

Fathor Rasyid

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Learning English Vocabulary



Concept and Application

LEARNING ENGLISH VOCABULARY

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self-study and classroom use

Fathor Rasyid



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classroom use

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PREFACE

Owing to the emphasis in recent years on functional and communicative approaches to language learning, many other important areas of the language have been neglected. One such area is vocabulary. From my experience in teaching students from various backgrounds, I come to a conclusion that students' foremost difficulty is on vocabulary mastery. This book is an attempt to remedy this situation not only by filling a real gap in materials available but also by attempting to show that vocabulary learning can be just as much fun and just as stimulating as other activities.

The book was written in order to deal with anything related to vocabulary, and to prepare readers or students, from elementary level to intermediate level, to become intelligent acquirers of English words, be familiar with various techniques of vocabulary building, and, more important, be able to apply

Learning English Vocabulary in the mind of daily communication. The book is practical in a sense that it does not just provide concept, but also how to use and apply them through intensive exercises. There are fifteen topics with 113 exercises.

In general, this students' book concentrates on the following skills needed for foreign language study.

1. Knowing how to use a dictionary-monolingual dictionary-effectively and efficiently.
2. Knowing English morphemes with its various kinds.
3. Differentiating content and function words
4. Knowing and being able to apply word formation processes.
5. Understanding and analyzing word structure (immediate constituent).
6. Being familiar with words with multiple meanings and being able to pick them up in certain context
7. Knowing literal and figurative meanings
8. Introducing some very common classification of idioms, collocation and phrasal verbs accompanied with commonly used idioms and phrasal verbs.
9. Familiarizing English acronyms and abbreviations.
10. Comparing and exercising homophony, homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy.
11. Familiarizing some mostly appear confusable words.
12. Introducing and familiarizing most common proverbs in

English and some mostly used English words.

Finally, I would like to express my sincere thanks to any party to whom I am indebted. May the availability of the book contribute significantly to whom in need.

Fathor Rasyid

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1. Using AN English DICTIONARY

For foreign students of English, a good dictionary is a significant reference book. Like all tools, however, it is valuable only if it is used correctly and efficiently. A short time spent on learning what a dictionary contains and how it should be used will save you much time later.

Authorized Dictionary

At some time you have probably been told to use “the dictionary.” The word *the* suggests that there is only one dictionary. The fact is there are many English dictionaries; a few are excellent, many are poor. None of them is “the supreme authority” that advertisers may claim. Unlike some other languages perhaps, English has never been regulated, approved, or authorized by an academy or government ministry. An English dictionary is merely a record of how English speakers define, pronounce, spell, and use the words of their language. The only authority an English dictionary has is its completeness, its accuracy in reporting the facts, and its recency of publication. So the only authority an English dictionary has is its completeness, its accuracy in reporting the facts, and its recency of its publication.

British or American English

Many foreign students are frequently worried about the differences between British English and American English. Although these differences may seem to be confusing at first, they are not sufficiently numerous or important to worry about. Where a difference exists, a good dictionary will indicate alternate British or American pronunciations, spellings, or meanings. Either is equally correct. Have a look at the following examples of differences between American and British English.

<i>American English</i>	<i>British English</i>
dialog	dialogue
behavior	behaviour
apartment	flat
does/doesn't	has/hasn't got
have	

someplace	somewhere
backpack	rucksack
store	shop
roommate	flatmate
check	cheque
teller	cashier
program	course
cannedfood	tinnedfood
gas	petrol
studio	bedsitter
policeofficer	policeman
movie	film
emergencyroom	casualty department
	fall
	autumn
recognize	recognize
roundtrip	return
railroad	railway
call	ring
talkwith	talkto
soccer	football
pingpong	tabletennis
favorite	favourite
groceries	shoppings
keepinorder	keptidy
houseguest	visitor
mad mad	angry

paper napkins	serviettes
laundry detergents	soap powder
neighbor	neighbour
auto repair shop	garage (a place to repair a car)
salesperson	assistant
shop license	Driver's license
driving motorways	highways
realize	realize
apologize	apologise
one way	single
faucet	tap
downtown	city center

Suggested Dictionaries

Several large dictionaries, called unabridged, contain all the words of the language. For practical use, you may not need such a complete dictionary. If you must, you will find it in the reference room of your library. Your study needs will be met satisfactorily by one of the more convenient abridged dictionaries. For practical use, there are two excellent dictionaries intended especially for students of English as a second language. Both are published in England, but they also include American usage. The definitions

are more simply worded and include more illustrative sentences. Either of the following is quite adequate for college use and is highly recommended:

Hornby, A. S. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*. 2009 New Edition. London: Oxford University Press. (Printed)

..... 1995. *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*.

London: Longman Group Limited. (printed)

..... 2003. *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary*.

Cambridge University Press. (electronic and printed)

..... 2008. *Oxford Learners Thesaurus*. Oxford University Press. (Electronic).

..... 2008. *Encarta Dictionary*. Microsoft Cooperation.

(Electronic).

..... 2006. *Collins Cobuild Advanced Learner's English Dictionary*. UK: HarperCollins Publishers Ltd. (Electronic).

As examples, the following are some displays of electronic dictionaries.



Even though using electronic dictionary and/or online dictionary is much more convenient, students of English need to get used to using conventional or printed one.

Not Suggested Dictionary

Because new words come into the language and old meanings frequently change, it is important to use only a dictionary that has been recently published or revised. A dictionary that is more than ten or at most fifteen years old should be avoided; it might be because the meaning of certain words may have already changed slightly, or have greatly undergone any change, or new meaning has been derived. If your dictionary is already very old, you may find old meaning of a word which is different from the present meaning, or you may not find new words that have become English words through borrowing.

Small paper-covered dictionaries called “pocket dictionaries” have only a limited value for your study needs. They are abridgements of abridgements. Also, though they may have been published recently, many of these pocket-sized dictionaries are copied without changes from older dictionaries. As a result, you may get upset when you cannot find the word you are looking for.

Suggesting, as I would like to make, English-English dictionaries-monolingual dictionaries, does not mean that English-to-native-language dictionaries, called bilingual dictionaries, are of no use. They may serve an occasional and immediate convenience, but students must be aware of their great danger; that is the assumption that there is a one-for-one correspondence between the words of the two languages. Sometimes there is, but most often there is not. Word translations of the kind that such dictionaries encourage can lead you into many mistakes.

Furthermore, you will not increase your English vocabulary but only temporarily find what may be a false equivalent.

What a Good Dictionary Provides

- The following are some of the things that a good dictionary provides:
1. *Spelling*. A good dictionary shows the accepted American and British spellings of every word. Have a look at the following examples on the differences between American and British spelling:

<i>American</i>	<i>British</i>
analyze	analyse
defence	defense
pajamas	pyjamas
plow	plough
practice	practise
program	programme
tire	tyre

2. Pronunciation. Each dictionary has a special way of showing how words are pronounced, including stress. But a good dictionary (monolingual one) provides standard phonetic transcription (writing) which is taken from IPA, standing for International Phonetic Alphabet/Association. Unlike orthographic writing in which there is not always a one-to-one correspondence between the sound and the symbol, and consequently one symbol sometimes represents more than one sound, phonetic transcription (writing) represents speech sounds consistently since one symbol represents one sound only, and never any other. Therefore, it can be used as a reliable guide to have control of the spoken language.

3. **Syllable division.** This helps in spelling and pronouncing words and indicates where the words should be divided at the

end of a line. You cannot split any word as you want without consulting to your dictionary.

4. **Derivation.** A dictionary includes the history of each word, including its origin and development through different languages before it became an English word. This is very important since English adopts words from other languages.
5. **Meaning.** Almost every word has more than a single meaning. Different meanings are given, often with illustrative sentences. Special, technical definitions are also listed. This is discussed in detail in Chapter 9.
6. **Part of Speech.** This is determined by actual use in a sentence. The dictionary will indicate whether the word is a noun, a verb, an adjective, an adverb, a preposition, conjunction, etc. This is dealt with in detail in Chapter 3.
7. **Usage.** The dictionary will tell you whether a word is British or American, whether the word is formal, colloquial, dialectal, archaic, taboo, poetic, or slang.
8. **Synonyms and antonyms.** Frequently words of similar meanings (synonyms) or words of opposite meanings (antonyms) are listed, with explanation of distinctions. This will be discussed in detail in Chapter 15.
9. **General information.** Information about persons and places is also listed.
10. **Examples.** This is very important since in most cases the different meanings of a word are minute, and it is clear through examples

Any good dictionary will give you this much information. Some dictionaries also include rules for spelling, punctuation, and capitalization, the system of weights and numerical expressions, irregular verbs, abbreviation, etc.

Alphabetical Arrangement

Because all entries in a dictionary are arranged in alphabetical order, you must know the correct order of the letters in English:

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

Words are arranged according to the first letter. When words begin with the

Exercise 1. Copy the following words onto the lines in alphabetical order.

same letter, they are arranged according to the second letter. If both the first and the second letters are the same, they are arranged according to the third letter, and so on.

admire	mountain
push	stamp
clause	rain
second	right
expose	derive

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

Exercise 2. Copy the following words onto the lines in alphabetical order.

forget	fence
fate	flesh
foremost	find
future	fit
flower	finance

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

Exercise 3. Copy the following words onto the lines in alphabetical order.

practice	pressure
proud	present
process	prison
praise	price
practice	private

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

Finding Words Quickly

To find words quickly, you are supposed to look at the top of any page in your dictionary. Two words are in heavy black *type*. The word on the left is the same as the first word on the page, while the word on the right is the same as the last word on the page. These two words are called *guide words*. They guide you to the words you are looking for. For example, if the guide words on the page are *halt* and *haste*, and the word you are looking for is *sharp*, you know that the word must be in that page.

When you are looking for a word, first thumb through the pages quickly, looking only at the guide words. When you come to the guide words nearest to the word you want, then look down that page for the word.

left guide word

right guide word

Exercise 4. Look up each of the following words in your dictionary. On the lines after each word, write the guide words that appear in your dictionary.

- 1. continue
- 2. dictionary
- 3. ball
- 4. zoo
- 5. military
- 6. thumb
- 7. paper
- 8. house
- 9. ill
- 10. sofa

Syllable Division

Your dictionary indicates how to separate syllables, usually by a heavy black dot in the first entry. For example:

En•glish
dic•tion•ary

Notice this division carefully so that you will know where it is possible to divide words in your writing. Words in English can be divided only at pronounceable syllable divisions.

Exercise 5. Look up these words in your dictionary. Notice the syllable division. Copy each word, indicating where the word is divided into syllables by using a heavy black dot.

- 1. Dictator
- 2. Manufacture

3. overcome
4. lazy
5. obscure
6. umbrella
7. neglect

8. vocabulary
9. magazine
10. area
11. popular
12. dependable
13. knowledge
14. dependent
15. Television

At the end of a line of writing, English words can be divided or hyphenated only at the syllable division. A hyphen is placed at the center of the line (not on the line) to show that the word has been broken. For example:

The English teach- er
told the stu- dents
how to di- vide words
in-

to syllables.

Never divide words of one syllable. Never divide a word so that a single-letter syllable is left alone (*a-one*). Where a word has double consonant letters, the syllable division comes between the two letters (*let-ters*). Though each syllable must be pronounceable, never divide the underlying stem of the word, such as, *teach-ing*, not *tea-thing*, *mak-ing* not *ma-king*.

Exercise 6. Divide each of the following words syllables by putting a heavy black dot between the proper syllable divisions, for example: col-
•lage. If you are not sure, check your dictionary.

1. beginning
2. professor
3. language

4. authority	.....
5. coming	.....
6. engineer	.....
7. medicine	.....
8. advantage	.....
9. philosophy	.....
10. syllable	.....

Spelling

There is no need to tell you that English spelling is difficult. But it may help to know that native English speakers find it confusing. About 85 percent of the words in English have what can be considered a regular spelling. The following are a few spelling rules that are worth learning because they apply to so many words. Study the rules and the examples. Then the next time you use your dictionary for help in spelling, ask yourself whether there is a rule that could be followed so that you would not have to use a dictionary.

Rule 1: To add a suffix to a one-syllable word with a single vowel followed by a single consonant, double that final consonant.

run+-ing	=running
sad+-est	=saddest
fat+-er	=fatter
cut+-able	=cuttable

Rule 2: To add a suffix to a word of more than one syllable, double the final consonant of the last syllable if it ends in a single vowel followed by a single consonant and if the stress remains on the last syllable.

begin + -ing = beginning occur +
-ence = occurrence prefer + -ed =
preferred

refer+-ence	=reference (stress shifts)
refer+-ed	=referred (stress remain)

Rule 3: Drop the final *e* before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

write + -ing = writing
desire + -able = desirable believe
+ -able = believable age + ing =
aging
age + less = ageless

But keep the *e* in order to keep the “soft” sound of *e* or *g* before suffixes beginning with *d*, *e*, *l*, or *o*. (except: smoke + y = smoky)

charge + -able = chargeable notice
+ -able = noticeable courage + -ous
=courageous

Rule 4: In syllables with a long *e* sound (as in *me*) *i* comes before *e* except after *c*.

believe
chief
grief
piece
receive
ceiling

Exceptions: seize, weird, leisure (American pronunciation)

Rule 5: For words that end with *y* preceded by a consonant, change the *y* to *i* before adding a suffix (except those beginning with *i*).

happy + -est = happiest

beauty + -ful	=beautiful
cry + -ing	=crying
study + -ing	=studying
baby + -ish	=babyish
gray + -ish	=grayish

However, for the plural or third-person singular present tense, change the *y* to *i* and add *-es*

sky + -s	=skies
cry + -s	=cries
carry + -s	=carries
theory + -s	=theories

Rule 6: For words that end with *y* preceded by a vowel, keep the *y* before adding a suffix.

gay + -est	=gayest
boy + -ish	=boyish
enjoy + -ing	=enjoying
play + -s	=plays
Exceptions: day + -ly = daily	
pay + -ed	=paid
say + -ed	=said
lay + -ed	=laid
gay + -ly	=gaily
gay + -ety	=gaiety

Rule 7: When *ing* is added to a word ending with *ie*, the *e* is

4. mise+less
5. waste+age

6. +~~ap~~prov
7. nerve+ous
8. dose+age
9. noise+y
10. propose+al
11. pure+fy
12. state+ment
13. safe+ty
14. wave+y
15. decorate+or
16. live+ly
17. live+ing
18. fame+ous
19. use+less
20. use+ing

Exercise 9. Add the suffix and write the new word on the line provided.

1. untie+ing
2. nature+al
3. replace+able
4. sale+able
5. service+ing
6. service+able
7. lie+ing
8. manage+able
9. hire+ing
10. tame+able
11. move+ing
12. move+able
13. exchange+able
14. peace+able

15. die+ing
16. die+ed
17. notice+able
18. live+able
19. vie+ing
20. use+able

Exercise 10. Add the suffix and write the new word on the line provided.

1. argue+meet
2. glue+y
3. courage+ous
4. mile+age
5. awe+ful
6. dope+y
7. eye+ing
8. change+less
9. amaze+ing
10. desire+able
11. shame+ful
12. amaze+ment
13. lace+y
14. note+able
15. smoke+y

Common Spelling Problems

Many foreign students of English, as well as native English speakers, have found the following words difficult to spell correctly. (They are spelled correctly here).

allright
athletics

disease
conscious

occurring
occurred

hear	conscience	it's
here	engineer	its
believe	advice	receive
profit	advise	relieve
prophet	lose	rhythm
clothes	loose	rhyme
deceive	Mathematics	quiet
their,there,they're	Accept	quite
describe	except	pronunciation
description	occasion	until
Disappoint	occurrence	explanation

Exercise 11. Use your dictionary to answer the following questions about spelling.

- What other possible spellings does your dictionary give for these words?
 - Skillful
 - Athletic
 - judgement
 - cigarette
 - theatre
 - adviser
 - cozy
 - catalog
 - enquire
 - catchup
- Does your dictionary say anything about the spelling *alright*?
- How is the past tense of the following verbs spelled? If there are two possibilities, write both.
 - program
 - travel

2. MORPHEMES

Free, Bound Morpheme; Base, Root

A morpheme is a minimal unit of grammatical description in a sense that it cannot be segmented or separated any further at the grammatical level of analysis. The word *unhappily*, for example, is composed of three morphemes, since we can distinguish three irreducible elements: *un-*, *happy*, and *-y*. These morphemes obviously belong to different categories in that *happy* can be used independently, while *un-* and *-ly* cannot. They cannot stand by themselves. *Happy* is therefore a so-called free morpheme, whereas *un-* and *-ly* are bound morphemes. In the structure of the word *unhappily*, the free morpheme *happy* is the root, while *happily* and *unhappy* are the bases of the words *unhappily* and *unhappily*. By definition, the root of a word is that part which remains when all the affixes have been removed, whereas the base is any form to which an affix can be added, but every base is a root.

Allomorph

With respect to bound morphemes, it is necessary to consider the concept of the *allomorph*. To illustrate, look at the ways how nouns in English are pluralized. The plural of English nouns can be said to be formed by means of a plural morpheme (-s). (-s) has a number of phonological variants, depending on the environment in which it appears. These variants are called allomorphs. There are some nouns in English, such as *deer* and *sheep*, which do not change their form in the plural. In such cases we can say that the plural morpheme is realized by zero allomorph, represented as

/Ø/. See the following examples.

Plural Morphemes	Allomorphs	Examples
<i>Mr hemes</i>		
	/s/	hat-/s/
	/z/	dog-/z/
<i>s</i>	/z/	bus-/ ez/
	/n/	ox-/en/
	/Ø/	deer-/Ø/

Another example to illustrate the concept of the allomorph is provided by words like *intolerable*, *impossible*, *illegible*, and *irresponsible*. If we compare these words with their positive counterparts, *tolerable*, *possible*, *legible* and *responsible*, we can say that the first elements: *in-*, *il-*, and *ir-* are phonological variants. Have a look at the table below.

<i>Plural Morphemes</i>	<i>Allomorphs</i>	<i>Examples</i>
In	/in/	inactive
	/im/	immobile
	/il/	illogical
	/ir/	irregular
	/in/	incompetent

In conclusion, some morphemes have more than one phonetic representation depending on which sounds precede or follow them, but all mean the same thing and serve the same purpose. For example, the phonetic representation of the plural morphemes is either (s) *cats*, (z) *dogs*, or (ez) *churches*. Each of these three different phonetic shapes is said to be an *allomorph* of the same morpheme. The plural, possessive, and third person singular morphemes all have three allomorphs apiece. Can you think of other morphemes which have more than one phonetic representation?

1. annoyingly
2. complicatedness
3. construction
4. disability
5. forepayment

Exercise 12. Divide the following words into morphemes. State which is free and which is bound.

6. fulfillment
7. illogical
8. inactively
9. impoliteness
10. misleading
11. laziness
12. prearrangement
13. punishment
14. reconsideration
15. unbreakable
16. unemployment
17. unhappiness
18. uninterrupted
19. unsuccessfully

20.unwillingness

Exercise 13. The four words in each series have the same base word. Write the base word. (Sometimes the spelling of the base word will change in forming the new word.)

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------|
| 1.department | impartial | partition | subparticle | ..... |
| 2.sensational | sensory | insensate | sensed | ..... |
| 3.prefix | fixative | transfixed | fixture | ..... |
| 4.declaim | exclamation | claimant | reclaimable | ..... |
| 5.creation | recreate | creating | uncreative | ..... |

Exercise 14. The three words in each series have the same base word. Write the base word.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| 1. information | conform | formal | ..... |
| 2. uncivil | civilian | civilization | ..... |
| 3.remove | immovable | movements | ..... |
| 4.independent | undependable | dependency | ..... |
| 5.transaction | activate | react | ..... |

3. DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL AFFIXES

Some morphemes derive or create new words by either changing the meaning (*happy* vs. *unhappy*, both adjectives) or part of speech (syntactic category, e.g. *ripe*, an adjective, vs. *ripen*, a verb) or both. These are called *derivational morphemes*. Other morphemes change neither part of speech nor meaning, but only refine and give extra grammatical information about the already existing meaning of a word. Thus, *cat* and *cats* are both nouns and have the same meaning (referring to the same thing), but *cats*, with the plural morpheme *-s*, contains the additional information that there are more than one of these things. These morphemes which serve a purely grammatical function, never creating a different word, but only a different *form* of the same word, are called *inflectional morphemes*.

Both derivational and inflectional morphemes are bound morphemes and are called *affixes*. Affixes which are added to the beginning of a word are prefixes, affixes which are added to the end of a word are suffixes. Affixes are either inflectional or derivational. Inflectional affixes are those that do not change the part of speech of the word. For example, the word *happy* is a noun. When we add *un-* to the word *happy* which becomes *unhappy*, the new word is still a noun. Derivational affixes, on

the other hand, are those that change the part of speech of the word, like the example *happily*. When we already add *-ly* to *happy*, the new word is not a noun any more, but it becomes an adverb. Most prefixes are inflectional and are not changing the part of speech (non-class changing), while suffixes are either derivational or inflectional; the majority of derivational suffixes are class changing.

In English, the derivational morphemes are either prefixes or suffixes, but the inflectional morphemes are suffixes. There are only eight of them in English. They are:

<i>Base</i>	<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Example</i>
wait	-s	3rd person singular	She often waits here.
wait	-ed	Past tense	She also waited here yesterday.
wait	-ing	Progressive	She is waiting here right now.
eat	-en	past participle	Susi has eaten dinner.
chair	-s	Plural marker	The chairs should be arranged here.
chair	-s	Possessive	The cashier's leg is already broken.
fast	-er	Comparative adjective or adverb	I can type faster than she can.
fast	-est	Superlative adjective or adverb	Doni is the fastest runner.

Below are listed four characteristics which separate inflectional and derivational affixes:

<i>Inflectional Morphemes</i>	<i>Derivational Morphemes</i>
1. Do not change meaning or part of speech, e.g., <i>big</i> and <i>bigger</i> are both adjectives.	1. Change meaning or part of speech, e.g., <i>-ment</i> forms nouns, such as <i>judgment</i> , from verb <i>judge</i> .
2. Typically indicates syntactic or semantic relations between different words in a sentence, e.g., the present tense morpheme <i>-s</i> in <i>waits</i> shows agreement with the subject of the verb (third person singular).	2. Typically indicate semantic relations within the word, e.g., the morpheme <i>-ful</i> in <i>painful</i> has no particular connection with any other morpheme beyond the word <i>painful</i> .
3. Typically occur with all members of some large class of morphemes, e.g., the plural morpheme <i>-s</i> occurs with most nouns.	3. Typically occur with only some members of a class of morphemes, e.g., the suffix <i>-hood</i> occurs with just a few nouns such as <i>brother</i> , <i>neighbor</i> , and <i>knight</i> , but not with most others, e.g., <i>friend</i> , <i>daughter</i> , <i>candle</i> , etc.
4. Typically occur at the margin of words, e.g., the plural morphemes <i>-s</i> always come last in a word, as in <i>baby-sitters</i> or <i>rationalizations</i> .	4. Typically occur before inflectional suffixes, e.g., <i>in-</i> in <i>in-chillier</i> , the derivational suffix <i>-y</i> comes before the inflectional <i>-er</i> .

The chart below is a summary of morpheme classification (Harts and Harts, 1982).

MORPHEMES	FREE	ROOT			e.g.,love,girl,happy,house,work
	BOUND	AFFIX	PREFIX		e.g., a- :amoral de- :defrost ex- :ex-wife in- :insane mini- :mini-skirt non- :non-committal out :outlive pre- :pre-cook re- :reclaim
			SUFFIX	DERIVATION	e.g., -able :readable -dom :kingdom -er :employer -hood :childhood -ity :nationality -less :careless -ness :largeness -ship :friendship
				INFLECTION	Plural :boys Genitive:boy's 3rdperson singular:asks past tense:asked -edparticle:asked -ingparticle:asking Comparative:greater

Exercise 15. Find the roots and state the part of speech of the resultant process.

1. Annoyingly
2. complicatedness
3. construction
4. disability

5. forepayment	.....
6. fulfillment	.....
7. illogical	.....
8. Impoliteness	.....
9. Inactively	.....
10. irreparable	.....
11. laziness	.....
12. misapply	.....
13. misleading	.....
14. Misprint	.....
15. prearrangement	.....
16. prehistoric	.....
17. punishment	.....
18. reaction	.....
19. reconsideration	.....
20. unbreakable	.....
21. unemployment	.....
22. unhappiness	.....
23. uninterrupted	.....
24. unsuccessfully	.....
25. unwillingness	.....

Exercise 16. Add the correct ending to the italicized words.

-ness -ic -ful -ation -ence -er -ist

1. Richard was a *write*..... and a *natural*.....
2. A hologram of an object is made on a piece of *photograph*
..... film by using a laser.
3. Many coral reef fishes have bright colors warning predators
that they are *distaste*.....

~~breath~~ that is made to rise depends on a process called
ferment

5. After the tadpole develops legs and lungs, we see the *emerge*
..... of an adult frog.
6. Genghis Khan, known for his *fierce*..... captured
Beijing, most of Persia, and Russia, Turkistan in the 1200s.

Exercise 17. Complete the words with the correct prefixes. Add the prefixes to the word they belong. You may use each prefix more than once.

de- re- multi- trans- circum- ex- pro-

1. When the Lewis and Clark pedition realized they couldn't.....turn over the mountains until spring, they built a port to shelter them for the winter.
2. The Statue of Liberty is perhaps the most nowned symbol of America.
3. Sir Francis Drake navigated the globe from 1577 to 1580.
4. If a lizard's tail somewhat becomes tached, it will generate a new tail.
5. A telescope is used to tect and observe faraway objects.
6. Street cars were a major form of... .. portation in the 1900s.
7. During photosynthesis, plants duce oxygen.
8. A parrotfish is a colored tropical marine fish.

Exercise 18. Add a prefix to have the opposite meaning.

1. An.....polite person
2. An.....relevant question

3. an.....formal dinner
4. an.....legible letter
5. an.....responsible driver
6. an.....curable disease
7. an.....familiar place
8. an.....trustworthy friend
9. an.....popular teacher
10. mature behavior
11. an... ..expected event
12. an... ..impressive paper
13. an... ..literate person
14. an... ..capable performer
15. an... ..significant fact
16. an... ..logical idea
17. an... ..reparable damage
18. an... ..legitimate act
19. an... ..reversible decision
20. an... ..pure liquid solution

Exercise 19. Add a prefix from the box that fits the words.

post-, pre-, anti-, counter-

1. productive
2. attack
3. body
4. colonial
5. social
6. toxic
7. act
8. arrange
9. war

- 10.Semitic
 11.climax
 12.historic

Exercise 20. Fill in the blanks below by the appropriate forms of the words given.

<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>	<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>
imagination			
	complete		
		convincing	
excellence			
			satisfactorily
	exceed		
		repeated	
consideration			
	succeed		
			comparatively
		separate	
	persuade		
			decisively
beauty			
		quick	
			exclusively
	excite		
	frighten		
	exhaust		
danger			
		active	
		bright	
	hope		

Exercise 21. Fill in the blank with the appropriate form of the words in the brackets. Use your dictionary for any help.

1. Being too tired, Susi has a strong to go out with her boyfriend. (objection, objective, objectivity, objectively)
2. Bromo mountain is a long way from here. Have you how to get there? (consider, considering, considered, reconsider)
3. Dedi is running out of money. He has been since two weeks ago.
(employed, unemployed, employment, unemployment)
4. Don't yourself by climb Semerum mountains since people believe that it is rather dangerous. (danger, dangerous, endanger, dangerously)
5. Godwin is a driver. How could he have three accidents this month.
(careful, careless, carefully, carelessly)
6. He felt when all his children refused to help.
(annoyed, annoying, annoyingly, annoys)
7. It is that studying at the university takes a lot of time, energy, and money.
(undeniable, deniable, denied, undeniably)
8. On this very hot day, the sea was
(irresistibly, resistible, resistless, irresistible)
9. Susi's manager is proud of her. She has done her job
(unsuccessfully, successfully, successful, success)
10. Their was due to the fact that they did not have a child after five years of marriage. They wished to have one of their own.
(happy, unhappy, happiness, unhappiness)

Exercise 22. In the chart below, some of the most common prefixes are listed alphabetically. The general grammatical meaning of each prefix is given as an *area of meaning* because most often there is no one specific meaning. In the right-hand column, space has been left for you to record examples of words which use the prefix. Your dictionary will provide examples. Choose those which are familiar or potentially useful to you.

<i>Prefix</i>	<i>Area of Meaning</i>	<i>Examples</i>
ambi-	both	
ante-	before	
anti-	against, opposite	
auto-	Self	
bi-	two, twice	
circum-	around	
con-, co-, col-, com-	with, together	
counter-	in opposition to	
de-	down, reversing	
dec-	Ten	
demi-	Half	
dis-	negative	
ex-, e-	out, from	
extra-	beyond	
semi-	Half	
inter-	between, among	
macro-	large	
mal-	bad, badly	
micro	small	
mini-	little, small	
mis- mis-	wrong, unfavorable	
mono-	one, alone	
multi-	many	

non-	no,not	
ob-	inthewayof	
over-	toomuch	
pan-	all,worldwide	
post-	behind,after	
poly-	many	
pre-, prim-	first,before,onthe sideof	
pro-	for,onthesideof	
re-	again,back	
semi-	half	
sub-,sup-	under	
super-	above,morethan	
syn-	with,atthesame time	
trans-	across	
tri-	three	
under-	notenough	
ni-	one,single	
uni-	one,single	
un-,im-, in-,it-,il	no,not,negative	
ultra-	beyond,excessive	
vice-	deputy	

Exercise 23. Choose a prefix to form the opposites of the following adjectives.

1. possible
2. polite
3. friendly
4. interested
5. employed
6. important
7. happy

8.patient	.....
9.expensive	.....
10.comfortable	.....
11.correct	.....

The following are some of the most common suffixes that are grouped according to how they change word class. The meaning of each suffix is not given but examples instead.

Noun Suffixes

The following suffixes indicate people who do things:

<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Examples</i>
-ee	trainee, interviewee
-er	interviewer, employer
-or	translator, demonstrator

The following suffixes describe people

<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Examples</i>
-an, -ian	Mexican, Persian, historian
-ist	journalist, artist

Other nouns suffixes;

<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Examples</i>
-age	passage, postage
-al	renewal, arrival
-ante, -ence	acceptance, independence
-dom	freedom, kingdom
-hood	childhood, motherhood
-ion, -sion, -tion	addiction, conclusion, introduction
-ism	materialism, realism
-y, -ity	prosperity, hostility
-ment	entertainment, arrangement
-ness	kindness, greatness
-ship	relationship, courtship

-ure,-sis

failure,diagnosis

Exercise 24. Maketheseverbsintonounsbyaddingthecorrect

1. sign.....
2. close.....
3. insist.....
4. prefer.....
5. exist.....
6. assemble.....
7. deny.....
8. try.....
9. store.....
10. exclude.....
11. persuade.....
12. improve.....
13. acquire.....
14. seize.....
15. obey.....
16. emphasize.....
17. differ.....
18. recover.....
19. prosper.....
20. propose.....
21. shrink.....
22. break.....
23. explode.....
24. encourage.....
25. advertise.....
26. produce.....

Adjective Suffixes

The following suffixes indicate adjectives:

<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Examples</i>
-able, -ible	eatable, sensible
-ant, -ent	concordant
-ary	complimentary
-ic	enigmatic, democratic
-ical	musical, practical
-ish	childish, greenish
-ive	attractive, protective
-like	godlike, childlike
-ly	nightly, scholarly
-ory	sensory, satisfactory
-ous	poisonous, adventurous
-some	handsome, lonesome
-worthy	trustworthy
-y	salty, rainy

The suffixes *-ful* (with) and *-less* (without):

<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Examples</i>
-ful	faithful, dreadful
-less	harmless, careless

Comparative and superlatives:

<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Examples</i>
-er	smaller
-est	smallest, longest

Exercise 25. Make the following words into adjectives by adding the correct suffix.

1. humor

2. poetry

3. grammar

5. agree	.....
6. child	.....
7. tire	.....
8. courage	.....
9. hand	.....
10.Harm	.....
11.depend	.....
13.inform	.....
14.grass	.....
15.drama	.....
16.Alphabet	.....
17.Regret	.....
18.create	.....
19.boy	.....
20.danger	.....
21.mouth	.....
22.pain	.....
23.hesitate	.....
24.adjust	.....
25.climate	.....

Adverb Suffixes

The following suffixes indicate adverbs:

<i>-Suffix</i>	<i>Examples</i>
-ly	slowly, sharply
-er (comparative)	harder, faster
-est (superlative)	hardest, fastest

Verb Suffixes

The following suffixes indicate Verbs

<i>-Suffix</i>	<i>Examples</i>
-en	strengthen, weaken

-ate	activate,domesticate
-ize	sterilize,tranquilize
-fy,-ify	pacify,purify

Exercise 26. Makethefollowingwordsintoverbsbyadding thecorrect suffix.Insomecasesyoumayhavetochangethe spellingoftheword.

- | | |
|-------------|-------|
| 1. hospital | ..... |
| 2. sympathy | ..... |
| 3. solid | ..... |
| 4. captive | ..... |
| 5. fright | ..... |
| 6. length | ..... |
| 7. dark | ..... |
| 8. less | ..... |
| 9. flat | ..... |
| 10.bright | ..... |
| 11.regular | ..... |
| 12.thick | ..... |
| 13.false | ..... |
| 14.identity | ..... |
| 15.liberty | ..... |
| 16.sweet | ..... |
| 17.broad | ..... |
| 18.immune | ..... |
| 19.deep | ..... |

Exercise 27. Fill in the spaces in the chart below with the appropriate wordforms.Insomecasestheremaybemore thanoneanswer.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
exclude	Exclusion	exclusive	exclusively
	Repetition		
		different	
			electrically
	Emphasis		
		economical	
decide			
	Competition		
		exclusive	
			purely

Exercise 28. Complete the chart with the appropriate word forms. In some cases there may be more than one answer.

Verb	Noun	adjective	Adverb
		beautiful	
	Origin		
free			
			simply
		familiar	
generalize			
	Organization		
			originally
		sanitary	
succeed			

Exercise 29. Complete the chart with the appropriate word forms.

<i>Thing/p lace</i>	<i>Person</i>	<i>Mechanical</i>
Machine	machinist	
Art		
	politician	
		musical
Electricity		
Botany		
Theme		
	poet	
Finance		
	scientific	

Exercise 30. Look at the following prefixes then use your dictionary to complete the sentences below using the prefixes above.

Uni-, mono-, = one *duo-, bi-* = two *tri-* = three
quad-, quart- = four *pent-, quip-* = five *sex-* = six
sept- = seven *oct-* = eight *non-* = nine
dec- = ten *cent-* = hundred

1. A flag with three colors is flag.
2. Five children born at the same time are
3. A bicycle with one wheel is a
4. One hundred years is a
5. A shape with five sides is a
6. A person who is in his/hersixties is a
7. A ten-event athletic contest is called
8. Something with one unvaried sound is
9. A magazine that appears twice a month is
10. To make something four times as great is to it.

Exercise 31. Change the following words into nouns by adding appropriate affixes:

1. to arrive
2. to depart
3. to deliver
4. be happy
5. to agree
6. to annoy
7. to consider
8. be curious
9. to confuse
10. to teach
11. to direct
12. to decide
13. to inform
14. be ideal
15. to refer
16. to pay
17. to arm
18. to fail
19. to deny
20. be real
21. to propose
22. to press
23. to flatter
24. to govern
25. to attend
26. to accept
27. be kind
28. to combine
29. to resign

Exercise 32. Change the following words into nouns by adding appropriate affixes:

1. to manage.....
2. be pleasant.....
3. to declare.....
4. to examine.....
5. to employ
6. be quiet.....
7. to revise.....
8. to prepare.....
9. to exist.....
10. be active
11. to punish.....
12. to discover.....
13. to enclose.....
14. be stupid.....
15. to approve.....
16. to refuse.....
17. to argue
18. to disturb.....
19. to prefer.....
20. to practice.....

Exercise 33. Change the following words into Adjectives by adding appropriate affixes:

1. sheep.....
2. child.....
3. cloud.....

4. ~~eat~~
5. fun.....
6. dirt.....
7. guilt.....
8. mess.....
9. the fool.....
10. friend
11. cost
12. month
13. order
14. man
15. time
16. person
17. the universe.....
18. accident
19. region
20. brute

Exercise 34. Change the following words into Verbs by adding appropriate affixes.

1. real.....
2. author.....
3. familiar.....
4. legal.....
5. final.....
6. civil.....
7. organ.....
8. critic.....
9. computer.....
10. Stupid.....
11. Hospital
12. pure

- 13.clear
- 14.intensive
- 15.immortal

4. Quiz

Exercise 35. Add the suffix and write the new word on the line provided.

1. merry+ly.....
2. deny+al.....
3. try+es.....
4. marry+age.....
5. plenty+ful.....
6. vary+ous.....
7. carry+er.....
8. defy+ante.....
9. fury+ous.....
10. dizzy+er.....
11. lonely+ness.....
12. apply+ante.....
13. try + al

14. company+es
15. ice+er.....
16. fifty+eth.....
17. candy+es.....
18. busy+ness.....
19. worry+ed.....
20. fancy + est

Exercise 36. Add the suffix and write the new word on the line provided.

1. I. sly+ness.....
2. sly+er.....
3. sly+ly.....
4. ill+ly.....
5. dull+ly.....
6. casual+ly.....
7. dry+est.....
8. dry+ly.....
9. donkey+s.....
10. wary+ly.....
11. full+ly.....
12. forty+ish.....
13. spry+ness.....
14. spry+est.....
15. thirsty+ly.....
16. shy+ness.....
17. shy+er.....
18. shy+ly.....
19. dry+ing.....
20. volley+ed.....

Exercise 37. Divide the following words into morphemes, state which is free and which is bound.

1. dishonestly.....
2. impersonal.....
3. international.....
4. irregularity.....
5. irremovable.....
6. manliness.....
7. misunderstanding
8. reconstruction.....
9. unaffordable.....
10. unwillingness.....

Exercise 38. Change the following words into Adjectives by adding appropriate affixes:

1. cause.....
2. danger.....
3. mystery.....
4. dame.....
5. nerve.....
6. poison.....
7. custom.....
8. ornament.....
9. complement.....
10. life
11. like
12. lady
13. war
14. history
15. artist

16.photograph.....	
17.base	
18.power	
19.skill	
20.faith	
21.delight	
22.success	
23.beauty	
24.power	
25.home	
26.use	
27.worth	
28.age	
29.fault	
30.create	
31.attract	
32.select	
33.possess	
34.instruct	
35.prevent	
36.excel	
37.confide.....	
38.urge	
39.please	
40.depend	
41.pay	
42.agree	
43.remark	
44.sense	
45.force.....	

Exercise 39. Divide the following words into morphemes. State which is free and which is bound.

1. dishonestly.....
2. impersonal.....
3. international.....
4. irregularity.....
5. irremovable.....
6. manliness.....
7. misunderstanding
8. reconstruction.....
9. unaffordable.....
10. unwillingness.....

Exercise 40. The italicized words do not fit their positions in the sentences below. Make them fit by adding the right suffix and write the new word on the line provided.

1. The *wave* lines on the map show where the water lies.....
2. Your purchase is *exchange* at any time.....
3. The tomato plants were *die* from lack of water.....
4. It was a *amaze* sight.....
5. He climbed *spry* up the ladder.....
6. These antique jugs are *irreplace*.....
7. We were not *full* prepared for what happened.....
8. He is 20 years old but still has a *boy* manner.....
9. He seemed to be very *worry* about something.....
10. The movers were already *carry* out the furniture.....
11. The weather here is very *change*.....
12. There were a real *improve* in the food.....
13. A *noise* argument was still going on.....
14. There was no *deny* that you were late.....

15. At that point we made an *ally* with England.....
16. The *ice* streets made everyone cautious.
17. The inspector went over the list *careful*.....
18. The school will be *issue* new rules tomorrow.....
19. The doctor is *usual* here by this time.....
20. The keys were *lie* on the chair.....

Exercise 41. With the help of your dictionary, write down single words in the blank space below. Take care to note any changes in spelling.

1. To make beautiful. = to
2. Someone who investigates. = an.....
3. This person's tasks and activities..... =
his
4. The property of being flexible..... =
its
5. He likes to destroy things..... = He's a... person.
6. The slow-worm is a kind of lizard without legs. = It is a.....
..... lizard.
7. The heat will make the wax soft. = It will... it.
8. As the wax becomes soft, it changes color. = The wax changes
color
9. When it is soft, the wax is brown. = The wax is brown. 10. The fact that it is
soft makes it suitable = It... makes it suitable.

Exercise 42. The first sentence in each pair is awkward. The second will be an improvement if you add the right suffix to the italicized word. Add the suffix and write the new word on the line provided.

1. They changed the way the chairs were arranged.
They changed the *arrange* of the chairs.....

2. We always remember that he was very kind.
We will always remember his *kind*.....
3. I must apologize for the way the room appears. I must
apologize for the *appearance* of the room.
4. The new lamps make the room bright.....
The new lamps *bright* the room.
5. They were discussing things in the way friends do.
It was a *friendly* discussion.....
6. Is it usual for the store to be open in the evening?
Is the store *usually* open in the evening.....
7. It may be necessary to make the sauce thicker.
It may be necessary to *thicken* the sauce.....
8. The woman was very cautious in moving up the hall.
The woman moved *cautiously* up the hall.
9. Everyone liked what we had selected.
Everyone liked our *selection*
10. We wondered what it was that had disturbed us.
We wondered what the *disturbance* was.....

5. CONTENT Words AND FUNCTION Words

There is one more distinction between types of morphemes which it can be useful to make. Most morphemes have *semantic content*, that is, they either have some kind of independent, identifiable meaning or indicate a change in meaning when added to a word. Others serve only to provide information about *grammatical function* by relating certain words in a sentence to each other. The former are called *content morphemes*, the latter are called *function morphemes*. In English, all roots and derivational affixes are content morphemes, while inflectional affixes such “function words” as prepositions, articles, pronouns, and conjunctions are function morphemes.

Many people confuse morphemes with syllables. A few examples will show that the numbers of morphemes and syllables in a word are independent of each other. *Ripe* is one morpheme which happens to consist of a single syllable. *-s*, however, is not even a syllable, though it is a morpheme. *Ripens* is a two-syllable word composed of three morphemes, while *syllable* is a three-syllable word composed of only one morpheme.

Morphemes are pairings of sounds with meanings. Some morphemes have one sound as their phonetic representation, e.g., (i) in *lucky* or (ə) in *asexual*. Some morphemes consist of one syllable, e.g., (n) in *unable* or (n) in *preview*. Other morphemes are *polysyllabic* (have more than one syllable), e.g., *language*, *banana*, *Mississippi*, and the suffix *ity* in *sanity*.

Sometimes different morphemes have the same phonetic representations, as in *ear* (for hearing) and *ear* (of corn). The same is true of affixes, e.g., the plural, possessive, and third person singular suffixes can all sound alike. There is a morpheme *in-* that means “not”, e.g., *inoperable* or *intolerable*, and another *in-* that means “in”, e.g., *intake* or *inside*. This same sequence (in) is only part of the morpheme *in-* (twon). In the same way the (t) in (mst) can be either the past tense marker in *missed* or just part of the word *mist*, without any special morphemic content of its own.

The purpose of this book is to help you improve your command of English and to give you skill and practice in using English as a language of

Exercise 43. Underline all the function words you can find in the following text.

instruction. Although you may learn English study skills in a special program or as part of your English class, these skills will be useful only if you use them in all of your classes. That is their purpose: to help you improve your study habits in English, and thus improve your work in all of the subjects that you are studying in English.

First read the *Table of Contents* to get an idea of the information you will learn and the kind of practice you will be doing. Each chapter introduces a particular skill that will be valuable in your studies. Some of these skills may already be familiar to you. It is

likely, however, that you have not fully mastered them in a way that will be necessary for success in using English as the language of instruction. In-class exercises will provide an opportunity for practice, but you should realize that your teacher can never give you all the guidance and correction you would like. Once each skill has been introduced and practiced, it will be *your* responsibility to continue practicing on your own. These are skills, and they cannot be learned by listening to lectures, reading a book, or watching someone else do them. The only way to master skills is by using them, through regular and repeated practice.

Because vocabulary is so important to your success in English, worst that may be new to you have been recorded in lists throughout the text. For the convenience of review, a complete alphabetical inventory of these words has been printed at the end of the book. You should keep an up-to-date record of all new words so that you can build a strong and varied vocabulary.

Students who have used this book have often said: “If only I knew then what I know now.” They have also passed along some of the following suggestions: *Do your assignments regularly. Ask questions if you do not understand something. Practice these*

skills as often as possible. From time to time you may need outside help, from your teacher or friends, but try your best to do the assignments yourself. Once the exercises have been completed and corrected in class, apply the skills to your other studies so that, through practice, they will become regular study habits. If English is going to be the language of instruction on which your future success may depend, it will be worth-while for you to spend a little time and effort now to master these basic study skills.

Words And Their STRUCTURE Word

How many English words do you know? This is an unfair question because it is impossible to answer accurately. It is difficult to count the words a person knows. One difficulty is in the definition of *word*. Should we consider *be*, *am*, *is*, *are*, *was*, and *were* six different words, or *vary*, *variation*, *various*, and *variously* four different words? If you know that *spring* is the name of a season but don't know that it also means "the place where water comes out of the earth," or "to leap," or "a part of a watch," do you know the meaning of *spring* or only one of its several different meanings?

Another difficulty is in the definition of the word *know*. What does it mean "to know" a word? You may recognize the meaning of a particular word when you read it, but you may never use it in your daily speech or writing. Can you be said to "know" the word?

The size of your native language vocabulary reflects your education, reading, and range of interests. There is a very clear

relationship between vocabulary size and professional success. To a certain extent, the same is probably true for students of English as another language. If you have no contact with English except through your school books, you will know only the words in your books. If you have the chance to meet English-speaking people, or to read English magazines, or to see English movies without subtitles, you will be able to extend your vocabulary into areas that are not included in your books. Obviously, the more you hear, speak, read, and write English, the more opportunity you have to increase your vocabulary. As a measure of interest and experience in English, the relative size of a student's vocabulary is meaningful—even if it cannot be measured exactly.

The English language makes frequent use of the method of word formation. Notice the numerous words formed on the stem *act*.

<i>Prefix + act</i>	<i>act+ suffix</i>	<i>prefix + act+ suffix</i>
react	action	reaction
enact	active	enactment
reenact	actively	reenactment
interact	actionless	reactor
transact	actable	reactive
	activity	reactivate
	activate	reactivation
	activation	interaction
	actor	transaction
	actress	inactive
		inaction

By learning only a few prefixes and suffixes, you will be able to recognize or guess the meaning of hundreds of English words.

Word Structure

English words minimally consist of one constituent, which is consequently a free morpheme.

Examples

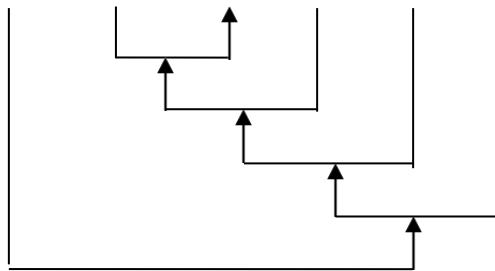
happy	paper	fellow
table	chair	back
friend	wife	bike

Words consisting of two or more constituents are formed by means of one of the two major word formation processes in English. They are affixation and compounding. Affixation is a process whereby a prefix or a suffix is added to a free morpheme (root) or to a word that has already undergone a word formation rule (base). The root of a word is that part which remains when all the affixes have been removed, while the base of a word is any form to which an affix can be added, but not every base is a root. In the example below, the root *press* is also the base of *impress*. *Impress* is the base of *impression*; *Impression* is the base of *impressionist*. *Impressionist* is the base of *impressionistic*, and *Impressionistic* is the base of *unimpressionistic*. So the word *unimpressionistic* consists of six constituent morphemes.

		press			
	im	press			
	im	press	ion		
	im	press	ion	ist	
	im	press	ion	ist	is
un	im	press	ion	ist	is

The above segmentation can also be analyzed by using arrows which point in the direction of bases, as the following.

un im press ion ist ic



Segmentation of words is not always easy as the example above. There are two important facts about the ways in which affixes join with other expressions. First, the expressions with which a given affix may combine normally belong to the same part of speech. For example, the suffix *-able* attaches freely to verbs, but not, for example, to adjectives or nouns; thus, we can add this suffix to verbs *adjust* and *debate*, but not to the adjectives *asleep* and *happy*, nor to the nouns *anger* and *morning*. Second, the expressions resulting from the addition of a given affix to some word or morpheme also normally belong to the same part of speech. For example, the expressions resulting from the addition of *-able* to a verb are always adjectives. Thus *adjustable* and *debatable* are all adjectives. An important consequence of these two facts is that in the formation of a word, the affixes are not just strung together all at once; instead, they are put together step by step. That is to say, the internal structure of words is *hierarchical*.

To see this, consider the adjective *reusable*. This adjective consists of three morphemes: the free morpheme *use* and the derivational affixes *re-* and *-able*. As was noted above, *-able* is a suffix which joins with a verb to form an adjective:

(I) <i>Use</i>	+	<i>-able</i>	=	<i>Adjective</i>
<i>Debate</i>	+	<i>-able</i>	=	<i>debatable</i>

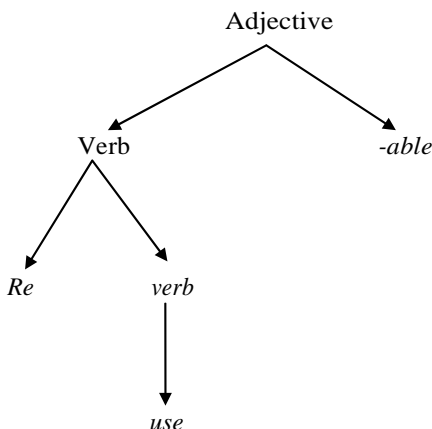
The prefix, on the other hand, joins with a verb to form a new

verb:

(II) <i>re</i>	+	<i>verb</i>	=	<i>Verb</i>
<i>Re-</i>	+	<i>adjustable</i>	=	<i>readjust</i>

<i>re-</i>	+	<i>use</i>	=	<i>reuse</i>
<i>Debate</i>	+	<i>-able</i>	=	<i>debatable</i>

These facts allow us to see that the word *reusable* is formed in two steps: first, the prefix *re-* joins with the verb *use* to form the verb *reuse*, as in (II); second, the suffix *-able* attaches to the verb *reuse* to form the adjective *reusable*, just as it attaches to the verb *adjust* to form the adjective *adjustable* in (I). These steps in the formation of *reusable* can be schematically represented by means of a tree structure:



Notice that *reusable* cannot be regarded as the result of adding the prefix *re-* to word *usable*. A little consideration reveals why this is so: since *use* is a verb, *-able* may attach to it to form the adjective *usable*, as in (I); but because *usable* is an adjective, *re-* cannot join with it, since *re-* only joins with verbs. Thus, our understanding of how the affixes *re-* and *-able* combine with other morphemes allows us to conclude that the verb *reuse*, but not the adjective *usable*, is a step in the formation of the adjective *reusable*.

Interestingly, some words are ambiguous (i.e. have more than one meaning) because their internal structure may be analyzed in more than one way. Consider, for example, the word *unlockable*: this could mean either 'not able to be locked' or 'able to be unlocked.' If we consider the bound morphemes in this word very carefully, we can see why this ambiguity arises.

In English, there are not one but two prefixes *un-*: the first combines with an adjective to form a new adjective, and means simply 'not';

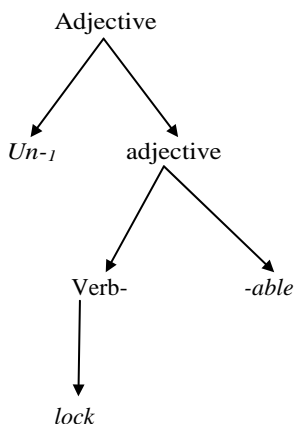
(III) <i>un-</i>	+ adjective	=	adjective
	Able		<i>unable</i> "notable"
	Aware		<i>unaware</i> "not aware"
	Happy		<i>unhappy</i> "not happy"

The second *un-* combines with a verb to form a new verb, and means 'to do the reverse of.'

(IV)	<i>un-</i>	+ Verb	=	Verb
		do		<i>undo</i> "to do the reverse of doing" dress
				<i>undress</i> "to do the reverse of dressing" lock
				<i>unlock</i> "to do the reverse of locking"

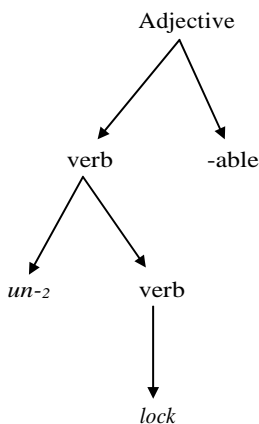
Because of these two different sorts of *un-* in English, *unlockable* may be analyzed in two different ways. First, the suffix *-able* may join with the verb *lock* to form the adjective *lockable*, as in (I); *un-*, may then join with this adjective to form the new adjective

unlockable. This way of forming *unlockable* is schematized in the following tree structure:



Since *un-*, just means 'not', this tree structure represents the meaning 'not able to be locked'.

The second way of forming *unlockable* is as follows. The prefix *un-* joins with the verb *lock* to form the verb *unlock*, as in (IV); the suffix *-able* then joins with this verb to form the adjective *unlockable*. This manner of forming *unlockable* is represented by the following tree.



Since *un-2* means ‘to do the reverse of, as in the verb *unlock* ‘to do the reverse of locking’, this tree represents the meaning ‘able to be unlocked.’

Exercise 44. Draw tree diagrams like those discussed above for each of the following words.

1. dishonestly
2. impersonal
3. international
4. irregularity
5. irremovable
6. manliness
7. misunderstanding
8. reconstruction
9. unaffordable
10. unwillingness

Exercise 45. Change the words in the bracket (if any, if not use your own) into their appropriate forms by adding affixes so that the sentences will be meaningful.

1. (patient) plays an important rule in learning English.
2. A (crowd) of people was waiting outside the movie theatre.
3. That student has been expelled from school due to his continuous (behave)
4. A banana is not (juice)
5. A bus (drive) will not drive an unsafe bus.
6. A B needs conducive (guide)

7. (sue) at the University because his parents
gave him so much (courage).....
8. Ali doesn't know where to go on his vocation. He has three (possible)
.....
9. The two quarrelling boys were (reconcile).....
each claimed to be correct, and no one accepted defeat.
10. Always read the dictionaries (care) before
you do an exercise.
11. Another topic that can't be discussed is (person)
..... matters.
12. As a student of English you should not think of too much on the (differ)
..... between British and American English.
13. As students you have to (real)..... that your
main job is studying.
14. Before raining, the weather is usually (cloud).....
and in (rain)..... season, the streets are usually (mud)
.....
15. Careful (prepare) is necessary for a (success)
..... student.
16. David is much thinner now. He has lost a lot of
.....
17. Edy is very (depend)..... He can live alone.
18. (educate) is very important for you.
19. Desert usually is not (produce).....
1.
20. The right man behind the gun is a motto to reject the (place)
..... of government officials.
21. Do not use (dirt) clothes to campus.
22. Do you know the exact (distant) from
Malang to Surabaya?
23. Does your boss approve your (propose).....

24. Driving 100 km an hour or faster is extremely (danger)

25. Einstein is a great (science).....
26. Everyone looks for (happy) and avoids (sad)

27. Everyone seems not to like (self) person, on
 the other hand, he/she likes (help) person.
28. Everything was still as the small Eskimo boat moved (silent)
 through the water.
29. Films used in the classroom are (educate).....
 Films used at movie theatres are for (enjoy)

30. France is famous for its (excel) food.
31. God hates someone who is (hope) That's
 why you must be hopeful in facing your future.
32. Gold is more (value) than silver.
33. Has he got his wife's (approve) to get another
 job?
34. He told his friend that he did not like the (thought)
 color of her new car. Then he was sorry for
 what he had said.
35. I still wonder whether having high salary is (obtain)
 or not.
36. It talked to a (strange) at the party and found out he is
 from my hometown.
37. In a half hour would you please take the clothes out of the (wash)
 and put them in the (dry)

38. In English Department, reading I and vocabulary I are (compulsorily)

39. Is the idiom "get up" (separate) ? And what
 are other separable idioms?

Exercise 46. Change the words in the bracket (if any, if not use your own) into their appropriate forms by adding affixes so that the sentences will be meaningful

1. Is what the President has proposed (apply) to the national development?
2. It is always a (please) to see an old friend.
3. It is necessary to come to class on time. The teacher explained this (necessary) to the students.
4. It is not hard to swim. You can learn it (easy)
.....
5. (participate) in the seminar are mostly University graduates.
6. It seems that she is very (friend) to everyone and everyone likes her.
7. Japan has greatly increased its (produce) of cars.
8. Linda was ahead of everyone thirty seconds after the (start) of the race.
9. Many visitors praised his (art) paintings.
10. Marie Curie made an important (science)
(discover)
11. Mike doesn't know what kind of car to buy. It is hard to make a (choose)
.....
12. Modernization may (weak) one's religious appreciation.
13. Most TV programs are not very (imagine)
You can guess what will happen.
14. Mothers should have more (control) of the home and children.
15. OPEC decided that oil prices will stay the same for six months.
This (agree) is very important.

16. It used to arrange (marry).....
17. She wrote her (national) and language on the paper
18. Soft (drink)..... are very popular all over the world.
19. Some children are very (destruct)..... They break all their toys.
20. Some cities grow quickly. Their (grow) is fast.
21. Some students can learn another language quickly. This (able) is very useful.
22. (try)..... and error is a good way to practice English.
23. Some trees grow to a (high) of 65 meters.
24. Sport (equip)..... is always expensive.
25. Students of English must not get away from any (difficult) in learning English.

Exercise 47. Consider each of the following suffixes; determine (i) the part of speech of the expressions with which the suffix combines, (ii) the part of speech of the expressions formed by the addition of the suffix, (iii) the approximate meaning of the suffix, and (iv) find five more examples.

1. *-ify : clarify, intensify, purify*
2. *-ity : hostility, intensity, responsibility, possibility*
3. *-ize : terrorize, economize, modernize*
4. *-ve : active, explosive, destructive, abusive*
5. *-ion : invention, injection, narration, pollution*
6. *-less : hopeless, useless, mindless*

7. SIMPLE AND Compound Words

On the bases of form, words can be simple or compound. Compound words are formed by combining two or more simple words into one unit with a perceptible lexical meaning.

The most common type of compound is that in which the first element modifies the meaning of the second, as in *blackberry*, *bookcase*, and *goldfish*. In such words the hyphen is most likely to be dropped. It remains in compounds, like *dug-out* and *lean-to*, where the second element does not bear the chief meaning of the word. Another fairly common type of compound is that where the first element is a verb and the second its object. Such words tend to be disparaging, like *scarecrow*, *killjoy*, *spitfire*, *pickpocket* and *makeshift*. One type of compound is the adjective made up of an adjective, a noun and the suffix *-ed*, as in *open-handed* and *foul-mouthed*. Some compounds are verbal jingles, like *helter-skelter* and *hurly-burly*. Others are formed from phrases, like *devil-may-care*, *happy-go-lucky*, *rough-and-ready*, *man-of-war*, and *son-in-law*.

As stated, the term compound, as it is used for a part of speech, refers to a group of words—usually two, but sometimes more—joined together into one vocabulary unit that functions as a single part of speech.

Noun compounds consist of the following composite forms.

- 1 *noun + noun = bathroom, department store, grammar book.* This kind of noun compound is most common. Noun + noun compounds are more likely to be hyphenated in British English than in American English.
- 2 *possessive noun + noun = lady's maid, artist's model, traveler's checks.* Sometimes the 's is omitted from the first noun—a *women's college, a citizens bank.*
- 3 *adjective + noun = blackbird, common sense, blue print.* An adjective + noun compound is usually not hyphenated.
- 4 *verb + noun = pickpocket, flashlight, dance team.*
- 5 *noun + verb = handshake, garbage dump, lifeguard.*
- 6 *Gerund + noun = dining room, punching bag, wearing apparel.*
- 7 *noun + gerund = fortune telling, housecleaning, water skiing.*
- 8 *preposition + noun = overalls, by-way, downpour.*
- 9 *verb + preposition = adverb-breakdown, makeup, grown-up.*
10. *noun + prepositional phrase = son-in-law, editor-in-chief.*

An *-er* may be added to noun compounds containing verbs

to indicate “agent”— *bystander, baby-sitter, pressure cooker.*

Since compounds may be written as two separate words (day laborer, filing cabinet, walking stick), as hyphenated words (egg-cup, by-way), or as single words (ashtray, basketball, cowboy), a good dictionary should be consulted if there is any doubt about how a compound is used. We must keep in mind however that because the usage of certain compounds may not yet be firmly

established, dictionaries may differ in the way they record some compounds.

Exercise 48. Split the following compound words into their parts and find the meanings.

	<i>Word 1</i>		<i>Word 2</i>		<i>Meaning</i>
1. heart-transplant	+	=
2. underground	+	=
3. handshake	+	=
4. afternoon	+	=
5. weekend	+	=
6. seahorse	+	=
7. tradesman	+	=
8. underline	+	=
9. sportswear	+	=
10. pamphlet	+	=
11. booklet	+	=
12. proofreader	+	=
13. brainstorm	+	=
14. classroom	+	=
15. roommate	+	=
16. doghouse	+	=
17. earthquake	+	=
18. Filmstrip	+	=
19. fingertip	+	=
20. firemen	+	=
21. flagpole	+	=
22. forefathers	+	=
23. grandfather	+	=
24. barman	+	=

25.homew	.....	+	.....	=.....
26.hometown	.....	+	.....	=.....
27.kidnap	.....	+	.....	=.....
28.laundryman	.....	+	.....	=.....
29.lifejacket	.....	+	.....	=.....
30.lifetime	.....	+	.....	=.....
31.lunchbox	.....	+	.....	=.....
32.housework	.....	+	.....	=.....
33.nightmare	.....	+	.....	=.....
34.northwest	.....	+	.....	=.....
35.notebook	.....	+	.....	=.....
36.otherwise	.....	+	.....	=.....
37.household	.....	+	.....	=.....
38.railroad	.....	+	.....	=.....
39.raincoat	.....	+	.....	=.....
40.riverbank	.....	+	.....	=.....

Exercise 49. Writethepluralformsofthefollowingcompound words:

1. landlady
2. bystander
3. passer-by
4. mother-in-law
5. ladyteacher
6. maid-of-honor
7. shoemaker
8. court-martial
9. greengrocer
- 10.by-product
- 11.starwar
- 12.playboy
- 13.ladybird

14. aircraft carrier
15. gentlemen
16. grandchild
17. statesmen
18. editor-in-chief
19. eyeglass
20. stowaway

Exercise 50. Find one of the compound words from the list at the right that suits the blank space of each statement at the left.

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. The soldier protected him from failing. | a. moonlight |
| 2. In the cemetery the corps was clearly seen in the bright | b. basketball |
| 3. A sunny day is full of and warm breezes. | c. eyesight |
| 4. agrees that friendship is important for all of us. | d. birthday |
| 5. The player was exhibiting his skill. | e. sunlight |
| 6. I got a very nice present on my | f. everyone |
| 7. I don't want to do I am free today. | g. anything |
| 8. Did you read my article in the school? | h. eardrums |
| 9. The boyscouts were sitting around the | i. campfire |
| 10. The hard rock music was so loud that I thought it would ruin my | j. newspaper |

Exercise 51. Match a line in A with a line in B so that they become compound words. Check the spelling in your dictionary.

A	B
Alarm	opener
Car	recorder
Traffic	table
Tooth	coat
Cigarette	lights
Tin	paste
Tape	park
Earth	lounge
Departure	money
Pocket	clock
Time	lighter
Rain	quake

A	B
hair	board
fire	case
sun	drier
screw	post
word	ring
ear	bin
dust	engine
sigh	set
book	hour
notice	belt
rush	driver
safety	processor

Exercise 52. Look at these sentences. All but one of them have mistakes in them. Correct the mistakes.

1. The bald-head man was very friendly.
2. We found an unfurnish flat for rent.
3. The old sailor had a weather-beaten face.
4. He is a mean-minded and determine opponent.
5. The lady was standing, white-face, by the side of the road.
6. He tried half-heartly to get a job.
7. The wooden-leg man jumped down the stairs.
8. They live in a semi-detach house with a flower-filled garden.
9. Standing by the shop was a long-hair youth.
10. I was annoyed and embarrassed by the behavior of my bad-tempered cousin.

8. Quiz

Exercise 53. Change the words in the bracket (if any, if not use your own) into their appropriate forms by adding affixes so that the sentences will be meaningful.

1. This five kilometers long. The of
that street is 5 kilometers.
2. The (accident) knocked the glass off her
table, and it broke.
3. The (cost) of fast food is low.
4. It was surprisingly (believe) that a man managed to
sail around the world on a small raft all himself for over six months.
5. The (govern) decided to fix some streets.
6. The (introduction) analysis of Sufi's aspects
of Jalaluddin Rumi's poems is done by Fathor Rasyid.
7. The (own) of the new restaurant on main
streets is Italian.

8. The(speak)spokeforfortyminutes.
9. The(work).....onthenewbridgeisalmost complete.
10. The(long) oftheGoldengateBridgeinsan Franciscoisabout1,400meters
11. Thebasicruleofvocabisabout(form)..... you arelearningnow.
12. Theelectriccompanyturnedonthe(electric)..... forus.
13. Thefastest(run)..... willwintherace.
14. ThekillerofMarsinahisstill(mystery)..... thoughjudgeshavebeentryingtofindout.
15. Themajor(weak) ofthehealthprogramis this:itwillcosttoomuchmoney.
16. Theone whodoes not have any power is called (power)
.....
17. Thestreetis 15meters wide.Its(wide) is 15 meters.
18. Thereareseveralmajor(similar) between QotarandKuwait.
19. Therehasbeenagreat(change) infamilylife.
20. To study the culture of the people whose language we are studying is very important to avoid (communicate)
.....
21. Thereisaplaceforyour(sign) atthebottom ofthepage.
22. Therewasseveralaccidentslastnightbecauseofthe(ice)streets.
23. Theyplantoliveas(expensive)..... aspossible.
Theywillrentasmallapartmentandcooktheirownfood.

24. (succeed)foreign language learners have
high (motivate) as well as a good learning
strategy.
25. They will make monthly (pay) on their new car for
three years.
26. To be a (psychology) one should know
much about the theory of psychology.
27. To be able to learn English quickly, learners must be (act)
..... in class or outside class.
28. To increase your vocab, you must (deep) and
(wide) yourselves
29. To make lemonade, mix lemon juice and water, then add sugar to the (mix)
.....
30. Today the weather is warm and (sun)
31. Topic to be discussed in introduction is (education)
..... background.
32. UN and NATO and all people in the world have been thinking
of (peace) situation.
33. Use your (imagine) Describe what life will be in
a hundred years.
34. What is the (deep) of the Pacific Ocean at its deepest
point?
35. What is the (wide) of your garage? Can you park
two cars in it?
36. What kind of (furnish) do you have in your
apartment?
37. When children do not have enough to eat, their
is slow.
38. Yesterday the wind started to blow and it started to rain. The
weather was (wind) and (rain) all
night.

39. (s)..... at fast food restaurants do not make much money
40. You cannot walk in a dark place. So (dark)..... prevents you from passing it by.
41. Your (order)..... is ready. That will be \$3.28.

Exercise 54. Split the following compound words into their parts and find the meanings.

	Word 1		Word 2		Meaning
1. Shipyard	+	=
2. Skydive	+	=
3. somebody	+	=
4. sunglasses	+	=
5. teenager	+	=
6. thanksgiving	+	=
7. toothpaste	+	=
8. toothpick	+	=
9. without	+	=
10. pickpocket	+	=
11. toward	+	=
12. street-walker	+	=
13. toothbrush	+	=
14. greeneyed	+	=
15. cat-sleep	+	=
16. sunstroke	+	=
17. sunbathe	+	=
18. doormat	+	=
19. windproof	+	=
20. windshield	+	=
21. graveyard	+	=
22. lighthouse	+	=
23. doorboy	+	=

24.housewife	.....	+	.....	=	.....
25.nightmare	.....	+	.....	=	.....
26.salesman	.....	+	.....	=	.....
27.bedroom	.....	+	.....	=	.....
28.catnap	.....	+	.....	=	.....
29.teenage	.....	+	.....	=	.....
30.blackbird	.....	+	.....	=	.....

Exercise 55. Each of these sentences can be completed by adding a compound word. Half of each compound is given. Write the other half in the blank space.

1. ~~1.~~ ~~pull~~ none end of a rope to loosen it while someone else is pulling on the other end to tighten it, we are working at cross
2. The girl who came in second in the beauty contest was declared runner..... for the title.
3. The writer... in the paper covered the event very well.
4. It was good; in fact, it was first.....
5. Many companies have profit plans for their employees.

Exercise 56. In the following story, fill in each blank with the missing part of the compound word.

The girl invited her boy..... to come in and wait while she turned off the plate on which she has been heating coffee. Then she put her check..... in her..... book and was ready to go. She wondered if his brother would be going with them. If so, he could be the bills. Not only was he the family's..... haired boy, but he was quite a money..... in his own

right. However, a straight..... request for money would
never pry anything loose from him. He was really a tight
.....

9. MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS

Most words in English in fact have several meanings. As an illustration, study the following.

<i>Group A</i>	<i>Group B</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• mathematics• post-office• guitar• plate• dentist• kilometer• centimeter	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• spring• mark• nice• good• air• round• play

It is clear that words in Group A have normally one meaning only. A *plate* is a household device kept usually in the kitchen used to serve or put on it; while a *guitar* is a six stringed musical instrument. When you need stamps, you need to go to *post office*. So from this short explanation, words in Group A have only one meaning and there is no ambiguity.

Words in Group B, on the other hand, have several meanings and are still ambiguous in meanings, and the meanings are clear from the context. Say, for example, the word *spring*. In your dictionary, you may find four meanings, they are:

1. In the *spring* leaves begin to grow on the trees.
2. There is a mineral *spring* around here.
3. Don't bounce on the bed you'll break the *spring*.
4. With an easy *spring* the cat reached the branch.

The advantage of having one meaning only is that there is no misunderstanding. When you say guitar, for instance, we know what you mean. However, can you imagine if each word in English has only one meaning? There will be millions of words that you have to memorize. In fact, we extend the meanings of old words to cover new events or ideas or inventions for the sake of easiness to remember. That is to say, since something new is happening all the time, old words are constantly acquiring new meanings. As a result, we have multiple meanings for many English words. The advantage is we can get along with fewer words. Another advantage is that by extending a common idea to something new, we can tie our experiences together and more easily make sense of them. However, there are two disadvantages of words having several interpretations, they are (1) it may lose its original meaning, and (2) listeners or readers may stop or figure out which meaning is intended.

Now that you have understood that one word may often have different meanings and this is the reason why context is extremely important. The real meaning of the word will depend on the context in which that word is used and whether in that particular sentence, the word is used as a noun, a verb, or another part of speech.

Look at the examples below. In these examples the word *play* is used in different context. Study the sentences and try to give the specific meaning of *play* as it is used in the different sentences. You may give synonym or phrase to get at the meaning. If you find it difficult to work without a dictionary, use one.

1. The children like to *play* in open spaces where they are free to run around.
2. My sister will be *playing the* piano at the concert tonight.
3. The *play* starts at eight tonight, so come on time.
4. It was a clever *play* that won the game for the Indonesian soccer team.
5. The firefighters *played* the hose on the part where the flames were most treacherous.
6. "Seven days without water can make one week" is a *play* on words

Now that you have worked at the sentences above, discuss the different meanings you have given to the word *play* in each of the sentences. In which sentences is the word *play* used as a verb? a noun? Is it used as any other part of speech?

1. She must be a dancer or a gymnast. How else could she have a *figure* like that?

Exercise 57. The following exercise is similar to the example you were given above. The word used in the sentences and in different context is the word *figure*. Write down your interpretations of the sentence in the line provided beneath each number and discuss them. This time do not use a dictionary but try to get at the meaning through the contexts in which *figure* is used.

On the figures
name might be?

on his signature. What do suppose the

-
3. It's difficult to *figure* out what he means at times. He has the tendency to talk in circles.
.....
4. It's easy to see why so many people are attracted by him. He really cuts a dashing *figure*.
.....
5. He would make a good accountant. He is very good with *figures*.
.....
6. Do you see that lady signaling to us? Do you *figure* she's trying to tell us something?
.....
7. I can't decide to accept your offer unless you can give me a justifiable *figure* of the total cost.
.....
8. Prof. Bakti Wiyono is a very well-known *figure* in academic circles.
.....
9. He has the tendency to regard her boss as a father-figure.
.....
10. I like the abstract *figures* in his paintings.
.....

Exercise 58. Look up the following words in your dictionary and use them in at least three different meanings.

1. Double
- a.
- b.
- c.

2. Measure

- a.
- b.
- c.

3. Get

- a.
- b.
- c.

4. Rise

- a.
- b.
- c.

5. Mild

- a.
- b.
- c.

6. Character

- a.
- b.
- c.

7. Fill

- a.
- b.
- c.

8. Rate

- a.
- b.
- c.

9. Object

- a.
- b.
- c.

10. Stock

- a.
- b.
- c.

Exercise 59. Many words in English have more than one meaning. The meaning of a word depends on how it's used in a sentence. First, look carefully at the different definitions of each of the words listed in this exercise. Second, read the sentences that follow. Then write the correct dictionary definition of the boldface word in the space provided.

- v. **bear** v. to carry, to support, to endure, to tolerate, to have, to interfere, to exhibit, to give birth to, to produce, to yield, to proceed in a specified direction, (bear right).
1. During the nineteenth century some people actually believed that too much education would interfere with a woman's biological ability to *bear* children.
.....
 2. The company claims that it doesn't *bear* any responsibility for any items lost or stolen on its premises.
.....
 3. He avoids going to hospitals because he can't *bear* to see people suffering.
.....
call v. 1. To say in a loud tone; shout; announce. 2. To summon; to ask to come. 3. to name; to give a name to. 4. To telephone.
5. To consider; evaluate. 6. To stop; cancel.
 4. At the doctor's office a nurse usually *calls* the patients when the doctor is ready to see them.
.....

5. The terms *called* the game because of the heavy rains.

-
6. On his birth certificate his name is Robert, but all his friends *call him* "Bob".
-
7. Richard *called* to his friends who were walking down the street, but they were too far away to hear.
-
8. The baseball manager *called* the young player the best pitcher he had seen in the last ten years.
-
9. Since my sister moved to Texas, I don't get to see her very often. I like to *call* her every few weeks to see how she's doing.
-
- care n. 1. Worry, anxiety; mental distress. 2. Close attention; caution; watchfulness. 3. Supervision; charge; custody.
10. The artist painted with great *care*, making sure to reproduce each line exactly as it appeared.
-
11. The man finished all his work and was now ready to enjoy his vacation. He felt as if he didn't have a *care* in the world.
-
12. The child will need an operation to correct her sight. Fortunately, she is in the care of an excellent doctor.
-
- extension n. 1. An extending or being extended. 2. An extended part; continuation; addition: as an extension to a factory. 3. A branch of a university for students who cannot attend the main part of the university. 4. An extra telephone connected to the same line as the main telephone. 5. An extra period of time.

13. My neighbors needed more space, so they built an *extension* onto their house.
.....
14. The professor gave the students an *extension* because everyone complained that the assignment was too difficult.
.....
15. Most big companies have an *extension* in every office.
.....
16. Some urban colleges are trying to establish *extension* in the suburbs.
.....
17. The salaried jobs most women did in the past were merely *extensions* of the job they performed in the home.
.....
- support v. 1. To bear the weight of, especially from below. 2. To provide for or maintain by providing money. 3. To corroborate or substantiate; to prove. 4. To help the cause of by approving, favoring, or advocating. 5. To endure; to tolerate; to put up with.
18. Whenever you express your personal point of view in a composition, it's important to give specific information that *supports* your opinion.
.....
19. He's been working at two different jobs in order to *support* his family.
.....
20. Long steel cables serve to *support* famous suspension bridges such as San Francisco's Golden Gate.
.....
21. It's obvious she *supports* the president since she's always saying positive things about his policies.
.....

Exercise 60.

The word *gain* may mean (A) to make progress or improve

(B) to increase

(C) to earn

(D) to attract

Decide which meaning applies to *gain* for each of the following

sentences. Write the letter of the meaning in the bracket provided.

1. Through these actions, the president *gained* the reputation of being just
.....
2. They could not *gain* their leader's attention.....
3. Though the patient has been under the Medicare for more than two months, she is making slow *gains* toward recovery
.....
4. There was no *gain* in attendance this year. The attendance last year was even better.....
5. The landless farmers *gained* a poor living from the small piece of land they had hired.....
6. The friendly candidate *gained* support very quickly at any place he visited.....
7. We have hardly made *gains* in the fight against pollution in this country.....
8. The new Director *gained* the respect of his employees
.....
9. My wife *gained* weight on her new diet.....
10. The winning team *gained* the honor of leading the parade
.....

Exercise 61. Which of the following words are likely to have only one meaning? Write *Yes* or *No* in the line provided.

1. Tomahawk	11. run
2. Surgeon	12. bricklayer
3. Sure	13. like
4. Violin	14. mercury
5. Anima	15. kilogram
6. Thing	16. great
7. Black	17. team
8. Point	18. speedometer
9. Electrician	19. Letter
10. taste	20. microscope

Exercise 62. Pay attention to the change in meaning. The same underlined word occurs in each group of sentences. The meaning of the sentences is the same, while the other is different; find this and circle its letter.

- A. Ula has made a careful study of how birds fly.

B. The air buses always fly at moderately high altitudes.

C. The training vessel, Dewaruci, could fly through the open sea at 20 knots an hour.
- A. The peasants loaded their wagon with rice.

B. The poor peddler was loaded with debt.

C. All cars are heavily loaded with Acehneser refugees who had to leave their hometown.
- A. Did you all see the football game between Arema and Persebaya on RCTI yesterday?

B. During his lifetime Hemingway often hunted for a big game in Africa.

C. You can have two more players in the game of scrabble.
- A. The newly appointed teachers would usually lodge with the families in the neighborhood.

B. The beaver lodge was at the end of the pond.

C. Minangkabau's lodges, called "rumah gadang", were built of wood.

5. A. Billy always gets good marks at school.
B. Mary left out all the punctuation marks.
C. The printer had put some odd-looking marks on the proofs.

10. LITERAL AND FIGURATIVE MEANINGS

Have a look at the expressions below. walk on eggs

lean over backward

The words do not have their usual meaning: their *literal* meaning. Anyone who literally walked on eggs would be laughed at or considered a fool. If you started a business on a shoestring, you would be soon out of stock.

The important words *as if* are left out of these phrases. It is *as if* one were walking on eggs or as if one were leaning over backward. In short, these phrases make comparisons. They make our language lively and interesting. It is interesting to notice how many parts of the body are used in comparisons. We speak of the *head* of a nail, the *eye* of a needle, the *foot* of a mountain. Of course, we don't mean that a nail has a human head, complete with hair and ears. We merely mean the part of a nail which is at the top, like the head of your body.

This comparison is called *figurative* language. The word *figure* originally meant “the outline or shape of something”. But it now means “a likeness or representation.” The opposite of figurative language is *literal* language. When we say that a statement is literally true, we mean that it is exactly true. It has its own usual meaning.

In relation to figurative language, for the sake of ease and simplicity, we just would like to discuss two common sorts of figurative language.

Personification

A personification is a kind of figure of speech that is a process of assigning human characteristics to nonhuman objects, abstractions or ideas. A common example for this in Indonesian expression is “*tanyalah pada rumput yang bergoyang.*”

Metaphor

A metaphor is the figure of speech which compares one thing to another indirectly. Usually a metaphor is created through the use of some form of the verb “to be.” For instance, if we say, “life is a hungry animal,” hungry animal has become a metaphor for life. When we use metaphor, we transfer the qualities and associations of one object to another in order to make the latter more vivid in our mind. The metaphor, in other words, establishes an analogy between objects without actually saying that it is establishing this contrast.

Simile

A simile is a direct comparison between things which are not particularly similar in their essence. We introduce a simile through a connecting word which signals that a comparison is

being made; the most frequently used connectives are “like” and “as,” but “than” is also used. For example, “She is as lovely as the ocean at dawn.” In the example, we are presenting a simile which directs the reader’s attention to a comparison which heightens the essence of the object or person; it is easy for us to sense the woman’s loveliness through our sensing of the connotation of the loveliness of the ocean at dawn.

- () 1. Helen has a good brain.
- () 2. She has a brain like a computer.
- () 3. The officer’s statement did not throw much light

Exercise 63. Decide which statements are figurative and which are literal. Write *F* for figurative and *L* for literal on brackets provided.

on the mystery.

- () 4. We have a mountain of work ahead of us.
- () 5. The field was covered with water. () 6. The road was a sea of mud.
- () 7. The force of the river had destroyed the bridge. () 8. There was a six-inch snowfall during the night. () 9. The wood was blanketed with snow.
- () 10. The old man has a sharp tongue.
- () 11. Angry customers stormed into the manager’s office.
- () 12. Rinacould twist her brother around her finger.
- () 13. Pieces of burlap were wrapped around the rose bushes to protect them.
- () 14. The trucks were loaded with sand and salt.
- () 15. In the first inning, the Pirates loaded the bases. () 16. By midnight the town was wrapped in silence. () 17. The audience applauded the speaker loudly.
- () 18. The car broke down five miles outside of town.

() 19. Leontyne Price is one of four greatest singers.

() 20. We were floored by the minister's refusal.

Exercise 64. Choose the name of a part of the body on the right that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

1. An arrow of land separated the lakes.	a. Tongue
2. The first person stands at the of the line.	b. Head
3. The quiet center of a hurricane is called its	c. Ear
4. The part of a river from which water pours out is its	d. Eye
5. The point on a clock are its	e. Finger
6. The cabbage produces a of cabbage.	f. Mouth
7. A corn plant produces an of corn.	
8. The upright supports of a table are its	
9. To applaud people vigorously is to give them a big	g. Foot
11. The row of points on a saw are its	h. Neck
12. The marked surface of a clock is its	
13. The person in charge of a business is its	i. Hand
14. The part of a chair on which you rest an elbow is the of the chair	j. Leg
10. The chairs at opposite ends of a table each other.	k. Heel
15. The entrance to a cave is its	l. Teeth

Exercise 65. In the phrases below, the names of the parts of the body have their usual meaning. But the phrase as a whole has a special (figurative) meaning. Find the letter of the meaning on the line provided.

<i>Phrase</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
1. at the tip of my tongue	a. not friendly or close
2. with clean hands	b. outstanding
3. right under your nose	c. to hear without paying attention
4. right at hand	d. to reject
5. at arm's length	e. almost, but not quite remembered
6. head and shoulders above the others.	f. by very little
7. in one ear and out the other	g. in plain view
8. behind one's back	h. close by
9. win by a nose	i. without guilt
10. to turn a cold shoulder on	j. secretly

Exercise 66. Decide which statements are figurative and which are literal. Write *F* for figurative and *L* for literal on the line provided.

- 1. Juan will head up the committee.
- 2. We had a lot of time on our hands.
- 3. Look at the picture on page 12.
- 4. The bus arrived on schedule.
- 5. They were surprised by the flood of applications.
- 6. Mary has a good ear for music.
- 7. It's like looking for a needle in a haystack.
- 8. Bob exploded with anger.
- 9. The ring of the telephone interrupted our talk.
- 10. There were clouds in the sky.
- 11. Francine got the jump on everyone else.
- 12. They broke the news to us gently.

- 13. Our team won by a mile.
 14. A smile lit up her face.
 15. We walked to school in the rain.
 16. They had a long string of victories.
 17. Who will foot the bill?
 18. The party broke up at eight o'clock.
 19. Crystal has a good head for figures.
 20. Several patients were waiting in the doctor's
 office.

Exercise 67. In each pair of sentences the same word is italicized. Decide whether its meaning is the same in both sentences. Write *Same* or *Different* on the line provided.

- 1. We want to *renew* our subscription to the magazine.
 They plan to overhaul and *renew* the building.
 2. What is the correct *answer*?
 Please *answer* the telephone.
 3. Bell will *attend* to writing the letters.
 We expect to *attend* all the home games.
 4. The wind *swept* the driveway clean.
 They *swept* the garage floor with sawdust.
 5. The doctor finally *arrived* at a decision. We
 both *arrived* at the same conclusion.
 6. They *concluded* the program with the school song.
 The program was *concluded* at five o'clock.
 7. They had several *common* interests.
 The musician's family were *common* people.
 8. There is a great *deal* of excitement in the office.
 We expect him to *deal* fairly with us.
 9. Use the yellow *pad* by the telephone.
 The shoulder *pads* are very stiff.

..... 10. Two students will *conduct* the band in the next concert. Mrs.
Black will *conduct* the student trip to the museum.

11. Idioms, Collocation and Phrasal Verbs

Idiom

An idiom is a special kind of phrase. It is a group of words which have a different meaning when used together from the one it would have if the meaning of each word were taken individually. If you do not know that the words have a special meaning together, you may well misinterpret what someone is saying.

Idioms are typically metaphorical: they are effectively metaphors which have become “fixed” or “fossilized”. In some cases, it is fairly easy to see how the idiomatic meaning relates to the literal meaning. For example, *kill two birds with one stone* means “achieve two things at the same time”, and the image in the metaphor supports this meaning. In other cases, the literal meanings may make no sense at all. For example, *move heaven and earth* literally describes an action which is physically impossible. In a few further cases, the metaphors in the idioms are peculiar, and

their true origins are unknown, so it is very difficult to see why and how the idioms have come to have their current meanings, such as *kick the bucket*.

Below are some common English idioms.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Chicken-hearted | frightened or cowardly |
| 2. Rain dogs and cats | rain hard |
| 3. Kill two birds with one stone | do two jobs at the same time |
| 4. Let the cat out of the bag | give away a secret or let someone find out |
| 5. Lion-hearted | brave |
| 6. Pig-headed | stubborn |
| 7. A peppery individual | a person with a bad temper |
| 8. Apple of one's eye | somebody especially dear |
| 9. Feeling blue | feeling bad |
| 10. Very green | lacking in experience, raw |
| 11. Can't believe one's eyes | see something one's cannot believe |
| 12. Catch his eyes | attract one's attention |
| 13. Eyes bigger than one's mouth | greedy |
| 14. Only have eyes for one | only love one |
| 15. Step on someone's toes | annoy or offend somebody |
| 16. At my fingertips | with in easy reach |
| 17. Give one's hand | help or give one's applause |
| 18. Green thumb | a person who grows well |
| 19. Hands are tied | unable to do something |
| 20. Have one's hand full | be very busy |
| 21. Lend one's hand | help one |
| 22. My lips are sealed | I won't tell anyone |
| 23. Break one's heart | make one very upset |
| 24. Hard-hearted | not kind |

25. Bigmouth	someone who is always boasting
26. Mothertongue	one's own language
27. On the tip of one's tongue	just about to say something
28. Beat around the bush	not get straight to the point
29. Bed of roses	easy life
30. Break one's word	break a promise
31. Break the news	tell someone the news
32. Get the ball rolling	start the action
33. Keep one's distance	not become too friendly
34. Mind one's p's and q's	behave properly
35. Penny for your thought?	What are you thinking about?
36. Play with fire	do something dangerous
37. Read between the lines	work out what is really happening
38. Separate the men from the boys	separate the strong from the weak
39. Sink or swim	make good or fail without help from
40. Strike while the iron is hot	act while there is a good opportunity
41. Sit on the fence	not take sides
42. Sleep on it	think a problem for a night
43. Take a back seat	not be in charge or the leader
44. Take French leave	be absent without permission

Collocation

When two items co-occur, or are used together frequently, they are said to collocate. Items may co-occur simply because the combination reflects a common real world state of affairs. For example, 'pass' and 'salt' collocate because people often want other people to pass them the salt. The most common types of collocation are as follows:

1.	<i>subject noun + verb</i>	(the <i>earth</i> revolves around the sun (not circulates) (the <i>lion</i> roared).
2.	<i>verb + object noun</i>	(she <i>bites</i> her nails.)
3.	<i>adjective + noun</i>	(a <i>loud</i> noise, <i>heavy</i> traffic)
4.	<i>adverb + past participle</i> <i>used adjectively</i>	(<i>badly</i> dressed, <i>fully</i> insured).

Phrasal Verb

A phrasal verb, on the other hand, is a fixed combination of verbs and particles, such as, *give up*, and *throw out*. However, expressions which are combinations of verbs, particles, and fixed or semi-fixed noun phrases are considered to be idioms rather than phrasal verbs. This means that expressions like *give up the ghost*, *put someone off their stroke*, *throw the baby out with the bath*

water are classified into idioms.

Unfortunately, some experts mix the two, saying that any combination of words which have different meaning from the individual words is called idioms, and they can only be called *phrasal verbs* when their heads are verbs. Learners are supposed not to be confused of the terms, but more important is the meaning.

As stated before that a phrasal verb consists of a verb + a particle. There are several common types of phrasal verbs.

1. Without an Object

Phrasal Verbs And Their Meanings	Examples
wakeupalsowake(someone)up <i>regain consciousness after sleeping</i>	
getupalsoget(someone)up <i>rise (from a bed or reclining position)</i>	
growup <i>become adult</i>	
slipup <i>make a careless mistake</i>	
giveupalsogive(someone)up <i>abandon one's efforts, stop doing something</i>	
dropout <i>withdraw (from a group activity)</i>	
stand out also stand out from (something) <i>be noticeable</i>	
lookoutalsolookoutfor(s.o./s.t.) <i>beware (generally a command)</i>	
breakdown <i>stop functioning (mainly machines)</i>	
settledown <i>get used to a new situation (a house, job, school)</i>	
run away also run away from (someone/ thing) <i>flee</i>	

get away also get away from someone/thing) <i>escape</i>	
showup <i>appear or come as expected</i>	
turnup <i>appear or come unexpectedly</i>	
dieout <i>become extinct (a species of animal)</i>	
diedown <i>diminish and finally disappear (a sound, fire, emotion)</i>	
setoffalsogetout <i>begin a journey</i>	
step down also step down from (something) <i>retire from a high position</i>	
runoutalsoorunoutof(something) <i>become exhausted (supplies, stocks)</i>	
getonalsogetalong <i>progress or manage</i>	
wearout <i>become unusable after excessive use (clothes, machine parts)</i>	
wearoff <i>gradually disappear (effects, influence, novelty, color)</i>	

breakout <i>begin suddenly (an epidemic, violence)</i>	
blowup	Terrorists left a bomb in thru main station and several were killedwhen itblewup.
takeoff	Fasten your seat belts, please.Theplaneisabout totakeoff.
showoff	John has a very high opinion of himself and he always showsoffinfront ofhisfriends.
cheerup	Mary was depressed, so I took her to see a comic film and she sooncheered up.
calmdown	The woman was shocked by the accident, but calmed down after drinking a glass of whisky.
dressup	Ihavetodressuptonight because I'm going to a weddingreception.

2. May be Separated by an Object (Separable)

Idioms and Their Meanings	Examples
put(something)onoppositetakeoff <i>dress in (a hat, clothes, shoes)</i>	
pick(something)upoppositeput down <i>grasp and raise</i>	
turn(something)onoppositeturnoff <i>start (an electrical appliance)</i>	
turn(something)upoppositeturn down <i>increase the output of (an electrical appliance)</i>	
throw(something)away <i>discard</i>	
give(something)up <i>stop fan activity, habit)</i>	
put(something)off <i>postpone</i>	
look(something)up <i>seek (information) in reference book</i>	
find(something)out <i>discover or obtain (information)</i>	
make(something)up <i>invent (a story)</i>	
carry(something)out <i>perform (a plan, threat)</i>	

think(something)over <i>consider carefully</i>	
talk(something)over <i>discuss</i>	
sort(something)out <i>organize or clarify</i>	
call(someone)up <i>telephone</i>	
back(someone)up <i>give support to</i>	
let(someone)down <i>disappoint (by falling to act as expected/ promised)</i>	
bring(someone)up <i>raise (a child)</i>	
knock(someone)out <i>make unconscious by hitting</i>	
put(someone)off <i>distract</i>	
take(someone)onoppositelay (someoneoff) <i>give employment to</i>	
cross(something)out	I crossed out the spelling mistake and wrote the correct spelling above it.
try(something)on	I tried six jackets on in the shop before deciding which one to buy.

fill(something)out	The customs officer handed me a declaration form and askedmetofill itout.
hand(something)out	The teacher handed out the test papers before the test and collected them againattheend.

3. *Never Separated by an Object (Inseparable Phrasal Verbs)*

Idioms and Their Meanings	Examples
callon(something) <i>visit</i>	
call for (someone/something) <i>come to collect</i>	
geton(something) opposite getoff <i>board or enter a train, bus)</i>	
getinto(something)oppositegetoutof enter(a small,enclosedspacelikeacar, bath)	
lookfor(someone/something) <i>seek</i>	
lookafter(someone/something) <i>take care of</i>	
dowithout(someone/something) <i>manage without or abstain from</i>	

lookinto(something) <i>investigate</i>	
standfor(something) <i>represent (usually an abbreviation)</i>	
dealwith(something) <i>treat (a topic) or tackle (a problem)</i>	
comeby(something) <i>acquire</i>	
comeacross(someone/thing) <i>also come upon</i> <i>meet or find by chance</i>	
goover(something) <i>review</i>	
gowith(something) <i>match or suit (other articles of clothing)</i>	
breakinto(something) <i>enter by force</i>	
takeafter(someone) <i>resemble in character or appearance</i> <i>an older relative</i>	
hearfrom(someone) <i>receive (a letter, telephone call) from someone</i>	
believein(someone/something) <i>have faith in someone; have faith in the</i> <i>existence or validity of something</i>	
gothrough(something) <i>experience (an ordeal)</i>	

keep on	The teacher was angry with the student because he kept on arriving late.
carry on	Even though the students had fallen asleep, the teacher carried on to/king.
go on	A flight broke out in the club, but the band went on playing.
burst out	When I told her about her father's death, she burst out crying.
long for	When I'm sitting in this hot office, I long for a glass of cold beer.

4. Phrasal Verbs With Extra Prepositions

Phrasal Verbs And Their Meanings	Examples
get along with (someone) / get on with <i>have a good relationship with</i>	
catch up with (someone / something)) <i>follow and reach by traveling</i>	

keepupwith(someone/something) <i>travel at the same speed as a moving person or thing</i>	
gothroughwith(something) <i>perform a difficult act as planned</i>	
runoutof(something) <i>exhaust supplies of</i>	
lookforwardto(something) <i>anticipate with pleasure</i>	
standupfor(someone/something) <i>defend verbally</i>	
comeupwith(something) <i>conceive (an idea, solution)</i>	
keepawayfrom	I'm always telling him to keep away from that dog, but he won't listen. One day he'll get bitten.
lookdownon	Mr. Jones is a terrible snob and has always looked down on anyone with a lower income than him.

5. Verb-Noun Combinations

The verbs *take*, *make*, and *do* are used idiomatically with many different objects. The meaning is usually clear from the context, and the important thing is to remember the correct verb.

take a bath
 take care
 take a bus
 take an examination
 take a holiday
 take a message
 take an opportunity
 take a photograph
 take a risk
 take a seat

Expressions with TAKE

take a shower
 take a test
 take a train
 take a trip
 take a vacation
 take a walk
 take breakfast
 take dinner
 take lunch
 take medicine

make an appointment
 make an attempt make a
 bet
 make a comment
 make a complaint
 make an effort make an error make a
 loss
 make a mistake
 make a noise make
 a plan make a
 prediction make a
 profit make a
 promise make a
 proposal

Expressions with MAKE

make a remark make a
 request make a speech
 make a statement make a
 suggestion make
 progress make haste
 make war
 make a comparison make
 use of
 make a plan
 make an offer
 make a choice
 make a decision

Expressions with DO

do one's duty do
homework do
justice to do
business do
work
do wrong

do a kindness

do harm do
research
do an assignment do
one's best
do a service
do damage
do wonders

6. Verb-Noun-Preposition Combinations

Phrasal Verbs	Examples
find fault with (s.o. or s.t.) <i>criticize</i>	
make fun of (s.o. or s.t.) <i>mock or tease</i>	
take advantage of (s.o. or s.t.) <i>exploit</i>	
pay attention to (s.o. or s.t.) <i>look at, listen to, think about carefully</i>	
take part in (something) <i>participate in</i>	
make friends with (s.o.) <i>become friend with</i>	
give birth to (s.o.) <i>bear (a baby)</i>	
draw a distinction between (s.o. or s.t.) and (s.o. or s.t.) <i>distinguish between</i>	

get rid of (s.o./sth.) <i>dispose of</i>	
take care of (s.o./sth.)	The doctors and nurses took care of me while I was in hospital.
take pity on (someone)	My brother was so poor for a while, that I took pity on him and gave him some money.

7. Preposition-Noun Combination

Phrasal Verbs	Examples
in cash	Will you pay this car in cash or by cheque?
on schedule	The train arrived late, but left on schedule.
on strike	The factory was closed for six weeks when the workers were on strike.
on television	I watched a good film on television last night.
in theory	His ideas are very good in theory, but they never work in practice.
on purpose <i>deliberately</i>	

ontrial <i>to be kept only if satisfactory (goods, employees)</i>	
onboard <i>on a ship or plane</i>	
ontime <i>punctually</i>	
intime <i>at or before the critical time</i>	
incase <i>as a precaution</i>	
in fact <i>actually</i>	
at the moment/at present <i>now</i>	
by chance <i>unintentionally or unexpectedly</i>	
to some extent <i>partly</i>	
out of fashion	Miniskirts were popular for a few years, but when my sister finally bought one, they were out of fashion.

8. Preposition-Noun-Preposition Combinations

Phrasal Verbs	Examples
in spite of <i>despite</i>	

on behalf of also on (someone's) behalf <i>as a representative of</i>	
by means of <i>using</i>	
in common with <i>like</i>	
in accordance with following	
in order to <i>with the purpose of</i>	
in case of <i>if something happens</i>	
on the basis of	They decided to cut defense spending on the basis of several ministry reports.
for the sake of also for (s.o.)'s sake	He gave up his political career for the sake of his family.
in addition to	In addition to my salary, I get a time-keeping bonus.

Exercise 68. Some of these words can be used with *make* and some with *do*, and some with neither one. Circle the correct answer.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|---------|------------|
| 1. a journey | a. do | b. make | c. neither |
| 2. a favor | a. do | b. make | c. neither |
| 3. a service | a. do | b. make | c. neither |
| 4. a fortune | a. do | b. make | c. neither |

5. pretend	a.do	b.make	c.neither
6. good	a.do	b.make	c.neither
7. money	a.do	b.make	c.neither
8. achoice	a.do	b.make	c.neither
9. trouble	a.do	b.make	c.neither
10.sure	a.do	b.make	c.neither
11.enemies	a.do	b.make	c.neither
12.themind	a.do	b.make	c.neither
13.complaint	a.do	b.make	c.neither
14.nothing	a.do	b.make	c.neither
15.friends	a.do	b.make	c.neither
16.progress	a.do	b.make	c.neither
17.useofsomething	a.do	b.make	c.neither
18.aconclusion	a.do	b.make	c.neither
19.animprovement	a.do	b.make	c.neither
20.wrong	a.do	b.make	c.neither

Exercise 69. Put the words in the box under the correct column

herbest	adifference	plans
herduty	adistinction	room
researcha	acontribution	animprovement
report	amends	without
ajob	way	anexamination
aprediction	anescape	aconfession

Shemade

1. 7.
2. 8.
3. 9.
4. 10.
5. 11.
6. 12.

Shedid

1. 7.
2. 8.
3. 9.
4. 10.
5. 11.
6. 12.

Exercise 70. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence

1. Einstein's theories have (made / done) a great contribution to the development of modern science.
2. Bats can hear and distinguish insects by the number of wing beats per second the insect (makes / does).
3. (Making / doing) cloth with the use of synthetic fibers requires less labor than the use of natural fibers.
4. Nostradamus (made / did) predictions for the year 1999 in the sixteenth century.
5. All possible colors can be (made / done) by mixing three primary colors together in various proportions.
6. Eli Whitney's invention (did / made) much to improve the American cotton industry.
7. Pioneer and Voyager are the names of two kinds of American space probes that have (made / done) important discoveries about the solar system.
8. Richard Hoe's invention of the steam cylinder rotary press in 1846, (made / did) it possible for newspapers to be printed at a fast rate.
9. Many advances have been (made / done) in the field of communication through the use of fiber optics.

13. Quiz

Exercise 71. The following sentences contain examples of personification. Underline the word or words in each sentence that attribute human actions or qualities to nonhuman objects.

1. The stubborn door refused to open.
2. Jealousy reared its ugly head.
3. When duty calls, we should answer.
4. The fire ate its way through the forest preserve.
5. Susi stared fearfully at the angry sea.
6. The sigh lured him into the store.
7. The grass was creeping closer and closer to the steps.

Exercise 72. Substitute the underlined word or words for the right idiomatic expression using the word in the parentheses. Write your answers on the spaces provided.

1. ~~He~~ He did not feel enough to participate in the game.

(take)

2. I am sure that he did not leave that cigarette there intentionally. (on.....)

3. You ought to spend two hours as a minimum in the fresh air every day. (at)

4. We did not go to bed until twelve o'clock waiting for some word from John. (stay.....)

5. The accident occurred on the corner of Hill Street. (take)

6. It is always difficult for us to select a good present for our close friends. (pick)

7. You can break that stone into small pieces with your hand. (break)

8. It was difficult for him to stop the habit of smoking. (give)

Exercise 73. Split the following compound words into their parts and find the meanings.

	<i>Word 1</i>	<i>Word 2</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
1. Midtest+=
2. Aircraft+=
3. Airport+=
4. Anywhere+=
5. Barefoot+=
6. Baseball+=
7. Bathtub+=

8.Birthday+.....=.....
9.Bookstore+.....=.....
10.Breakfast+.....=.....
11.Broadcast+.....=.....
12.Chessboard+.....=.....
13.Classmate+.....=.....
14.Cookbook+.....=.....
15.Countryside+.....=.....
16.goalkeeper+.....=.....
17.babysit+.....=.....
18.waterproof+.....=.....
19.guesthouse+.....=.....
20.flashlight+.....=.....
21.boardmarker+.....=.....
22.speedboat+.....=.....
23.homesick+.....=.....
24.rosemary+.....=.....
25.headline+.....=.....
26.honeymoon+.....=.....
27.heart-attack+.....=.....
28.broken-hearted+.....=.....
29.deadline+.....=.....
30.radioactive+.....=.....
31.blackboard+.....=.....
32.handbrake+.....=.....
33.masterpiece+.....=.....
34.ashtray+.....=.....
35.railway+.....=.....
36.seaport+.....=.....
37.thermometer+.....=.....
38.rucksack+.....=.....
39.expressway+.....=.....

40.headache+.....=.....
41.tiptoe+.....=.....
42.flashlight+.....=.....
43.sunrise+.....=.....
44.sunset+.....=.....
45.sun-bathing+.....=.....
46.handmade+.....=.....
47.teargas+.....=.....
48.daydream+.....=.....
49.walkingstick+.....=.....
50.earthquake+.....=.....

14. ABBREVIATIONS AND Acronyms

Abbreviations are used in order to make notes more quickly.

Any word may be abbreviated. You must decide:

1. which words to abbreviate - obviously the most common in a text, or the language of a study, or of English in general.
2. how to abbreviate them - you should use the shortest abbreviation which will be meaningful when read back.

There are four main types of abbreviation in general use.

They are

1. abbreviations of English or Latin phrases, in which the first letters, or sometimes syllables, of the words are given, as in
p.a. (the abbreviation of Latin phrase *per annum*) meaning
yearly.
2. abbreviations of one-syllable words, consisting of the first letter only, as in
b. meaning *born*, or the first and the last letters of the words, as in yr meaning
year.
3. abbreviations of polysyllabic (more than one syllable) words,
in which the first letters of certain syllables are used, as in

cg meaning *centigram*, or the first and the last letters of certain syllables, as in *bldg* meaning building. This type of abbreviation is often used with the vocabulary of science.

4. (the most common): abbreviations of polysyllabic words, consisting of the shortest possible abbreviations which are easily recognizable, as in *doz.* meaning *dozen*, *geog.* meaning *geography*.

There are three rules of abbreviations to be taken into

account.

1. A full stop after an abbreviation indicates that a word has been cut short before the end, as in *Prof.* meaning Professor. If an abbreviation contains the final letter of a word, it is not usually followed by a full stop, as in *yr* meaning *year*.
2. Scientific measurements, such as km, mm, kg, are usually written without full stops.
3. Common abbreviations of English phrases are often written without full stops, as in *amu* meaning *atomic mass unit*, whereas phrases consisting of foreign words are usually abbreviated with full stops, as in *i.e.* and *op.cit.* (Latin).

What is an acronym then? It is a word formed from the first (or first few) letters of several words. It is an abbreviation made from the initial letters of a term or phrase. Unlike abbreviation in which the letters are pronounced individually, an acronym is pronounced as a word. And some people mix the two.

1. AID
2. AIDS

Exercise 74. Here are some common acronyms. Give their original forms.

3. LAN

4.TKO	.....
5.PC	.....
6.CPU	.....
7.UNISCO	.....
8. www	.....
9.UNICEF	.....
10.INTERPOL	.....
11.Laser	.....
12.C.I.A.	.....
13.S.O.S.	.....
14.UFO	.....
15.ILO	.....
16.L.S.D.	.....
17.VISTA	.....
18.SHAPE	.....
19.UN	.....
20.W/D	.....
21.Y.W.C.A.	.....
22.TEFL	.....
23.TOEFL	.....
24.U.S.A.	.....
25.U.K.	.....
26.WBA	.....
27.SAC	.....
28.SATO	.....
29.radar	.....
30.NATO	.....
31.NASA	.....
32.IBM	.....
33.A.D.	.....
34.FBI	.....
35.WBA	.....

Exercise 75. Give the acronyms of the following.

- () 1. Young Men's Christian Association
- () 2. Volkswagen
- () 3. University of California at Los Angeles
- () 4. National Broadcasting Company
- () 5. General Motors
- () 5. Federal Bureau of Investigation
- () 6. Central Intelligence Agency
- () 7. British Broadcasting Company
- () 8. Absent Without Official Leave
- () 9. Teaching English as a Second Language
- () 10. Teaching English as a Second Language

Exercise 76. Give their original forms of the following acronyms.

1. ABCD
2. ACT
3. ADAM
4. ASSIST
5. COBRA
6. CRY
7. WATCH
8. ADIDAS
9. SCUBA
10. STYLE
11. FOREST
12. SMART
13. SWOTS
14. TIP
15. WTO

16. AFT
17. APEC
18. KISS
19. OK
20. ASEAN

Exercise 77. Write out the abbreviated words or acronyms in the following sentences.

1. How hrs. and mins. would it take him to complete the asgmt?
.....
2. She couldn't understand why he used 1 qt. of vinegar and only 4 tsp. of sugar.
.....
3. The author of the early novels worried about his missing mss.
.....
4. The parcel was sent C.O.D. instead of Spec. Del.
.....
5. UNICEF and UNESCO are both UN organizations, and are supported by the USSR and UK, but not the FBI.
.....

Exercise 78. Here is a list of names of organizations or objects that are better known by their acronyms. Put the correct acronym in each sentence.

Woman Accepted for Voluntary Emergency Service Volunteers in
Service to America
absent without leave
Cooperative for American Remittance to Everywhere
World Health Organization
sound navigation and ranging

DistantEarlyWarning

HealthOpportunityforPeopleEverywhere

WideAreaTelephoneService Zone
ImprovementPlan

AmericanFederationofTelevisionandRadioArtists

1. isoperatedbytheUnitedNationOrganization.
2. Thatsoldierhasnotcomebackontime;markhim.....
3. TwoofthereliefprojectsthattheUnitedStatesisinvolvedin
are which is well known for the packages it sends abroad, and
.....whichprovidesmedicalcarefor needypeople.
4. Studyingdolphinshasledtodevelopmentin.....
technology.
5. DuringWorldWarII,the..... wereestablishedas
thewomen'sbranchoftheNavy.
6. isoutonstrikeagain,sotherewillbeno
programsontheair.
7. Thenetworkisnot partofthe.....
systemforthecountry'sdefense.
8. Wehopeourmaildeliverywillimprovewiththe.....
Code.
9.workerscanbefoundinghettos,hillfarm
country,andIndianreservationsintheUnitedStates.

Exercise 79. The following is an advertisement from *The Jakarta Post*. Whatdotheabbreviationsmean?

VeryNiceAptatLippoSudirman,3 bdr
US\$.1000/mth.2bdr
US\$.800/mth
PlsCall7510489,7690863

14. English Word Formation

While many words in English have been inherited from other stages of the language, many more words have come into it by other means. Indeed, we are always adopting new words into English, and below are described some of the methods and general word processes by which this is done.

Blending

A blend is a combination of the parts of two words, usually the beginning of one word and the end of another. The meaning of the resultant blend contains both their original meanings. *Motel*, for instance, is from *motor* and *hotel* which mean a hotel for motorists; *brunch* is derived from *breakfast* and *lunch* which mean a meal taken instead of both breakfast and lunch. Students must be aware that there is no exact rule in forming a blend. Study the following examples:

smoke	+	fog	=smog
information	+	entertainment	=infotainment

cheese	+	hamburger	=cheeseburger
biological	+	mechanic	=bionic
chuckle	+	snort	=chortle

Clipping

Frequently, we shorten words without paying attention to the derivational morphology of the word (or related words). So, it is the process of shortening a longer one. *Exam* has been clipped from *examination*, *dorm* from *dormitory*, and either *taxi* or *cab* from *taxi cab* (itself a clipping from *taximeter cabriolet*). Study the following examples.

examination	=	exam
dormitory	=	dorm
photograph	=	photo
telephone	=	phone

Coining

Coining is a creation of new word by utilizing neither words from another language nor morphemes and words which are already existed in English. Coinages or root creations are pure creations of writers, inventors, scientists, and others who are in need of a term to express a given meaning. The examples of coining are *Kodak*, *Honda*, *Tipp-Ex*, *Sony*.

1. Ads
2. Airlines

Exercise 80. Find in your dictionary the original form of the following clippings.

3. Auto
4. Bike
5. bus

6.cap	.....
7.cinema	.....
8.curio	.....
9.cute	.....
10.doc	.....
11.mag	.....
12.econ	.....
13.choc	.....
14.fan	.....
15.flu	.....
16.fridge	.....
17.gent	.....
18.gym	.....
19.gyp	.....
20.kilo	.....
21.math	.....
22.memo	.....
23.mend	.....
24.mike	.....
25.pant	.....
26.perk	.....
27.vocab	.....
28.lab	.....
29.piano	.....
30.prefab	.....
31.pub	.....
32.govn	.....
33.sax	.....
34.spec	.....
35.sun	.....
36.taxi	.....
37.tend	.....

- 38.v
- 39.wig
- 40.zoo

Exercise 81. Identify if the words below are blend. Use your dictionary.

canW

2. USA
3. Twirl
4. Turboprop
5. Subway
6. Squawk
7. Splatter
8. Snack
9. Sealab
10. Sandwiches
11. RSVP
12. Monorail
13. Midday
14. Medicare
15. Hotdog
16. Haircut
17. Gawk
18. Fruit
19. Fried
20. Free
21. Flounder
22. fish and chips
23. filmstrip
24. Eurasia
25. Dropouts
26. Dorm

27. Café 28. Broasted
 29. Beefburger
 30. Airmail

1. Aspirin () a. thin, transparent, paperlike material for wrapping

Exercise 82. Match the coinages below with the corresponding words

- | | | |
|----------------|-----|----------------------|
| 2. Cellophane | () | b. test |
| 3. Coca-Cola | () | c. rascal |
| 4. Dacron | () | d. oil |
| 5. Kerosene | () | e. medicine |
| 6. Kodak | () | f. erasing fluid |
| 7. pandemonium | () | g. drink |
| 8. quiz | () | h. disorder |
| 9. scalawag | () | i. clothing material |
| 10. Tipp-Ex. | () | j. camera |

Exercise 83. Fill in the blank with the appropriate blending you form from the words in the brackets.

1. Being..... guy, Jimmy has always become the subject of ridicule among his fellow students. (gawky+ awkward)
2. Everybody seems to like..... better than hot dog. (beef+ hamburger)
3. If you want to help me finish this job, I'll give you a home on my motorcycle. (free+ ride)
4. It is more economical and effective to build than highways in the jungles of central Kalimantan. (helicopter+ airport)

5. My children have really been spoiled by their.....
(grand+papa)
6. She.....them together to get the water out of it.(twisted
+whirled).
7. The creation of..... has become the topic of
conversation nowadays.(biological+mechanical)
8. There were too many people smoking in that theatre. We felt
.....for nearly two hours before the play ended.
(stuffy+suffocated)
9. We study English at the twice a week.(language
+laboratory)
10. When there is a sign to abandon the ship, please keep calm.
Don't get... .. (fluttered+hurried)

Exercise 84. Fill in the blank with the appropriate blends given in the box.

spam	sealab	turboprop	Eurasian	medicare
broasted	smog	monorail	subway	radiogram

1. Being a good Moslem, Hasan has refused to eat.....
because he knows that its main ingredient is ham.
2. Dedi has always been attracted to sealife since childhood. No
wonder that now, as a zoologist, he works in a.....
where he can combine both duty and hobby.
3. For quite a personal reason I would prefer flying by a jet plane than by a
jet plane, though many people believe that the latter is much more
convenient.
4. Mary is a.....because her father is American
and mother is Indonesian.
5. Susi always prefers chicken. She feels that chicken
cooked in this way is much more delicious than simple frying.

6. ~~He~~ ^{She} has been under constant since she collapsed due to chronic heart attack.
7. The house where Adam lives is situated in a shabby area, surrounded by many factories. The air is very dirty and full of
8. When I got to the station the train has already left.
9. When I was in Japan I had the opportunity to travel from Tokyo to the neighboring city by train. It was much faster than the ordinary fast train.
10. Yesterday I received a from home. My younger sister got an accident. She has been hospitalized for fractured skull.

exam zoo dorm choc gents

Exercise 85. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate clippings in the box provided.

mag vet phone pub math

1. "Sus, don't enter that restroom. It's for"
2. I used to live in a when I was a university student. I made a lot of friends then.
3. My children are quite eager to watch animals of various kinds. For the sake of my children, we are planning to go to the next Sunday.
4. Since the death of her beloved husband, she spent most of her time in a ... drinking.
5. Your cat looks sick. Why don't you bring her to Dr. Rahman, the famous in town.
6. Tempo, my favorite was one banned in Indonesia due to political reason.

7. ~~My~~ ~~her~~ daughter always asks me for Van Houten,
her favorite for years.
8. Who has promised to buy her a new car if she passes in her
final.....
9. has always been a difficult subject for Rasyid.
Consequently, he has decided to language instead of Architecture.
10. If you want to see me, please ring me up first in case I am out.
My number is 082555666441.

15. **Synonym, Antonym, Homophone, Homonym, Homograph, Polysemy**

Synonym

Synonyms are two or more forms or words, with very closely related meanings, which are often, but not always, intersubstitutable in sentences. The idea of “sameness of meaning” is not necessarily “total sameness”. There are many occasions when one word is appropriate in a sentence, but its synonym would be odd. The example of this is *Susi had already one correct answer to the problem*. Although the word *answer* is synonymous to the word *reply*, substitution of the word *answer* to *reply* would be odd.

Though the words possessing the same meaning, synonymous, are substitutable, they sometimes do own the same emotional meaning. Words such as *stingy* and *frugal*, for instance, both mean “careful with money.” But the word *stingy* has negative meaning, so when we call a person stingy, we make an insult (in Bahasa Indonesia, it means *pelit*). The word *frugal*,

on the other hand, has positive connotation (in Bahasa Indonesia, it means *hemat*). Could you find other synonymous words which have negative meaning and positive meaning? Study the following examples of synonym below.

<i>broad-wide</i>	<i>hide-conceal</i>
<i>almost-nearly</i>	<i>cab-taxi</i>
<i>liberty-freedom</i>	<i>answer-reply</i>

Exercise 86. In each line, all but one of the words are synonyms. Circle the word that is not.

1. drink, imbibe, distill, swig
2. right, privilege, due, fortunate
3. similar, odd, alike, resembling
4. loyalty, devotion, disharmony, adherence
5. fair, unreasonable, ridiculous, irrational
6. complex, worry, intricate, involved

Exercise 87. Choose one of the four choices that is synonymous to the word provided.

1. entire
 - a. ask
 - b. exit
 - c. suspected
 - d. whole
2. preserve
 - a. earlier
 - b. keep
 - c. proceed
 - d. propose
3. precious
 - a. expensive
 - b. property
 - c. valuable
 - d. various
4. likely
 - a. probable
 - b. alike
 - c. similar
 - d. fond

5. fortune
 - a. hope
 - b. miracle
 - c. luck
 - d. win
6. haste
 - a. dislike
 - b. handy
 - c. flavor
 - d. hurry
7. peculiar
 - a. careful
 - b. particular
 - c. strange
 - d. caring
8. victory
 - a. treachery
 - b. triumph
 - c. defeat
 - d. popularity
9. display
 - a. make angry
 - b. not play
 - c. refuse
 - d. show

Exercise 88. Any of the words in parentheses will complete the sentences. But three of the words are synonyms, and one is not. Circle that word.

1. Students expect to get (assistance, wisdom, help, aid) from a counselor.
2. The new student may feel (awkward, clumsy, inept, strange) in the chemistry lab.
3. Teachers sometimes surprise you with a (quiz, examination, jest, test).
4. The counselor is likely to (organize, recommend, suggest, advise) certain courses.
5. Lockers are hard to identify if they all (resemble, match, look like, follow) one another.
6. After the class left, the room seemed (empty, quiet, bare, vacant).

7. The gathering, group, crowd, minimum) of students
in the gym.

8. The freshman rose and walked (quickly, rapidly, calmly,
hurriedly) from the room.

9. After finding a (quiet, silent, secret, hushed) place in the library, she
settled down to study.

10. Before the commencement speaker finished, most of his audience had
(dwindled, departed, gone, left).

Exercise 89. Here are a group of word pairs. If the two words in a pair have
nearly the same meaning, write Yes. If they do not, write No.

- (.....) 1. quick-agile
- (.....) 2. inept-clumsy
- (.....) 3. phony-horse
- (.....) 4. simple-unassuming
- (.....) 5. satirize-caricature
- (.....) 6. shock-offensive
- (.....) 7. shift-transfer

Antonym

Two forms or words having opposite meanings are called
antonyms. Have a look at the following examples.

quick-slow alive-dead

male-female old-young

rich-poor above-below

There are two kinds of antonym; they are gradable and non- gradable.
The former can be used in comparative constructions such as *richer than*
poorer than-, and the negative of one member of the pair does not
necessarily imply the other. We can say, for instance, *the cat is beautiful*, but
we do not necessarily mean

that *the cat is ugly*. Non-gradable, on the other hand, is called complementary pairs. It is not used in comparative degree, and the negative of one member implies the other. For example, *that the person is not male* does indeed mean *that person is female*.

1. He gives as many presents as he would receive.

Exercise 90. Underline the words in each sentence that have opposite meanings.

2. The light of the fire was visible from miles in the darkness.
3. He was convinced he was healthy enough not to get sick.
4. The so-called progress of our society could be seen as a decent to mediocrity.
5. Ornamental paper may dress up a plain room.
6. The mildness of her appearance was offset by the severity of her voice.

Exercise 91. Fill in the blank with the antonym for the italicized word in each sentence.

1. He spoke *figuratively* when he told the class they were "ready to go," but they took him..... and left.
2. The soldier *rejoiced* at the news of victory but..... the death of his buddy.
3. She thought her date was *stingy*, but given his wages, he really was quite.....
4. The class *often* took field trips but..... found any specimens.
5. She persisted in annoying him but finally..... when he got mad.

Exercise 92. If the words in the pairs below are antonyms, write Yes. If they are not, write No.

- | | |
|---------|--------------------------|
| (.....) | 1. neglect-cherish |
| (.....) | 2. fasten-close |
| (.....) | 3. early-tardy |
| (.....) | 4. infamous-famous |
| (.....) | 5. purchase-sell |
| (.....) | 6. surface-covering |
| (.....) | 7. wisdom-ignorance |
| (.....) | 8. gradation-degradation |
| (.....) | 9. danger-safety |
| (.....) | 10. turning-straight |
| (.....) | |

Exercise 93. Choose an antonym from Column II for each word in Column I. Write the appropriate letter next to the word. (Some words in Column I may be used more than once, some not at all).

Column I

- | | |
|----------------|---------|
| 1. finished | (.....) |
| 2. blithe | (.....) |
| 3. elated | (.....) |
| 4. full | (.....) |
| 5. distinctive | (.....) |
| 6. authentic | (.....) |
| 7. thorough | (.....) |
| 8. present | (.....) |
| 9. loyal | (.....) |
| 10. dissimilar | (.....) |

Column II

- | |
|---------------|
| a. false |
| b. sad |
| c. alike |
| d. puzzle |
| e. incomplete |
| f. absent |

Exercise 94. Choose the antonym of the word in each number.

Cross the letter (a, b, c, or d).

1. tough
 - a. bend
 - b. tender
 - c. small
 - d. unarmed
2. convenient
 - a. unsuitable
 - b. unnecessary
 - c. unofficial
 - d. independent
3. humble
 - a. lazy
 - b. proud
 - c. generous
 - d. sad
4. loss
 - a. found
 - b. proof
 - c. tight
 - d. profit
5. gain
 - a. return
 - b. loss
 - c. loose
 - d. once
6. punishment
 - a. reward
 - b. residence
 - c. sacrifice
 - d. penalty

Exercise 95. Select from Column II the antonym for the corresponding word in Column I. Circle the antonym.

Column I**Column II**

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1. create | produce, destroy, fertile |
| 2. feeble | robust, weak, emotional |
| 3. lenient | mild, starting, harsh |
| 4. dissent | concurrence, disagreement, raise clear, |
| 5. lucid | obscure, shining |
| 6. frugal | stingy, dull, extravagant |
| 7. abstract | abstruse, concrete, mystical |
| 8. previous | subsequent, earlier, timely |

Exercise 96. Each sentence below contains a pair of antonyms.

Cross out the one that does NOT belong in the sentence.

1. The boy was (commended, censured) for his bad behavior.
2. An (uncomplicated, involved) statement is usually easy to understand.
3. The student's unfair criticism of the way the class was conducted (pleased, infuriated) the teacher.
4. The teacher was accused of (subjective, objective) grading when his own daughter got the highest mark in class.
5. The union members were temporarily (dissatisfied, contented) when their demands were met.
6. The (eminent, obscure) doctor was well known for his diagnostic skill.
7. By being very (economical, wasteful) Miss Jones managed to accumulate enough money for a long vacation.

Exercise 97. There are three words in each line in Column II; one is antonym and one a synonym for the corresponding word in Column I. One word, however, is neither a synonym nor an antonym. Circle that word.

Column I

1. limitless
2. insult
3. courageous
4. benevolence
5. smooth
6. maturity
7. stubborn

Column II

weightless, bounden, infinite offend,
insulate, praise fearless, timid,
careful human, kindness, hostility
glib, rough, bubbly
age, motherhood, youth
tractable, rigid, unkind

Homophone

Homophones are two or more words having different written forms (spelling) and meaning, but having the same pronunciation. The examples of synonym are *no-know*, *pair-pear*.

Exercise 98. The following list of words contains pairs of words which are synonymous. Find them and write your answers on the lines provided.

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. Made | 11.fair | 21.red | 31.through | 41.four |
| 2. Rode | 12.sew | 22.hear | 32.right | 42.scene |
| 3. Meet | 13.two | 23.see | 33.be | 43.bare |
| 4. Pale | 14.wait | 24.flower | 34.not | 44.knight |
| 5. Threw | 15.real | 25.there | 35.won | 45.read |
| 6. Write | 16.for | 26.way | 36.fare | 46.read |
| 7. Bee | 17.seen | 27.maid | 37.so | 47.here |
| 8. Sea | 18.bear | 28.road | 38.too | 48.their |
| 9. Knot | 19.night | 29.meat | 39.weight | 49.weight |
| 10.one | 20.reed | 30.pale | 40.reel | 50.flour |

Homonym

Homonyms are two forms of words having the same spelling and pronunciation, but having different meaning. Study the following examples.

bank (of a river) *pupil* (at school)
bank (financial institution) *pupil* (in the eye) *mole* (on skin)
mole (small animal)

Polysemy

Just like homonym, polysemy is two forms of words having the same spelling and pronunciation, but having different meaning. The examples are the word *head*, used to refer to the object on top of your body, on top of a glass, on top of a company; *foot* of a person, of bed, of a mountain), or *run* (person does, water does, colors do)

The distinction between homonymy and polysemy is always clear cut. One indication of the distinction can be found in the typical dictionary entry for words. If a word has multiple meanings (polysemic), then there will be a single entry with a numbered list of the different meanings of the word. If two words are treated as homonyms, they will typically have separate entries. In a dictionary we probably find that the different meanings of words like *head*, *get*, *run*, *face*, and *foot* are treated as examples of polysemy; whereas *mail*, *bank*, *sole*, and *mole* are treated as examples of homonymy.

Homograph

When two words have the same spelling, but with different pronunciation and meaning, they are homographs. Could you

please check the word *minute* in your dictionary? Write your answer on the lines provided.

.....

.....

Exercise 99. Write the proper homophone or sound-alike for the italicized words in the following sentences.

~~she~~ **she** ~~had~~ read the *foreword*, she could hardly go

.....with the book.

2. Both books that *she read* had covers.
3. Reading *aloud* is not in the library.
4. The school *principal* believed in the of live and let live.
5. He carried a *canvas* bag to for new subscriptions.

Exercise 100. From the group of homophones, write the pair that will complete each of the following sentences.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| air-heir | 1. He.....hislastmealat..... |
| | 2. My.....hatedtogoooutintothe cold night |
| need-knead | 3. The.....ofmenperformed sowell |
| chili-chilly | thattheirworkwasusedasthe..... |
| know-nose | oftheprogram. |
| assent-cent | 4. Afterhewashitbythetruck,hewasina |
| gate-gait |forseveral..... |
| ate-eight | 5. Themountaineerwouldnot.....to |
| core-corps | ourmakingthe..... |
| days-daze | 6. Itwas.....toseeshewasafraidto |
| plain-plane | rideina..... |
| | 7. We.....to.....thebreadbefore |
| | webakeit. |
| | 8. Whateverhe.....isaspainasthe |
| |onyourface. |
| | 9. Thehorsechangedhis..... beforehe |
| | jumpedthe..... |
| | 10. Whentheweatheris mymother |
| | makeshot..... |

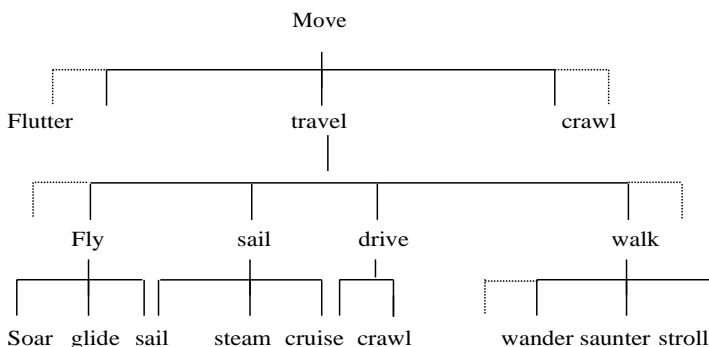
Hyponymy

It would not be accurate to say that 'fruit' equals 'orange', but we can say that the meaning of 'fruit' is included in the meaning of 'orange', as it is in the meaning of 'apple', 'pear' and 'plum'. We can express this sense relation by saying that 'fruit' is a superordinate and that 'orange', 'apple' and 'plum' are all hyponyms of 'fruit'. In the same way, 'cow', 'horse', 'pig' and 'dog' are all hyponyms of the superordinate 'animal'.

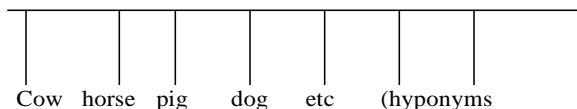
Hyponymy. This is a relation of inclusion, like that holding between *furniture* (the *superordinate*) and *chair*, *wardrobe*, *table*, etc.

(its *hyponyms*). Co-hyponyms are by definition part of the same semantic field, sharing a generic component, which in this case we could term +FURNITURE.

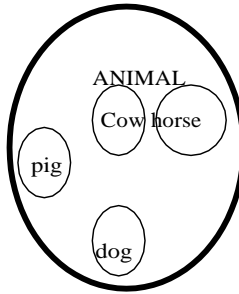
Each hyponym will comprise all components of the superordinate plus additional specific components which distinguish it from its co-hyponyms. The oppositions are always clear, but the hierarchy does bring out the unilateral implication between superordinate and hyponym: to stroll is necessarily to walk but the reverse is not true.



ANIMAL (superordinate term)



or



Meronymy

Meronymy refers to a part—whose relation as in the case of *tree*, *branch* and *root* where *branch* and *root* are co-meronyms, named parts of the superordinate *tree*.

White wine is not white. White wedding does not involve the bride wearing white garments, but there are further associations or connotations of meaning produced, too, most notably those to do with purity and chastity. Thus we can have:

White lie, white elephant, white nights, white coffee, white wine, white wedding, the white of an egg, white-collar worker, white space (technical term for the unused area of paper on a printed page), white man, white magic, white heat.

The Following Chart Describes The Summary of The Discussion.

Items	Description	Examples	Note
synonym	having different spelling having different pronunciation having the same meaning	broad-wide hide conceal almost-nearly	

homophone	having different spelling having the same pronunciation having different meaning	no-know pair-pear	
homonym	having the same spelling having the same pronunciation having different meaning	mole (on skin) mole (small animal)	They belong to the same entry of a dictionary
homograph	having the same spelling having different pronunciation having different meaning	minute /□□□□□□/ minute /□□□□□□□□/	
polysemy	having the same spelling having the same pronunciation having different meaning	foot (of a person) foot (of a bed) foot (a mountain)	They don't belong to the same entry of a dictionary

15. CONFUSABLE Words

There are words that people often mistake in writing, and it's surprisingly true that many such words found new meanings merely due to popular wrong use. A familiar example is 'alternative' vs. 'alternate'. The basic meaning of the word alternative was 'option' or 'choice', and the meaning of alternate, 'one after the other'. But people profusely started using alternate to mean 'option', and even authorities accepted it as a correct meaning in time.

Let's make sure that we don't use incorrect words, which affects your writing style. Many of the words I suggest not to use in a situation are not incorrect now, but for better style and understanding of your writing, I advise you to follow the guidelines. Here is the list of words. The following are some of confusable words.

1. Ability, Capacity: Ability is 'the skill to do something', and capacity is 'the volume of a space'. Make sure you don't use capacity to mean ability, though it's not incorrect.

She showed great ability to fill the bottle to its capacity.

- Except. This should not much confuse people, though there are people who use it interchangeably. Except is a grammar word that means 'letting alone' and accept is a verb meaning 'to agree to receive something'.
- Everyone except me was present at the wedding. I accepted her proposal for marriage.
3. Advise, Advice: Here both mean the same, but 'se' is verb and 'ce' is noun. Don't interchange them. There are other words in which 'se' forms verb and 'ce' forms noun (which, sad I can't remember now, and would request any of my knowledgeable readers to comment about).
I advised him to take her advice.
 4. Adapt, Adopt: Adapt is used to mean 'you are preparing for a situation'. Adopt is 'to accept an orphan as your child and raise him' or 'to choose to use a particular plan'.
I would like to adapt to the climate of Chennai. I decided to adopt the child.
I also adopted the new mutual funds investment plan.
 5. Affect, Effect: Affect is 'influence'. Effect can be noun (the result of something) and verb (to cause something).
The Tsunami affected the lives of South Indian people, and effected a great fall in share market. (Here effect means cause).
 6. Allusion, Illusion: Allusion (verb: allude) means 'a reference to something'. Illusion is 'a magical appearance'.
He alluded to the incident briefly.
The Fire Escape illusion was wonderful.
 7. Among, Between: Among comes when there are three or more people, and between comes when there are two people. Both mean 'in the middle of'.
 8. Compliment, Complement: You give a compliment to somebody for good performance. Complement is the

matching other piece of something. The adjective forms of these are complementary and complementary.

The blouse complements quite well with the Intan, which I complimented her about.

9. Counsel, Council: Two of the famous confusable words. Counsel means 'advise' or 'guide in the correct direction'. It's a verb. On the other hand, council is a noun meaning a 'body of people governing something'.

The council approved the counseling of its aberrant members.

10. Comprise, Compose: Comprise means 'include' and compose means 'create'. Just remember that components 'create' (compose) something, and something is 'comprised of' (includes) its components.

The microphone comprises a magnet and an attached diaphragm.

A magnet with a diaphragm attached composes a microphone.

11. Assure, Insure, Ensure. These words all mean 'to make certain or convince somebody'. However, assure is the word to be used to console somebody by making something certain. Insure is used in the meaning to 'guarantee against damages' in the commercial way. Ensure is used in any other occasion to get the same meaning.

Jim assured me that he insured the property to ensure its preservation.

12. Forward, Forwards, Backward, Backwards. All these words are interchangeable. To mean 'toward the front', we use forward or forwards. And 'toward the back' the others. However, the adjective doesn't end with '-s'.

We walked backward to get out of sight. It was a forward view.

13. Bimonthly, Semimonthly, Fortnightly. The word bimonthly, in noun form, can have two meanings: a publication published twice in a month or that published once in two months. But, a fortnightly is a publication published twice in a month or once in a fortnight (two weeks). Hence, you should avoid the confusing word 'bimonthly'. Semimonthly is another troubling word which may mean twice in a month. It is suggested that you replace this word with 'once in two months' or 'twice in a month'.
14. Born, Borne. Both these words take root from the word, 'bear' which may mean, 'to give birth' (borne in past participle, the second example above) or 'to be given birth' (born in past participle, the first example above), 'carry', 'accept', 'tolerate', 'support', 'produce', etc. Here are some other examples of uses of the word bear.
 She was born with six fingers on the left hand. Her mother has borne two other children too. I bore the outcome of all her malicious intents.
 She bore the luggage till the end of the stairwell. My mango tree bore no fruit till this April.
15. Compare to, Compare with. Use 'to' when you compare two things which are quite unlike. Use 'with' for like things.
 Man cannot obviously be compared to dinosaurs.
 My friend can be compared with me in some respects.
16. Definite, Definitive. Both of these words can mean, 'precise' or 'final'. Definitive, however, stands for some decision, guide, or reference, to mean 'authoritative or most comprehensive'. A definitive stamp is one without a time period specification. It was definite that he wouldn't come. Though there are several books on philosophy, we are still looking for a definitive guide.

17. Distinct, Distinctive. Distinct and distinctive mean the same ‘different’ from others or ‘unique’ in a group. But distinctive is used with a feature or quality, and distinct is used with a physical object.

My dog is the most distinct in the group.

His distinctive way of wagging his tail makes it distinct.

18. Elicit, Illicit. Illicit is illegal, and is used with drugs mainly and objects generally. Elicit is a verb meaning ‘to find out the real meaning or relevance of’ or ‘to provoke an action’.
I tried to elicit who did the crime, but it was found that the trade of illicit drugs was what the other detective interested in.

1. I couldn’t tell (whether, weather) she

Exercise 101. Select one answer from the choices provided after each sentence. The word you choose should fit the blank in the sentence.

was serious or not.

2. (They’re, There, Their) are too many possible answers to this question.
3. (Whose, Who’s) going to help me with this?
4. Reading that book had a peculiar (effect, affect) on Evelyn.
5. I am completely (uninterested, disinterested) in this course.
6. I’m afraid she’s going to (lose, loose) her grandmother’s wedding band.
7. My mother has been (lieing, laying, lying) in bed all morning.
8. She has apparently found it difficult to (accept, except) the circumstances.

9. She apparently doesn't care about (it's, its) origins in antiquity.
10. It's usually hotter (than, then) this in July.
11. The politicians can't seem to find an appropriate (cite, sight, site) for the new community college.
12. I've never known the library to be (quite, quiet, quit) this quiet.

17. Quiz

Exercise 102. Choose one of the four choices given to substitute for the underlined word or phrase without changing the meaning of the sentence! Cross the letter (a, b, c, or d) on your answersheet!

- The initial step is often the most difficult.
 - quickest
 - longest
 - last
 - first
- The candidate's victory at the polls was overwhelming.
 - treachery
 - triumph
 - defeat
 - popularity
- It is useless to attempt to flee from every danger, so some risks must be taken.
 - hide oneself
 - protect himself
 - runaway
 - stay away

4. It is impossible for a parent to shield his children from every danger.
 - a. protect
 - b. relieve
 - c. conserve
 - d. free
5. There was no trace, of poison in the coffee the chemist analyzed.
 - a. indication
 - b. color
 - c. taste
 - d. smell
6. The little boy had a long day; he was feeling drowsy.
 - a. lazy
 - b. exhausted
 - c. sleepy
 - d. sad
7. Ignoring something will not make it go away.
 - a. taking an interest in
 - b. paying no attention
 - c. looking closely at
 - d. studying the cause of
8. The time for discussing the problem is over, now we must act.
 - a. talking about
 - b. arguing about
 - c. thinking about
 - d. putting off
9. There is no alternative, the president must approve the bill if congress passes it.
 - a. change of agreement
 - b. other choice
 - c. help
 - d. mistake

Exercise 103. Choose the antonym of the word in each number.

Cross the letter (a, b, c, or d) on your answers sheet.

1. forbid
 - a. allow
 - b. whisper
 - c. retire
 - d. disagree
2. calmness
 - a. leisure
 - b. courage
 - c. peace
 - d. anxiety
3. separate
 - a. drop
 - c. whole

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| b. combined | d.lower |
|-------------|---------|
4. wicked
- | | |
|------------|---------|
| a. strong | c.slept |
| b. refused | d.good |
5. natural
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a. hand-made | c.artificial |
| b. inferior | d.old |
6. liquid
- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| a. hated | c.solid |
| b. smooth | d.hard |
7. humble
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a. animal | c.prayed |
| b. proud | d.sadness |
8. moderate
- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| a. extreme | c.unequal |
| b. limit | d.antique |
9. formerly
- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| a. freely | c.urban |
| b. now | d.withoutshape |

Exercise 104. Find the homophone of these words.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. There | 7. ate |
| 2. Red | 8. sea |
| 3. Been | 9. check |
| 4. Sail | 10.fair |
| 5. By | 11.week |
| 6. no | 12.right |

Exercise 105. Using one of the three words given on the left, complete the following sentence.

- Invalid 1. Hewillthisfieldwithcornseed.
 2. Thegardener'sjobistotaketothedump.
 3. The waslonelyatthehospital.
 Sow 4. Histicketwas..... forthisweek'sshow.
 5. Anemployeemay todowhattheboss
 asks.
 Refuse 6. The rootedfornutsinherpen.

Exercise 106. Complete these sentences with words which have the same root as the underlined word. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

1. people.
 2. My hands used to be soft and smooth, but not any more. You'd better use this cream. That'll them.
 3. It's very moist today, isn't it? Yes, there's always a lot in the air at this time of the year.
 4. Doghstsexist? Well, there are some people who believe in their
 5. Ulfah has a marvelous voice. Yes, and you can only at the way she plays the piano too.
 6. His crimes are well-known. He is a well known
 7. The West consumes too much oil, and we must learn to cut
 8. Our cat is curious about everything, and it's sometimes gets it into trouble.
 9. He said his property extends to the river, but I don't know to what you can believe him.

10. Who's to represent our side at the meeting? We've decided Tom will be our.....
11. What's the difference between all these radios? Well, they a lot in price and quality.
12. The religion of Saudi Arabia is Islam, and the people there are very.....
13. The actors got a lot of laughs. In fact, the..... was almost continuous.

Exercise 107. Complete the following conversation using an adjective of similar meaning from the box below.

Annoyed	fed up	generous	Handsome
marvelous	messy	modern	wealthy
			J

1. "Mary's family is very rich."
"Well, I knew her uncle was....."
2. "Look at all these new buildings!"
"Yes, The city's much more than I expected."
3. "Her boyfriend's really good-looking."
"Well, he's certainly one of the most men in the room!"
4. "Wasn't that film wonderful?"
"Yes, it was....."
5. "George doesn't earn much money, but he's so kind."
"I know. He is very to both his family and his friends."
6. "Her bedroom is very untidy again!"

it?" "I told her it was yesterday, and she promised to clean it."

7. "Was Sara angry when you told her?"

"Yes, she looked really"

8. "I'm bored with this lesson!"

"I know. I'm really with it, too!"

Exercise 108. Discuss the different meanings of the following group of words below.

1. go into, enter, get in, come in

2. see, look, watch, notice, stare

3. bother, trouble, disturb, interrupt

4. own, have, possess, belong

5. read, recite, declaim

6. summit, top, peak

7. sunshine, sunlight, sunbeam

8. practice, rehearse

Exercise 109. From the four underlined words or phrases A, B, C, or D, identify the one which is not correct.

1. Some fishes live at such an enormous depth that they are almost

A B

complete blind.

C D

2. The reduction of illiteracy is the primary education task in

A B C D

many parts of the World.

3. One of the majority causes of tides is the gravitational attraction A B

C D

of the moon.

4. Development of a coral reef, warmth, shallow, and
clear seawater without any silts or clay is needed. A B C D
5. Many species of lizards change their diets with mature and
seasonal changes in the availability of food. A B C D
6. James McNeil Whistler, considered as the greatest genius in
the history of American art, was a versatility and industrious
artist who was proficient in several media. A B C D
7. Animals that live in cold climates often hibernate throughout
the winter when food is scarcely. A B C D
8. Severe emotional stress may elicit symptoms of disease that
may be latently in the body. A B C D
9. Oliver Wendell Holmes, a judge who supported the free of
speech, was known for his wit. A B C D
10. Language is an important factor in the accumulate of culture.
A B C D

11. Frederick Douglass, an escaped slave, became a leading abolition and orator, lecturing for an anti-slavery society in Massachusetts. A B C D
12. Hearing, or audition, is affected by the intensity, frequency, and complex of pressure waves in the air or other transmitting substance. A B C D
13. Dorothea Dix crusaded for the science and human treatment of the mentally ill. A B C D
14. A mirage is a kind of optical illusion that occurs in heat, still weather. A B C D
15. Ralph Waldo Emerson, the writer, stressed the important of individuality and self-reliance. A B C D

-1. Chickens start to lay eggs when they are 18 weeks age.
2. Nearly 8 percent of the earth's crust is made of aluminum.
3. When the original 13 states formed a union,
 afterwards the American Revolution, each

- representative wanted to have the new capital in his own state.
- 4. Our Milky Way like other similar galaxies, contains stars of varying size.
- 5. The sequoia trees, some of which are more than 3,000 years ago, are among the largest and oldest trees in the world.
- 6. The higher education system in the United States allows some unit credit to be transferred between universities.
- 7. Until the beginning of the 21st century, the majority of Americans continued to do their living from agriculture.
- 8. Not unlike humans, gorillas live in largely permanent family groups.
- 9. The earth went through an immensely hot phase 4,600 million years ago, when it became a molten mass.
- 10. The Galapagos penguin lives on the Galapagos Island nearly the equator.
- 11. Many people do the mistake of thinking that pandas are bears when they are actually related to the American raccoon.
- 12. A single-mastered sailing boat known as a sloop differs from a ketch, which has two masts.
- 13. Fog is the effect of the cooling of warm, moist air.
- 14. Most ravens are large, stocky, and entirely black.
- 15. Captain James Cook, in three voyages from 1768 to 1779, explored more of the Pacific than any other man before him.

Exercise 111. Circle the word that fits in each of the following sentences.

1. The little girl was (hoping, hopping) on one foot.
2. There was a lot of noise in the faculty (dining, dinning) room.
3. (Drooping, Dropping) a hammer on your foot is no fun.
4. The land (slopped, sloped) gently toward the west.
5. (Shinning, Shining) shoes is a hard way to make a living.
6. The storm was (raging, ragging) all around them.

Exercise 112. Add a letter to each italicized word to make a different word. Write that word in the blank.

- 1 *Human* beings are often not in their treatment to other animals.
- 2 After their initial *contact*, the salesman sign the
- 3 The *man* grabbed the horse by its and held on tightly.
- 4 She might *smile* at the
- 5 As far as she was concerned, the *soiled* book was
- 6 Though we live in the *desert*, we can still eat at the end of our meal.
- 7 The *hole* in the shirt meant it could not be sold as cloth.

Exercise 113. Select one answer from the choices provided after each sentence. The word you choose should fit the blank in the sentence.

Ability

With the new machines we finally have the to do the job properly.

2. Accept, Except
The government has few options to keep interest rates high.
3. Advise, Advice
I'd strongly against making a sudden decision.
4. Adapt, Adopt
They have no children of their own, but they're hoping to
Many software companies have popular programs to the new operating system.
5. Affect, Effect
The divorce every aspect of her life.
6. Allusion, Illusion
The film is full of to Hitchcock.
7. Among, Between
Rescue teams searched the wreckage for survivors.
8. Compliment, Complement
That was an excellent meal! My to the chef.
9. Counsel, Council
The police have provided experts to local people affected by the tragedy.
10. Comprise, Compose
The course a class book, a practice book and an audiobook.
11. Assure, Insure, Ensure.
The unions the new owners of the workers' loyalty to the company.
All our household goods are against accidental damage.
12. Forward, Forwards, Backward, Backwards.
I'll his email to you if you're interested.

13. Bimonthly, Semimonthly, Fortnightly.
The magazine is published , with six issues a year.
14. Distinct, Distinctive.
There are two factions within the one political party.
15. Elicit, Illicit.
..... drugs such as cocaine and cannabis are everywhere.

MOST Common PROVERBS In English

1. A poor workman blames his tools (when people are doing something badly, they often make unlikely excuses)
2. A barking dog never bites (people who make a lot of noise are really harmless)
3. Absence makes the heart grow fonder (when someone is away you like them better)
4. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush (something you actually have is worth more than something which you might be able to get)
5. A cat may look at a king (an ordinary person can look at someone famous or important)
6. Actions speak louder than words (it is more convincing to do something than just to talk about it)
7. A drowning man will clutch at a straw (someone who is in very serious trouble will try anything, however unlikely, to save himself)
8. A friend in need is a friend indeed (a needy person becomes very friendly)

9. ~~An~~ Angry man is an angry man (a person out of work or very

poor is likely to be angry about it)

10. All work and no play make Jack a dull boy (we need to relax sometimes, not work all the time)

11. An apple a day keeps the doctor away (a daily apple is good for your health)

12. A penny saved is a penny gained (by not spending money you save it)

13. A small leak will sink a large ship (even a small fault can cause great disaster)

14. As the twig bends so the tree's inclined (influences in childhood will affect the adult)

15. As you make your bed so must you lie on it (accept the consequences of your own choices in life)

16. Better half a loaf than no bread (be satisfied with a little)

17. Better late than never (it's better to come late than not at all)

18. Beauty is only skin deep (character is more important than physical appearances)

19. Charity begins at home (you should make sure that your own family is all right before you start looking after others)

20. Cut your coat according to your cloth (spend only what you can afford).

21. Don't cry over spilt milk (don't complain about accidents)

22. Don't kill the goose that lays the golden eggs (don't ruin the source of income)

23. Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise (healthy habits will make you healthy, rich and clever)

24. Empty vessels make the most sound (stupid people talk the most)

25. Every cloud has a silver lining (there is a good side to everything)

26. Faintheart never won fair lady (be bold and brave to win a girl)
27. Forbidden sweet tastes are the sweetest (we like doing things that we are not supposed to)
28. Grasps all, loses all (don't be too greedy)
29. Haste makes waste (doing a job too hurriedly creates waste)
30. He laughs best who laughs last (the person who wins in the end gets the most satisfaction)
31. He who hesitates is lost (don't hesitate)
32. Hunger is the best sauce (you will enjoy any food if you are hungry)
33. Laugh and grow fat (people who laugh are happy and healthy)
34. Like father, like son (children are like their parents)
35. Live and let live (leave other people to live their own lives and concentrate on your own)
36. Look before you leap (check the situation before acting)
37. Make hay while the sun shines (enjoy yourself for getting things done while you have the opportunity)
38. Many hands make light work (helpers make the job easier)
39. Money burns a hole in your pocket (having money makes you want to spend it)
40. None but the brave deserve the fair (only brave men deserve beautiful ladies)
41. No news is good news (if you hear no news you know that nothing bad has happened)
42. No smoke without fire (there must be some truth in the matter if people are talking about it)
43. One man's meat is another man's poison (people have different tastes)
44. Out of sight, out of mind (you forget people or things when they are not present)

45. Rome isn't built in a day (you can't achieve important things too quickly)
46. Set a thief to catch a thief (use an expert in the same field to catch an expert)
47. Still water runs deep (quiet people are thinkers)
48. The early bird catches the worm (early risers achieve)
49. The pen is mightier than the sword (written words are more powerful than weapons)
50. Too many cooks spoil the broth (too many helpers can spoil the job)
51. Two heads are better than one (two people can think better than one)
52. Union is strength (people who unite with others become stronger than they would be alone)
53. When in Rome do as the Romans do (behave as the people around you do)
54. When the cat's away the mice will play (if the supervisor's away, people misbehave)
55. Where there is a will there is a way (if you want to do something badly enough, you will find a way of doing it)

MOST Commonly USED English Words

Third 500 Most Common Words (1--500)

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. the | 17. not | 33. will |
| 2. be | 18. on | 34. there |
| 3. of | 19. she | 35. say |
| 4. and | 20. at | 36. who |
| 5. a | 21. by | 37. make |
| 6. to | 22. this | 38. when |
| 7. in | 23. we | 39. can |
| 8. he | 24. you | 40. more |
| 9. have | 25. do | 41. if |
| 10. it | 26. but | 42. no |
| 11. that | 27. from | 43. man |
| 12. for | 28. or | 44. out |
| 13. they | 29. which | 45. other |
| 14. I | 30. one | 46. so |
| 15. with | 31. would | 47. what |
| 16. as | 32. all | 48. time |

49. up	81. day	113.very
50. go	82. also	114.still
51. about	83. after	115.nation
52. than	84. way	116.hand
53. into	85. many	117.old
54. could	86. must	118.life
55. state	87. look	119.tell
56. only	88. before	120.write
57. new	89. great	121.become
58. year	90. back	122.here
59. some	91. through	123.show
60. take	92. long	124.house
61. come	93. where	125.both
62. these	94. much	126.between
63. know	95. should	127.need
64. see	96. well	128.mean
65. use	97. people	129.call
66. get	98. down	130.develop
67. like	99. own	131.under
68. then	100. just	132.last
69. first	101. because	133.right
70. any	102. good	134.move
71. work	103. each	135.thing
72. now	104. those	136.general
73. may	105. feel	137.school
74. such	106. seem	138.never
75. give	107. how	139.same
76. over	108. high	140.another
77. think	109. too	141.begin
78. most	110. place	142.while
79. even	111. little	143.number
80. find	112. world	144.part

145.turn	177.consider	209.upon
146.real	178.word	210.war
147.leave	179.program	211.build
148.might	180.problem	212.hear
149.want	181.however	213.light
150.point	182.lead	214.unite
151.form	183.system	215.live
152.off	184.set	216.every
153.child	185.order	217.country
154.few	186.eye	218.bring
155.small	187.plan	219.center
156.since	188.run	220.let
157.against	189.keep	221.side
158.ask	190.face	222.try
159.late	191.fact	223.provide
160.home	192.group	224.continue
161.interest	193.play	225.name
162.large	194.stand	226.certain
163.person	195.increase	227.power
164.end	196.early	228.pay
165.open	197.course	229.result
166.public	198.change	230.question
167.follow	199.help	231.study
168.during	200.line	232.woman
169.present	201.city	233.member
170.without	202.put	234.until
171.again	203.close	235.far
172.hold	204.case	236.night
173.govern	205.force	237.always
174.around	206.meet	238.service
175.possible	207.once	239.away
176.head	208.water	240.report

241. something	273. act	305. along
242. company	274. sense	306. appear
243. week	275. mind	307. doctor
244. church	276. experience	308. believe
245.toward	277.art	309.speak
246.start	278.next	310.active
247.social	279.near	311.student
248.room	280.direct	312.month
249.figure	281.car	313.drive
250.nature	282.law	314.concern
251.though	283.industry	315.best
252.young	284.important	316.door
253.less	285.girl	317.hope
254.enough	286.god	318.example
255.almost	287.several	319.inform
256.read	288.matter	320.body
257.include	289.usual	321.ever
258.president	290.rather	322.least
259.nothing	291.per	323.probable
260.yet	292.often	324.understand
261.better	293.kind	325.reach
262.big	294.among	326.effect
263.boy	295.white	327.different
264.cost	296.reason	328.idea
265.business	297.action	329.whole
266.value	298.return	330.control
267.second	299.foota	331.condition
268.why	300.care	332.field
269.clear	301.simple	333.pass
270.expect	302.within	334.fall
271.family	303.love	335.note
272.complete	304.human	336.special

337.talk	369.free	401.agree
338.particular	370.cause	402.arm
339.today	371.serve	403.mother
340.measure	372.age	404.across
341.walk	373.book	405.quite
342.teach	374.board	406.anything
343.low	375.recent	407.town
344.hour	376.sound	408.past
345.type	377.office	409.view
346.carry	378.cut	410.society
347.rate	379.step	411.manage
348.remain	380.class	412.answer
349.full	381.true	413.break
350.street	382.history	414.organize
351.easy	383.position	415.half
352.although	384.above	416.fire
353.record	385.strong	417.lose
354.sit	386.friend	418.money
355.determine	387.necessary	419.stop
356.level	388.add	420.actual
357.local	389.court	421.already
358.sure	390.deal	422.effort
359.receive	391.tax	423.wait
360.thus	392.support	424.department
361.moment	393.party	425.able
362.spirit	394.whether	426.political
363.train	395.either	427.learn
364.college	396.land	428.voice
365.religion	397.material	429.air
366.perhaps	398.happen	430.together
367.music	399.education	431.shall
368.grow	400.death	432.cover

433.common	456.fight	479.lie
434.subject	457.watch	480.modern
435.draw	458.situation	481.dark
436.short	459.south	482.surface
437.wife	460.ago	483.rule
438.treat	461.difference	484.regard
439.limit	462.stage	485.dance
440.road	463.father	486.peace
441.letter	464.table	487.observe
442.color	465.rest	488.future
443.behind	466.bear	489.wall
444.produce	467.entire	490.farm
445.send	468.market	491.claim
446.term	469.prepare	492.firm
447.total	470.explain	493.operation
448.university	471.offer	494.further
449.rise	472.plant	495.pressure
450.century	473.charge	496.property
451.success	474.ground	497.morning
452.minute	475.west	498.amount
453.remember	476.picture	499.top
454.purpose	477.hard	500.outside
455.test	478.front	

Third 500 Most Common Words (501--1000)

1. piece	8. list	15. allow secretary
2. sometimes	9. accept	16. heart union slow
3. beauty	10. judge	17. island enter
4. trade	11. paint	18.
5. fear	12. mile	19. Fathor Rasyid
6. demand	13. soon	20.
7. wonder	14. responsible	21.

22. drink	54. effective	86. black
23. story	55. food	87. red
24. experiment	56. deep	88. bad
25. stay	57. wide	89. earth
26. paper	58. alone	90. accord
27. space	59. character	91. else
28. apply	60. English	92. mere
29. decide	61. happy	93. die
30. share	62. critic	94. remark
31. desire	63. unit	95. basis
32. spend	64. product	96. except
33. sign	65. respect	97. equal
34. therefore	66. drop	98. east
35. various	67. nor	99. event
36. visit	68. fill	100. employ
37. supply	69. cold	101. defense
38. officer	70. represent	102. smile
39. doubt	71. sudden	103. river
40. private	72. basic	104. improve
41. immediate	73. kill	105. game
42. wish	74. fine	106. detail
43. contain	75. trouble	107. account
44. feed	76. mark	108. cent
45. raise	77. single	109. sort
46. describe	78. press	110. reduce
47. ready	79. heavy	111. club
48. horse	80. attempt	112. buy
49. son	81. origin	113. attention
50. exist	82. standard	114. ship
51. north	83. everything	115. decision
52. suggest	84. committee	116. wear
53. station	85. moral	117. inside

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 118. win | 150. stock | 182. throw |
| 119. suppose | 151. lack | 183. quality |
| 120. ride | 152. hair | 184. former |
| 121. operate | 153. science | 185. pull |
| 122. realize | 154. relation | 186. chance |
| 123. sale | 155. profession | 187. prove |
| 124. choose | 156. pattern | 188. argue |
| 125. park | 157. quick | 189. settle |
| 126. square | 158. medical | 190. growth |
| 127. vote | 159. influence | 191. date |
| 128. price | 160. occasion | 192. heat |
| 129. district | 161. machine | 193. save |
| 130. dead | 162. compare | 194. performance |
| 131. foreign | 163. husband | 195. count |
| 132. window | 164. blue | 196. production |
| 133. beyond | 165. international | 197. listen |
| 134. direction | 166. fair | 198. main |
| 135. strike | 167. especially | 199. pick |
| 136. instead | 168. indeed | 200. size |
| 137. trial | 169. imagine | 201. cool |
| 138. practice | 170. surprise | 202. army |
| 139. catch | 171. average | 203. patient |
| 140. opportunity | 172. official | 204. combine |
| 141. likely | 173. temperature | 205. summer |
| 142. recognize | 174. difficult | 206. hall |
| 143. permit | 175. sing | 207. slight |
| 144. serious | 176. hit | 208. command |
| 145. attack | 177. tree | 209. enjoy |
| 146. floor | 178. race | 210. length |
| 147. association | 179. police | 211. proper |
| 148. spring | 180. touch | 212. express |
| 149. lot | 181. relative | 213. health |

214. chief	246. dry	278. corner
215. evening	247. check	279. handle
216. store	248. poet	280. danger
217. language	249. sleep	281. hospital
218.degree	250.join	282.pool
219.lay	251.hot	283.promise
220.current	252.bed	284.blood
221.gun	253.electric	285.shoot
222.dog	254.dream	286.scene
223.hotel	255.due	287.literature
224.strange	256.season	288.arrive
225.separate	257.manner	289.film
226.boat	258.fit	290.base
227.fail	259.left	291.freedom
228.clean	260.progress	292.bar
229.dress	261.neither	293.maybe
230.anyone	262.strength	294.hang
231.gain	263.notice	295.suffer
232.pain	264.finish	296.manufacture
233.object	265.opinion	297.frequent
234.knowledge	266.bill	298.rock
235.depend	267.western	299.loss
236.relate	268.truth	300.burn
237.below	269.wrong	301.sun
238.dollar	270.travel	302.audience
239.advance	271.suit	303.essential
240.shape	272.bank	304.glass
241.arrange	273.exact	305.prevent
242.population	274.honor	306.poem
243.yes	275.brother	307.poor
244.sell	276.quiet	308.inch
245.mention	277.marry	309.song

310. skill	342. comfort	374. motor
311. post	343. latter	375. agency
312. popular	344. camp	376. encourage
313. radio	345. oil	377. governor
314. animal	346. discover	378. worry
315. conscious	347. examine	379. affair
316. worth	348. difficulty	380. shoulder
317. eat	349. tooth	381. bright
318. election	350. middle	382. mass
319. faith	351. choice	383. sample
320. wave	352. refer	384. pretty
321. murder	353. enemy	385. repeat
322. model	354. practical	386. roll
323. forget	355. marriage	387. push
324. extend	356. bridge	388. trip
325. edge	357. declare	389. council
326. distance	358. lady	390. clothe
327. memory	359. cross	391. parent
328. recommend	360. daily	392. forward
329. division	361. afternoon	393. sharp
330. staff	362. attend	394. straight
331. leg	363. director	395. gas
332. discussion	364. balance	396. weight
333. address	365. wash	397. discuss
334. fly	366. capital	398. fix
335. dependent	367. speed	399. load
336. ball	368. block	400. master
337. shake	369. citizen	401. whatever
338. frame	370. mouth	402. round
339. extreme	371. hill	403. rapid
340. engineer	372. green	404. laugh
341. thick	373. please	405. finger

406.spot	438.coat	470.yard
407.propose	439.bit	471.ideal
408.shop	440.mountain	472.warm
409.broad	441.youth	473.miss
410.replace	442.behavior	474.shelter
411.reply	443.newspaper	475.soldier
412.extent	444.secret	476.article
413.lock	445.ability	477.cry
414.employee	446.sea	478.captain
415.ahead	447.soft	479.familiar
416.sight	448.justice	480.seat
417.spread	449.reasonable	481.guest
418.wind	450.circle	482.weak
419.approve	451.solid	483.excite
420.destroy	452.page	484.king
421.none	453.weapon	485.everyone
422.pound	454.fast	486.wine
423.fame	455.representative	487.hole
424.importance	456.search	488.duty
425.reflect	457.pure	489.beat
426.advantage	458.escape	490.perfect
427.match	459.crowd	491.bottom
428.regular	460.stick	492.compose
429.wage	461.telephone	493.battle
430.refuse	462.avoid	494.expense
431.existence	463.garden	495.cattle
432.hardly	464.favor	496.flow
433.perform	465.news	497.kitchen
434.title	466.unless	498.dust
435.tend	467.dinner	499.bottle
436.exercise	468.someone	500.admit
437.thin	469.signal	

Third 500 Most Common Words (1001--1500)

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. tear | 32. chair | 63. sweet |
| 2. tire | 33. yesterday | 64. shout |
| 3. expression | 34. scientific | 65. divide |
| 4. exception | 35. flower | 66. guard |
| 5. application | 36. wheel | 67. worse |
| 6. belong | 37. solution | 68. exchange |
| 7. rich | 38. aim | 69. rare |
| 8. failure | 39. gather | 70. commercial |
| 9. struggle | 40. invite | 71. request |
| 10. instrument | 41. moreover | 72. appoint |
| 11. variety | 42. fresh | 73. agent |
| 12. narrow | 43. forest | 74. dependence |
| 13. theater | 44. winter | 75. bird |
| 14. collection | 45. box | 76. wild |
| 15. rain | 46. belief | 77. motion |
| 16. review | 47. ordinary | 78. guess |
| 17. preserve | 48. impossible | 79. neighbor |
| 18. leadership | 49. print | 80. seed |
| 19. clay | 50. gray | 81. fashion |
| 20. daughter | 51. taste | 82. loan |
| 21. fellow | 52. lip | 83. correct |
| 22. swing | 53. speech | 84. plain |
| 23. thank | 54. reference | 85. mail |
| 24. library | 55. stain | 86. retire |
| 25. fat | 56. connection | 87. opposite |
| 26. reserve | 57. otherwise | 88. prefer |
| 27. tour | 58. stretch | 89. safe |
| 28. nice | 59. knife | 90. evil |
| 29. warn | 60. village | 91. double |
| 30. ring | 61. blow | 92. wood |
| 31. bitter | 62. mistake | 93. empty |

94. baby	126.cloud	158.excellent
95. advise	127.slave	159.formal
96. content	128.chairman	160.snow
97. sport	129.soil	161.sheet
98. lift	130.distinguish	162.somehow
99. literary	131.introduce	163.unity
100. curious	132.urge	164.sky
101. tie	133.blind	165.rough
102. flat	134.arise	166.smooth
103. message	135.upper	167.weather
104. neck	136.curve	168.steady
105. hate	137.membership	169.threaten
106. dirt	138.key	170.depth
107. delight	139.entertain	171.oppose
108. trust	140.soul	172.deliver
109. nobody	141.neighborhood	173.ancient
110. valley	142.friendly	174.pray
111. tool	143.pair	175.adopt
112. presence	144.stone	176.birth
113. cook	145.lean	177.appearance
114. railroad	146.protect	178.universe
115. minister	147.advertise	179.busy
116. coffee	148.mystery	180.hurry
117. brush	149.welcome	181.coast
118. beside	150.knee	182.forth
119. collect	151.jump	183.smell
120. guide	152.snake	184.furnish
121. luck	153.stream	185.female
122. profit	154.avenue	186.hide
123. lord	155.brown	187.wire
124. everybody	156.disease	188.proposal
125. prison	157.hat	189.ought

190.victory	222.fish	254.pale
191.quarter	223.shore	255.sweep
192.engine	224.operator	256.completion
193.customer	225.civilize	257.throat
194.waste	226.being	258.agriculture
195.fool	227.silent	259.admire
196.intend	228.screen	260.gentle
197.intention	229.bind	261.dozen
198.desk	230.earn	262.particle
199.politics	231.pack	263.pleasant
200.passage	232.colony	264.bay
201.lawyer	233.besides	265.cup
202.root	234.slip	266.competition
203.climb	235.cousin	267.moon
204.metal	236.scale	268.terrible
205.gradual	237.relief	269.strip
206.hunt	238.explore	270.mechanic
207.protection	239.stem	271.shock
208.satisfy	240.brain	272.conversation
209.roof	241.musician	273.angle
210.branch	242.defend	274.tall
211.pleasure	243.bend	275.plenty
212.witness	244.somebody	276.star
213.loose	245.shadow	277.yellow
214.nose	246.mix	278.sick
215.mine	247.smoke	279.thorough
216.band	248.description	280.absolute
217.aside	249.fruit	281.succeed
218.risk	250.guilt	282.surround
219.tomorrow	251.yield	283.proud
220.remind	252.sensitive	284.dear
221.ear	253.salt	285.card

286.lake	318.path	350.absence
287.breath	319.uncle	351.factory
288.afraid	320.afford	352.spite
289.silence	321.instant	353.meal
290.onto	322.satisfactory	354.universal
291.shoe	323.height	355.accident
292.somewhere	324.track	356.highway
293.chain	325.confidence	357.sentence
294.slide	326.grass	358.liberty
295.copy	327.suggestion	359.wise
296.machinery	328.favorite	360.noise
297.wake	329.breakfast	361.discovery
298.severe	330.apart	362.tube
299.pocket	331.chest	363.flash
300.bone	332.entrance	364.twist
301.honest	333.march	365.fence
302.freeze	334.sink	366.childhood
303.dictionary	335.northern	367.joy
304.calm	336.iron	368.sister
305.swim	337.alive	369.sad
306.ice	338.ill	370.efficiency
307.male	339.bag	371.disappear
308.skin	340.disturb	372.defeat
309.crack	341.native	373.extensive
310.rush	342.bedroom	374.rent
311.wet	343.violent	375.comparison
312.meat	344.beneath	376.possess
313.commerce	345.pause	377.grace
314.joint	346.tough	378.flesh
315.gift	347.substance	379.liquid
316.host	348.threat	380.scientist
317.suspect	349.charm	381.ease

382.heaven	414.gate	446.hire
383.milk	415.expensive	447.verb
384.sympathy	416.shut	448.preach
385.rank	417.chicken	449.clerk
386.restaurant	418.forgive	450.everywhere
387.frequency	419.holy	451.anyway
388.angry	420.wooden	452.fan
389.shade	421.prompt	453.connect
390.accuse	422.crime	454.egg
391.necessity	423.sorry	455.efficient
392.knock	424.republic	456.grain
393.loud	425.anger	457.calculate
394.permanent	426.visitor	458.drag
395.row	427.pile	459.opposition
396.lovely	428.violence	460.worship
397.confuse	429.steel	461.arrest
398.gold	430.wing	462.discipline
399.frighten	431.stair	463.string
400.solve	432.partner	464.harbor
401.grave	433.delay	465.camera
402.salary	434.gentleman	466.mechanism
403.photograph	435.pour	467.cow
404.advice	436.confusion	468.grand
405.abroad	437.damage	469.funny
406.wound	438.kick	470.insurance
407.virtue	439.safety	471.reduction
408.dare	440.burst	472.strict
409.queen	441.network	473.lesson
410.extra	442.resistance	474.tight
411.attract	443.screw	475.sand
412.numerous	444.pride	476.plate
413.pink	445.till	477.qualify

478.elsewhere	486.anybody	494.kiss
479.mad	487.hurt	495.crop
480.interference	488.excess	496.sail
481.pupil	489.quantity	497.attractive
482.fold	490.fun	498.habit
483.royal	491.mud	499.relieve
484.valuable	492.extension	500.wisdom
485.whisper	493.recognition	

Fourth 500 Most Common Words (1001--1500)

1. persuade	23. neat	45. servant
2. certainty	24. weekend	46. hunger
3. cloth	25. treasury	47. conscience
4. eager	26. overcome	48. bread
5. deserve	27. cat	49. crash
6. sympathetic	28. sacrifice	50. tip
7. cure	29. complain	51. strengthen
8. trap	30. elect	52. proof
9. puzzle	31. roar	53. generous
10. powder	32. sake	54. sir
11. raw	33. temple	55. tonight
12. mankind	34. self	56. whip
13. glad	35. compete	57. tongue
14. blame	36. nurse	58. mill
15. whenever	37. stuff	59. merchant
16. anxiety	38. stomach	60. coal
17. bus	39. peculiar	61. ruin
18. tremble	40. repair	62. introduction
19. sacred	41. storm	63. courage
20. fortunate	42. ton	64. actor
21. glory	43. desert	65. belt
22. golden	44. allowance	66. stir

67. package	99. excuse	131.beard
68. punish	100.insect	132.bold
69. reflection	101.ocean	133.meanwhile
70. breathe	102.ceremony	134.devil
71. anywhere	103.decrease	135.cheer
72. amuse	104.prize	136.nut
73. dull	105.harm	137.split
74. fate	106.insure	138.melt
75. net	107.verse	139.swear
76. fellowship	108.pot	140.sugar
77. fault	109.sincere	141.bury
78. furniture	110.cotton	142.wipe
79. beam	111.leaf	143.faint
80. pencil	112.rub	144.creature
81. border	113.medicine	145.tail
82. disappoint	114.stroke	146.wealth
83. flame	115.bite	147.earnest
84. joke	116.lung	148.translate
85. bless	117.lonely	149.suspicion
86. corn	118.admission	150.noble
87. shell	119.stupid	151.inquiry
88. tempt	120.scratch	152.journey
89. supper	121.composition	153.hesitate
90. destruction	122.broadcast	154.extraordinary
91. dive	123.drum	155.borrow
92. anxious	124.resist	156.owe
93. shine	125.neglect	157.funeral
94. cheap	126.absent	158.ambition
95. dish	127.passenger	159.mixture
96. distant	128.adventure	160.slope
97. greet	129.beg	161.criminal
98. flood	130.pipe	162.seldom

163.map	195.educate	227.lend
164.spin	196.salesman	228.holiday
165.praise	197.nail	229.precious
166.spare	198.tap	230.wander
167.plow	199.eastern	231.ugly
168.telegraph	200.possession	232.reputation
169.barrel	201.satisfaction	233.ticket
170.straighten	202.behave	234.pretend
171.scarce	203.mercy	235.dismiss
172.lunch	204.scatter	236.delicate
173.slavery	205.objection	237.despair
174.creep	206.silver	238.awake
175.sweat	207.tent	239.tea
176.gay	208.saddle	240.false
177.stiff	209.wrap	241.fortune
178.brave	210.nest	242.cap
179.seize	211.grind	243.thread
180.convenient	212.spell	244.haste
181.horizon	213.plaster	245.bare
182.moderate	214.arch	246.shirt
183.complicate	215.swell	247.bargain
184.dig	216.friendship	248.leather
185.curse	217.bath	249.rail
186.weigh	218.bundle	250.butter
187.priest	219.grateful	251.dot
188.excessive	220.crown	252.inquire
189.quarrel	221.boundary	253.warmth
190.widow	222.nowhere	254.decisive
191.modest	223.asleep	255.vessel
192.dine	224.clock	256.pity
193.politician	225.boil	257.steam
194.custom	226.altogether	258.pin

259. bound	291. caution	323. envelope
260. companion	292. mineral	324. invention
261. toe	293. disagree	325. sheep
262. reward	294. blade	326. splendid
263. forbid	295. trick	327. stamp
264. wherever	296. treasure	328. float
265. tower	297. immense	329. brick
266. bathe	298. convenience	330. rice
267. lodge	299. disapprove	331. businessman
268. swallow	300. destructive	332. backward
269. multiply	301. fork	333. qualification
270. bow	302. noon	334. artificial
271. kingdom	303. ownership	335. attraction
272. garage	304. tune	336. lamp
273. permission	305. polish	337. curl
274. pump	306. poison	338. shower
275. prevention	307. shame	339. elder
276. urgent	308. loyalty	340. bunch
277. aunt	309. cottage	341. bell
278. zero	310. astonish	342. steer
279. idle	311. shave	343. flavor
280. fever	312. feather	344. spit
281. Christmas	313. sauce	345. rob
282. regret	314. lid	346. cream
283. jaw	315. debt	347. interrupt
284. soap	316. fade	348. pen
285. pronounce	317. confess	349. weave
286. empire	318. classification	350. orange
287. bowl	319. descend	351. rescue
288. outline	320. cape	352. crush
289. organ	321. mild	353. humble
290. imitation	322. clever	354. fancy

355. decay	387. rid	419.basket
356. polite	388. shield	420.wreck
357. tribe	389. veil	421.width
358. bleed	390. kneel	422.confident
359.coin	391.tray	423.log
360.fond	392.explosive	424.heap
361.autumn	393.brass	425.suck
362.classify	394.taxi	426.ladder
363.omit	395.wax	427.gap
364.loyal	396.duck	428.obey
365.needle	397.button	429.hut
366.lessen	398.invent	430.axe
367.complaint	399.remedy	431.translation
368.pad	400.bush	432.collar
369.steep	401.thunder	433.delivery
370.skirt	402.weaken	434.reproduce
371.curtain	403.poverty	435.confession
372.calculation	404.scrape	436.pan
373.laughter	405.arrow	437.prejudice
374.solemn	406.tender	438.voyage
375.grease	407.cruel	439.tobacco
376.interfere	408.soften	440.simplicity
377.explode	409.mouse	441.paste
378.fasten	410.hay	442.cake
379.flag	411.anyhow	443.elephant
380.resign	412.alike	444.ribbon
381.postpone	413.circular	445.harvest
382.patience	414.juice	446.ashamed
383.boast	415.shelf	447.cave
384.rope	416.bake	448.customary
385.envy	417.hatred	449.thief
386.airplane	418.cautious	450.damp

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 451. sew | 483. cultivate |
| 452. rust | 484. collector |
| 453. separation | 485. miserable |
| 454. waiter | 486. wrist |
| 455. pet | 487. rabbit |
| 456. straw | 488. accustom |
| 457. upset | 489. tide |
| 458. towel | 490. insult |
| 459. refresh | 491. thumb |
| 460. essence | 492. lump |
| 461. fur | 493. annoy |
| 462. ambitious | 494. toy |
| 463. defendant | 495. heal |
| 464. daylight | 496. shallow |
| 465. dip | 497. repetition |
| 466. suspicious | 498. soup |
| 467. imaginary | 499. whistle |
| 468. ash | 500. scenery |
| 469. carriage | |
| 470. educator | |
| 471. saw | |
| 472. stove | |
| 473. rubber | |
| 474. rug | |
| 475. misery | |
| 476. awkward | |
| 477. rival | |
| 478. roast | |
| 479. deed | |
| 480. preference | |
| 481. explosion | |
| 482. theatrical | |

SOME KEY TERMINOLOGY

Abbreviation is the shortening of a word or phrase to be used to represent the full form.

Acronym is a word formed from the initials or other parts of several words, e.g. “NATO,” from the initial letters of “North Atlantic Treaty Organization”.

Adjective is a word that describes or qualifies an noun or pronoun.

Adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a sentence, e.g. “happily,” “very,” or “frankly”.

Affix is a form added to the beginning, middle, or end of another word that creates a derivative word or inflection

Allomorph is representation of morpheme: a letter or combination of letters that is part of a set used to represent the same basic grammatical element morpheme of a language. “-ed” and “-t” both form the English past tense and are allomorphs.

American English is the variety of English used in the United States.

Antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word. For

example, “hot” is the antonym of “cold.”

Base is any form to which an affix can be added, but every base is a root.

Blend is a new word made by joining parts of other words, as in

“telex,” formed from “teleprinter” and “exchange”

British English is the English language as used in the United Kingdom of Great Britain (England, Scotland, and Wales) and Northern Ireland.

Clip is to shorten a word or other expression by abbreviating it or dropping a syllable.

Coinage is the invention of new word or phrase.

Collocation is the association between two words that are typically or frequently used together.

Compound words are formed by combining two or more simple words into one unit with a perceptible lexical meaning.

Content word is a word that primarily conveys meaning rather than grammatical function, e.g. a noun, verb, or adjective.

Derivation is word formation: the formation of a word or term from another word or from a basic form.

Dictionary is a book of word meanings: a reference book that contains alphabetically ordered words, with explanations of their meanings, often with information about grammar, pronunciation, and etymology.

Figurative is representational, relating to or representing form in art by means of human or animal.

Function word is a word that has little meaning on its own but serves a specific syntactic function in a phrase or sentence.

Homograph is a word that is spelled in the same way as one or more other words but is different in meaning, e.g. the verb “project” and the noun “project.”

Homonym is a word that is spelled or pronounced in the same way as one or more other words but has a different meaning.

Homophone is a word that is pronounced in the same way as one or more other words but is different in meaning and sometimes spelling, as are “hair” and “hare.”

Hyponymy is a relation of inclusion, like that holding between *furniture* (the *superordinate*) and *chair*, *wardrobe*, *table*, etc. (its *hyponyms*). Co-hyponyms are by definition part of the same semantic field, sharing a generic component, which in this case we could term +FURNITURE.

Idiom is a fixed distinctive expression whose meaning cannot be deduced from the combined meanings of its actual words.

Inflection is a change in the form of a word, often an addition at the end of it, that indicates a particular grammatical function, e.g. the “s” added to most English nouns when they are plural.

Literal is following basic meaning, adhering strictly and concisely to the basic meaning of a word or text.

Meronymy refers to a part—whose relation as in the case of *tree*, *branch* and *root* where *branch* and *root* are co-meronyms, named parts of the superordinate *tree*.

Metaphor is the use to describe somebody or something of a word or phrase that is not meant literally but by means of a

vivid comparison express something about him, her, or it,

e.g. saying that somebody is a snake.

Morpheme is the smallest unit of speech: the smallest meaningful element of speech or writing.

Noun is a word or group of words used as the name of a class of people, places, or things, or of a specific person, place, or thing.

Part of speech, words with same function in sentences: a grammatical category or word group in a language to which words may be assigned on the basis of how they are used in sentences. The traditional main parts of speech in English are noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction, and interjection. Others sometimes used are article and determiner.

Personification is a representation of an abstract quality or notion as a human being, especially in art or literature.

Phrasal verb is verb followed by an adverb, a preposition, or both, used with an idiomatic meaning that is often quite different from the literal meaning of the individual words.

Polysemy is the existence of several meanings for a single word or phrase.

Proverb is a short well-known saying that expresses an obvious

truth and often offers advice.

Root is the basic meaningful part of a word that is left when any affixes are removed and that cannot be analyzed further.

Simile is a figure of speech that draws a comparison between two different things, especially a phrase containing the word “like” or “as,” e.g. “as white as a sheet”.

Suffix is a letter or group of letters added at the end of a word or word part to form another word, e.g. “-ly” in “quickly” or “-ing” in “talking”. It is a linguistic element that is not an independent word, but is attached to the beginning of a word to modify its meaning.

Syllable is a unit of spoken language: a unit of spoken language that consists of one or more vowel sounds alone, a syllabic consonant alone, or any of these with one or more consonant sounds.

Verb is a word used to show that an action is taking place or to indicate the existence of a state or condition, or the part of speech to which such a word belongs.

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