.
AWAY	avoid	You shouldn't run away from difficulties.
DOWN	become weak, exhausted	You've been working too hard and look run down.
IN	test sth, make sure it is fit	The engine was run in before being put into the car.
INTO	meet sb unexpectedly	You are likely to run into all sorts of people here.
OUT	end, expire	The agreement runs out next year.
OUT OF	become exhausted, come to an end	I've run out of writing paper.
OVER	review, go through, read through quickly	Will you run over the paper, please, before having it typed?
THROUGH	waste, use up quickly and in a foolish way	He has nearly run through his monthly allowance.
TO	afford	I can't run to a holiday in the Caucasus this year.

## TAKE

AFTER	resemble	I take after my father.
FOR	mistake sb for sb else	You've changed so much I took you for your sister when I saw you the other day.
IN	1 subscribe to and receive regularly 2 make smaller in size 3 deceive (usu. Passive)	1 What newspapers do you take in? 2 I'll take the dress in for you. 3 I was quite taken in by his words.
OFF	1 begin a journey by air 2 remove clothes	1 The plane takes off at 9 sharp. 2 Put your coat off when you enter the room.
ON	1 engage, hire 2 be approved of, become popular	1 Many people are likely to be taken on this month. 2 Such fashions do not take on here.
OUT	take to the cinema, theatre	He takes his family out in the car every week-end.
OVER	succeed to, assume control of a business, management, duties	After the manager has retired John is likely to take over.
UP	1 occupy 2 engage in a profession, pursuit, hobby 3 start work, go on duty	1 I'm afraid I've taken up too much of your time. 2 He took up photography when he was quite young. 3 I am going to take up tomorrow.
UP WITH	(usu. Passive) be pleased with sb, sth, be charmed by sb, sth	She was taken up with the delicate-looking but strong-willed girl.

## TURN

DOWN	refuse to consider	His application was turned down. We have turned down your plan.
FROM ... TO	change from sth to sth	I think the weather may turn from fine to thundery.
IN	go to bed	I think I'll turn in early today.
INTO	become, change into	He will turn into an excellent painter with time.
OFF	stop or check the flow or activity by means of a tap, a switch	Turn off the water at the main, to stop the leakage.
ON	allow to flow, operate by turning of a tap, a switch	Will you turn on the radio, please?
OUT	1 produce sth, train sb 2 prove to be	1 Our universities turn out tens of thousands of lawyers every year. 2 How did the new car you bought turn out? Everything turned out well finally.
TO	go or apply to sb	He had no one to turn to when he got into trouble.

## APPENDIX 2

♦ **Prefixes** are syllables which we add before certain words to form new words. The meaning of the new word depends on the prefix that has been used.

anti-	= against	e.g. antisocial
bi-	= two	e.g. biannual
co-	= with	e.g. co-driver
ex-	= previous, former	e.g. ex-husband
inter-	= between	e.g. international
mis-	= done wrongly or badly	e.g. misbehave
mono-	= one	e.g. monorail
multi-	= many	e.g. multinational
non-	= not	e.g. non-fiction
out-	= more, better	e.g. outnumber
over-	= (done) to a great extent	e.g. overwork
post-	= after	e.g. postdate
pre-	= before	e.g. prehistoric
pro-	= in favour of	e.g. pro-government
re-	= again	e.g. redecorate
semi-	= half	e.g. semi-final
sub-	= under, less	e.g. submarine
super-	= big, more	e.g. superhuman
trans-	= (travel) from one side, group etc to another	e.g. transcontinental
under-	= not enough	e.g. undercooked

♦ The prefixes below are used to express opposite meanings.

de- e.g. defrost, decompose  
dis- e.g. dishonest, dislike  
in- e.g. indirect, independent  
BUT: il- (before l) e.g. illogical  
im- (before m, p) e.g. immoral, impractical  
ir- (before r) e.g. irresponsible  
but: unreliable, unreasonable  
non- e.g. non-smoker, non-stop  
un- e.g. unacceptable, unemployed

♦ **Suffixes** are syllables which we add to the end of certain words to form new words.

♦ **Nouns referring to people**

- verb + er/or/ar  
e.g. teach - teacher, sail - sailor, beg - beggar
- noun/verb/adjective + ist  
e.g. motor-motorist, tour-tourist, national-nationalist
- verb + ant/ent  
e.g. contest - contestant, study - student
- noun + an/ian  
e.g. republic - republican, library - librarian
- verb + ee (passive meaning)  
e.g. train - trainee

### ◆ Nouns formed from verbs

-age	e.g. pack - package
-al	e.g. refuse - refusal
-ance	e.g. accept - acceptance
-ation	e.g. realise - realisation
-ence	e.g. differ - difference
-ion	e.g. revise - revision
-ment	e.g. enjoy - enjoyment
-sion	e.g. comprehend - comprehension (verbs ending in -d/-t)
-sis	e.g. hypnotise - hypnosis
-tion	e.g. prescribe - prescription

### ◆ Nouns formed from adjectives

-ance	e.g. important - importance
-cy	e.g. vacant - vacancy
-ence	e.g. competent - competence
-ion	e.g. desolate - desolation
-ness	e.g. lonely - loneliness
-ity	e.g. formal - formality
-ty	e.g. loyal - loyalty
-y	e.g. modest - modesty

### ◆ Adjectives formed from nouns

-ous	e.g. fame - famous
-al	e.g. addition - additional
-ic	e.g. hero - heroic
-ive	e.g. expense - expensive
-ful (with)	e.g. care - careful
-less (without)	e.g. care - careless
-y	e.g. health - healthy
-ly	e.g. friend - friendly

### ◆ Adjectives formed from verbs

-able	e.g. like - likeable
-ible	e.g. defend - defensible
-ive	e.g. conclude - conclusive

### ◆ Verbs formed from adjectives

-en	e.g. light - lighten
-ise	e.g. legal - legalise



## APPENDIX 3

### *Common phrases and collocations*

**Break** a promise/the ice

**Catch** fire

**Change** your mind

**Do** someone good/a favour/yourself justice/something for a living

**Draw** a conclusion

**Find** difficulty in doing something

**Find** it difficult to do something

**Find** fault with

**Get** a move on/the impression

**Give** a description/birth to/a choice/an example/a description/a hand/the impression/someone a call/someone the sack/your word

**Have** a look/a good time/a go/a try/an argument (with someone over/about something)/a word with someone, have something to do with

**Hold** a meeting/someone responsible for something (often passive)

**Jump** the queue/to conclusions

**Keep** a promise/the peace/your eye on something or someone/one's word/your head/in touch with  
**Like** the look of

**Lose** your temper/touch with

**Make** an appearance/an apology/a mess of something/an appointment/an assumption/a choice/a decision/a difference/a date/a discovery/a mistake/a profit/a start

**Make** a fool of someone/oneself/the most of something/a promise/sense of/sure of something/do with  
**Mind** your own business

**Pay** attention to/someone a compliment/the price/penalty of doing something

**Play** a trick on someone

**Set** an example/fire to something

**Take** someone's advice/advantage of/the blame for something/care of/charge of/a chance/exception to/a fancy to/someone or something for granted/someone by surprise/someone's place/the opportunity to/notice of/offence at/notice of/part in/pleasure in/pride in/pity on/something to pieces

**Tell** the difference between/a lie/the truth

## ANSWER KEY

### PART 1. Word Forms

1  
1 fancy                      2 fancier                      3 fancy                      4 fanciest

2  
1 complains                      1 politely                      1 staring  
2 complaint                      2 polite                      2 stare  
3 complainer                      3 impolite

3  
1 expensively                      2 inexpensive                      3 expensive

4  
1 permanently                      1 easiest  
2 permanent wave                      2 easy  
3 permanent                      3 easier

5  
1 hesitation                      1 lying                      1 starvation                      1 bravery                      1 encouraging                      1 courageous  
2 hesitant                      2 lie                      2 starve                      2 brave                      2                      2 courage  
3 hesitates                      3 liar                      3 starving                      3 bravely                      encouragement  
3 encourages

6  
1 violation                      2 violate                      3 Violating

7  
1 grump                      1 transfer  
2 grumpier                      2 transferable  
3 grumpy                      3 transferring

8  
1 sensibly                      1 Discrimination                      1 positively  
2 sensible                      2 discriminate                      2 positive  
3 discriminatory

9  
1 critical                      1 horrified                      1 act                      1 foxiest  
2 critic                      2 horrifying                      2 actor                      2 fox  
3 criticize                      3 horror                      3 actresses                      3 foxy

10  
1 liberate                      1 partied                      1 ridiculously                      1 grateful                      1 foxier  
2 liberation                      2 party                      2 ridiculous                      2 gratefully                      2 foxy  
3 liberated                      3 partying

11  
1 expecting                      1 prove                      1 arranges  
2 expected                      2 proof                      2 arrangements  
3 expect                      3 proven                      3 arrange

12

1 weak  
2 weakest1 assessment  
2 assessor  
3 assess1 counselling  
2 counsel  
3 counsellor1 place  
2 placement  
3 placed1 optimist  
2 optimistic

13	14	15	16	17
1 a-frustrating b-frustrated c-frustration d-has frustrated	1 a-associates b-association c-associated	1 a-irritates b-irritating c-irritation d-irritable	1 a-illegally b-illegal c-illegality d-to legalize	1 a-prospered b-prosperity c-prosperous
2 a-exaggeration b-to exaggerate c-exaggerated	2 a-despite b-in spite	2 a-consumption b-consume c-consumers	2 a-ambitious b-ambitiously c-ambition	2 a-products b-production c-produces d-productivity e-productively f-productive
3 a-inspiration b-inspired c-have inspired d-inspiring	3 a-relies b-reliance c-reliant d-reliable e-reliability	3 a-withdrew b-withdrawal c-withdrawn	3 a-resist b-irresistable c-resistant d-resistance	3 a-compensation b-are compensated
4 a-industrialized b-industries c-industrial d-industrious	4 a-opposition b-opponents c-oppose d-opposing e-opposed	4 a-convenience b-inconvenient c-conveniently	4 a-discrimination b-discriminates c-discriminatory	4 a-depletion b-to deplete
5 a-conversational b-conversationalist c-conversed d-conversation	5 a-spectacular b-spectacle c-spectacularly d-Spectators	5 a-reside b-residents c-residential d-residences	5 a-persistence b-persistent c-persisted d-persistently	5 a-were devastated b-devastating c-devastation d-devastated
6 a-comfortable b-comfortably c-comforting d-comforted e-comfort	6 a-controversy b-controversial	6 a-beware b-aware c-awareness d-unaware	6 a-contamination b-contaminated c-contaminate d-contaminants	6 a-tasty b-tasted c-tasteless d-tastefully e-tasteful f-taste
7 a-appropriately b-inappropriate c-appropriateness	7 a-disposal b-dispose c-disposable	7 a-formal b-formally c-formerly d-former	7 a-valid b-invalid c-validity d-validated	7 a-progress b-progressively c-progress d-progression e-progressive
8 a-distinguish b-Distinguished c-distinguishing	8 a-pollution b-polluter c-pollutants d-pollutes e-polluted	8 a-significant b-significantly c-significance d-signified	8 a-fantastic b-fantastically c-fantasized d-fantasy	8 a-substantial b-Substances c-substantiates d-substantially

9 a-traditional b-tradition c-traditionally	9 a-attracts b-attractions c-attractive d-attractively	9 a-recognized b-recognized c-recognition d-recognizable	9 a-amusement b-have amused c-amusing d-amused	9 a-remark b-remark c-remarkable d-remarkably
10 a-described b-descriptive c-description d-descriptively	10 a-to conform b-conformity c-non-conformist	10 a-invented b-invention c-inventor d-inventive	10 a-specified b-specifically c-specific d-specifications	10 a-was charmed b-charmingly c-charming d-charm

18	19	20	21	22
1 a-intolerable b-tolerance c-tolerate d-intolerant	1 a-resentful b-resented c-resentment d-resentfully	1 a-isolation b-isolates c-isolated	1 a-anticipated b-anticipation c-anticipate	1 a-reluctant b-reluctantly c-reluctance
2 a-automation b-automated c-to automate	2 a-survive b-survivors c-surviving d-survival	2 a-enthusiasts b-enthusiasm c-enthusiastic d-enthusiastically	2 a-evasive b-evasion c-evaded	2 a-diverse b-diversity c-to diversify
3 a-ambivalent b-ambivalence	3 a-decided b-decision c-decisively d-decisive	3 a-variety b-various c-varies	3 a-protects b-protection c-protective d-protector	3 a-optimism b-optimistic c-optimists d-optimistically
4 a-to predict b-predictions c-unpredictable d-unpredictability e-predictable	4 a-has fascinated b-fascinating c-fascinated d-fascination	4 a-are considering b-considerable c-considerably d-consideration e-considering f-considerate	4 a-determined b-determined c-determination	4 a-serene b-serenely c-serenity
5 a-competitive b-competed c-competition	5 a-basically b-basis c-is based d-basic	5 a-intention b-unintentionally c-intend d-intentional	5 a-agreement b-agreeably c-agreed d-agreeable	5 a-expected b-expectantly c-expectant d-expectations
6 a-portray b-portrayal c-portrait	6 a-imagination b-imagine c-imaginative d-imaginary	6 a-restrictive b-restrictions c-restricted d-restrict	6 a-collided b-collision	6 a-to impose b-imposition c-imposing
7 a-propellers b-propelled	7 a-relatively b-relationship, relates c-relative	7 a-proposal b-proposed c-proposed	7 a-capable b-capability c-capably	7 a-expendable b-expenses c-expensive d-expend
8 a-ignored b-ignorant c-ignorance	8 a-necessary b-necessitates c-necessarily d-necessity	8 a-appreciation b-to appreciate c-appreciative	8 a-expressionless b-expressed c-expression d-expressive	8 a-rarely b-rare c-rarity

9 a-conflict b-conflict c-conflicting	9 a-to compare b-comparable c-comparatively d-comparison	9 a-originated b-Originally c-origin d-original	9 a-appearance b-appeared c-apparently d-apparent	9 a-excellence b-excellently c-excel d-excellent
10 a-impression b-are impressed c-impressive	10 a-hard b-hard c-hardened d-hardly	10 a-creation b-created c-creative d-creatively e-creativity	10 a-theorize b-theoretical c-theory d-theoretically	10 a-symbol b-symbolic c-symbolize d-symbolically

**23**

1-truth 2-puzzling 3-success 4-fluent 5-embarrassing 6-endurance 7-rigorous 8-assumption

**24**

1-offense 2-deterrent 3-notoriety 4-congested 5-renewing

**25**

1-dead 2-prosecuting 3-worth 4-racist 5-evident 6-confronted 7-conviction

**26**

1-chosen 2-irritating 3-discriminatory 4-impressive 5-indulgent  
6-impaired 7-hostility 8-productive 9-offense 10-absenteeism/absences

**27**

1-defective 2-productive 3-hazardous 4-safety 5-consciousness 6-dissatisfied 7-promoted

**28**

1-embarrassed 2-impressive 3-choice 4-confronted 5-sanitary 6-chaotic 7-tasty 8-reliant 9-courteous  
10-air-conditioned

**29**

1-secretarial 2-sexually 3-research 4-economize 5-anesthetized 6-mistakenly 7-dominating 8-assertive

**30**

1-worst 2-plumber 3-installation 4-rewarding 5-costly 6-socializing 7-rivalry 8-driven 9-married 10-subsidy

**31**

1-political 2-economical 3-lose 4-depth 5-led 6-literacy 7-critical 8-competent

**32**

1-studious 2-prestigious 3-notorious 4-critically 5-intentional 6-vaguest 7-occurrence 8-implied 9-swelling

**33**

1-bulky 2-disputed 3-indictment 4-private 5-tolerance 6-rebellious

**34**

1-volunteers 2-legalize 3-failure 4-permission 5-struck 6-negligent 7-suit 8-previously 9-medical

**35**

1-startled 2-prospective 3-ultimately 4-crushed 5-promotion 6-expertise

1-perception 2-ironic 3-harassed 4-cruelty 5-intimidated 6-outrageous 7-poisonous 8-dreadful 9-satirical

## PART 2. Synonyms Opposites

1

1 L	2 C	3 I	4 N	5 H	6 O	7 A	8 F	9 M	10 K	11 B	12 E	13 J	14 G	15 D
1 talk – speak			4 fall – stumble			7 leave – depart			10 cry – weep			13 need – require		
2 love – adore			5 phone – ring			8 let – allow			11 assist – help			14 understand – comprehend		
3 hate – loathe			6 swim – bathe			9 ask – inquire			12 get – receive			15 repair – mend		

2

1 enter	4 detests	7 altered	10 scare	13 occurred
2 vanished	5 tripped	8 recollect	11 spoilt	14 inform
3 purchased	6 accomplish	9 put off	12 moaning	15 bragging

3

1 L	2 C	3 H	4 K	5 J	6 E	7 M	8 O	9 A	10 F	11 B	12 N	13 I	14 G	15 D
1 start – finish			4 catch – drop			7 raise – lower			10 spend – save			13 break – mend		
2 go in – come out			5 stop – continue			8 buy – sell			11 love – hate			14 construct – demolish		
3 find – lose			6 succeed – fail			9 depart – arrive			12 accept – reject			15 remember – forget		

4

1 L	2 F	3 K	4 G	5 N	6 M	7 A	8 E	9 B	10 C	11 H	12 O	13 D	14 J	15 I
1 lend – borrow			4 hurry – take one's time			7 sell – purchase/buy			10 attack – defend			13 improve – deteriorate/get worse		
2 vanish – appear			5 detest – adore			8 depart – arrive			11 encourage – discourage			14 punish – reward		
3 remember – forget			6 insult – praise			9 increase – decrease			12 expand – contract			15 support – oppose		

5

1 F	2 L	3 O	4 M	5 C	6 I	7 A	8 K	9 G	10 B	11 E	12 N	13 H	14 D	15 J
1 love – hate			4 blow – suck			7 break – mend			10 feel ill – feel well			13 remember – forget		
2 wake up – fall asleep			5 get up – go to bed			8 shout – whisper			11 lose – find			14 put on – take off		
3 live – die			6 spend – save			9 win – lose			12 show – hide			15 float – sink		

6

1 B	2 O	3 I	4 H	5 M	6 L	7 J	8 C	9 G	10 D	11 E	12 N	13 A	14 K	15 F
1 glad – happy			4 awful – terrible			7 optimistic – hopeful			10 dull – boring			13 quiet – silent		
2 nice – pleasant			5 strange – peculiar			8 funny – amusing			11 impolite – rude			14 easy – simple		
3 wonderful – marvellous			6 very big – huge			9 handsome – good-looking			12 intelligent – clever			15 cheap – inexpensive		

7

1 N	2 E	3 A	4 I	5 O	6 G	7 M	8 J	9 L	10 C	11 F	12 B	13 H	14 K	15 D
1 sad – unhappy			4 hard-working – industrious			7 curious – inquisitive			10 expensive – dear			13 terrible – dreadful		
2 amusing – witty			5 stubborn – obstinate			8 boring – uninteresting			11 angry – furious			14 shy – reserved		
3 wicked – evil			6 rich – wealthy			9 polite – well-mannered			12 exciting – thrilling			15 ugly – unattractive		

8

1 attractive	4 appalling	7 obstinate	10 authentic	13 unbelievable
2 enjoyable	5 odd	8 bashful	11 cheeky	14 vital
3 big-headed	6 enormous	9 keen	12 ample	15 hilarious

9

1 mad	4 conscious	7 disgraceful	10 famished	13 pensive
2 reliable	5 immature	8 giddy	11 absurd	14 hopeless
3 amiable	6 intentional	9 stingy	12 chatty	15 weird

10

1 G	2 L	3 N	4 H	5 A	6 J	7 O	8 B	9 F	10 M	11 C	12 I	13 D	14 K	15 E
1 right – wrong			4 early – late			7 male – female			10 clean – dirty			13 friendly – unfriendly		
2 strong – weak			5 thick – thin			8 kind – unkind			11 cheap – expensive			14 quiet – noisy		
3 dead – alive			6 wide – narrow			9 clever – stupid			12 easy – difficult			15 asleep – awake		

11

1 N	2 F	3 I	4 A	5 O	6 H	7 K	8 C	9 L	10 B	11 M	12 G	13 D	14 J	15 E
1 harmless – harmful			4 industrious – lazy			7 dull – exciting			10 narrow-minded – broad-minded			13 gradual – sudden		
2 generous – mean			5 gigantic – minute			8 daring – timid			11 real – imaginary			14 keen – uninterested		
3 permanent – temporary			6 friendly – hostile			9 dear – cheap			12 horrible – wonderful			15 fortunate – unfortunate		

### PART 3. Confusing Words

1

- 1 altogether – used with a total number (all together = in the same place)
- 2 some times (sometimes – adverb like 'always' and 'never' – it tells us how often)
- 3 all ready = completely ready (already = before now)
- 4 every day

2

- 1 A (you can't see nature – it's an abstract term)
- 2 B (in a 'tour of a region' you travel around for several days; in a 'trip to a place' you go there for a short visit, then return)
- 3 B (remind + object + inf.; remember + inf.)
- 4 B (in my can only be used with *opinion*; *idea* also suggests sth original, that no-one has thought of before)
- 5 A (*ground* is outside; a *floor* is part of a building)

6 B (you usually put on clothes in the morning, when you get dressed; for the rest of the time, you are wearing clothes)

3

1 eat, feed	3 bored	5 teaches	7 revising	9 formal
2 channels	4 wallet	6 speaks	8 petrol	10 class

4

1 cook, cooker	4 lend, borrow	7 Listen, hear	10 Whose, Who's	13 stolen, robbed
2 told, said	5 journey, travel	8 last, latest	11 foreigner, stranger	
3 felt, fell	6 buy, paid	9 quite, quiet	12 game, play	

5

1 investigating	2 inspected	3 control	4 checked
-----------------	-------------	-----------	-----------

6

1 stare	2 practise	3 thorough	4 advice	5 fare	6 quite	7 aloud	8 too
---------	------------	------------	----------	--------	---------	---------	-------

7

1 B	2 A	3 B	4 B	5 A	6 A	7 B	8 A	9 B	10 A
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

8

1 lying	3 sensitive	5 check	7 waiting	9 hear
2 bring	4 lend	6 now	8 watching	10 lose

9

1 an opportunity	2 trip	3 suit	4 miss	5 spilt	6 fun
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10

1 - 2, 3, 1	2 - 3, 1, 2	3 - 2, 3, 1
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11

1 was born, birthday	2 remarked, notice	3 confused, embarrassed	4 announced, advised
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12

1 strenuous	2 work	3 diligent	4 operated	5 demanding	6 laborious	7 run
-------------	--------	------------	------------	-------------	-------------	-------

13.

1 discovered 2 lonely 3 lack 4 reward 5 remind 6 same

14

1 wedding	3 wear	5 beat	7 bring	9 fit
2 relatives	4 reaches	6 reward	8 opportunity	10 do

15

1 squeeze	4 crushed	7 twist	10 rubbing	13 crushed
2 wipe	5 picked	8 chop	11 plant	14 squeeze
3 tore	6 squeeze	9 pouring	12 pick	15 tore



## 16

1 hurt	3 break, smash, damage	5 broke	7 demolish	9 sprained
2 harm	4 crashed	6 destroyed	8 injured	10 crack

## 17

1 Rubbish is anything thrown away, but litter is things like paper, wrappers, and cans dropped in the street.

2 People who are hungry want to eat – it may be a few hours since their last meal, but if they are starving they are in great need of food to survive.

3 A library is a place where people go to borrow books or use reference material, but a bookshop is where they can buy things to read.

4 An accident is an unfortunate incident which happens to someone, but a chance is an opportunity for someone to do something.

5 Skin is the outer covering of an animal or person, but fur is the soft hair covering the skin of some animals.

6 A parade is a procession through the streets to celebrate a festival or special occasion, but a demonstration is a procession or group of people who are protesting against something, sometimes violently.

7 To refuse something means to say no to a request or offer, but to deny means saying that you didn't do or say something that someone says you did.

8 A newspaper (often daily) gives reports of recent world or local events, but a magazine (usually weekly or monthly) contains articles, information, and stories.

## 18

1 Work is the use of body or mind to make or do something, but a job is a piece of work to be done.

2 An animal or person which is injured is hurt, usually as the result of an accident, but if wounded it is hurt as the result of an attack.

3 To lend means giving a possession to someone else to use, after which they return it, but to borrow is to use another person's possession and then return it.

4 To act means to perform a story in a theatre or on film, but to play means to take part in a leisure activity, game etc. To play can also mean taking the part of a particular character in film or theatre. She's acting in Romeo and Juliet. She's playing the part of Juliet's nurse.

5 Boring is an adjective to describe something which is not interesting, but tiring describes an activity which makes someone want to sleep.

## 19

1 advice	6 prevented	11 fun	16 kind	21 rise
2 now	7 fetch	12 go	17 lend	22 remind
3 affects	8 chance	13 go with	18 lay	23 view
4 yet	9 continual	14 damage	19 countryside	24 sensitive
5 afraid of	10 wonderful	15 job	20 worthless	25 bring

## 20

1 accept	6 bear	11 clothes	16	21 its	26 passed	31 write	36 They're
2 advice	7 breaks	12 course	immigrated	22 know	27 piece	32 role	37 through
3 effect	8 breathe	13 council	17 farther	23 led	28	33 sight	38 too
4 affect	9 buy	14 desert	18 hear	24 lose	personnel	34 than	39
5 our	10 capital	15 due	19 heroine	25 morale	29	35 There	Whether
			20 whole		principal		40 were
					30 quiet		

## PART 4. Collocations (word partners)

1

1 make your bed	3 make an appointment	5 make sure
2 make a list	4 make your breakfast	6 make a noise

2

1 make a decision	3 make plans	5 make friends
2 make enquiries	4 make some money	6 make an effort

3

1 take care	3 take an exam	5 take any notice
2 take a photo	4 take a seat	6 take place

4

1 have a bath	3 have a game of tennis	5 have a party
2 have breakfast	4 have fun	6 have a rest

5

1 keep fit	3 keep calm	5 keep awake
2 keep still	4 keep a record	6 keep quiet

6

1 do my shopping	3 do some work	5 do me good
2 do the housework	4 do exercises	6 do a lot of harm

7

1 get married	2 get a lot of money	3 get flu	4 get a train	5 get ready
---------------	----------------------	-----------	---------------	-------------

8

1 keep in touch	2 get out of touch	3 get in touch
-----------------	--------------------	----------------

9

**Heavy**  
smoker  
traffic  
rain

**Tell**  
a joke  
a lie  
the truth  
a story

**Miss**  
a bus  
a person  
a lesson

10

1 dry wine	3 weak coffee	5 get off the bus	7 miss the bus
2 a slight accent	4 a loud voice	6 tell a lie	8 get out of the car

11

1 terribly, missed	3 starting	5 start	7 vitally	9 strong
2 told	4 runs	6 made	8 heavy, highly	10 missed

12

1 large size	2 wide range	3 broad shoulders	4 vast majority
--------------	--------------	-------------------	-----------------

13

1 missed the bus	3 told a lie	5 broad shoulders	7 father tells
2 I make	4 missed the lesson	6 get in the car	8 a serious illness

## 14

1 sweet	2 ✓	3 ✓	4 alcoholic	5 ✓	6 slight	7 heavy	8 ✓
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## 15

1 bicycle	2 lesson	3 bike	4 ✓	5 taxi	6 ✓	7 joke
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## 16

1 F	2 B	3 C	4 H	5 D	6 A	7 E	8 G
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

## 17

have	do	play
tea, a shower, a (snowball) fight, a party, lunch	your homework, the washing up, the shopping	the piano, cards

## 18

1 play	3 plays	5 have	7 done	9 played	11 having
2 do	4 have	6 play	8 doing	10 had	

## 19

1 E	2 C	3 D	4 A	5 F	6 B
1 took my friend home 2 had a rest		3 burst into flames 4 went back for		5 got them out of 6 saved his life	

## 20

wear a suit tell a lie drive a van take a photograph do the washing-up	make a phone call cash a cheque post a letter ride a horse pack a suitcase	pay a bill order a meal watch a film on TV take a taxi
--	--	---

## 21

alarm clock car park traffic lights toothpaste cigarette lighter tin opener tape(-)recorder earthquake departure lounge pocket(-)money timetable raincoat	hairdrier/dryer fire engine sunset screwdriver word processor ear(-)ring dustbin signpost bookcase notice board rush-hour safety belt
--	--

## 22

- 1 \$1,000 / a wallet / ear-rings BUT *rob* a post office / a bank  
 2 a bus / a train / a thief / a cold / a fish BUT *catch* *only* public transport  
 3 the truth / a story / a joke / a lie BUT *write/recite* a poem  
 4 a competition / a football match / \$10,000 / a war BUT you cannot win a person  
 5 ear-rings / a uniform / a watch / a seat belt BUT *carry* a briefcase / an umbrella  
 6 tennis / cards / the piano BUT *go* swimming, *enter* a competition

23

tell a joke spend money	hard work chewing gum	wear glasses standard of living	taxi driver department store
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24

play the drums	win an award	part-time work	work in shifts
----------------	--------------	----------------	----------------

25

never mind wear a uniform wait patiently drive carefully tell the truth detective story lose weight give someone a lift	narrow path get ready sunglasses pop concert rain heavily interested in computers weather forecast
--	--

26

wave your hand kick/catch a ball	lick ice-cream try on/tear jeans	whistle a tune wipe the blackboard, your face	carry a bag/suitcase wear a suit	pour with rain / a drink blow your nose	use a hammer waste time, money
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27

*make:* the beds, an attempt, a cake, friends, war, dinner, a decision, money

*do:* the washing up, housework, nothing, a lot of work, the shopping, well, your best

*go:* swimming, for a walk, skiing, shopping, on holiday

*have:* a baby, a swim, a try, a go, a lot of work, dinner, friends, nothing, money

28

A 9	C 4	E 5	G 10, 6	I 7, 10	K 9, 6	M 6,9,5
B 3	D 8	F 6	H 1	J 10	L 9	N 1

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**Упорядник:**

І. Д. Піроженко,  
старший викладач кафедри англійської мови  
факультету гуманітарних наук НаУКМА

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