

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
Національний університет «Запорізька політехніка»

МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ

до самостійної роботи
студентів I-II курсу денної форми навчання з
дисципліни
“Іноземна мова (англійська)”

2023

Методичні вказівки до самостійної роботи студентів I-II курсу денної форми навчання з дисципліни “Іноземна мова (англійська)” / Укл. С. В. Войтенко, Т.М.Суворова. – Запоріжжя : Запоріжжя: Національний університет «Запорізька політехніка», 2023. – 58 с.

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Методичні рекомендації призначено для студентів усіх технічних спеціальностей денної форми навчання, які продовжують вивчення навчальної дисципліни “Іноземна мова (англійська) у III – IV семестрах (II етап навчання).

Матеріал для опрацювання розподілено за темами, що відображають пріоритетні напрямки науково-технічної діяльності сучасної людини: Computers, Energy, Petroleum Alternatives, Memory, Time Efficiency, Illness, Social Inequality, History, Financial Systems, International Trade, Policy, Employment, Family Relationship, тощо.

Кожен підрозділ містить низку ключових слів англійською мовою, які студент повинен використати при перекладі.

Основними джерелами матеріалу для вправ є Інтернет-ресурси: статті науково-пізнавальних сайтів, електронних газет і журналів тощо. Критеріями відбору матеріалу стали актуальність і новизна інформації, наявність спеціальної галузевої термінології. Використані речення і тексти становлять навчальний матеріал, тому деякі з них було адаптовано.

Результати самостійної роботи студентів оцінюються викладачем іноземної мови.

Види і форми контролю:

- поточний контроль за фактом виконання перекладу;
- підсумковий контроль за фактом виконання роботи в усній та/або письмовій формі.

Застосування цих методичних рекомендацій дозволить підвищити перекладацьку компетенцію студентів як майбутніх фахівців у технічних галузях, що стане запорукою успішного ведення ними міжкультурної комунікації у професійних сферах.

ПЕРЕЛІК ТЕМ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОГО ОПРАЦЮВАННЯ

- Unit 1. FOOD CROPS
- Unit 2. EVOLUTION AND MIGRATION
- Unit 3. PETROLEUM ALTERNATIVES
- Unit 4. TIME EFFICIENCY
- Unit 5. COMPUTERS
- Unit 6. ENERGY
- Unit 7. MEMORY
- Unit 8. ILLNESS
- Unit 9. SURGERY
- Unit 10. SOCIAL INEQUALITY
- Unit 11. EXPERTISE
- Unit 12. HISTORY
- Unit 13. FINANCIAL SYSTEMS
- Unit 14. WEALTH AND SOCIAL CLASS
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- Unit 20. THE POLICE
- Unit 21. INVESTIGATING CRIMES
- Unit 22. GOVERNMENT CORRUPTION
- Unit 23. FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS
- Unit 24. FRIENDSHIP
- Unit 25. ENTERTAINMENT

UNIT 1. FOOD CROPS

Target Words

1. abandon 2. adversely 3. aggregate 4. cultivation 5. fertilize 6. intensify
7. irrigation 8. obtain 9. photosynthesis 10. precipitation

Definitions and Samples

1. abandon *v.* To leave; to give up

To save their lives, the sailors had to **abandon** the sinking ship.

Parts of speech abandonment *n*

2. adversely *adv.* In a harmful way; negatively

Excessive rainfall early in the spring can **adversely** affect the planting of crops.

3. aggregate *adj.* Gathered into or amounting to a whole

It is impossible to judge last year's performance without knowing the **aggregate** sales numbers.

Usage tips *Aggregate* is often followed by a term like *sum*, *total*, or *numbers*.

Parts of speech aggregate *v.*, aggregate *n*

4. cultivation *n.* Preparing the land to grow crops; improvement for agricultural purposes

With the development of land **cultivation**, hunters and gatherers were able to settle in one place.

Parts of speech cultivate *v*

5. fertilize *v.* To supply with nourishment for plants by adding helpful substances to the soil

This farm **fertilizes** tomatoes more than any other crop.

Parts of speech fertilizer *n.*, fertilization *n*

6. intensify *v.* To increase in power; to act with increased strength

Jacob's long absence **intensified** his certainty that he should marry Rose.

Parts of speech intensification *n.*, intense *adj*

7. irrigation *n.* The supplying of water to dry land

In dry areas of the country, you can see ditches all over the farmland for **irrigation**.

Parts of speech irrigate *v*

8. obtain *v.* To gain possession of; to get

After a series of difficult interviews, he finally was able to **obtain** the job.

9. photosynthesis *n.* The process by which green plants make their own food by combining water, salts, and carbon dioxide in the presence of light.

Oxygen is a by-product of the process of **photosynthesis**.

Parts of speech photosynthesize *v*

10. precipitation *n.* Water that falls to the Earth's surface

In the Pacific Northwest, the high level of **precipitation** ensures rich, green plant life.

EXERCISE 1. Complete each sentence by filling in the blank with the best word from the list. Change the form of the word if necessary.

Use each word only once.

abandoned precipitation cultivation fertilize photosynthesis

1. Through _____, green plants create organic materials with the help of chlorophyll.
2. The coastal city gets half of its _____ during the months of January, February, and March.
3. Farmers use various methods of land _____.
4. When they heard the hull crack, all but two of the sailors _____ ship.
5. Inexperienced gardeners may not realize how important it is that they _____ their plants.

EXERCISE 2. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the opposite of each word in the left-hand column.

1. obtain (a) weaken
2. intensify (b) separate
3. irrigation (c) lose
4. aggregate (d) drainage
5. adversely (e) positively

EXERCISE 3. Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned.

Answer the questions that follow.

In countries like Niger and Mauritania, the *cultivation* of land has changed little in the past several centuries. Additionally, these countries' mono-modal rainfall pattern brings *precipitation* for only three months during the year. **As a result**, food production doesn't nearly meet demand.

Several agencies and organizations have *intensified* their efforts to increase the productivity of land in these countries. They have introduced new strains of seed, improved *irrigation* techniques, and introduced new methods of *fertilization* and soil management. With ample sunlight for *photosynthesis* and modern *irrigation* techniques, sustainable farming techniques should allow farmers to boost *aggregate* production in order to meet demand.

Still, crop revitalization faces an unexpected adversary: institutional incompetence. Where crop specialists have convinced individual farmers to *abandon* old farming techniques in place of new, they can't readily *obtain* the governmental cooperation they need. The biggest hurdles are political corruption, incompetence, and the absence of a marketing infrastructure.

1. In this passage, the word **adversary** is closest in meaning to
 - a. friend
 - b. helper
 - c. enemy
 - d. leader
2. In the last paragraph, the word **they** refers to
 - a. crop specialists

- b. farmers
- c. farming techniques
- d. adversaries

UNIT 2. EVOLUTION AND MIGRATION

Target Words

1. adapt 2. diverse 3. evolve 4. feature 5. generation 6. inherent
7. migration 8. physical 9. process 10. survive

Definitions and Samples

1. adapt *v.* To adjust to the circumstances; to make suitable

Dinosaurs could not **adapt** to the warmer temperatures.

The teacher **adapted** the exercises for his more advanced students.

Parts of speech: adaptation *n*, adapter *n*, adaptable *adj*

2. diverse *n.* Various; showing a lot of differences within a group

India is one of the most linguistically **diverse** countries in the world.

Parts of speech: diversify *v*, diversity *n*, diversification *n*

3. evolve *v.* To develop; to come forth

Modern-day sharks **evolved** from their ancestor *Eryops*, which lived more than 200 million years ago.

Parts of speech: evolution *n*, evolutionist *n*

4. feature *n.* Part, characteristic

The best **feature** of this car is its heated seats.

Parts of speech: feature *v*

5. generation *n.* A group of people born at about the same time

As older managers retired, a new **generation** of leaders took control of the company.

Parts of speech: generational *adj*

6. inherent *adj.* Naturally characteristic; always found within something, because it's a basic part of that thing

No job can be interesting all the time. Boredom is **inherent** in any kind of work.

Parts of speech: inherently *adv*

7. migration *n.* Movement from one place to another by a group of people or animals

The **migration** of farm workers from one state to the next depends primarily on the harvest.

Parts of speech: migrate *v*, migrant *n*, migratory *adj*

8. physical *adj.* Related to the body; related to materials that can be seen or felt
Because of the shape of its throat, an ape does not have the **physical** ability to speak.

The mountains form a **physical** barrier between the west and the east.

Parts of speech: physically *adv*

9. process *n*. A series of steps leading to a result

To get a good job, most people go through a long **process** of letterwriting and interviews.

Parts of speech: proceed *v*, process *v*

10. survive *v*. To continue living (despite some danger or illness)

After getting lost in the mountains, Gordon **survived** by eating wildplants and catching fish.

Parts of speech: survivor *n*, survival *n*

EXERCISE 1. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the opposite of each word in the left-hand column.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1. physical | (a) not an integral part |
| 2. migration | (b) stay the same |
| 3. adapt | (c) die |
| 4. inherent | (d) staying in one place |
| 5. survive | (e) mental |

EXERCISE 2. Choose the word from the list that is closest in meaning to the underlined part of each sentence. Write it in the blank.

diverse evolved generation process survive

- _____ 1. Various languages are spoken on the Indian subcontinent.
- _____ 2. Making bread involves a sequence of steps that takes about three hours.
- _____ 3. Few sea turtles manage to live through their first year of life.
- _____ 4. This age group tends to support current educational policies.
- _____ 5. Her thinking about economics has changed slowly in the last several months.

EXERCISE 3. Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

The *migration* from Asia to North America across the Bering Strait (perhaps by land bridge) was a monumental event in human history. The *process* of overspreading the Americas took more than 1,000 years, or 30 *generations*. This might seem to confirm common sense—that slow travel was *inherent* in any great migration without wheeled vehicles across unknown terrain. Further thought shows that this process was remarkably fast—about 10 northsouth miles per year, on average. The Americas were populated at an astounding pace, when one considers the *physical* limits of the human body and the

physical *features* of the American continents. Legs of humans can move only so fast under the best of circumstances, and they work even slower over mountain passes or deserts. Populations spread through the *diverse* regions of the Americas (grasslands, eastern forests, coastal swamps) and needed to *adapt* to their new environments. The migrants' lifestyle had *evolved* over the years to that of professional nomads ensuring that they would find the resources needed to *survive*.

1. Which sentence best expresses the essential information in this passage?
 - a. Human migration across the Bering Strait was remarkably slow.
 - b. Physical limitations made migration across the Bering Strait almost impossible.
 - c. Humans readily adapted to life in the Bering Strait.
 - d. The migration through the Americas was surprisingly fast.
2. In this passage, the word *monumental* is closest in meaning to
 - a. disastrous
 - b. evolving
 - c. important
 - d. physical

UNIT 3. PETROLEUM ALTERNATIVES

Target Words

1. constraint 2. contamination 3. deplete 4. dispose of 5. elementally
6. emission 7. extinction 8. reservoir 9. shrink 10. stable

Definitions and Samples

1. constraint *n.* Something that restricts thought or action

The **constraints** of military life kept Eileen from seeing Private Morris more than once a month.

Parts of speech: constrain *v*

2. contamination *n.* Being made less clean by a germ or hazardous substance

The **contamination** in the river came from the factory located just upstream.

Parts of speech: contaminate *v*, contaminant *n*

3. deplete *v.* To greatly decrease the supply of a resource or material

The prolonged war **depleted** the country's national treasury.

Parts of speech: depletion *n*

4. dispose of *v.* To throw away; to get rid of; to kill

She **disposed of** her unwanted possessions before moving.

The tyrant cruelly **disposed of** all his enemies.

Parts of speech: disposal *n*, disposable *adj*

5. elementally *adv.* In terms of elements; basically

Elementally, coal and diamonds are the same.

Parts of speech: element *n*, elemental *adj*

6. emission *n.* Sending out from a small space into the general environment; a substance discharged into the air

The Environmental Protection Agency regulates the **emission** of pollutants into the air.

Parts of speech: emit *v*

7. extinction *n.* Complete disappearance; the end of existence

Human beings have caused the **extinction** of many other species.

Parts of speech: extinct *adj*

8. reservoir *n.* A place where a liquid is collected and stored

Cult members threatened to poison the town's water **reservoir**.

Parts of speech: reserve *v*

9. shrink *v.* To become reduced in size, amount, or value

If you dry your clothing on the "high heat" setting, they may **shrink**.

Parts of speech: shrinkage *n*, shrinkable *adj*

10. stable *adj.* Firm and dependable; showing little change

He fell because the ladder wasn't **stable**.

Parts of speech: stability *n*, stably *adv*

EXERCISE 1. Find the word that is closest in meaning to the opposite of each word in the left-hand column.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. stable | (a) keep |
| 2. contamination | (b) expand |
| 3. extinct | (c) unsteady |
| 4. dispose of | (d) existing |
| 5. shrink | (e) purity |

EXERCISE 2. Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

- The (constraints / contamination) of being in prison made her hate society even more.
- A recognition that the Earth is round was one of the (elemental /shrunken) advances in thought during the time period.
- Mother Teresa, who helped the poorest of the poor, had a great (disposal / reservoir) of love within her spirit.
- Automobiles are responsible for some (emissions / extinction) of greenhouse gases.
- By the end of the storm, the hikers had (depleted / reserved) even their emergency stores.

EXERCISE 3. Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned.

Human consumption of fossil fuels is expected to fully *deplete* the Earth's crude oil reserves by the year 2060. As underground *reservoirs* of oil continue to *shrink*, we have no choice but to find alternatives. One promising source, with much cleaner *emissions*, is called bio-diesel. Bio-diesel is often made from soybean oil, although it can be made from any vegetable oil that is not *elementally* different

from soy. Bio-diesel can even be made from used cooking oils that homes or restaurants would otherwise *dispose of*. Bio-diesel can be used without *constraint* in any vehicle that runs on diesel—no modifications are needed. Presently, diesel engines can take up to 20 percent soy in their soy-diesel blend. As the need for bio-diesel increases and the technology improves, we may soon witness the *extinction* of the fossil-fueled vehicle. This is good news for the planet, as bio-diesel is a more *stable* source of energy than petroleum, and it reduces *contamination* of our air and water.

EXERCISE 4. *Making use of introductory sentences below, prepare a brief summary of the text. Any additional information on the subject is welcome.*

- Humans have shown little self-restraint in their consumption of fossil fuels.
- Underground reservoirs of oil will soon be depleted.
- Bio-diesel burns cleaner than fossil fuels.
- Bio-diesel comes from a more stable source than petroleum.

UNIT 4. TIME EFFICIENCY

Target Words

- adjust
- arbitrary
- denominator
- exponentially
- infinitesimal
- maximize
- parallel
- proportion
- rate
- sequence

Definitions and Samples

- adjust *v.* To change; to get accustomed to something

Travelers are advised to **adjust** their watches before arriving in the new time zone.

Parts of speech: adjustment *n*, adjustable *adj*

- arbitrary *adj.* Chosen simply by whim or chance, not for any specific reason

The decision to build a school in Blackberry Township was **arbitrary**, without any thought to future housing patterns.

Parts of speech: arbitrate *v*, arbitrator *n*, arbitrarily *adv*

- denominator *n.* The number written below the line in a fraction

In the fraction $1/2$, the number 2 is the **denominator**.

Parts of speech: denominate *v*, denomination *n*, denominational *adj*

- exponentially *adv.* At a very fast rate

In Turkey, the value of the lira has decreased **exponentially** in the last several decades.

Parts of speech: exponent *n*, exponential *adj*

- infinitesimal *adj.* Immeasurably small

The number of contaminants in the water was **infinitesimal**, so the water was safe to drink.

Parts of speech: infinitesimally *adv*

- maximize *v.* To increase or make as great as possible

A coach helps each athlete **maximize** his or her potential.

Parts of speech: maximum *n*, maximum *adj*

7. parallel *adj.* Being an equal distance apart everywhere

The street where I live runs **parallel** to the main road through town.

Parts of speech: parallel *n*, parallel *adv*

8. proportion *n.* A part in relation to the whole

The average employee spends a large **proportion** of each workday answering e-mails.

Parts of speech: proportionate *adj*, proportionally *adv*

9. rate *n.* The cost per unit of a good or service; the motion or change that happens in a certain time.

Postal **rates** in Japan are among the highest in the world.

Some grasses grow at the **rate** of one inch per day.

Parts of speech: rate *v*, rating *n*

10. sequence *v.* To organize or arrange in succession

Volunteers have been asked to **sequence** the files and organize the boxes.

Parts of speech: sequence *n*, sequentially *adv*

EXERCISE 1. Complete each sentence by filling in the blank with the best word from the list. Change the form of the word if necessary.

adjust arbitrary denominator infinitesimal rate

1. Students felt that the exam was unfair and the grading system was rather _____.

2. The _____ of increase in prices made it difficult for people to afford basic goods.

3. Politicians promised great changes in the coming year, but any improvement in people's lives was _____.

4. She quickly overcame her culture shock and found it easy to _____ to the new country.

5. You can add two fractions that have the same _____.

EXERCISE 2. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the opposite of each word in the left-hand column.

1. arbitrary (a) mix up

2. maximize (b) intersecting

3. sequence (c) minimize

4. infinitesimal (d) huge

5. parallel (e) planned out

EXERCISE 3. Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned.

Answer the questions that follow.

Time is, as we all know, money. Such valuation of time leads people to extreme efforts to *maximize* their use of time. Some people obsess over knowing the exact time. They buy clocks and watches that automatically *adjust* themselves over the Internet or by radio waves. These measurements allow them *infinitesimal* accuracy

in dealing with time. Regardless of how one tracks time, most people share a common goal: They want to use time effectively. Since about 1982, this efficiency has increased *exponentially* each year, thanks to computers and their ability to multitask. In multitasking, a computer executes several different tasks in *parallel*. Rather than being set *arbitrarily*, each task is given a priority in the computer's operating system, and time is spent in *proportion* to the priority of the task. The computer executes different *sequences* of tasks at different clock cycles, thereby increasing the *rate* of output from a process.

1. Why does the author mention computer multitasking in this article?
 - a. because it is new
 - b. because it measures time better than any clock
 - c. because it helps people to arrange their activities sequentially
 - d. because it is a good example of the efficient use of time
2. The underlined word *sequences* in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - a. styles
 - b. lengths
 - c. orderings
 - d. difficulty levels

UNIT 5. COMPUTERS

Target Words

- | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. circulate | 2. corrode | 3. derive | 4. detection | 5. expeditiously |
| 6. implement | 7. innovative | 8. installation | 9. maintenance | 10. simulation |

Definitions and Samples

1. circulate *v.* To move throughout an area or group; to move along a somewhat circular route

The gossip **circulated** quickly through the small town.

Blood **circulates** more quickly during physical exercise.

Parts of speech: circulation *n*

2. corrode *v.* To be slowly weakened by chemical reactions

Sitting in salt water, the old coins **corroded** and became very easy to break.

Parts of speech: corrosion *n*

3. derive *v.* To come from, usually through a long, slow process

The Cyrillic alphabet was **derived** from the Greek alphabet.

Parts of speech: derivation *n*, derivative *adj*

4. detection *n.* Discovering something that cannot easily be found

With new medical technology, the **detection** of cancer is much easier nowadays.

Parts of speech: detect *v*, detectable *adj*

5. expeditiously *adv.* Quickly and efficiently

Using carrier pigeons, the military commanders exchanged messages **xpeditiously**.

Parts of speech: expedite *v*, expedition *n*, expeditious *adj*

6. implement *v*. To make use of; to carry out

Not until after the new software was installed could we **implement** the new filing system.

Parts of speech: implement *n*, implementation *n*

7. innovative *adj*. Ahead of the times; novel

The **innovative** use of props and lighting drew many favorable comments.

Parts of speech: innovation *n*

8. installation *n*. Setting something into position for use

Installation of the new software takes only four minutes.

Parts of speech: install *v*

9. maintenance *n*. The act of keeping something in good condition

The only problem with living in such a big house is that it requires a lot of **maintenance**.

Parts of speech: maintain *v*

10. simulation *n*. An imitation or representation

To test car safety, automobile makers study crash **simulations**.

Parts of speech: simulate *v*, simulator *n*

EXERCISE 1. Circle the most likely meaning of the word part that is shared within each set of words.

1. circulate, circumnavigate, circuit

The root *circ / circum* probably means

- a. around
- b. broken
- c. fair
- d. straight

2. innovative, novel, renovate

The root *nov* probably means

- a. clear
- b. old
- c. new
- d. sweet

3. installation, implement, imprison

The prefix *in-/im-* probably means

- a. aside
- b. behind
- c. in
- d. out

EXERCISE 2. Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. Please make sure this information (circulates / derives) throughout the office quickly.

2. The (installation / simulation) of the new telephones took three days.
3. In order to stay on schedule, we need to complete this project as (expeditiously / innovatively) as possible.
4. The smuggler moved cautiously through the airport to avoid (detection / maintenance).
5. Years of neglect had caused the building's water pipes to (corrode / implement).

EXERCISE 3. Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

As dependence on computers increases, so does the need for technical support. From *installation* of software to *detection* of viruses, computers require constant vigilance. Most larger companies find it most *expeditious* to maintain in-house computer staff. Many smaller companies, however, can't fund their own full-time, in-house technical help. Instead, many of them assign the task of computer *maintenance* to a current employee who may not have any formal training. Rather, these "computer buffs" have *derived* their skills through practice and self-training. These self-appointed tech specialists, however, often cannot solve bigger problems. What's more, they may see their office relations *corrode* when they are swamped with basic user questions that they simply don't have time to address. For these reasons, many small companies choose to employ a freelance technical assistant who *circulates* among clients on an as-needed basis. With their professional training, these consultants may propose *innovative* solutions to users' unique needs, which could vary from tracking inventory to *simulating* mechanized processes. They can *implement* new programs, train personnel, and escape the workplace before being asked, "How can I cut this file and paste it somewhere else?"

1. Which sentence best expresses the essential information of this passage?
 - a. Larger companies are better off using freelance technical consultants.
 - b. Computer maintenance and troubleshooting cuts into employee productivity.
 - c. Self-trained technical support personnel are often as effective as trained professionals.
 - d. Smaller companies may benefit from hiring occasional technical support.
2. The article implies that the question *How do I cut and paste a file?* is
 - a. too basic to require professional attention
 - b. a good question to give to in-house tech support
 - c. appropriate for a freelancer to address
 - d. a good topic for a training program

UNIT 6. ENERGY

Target Words

- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. combustion | 2. component | 3. convey | 4. discretely | 5. nucleus |
| 6. permeate | 7. rotate | 8. solar | 9. source | 10. trigger |

Definitions and Samples

1. combustion *n.* The process of burning

When air quality is poor, **combustion** of materials in a fireplace is prohibited.

Parts of speech: combust *v.*, combustible *adj.*

2. component *n.* One part of a system or whole

Their home theater system has a number of separate **components**.

3. convey *v.* To transport from one place to another; to transmit or make known
A messenger **conveyed** the prince's letter to the commander of the army.

The worst part about being a doctor was when she had to **convey** bad news to a family.

Parts of speech: conveyance *n.*, conveyor *n.*

4. discretely *adv.* Separately; distinctly

In order to understand how the engine worked, each component needed to be studied **discretely**.

Parts of speech: discrete *adj.*

5. nucleus *n.* A central or essential part around which other parts are gathered; a core

The **nucleus** of many European cities is the town square.

Parts of speech: nuclear *adj.*

6. permeate *v.* To spread or flow throughout; to pass through or penetrate

The smell of cooking **permeated** the entire apartment building.

Parts of speech: permeation *n.*

7. rotate *v.* To turn around; to take turns in sequence

The planet **rotates** on its axis once every 14 Earth days.

The children **rotate** classroom responsibilities on a weekly basis.

Parts of speech: rotation *n.*

8. solar *adj.* Of, or relating to, the sun

The ancient society kept time with a **solar** calendar.

9. source *n.* The point of origin or creation

The reporter was unable to identify the **source** of the information for his story.

Parts of speech: source *v.*

10. trigger *v.* To set off or initiate

I was certain any mention of politics would **trigger** a big argument.

Parts of speech: trigger *n.*

EXERCISE 1. Complete each sentence by filling in the blank with the best word from the list. Change the form of the word if necessary. Use each word only once.

combustion convey permeate source trigger

1. It is often difficult to _____ the meaning of a poem to a large audience.
2. The _____ of the gossip was someone inside this office.
3. Her bad mood that day _____ the atmosphere in the laboratory.
4. The internal _____ engine revolutionized the way automobiles run.
5. A cigarette _____ the explosion.

EXERCISE 2. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to each word in the left-hand column.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. rotate | (a) separately, as an individual part |
| 2. solar | (b) spin on an axis |
| 3. component | (c) sun |
| 4. discretely | (d) center |
| 5. nucleus | (e) part |

EXERCISE 3. Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

Most of the electricity in the United States is produced in steam turbines. There are many *discrete* steps in this process. In a steam turbine, *combustion* of coal, petroleum, or natural gas heats water to make steam. The steam *rotates* a shaft that is connected to a generator that produces electricity. Finally, that electricity is converted by a transformer and *conveyed* from the turbine to its place of use. Many *sources* can provide energy to heat the water in a steam turbine. Coal is primary, producing 51 percent of the country's electricity. Another common way to heat water for steam turbines is through *nuclear* power. In nuclear fission, atoms of uranium fuel are hit by neutrons, *triggering* a continuous chain of fission that releases heat. In 2001, nuclear power generated 21 percent of the electricity in the United States. *Solar* power produces less than 1 percent of the United States' electricity needs, because it is not regularly available and harnessing it is more expensive than using fossil fuels. Dependence on electricity *permeates* daily life in the United States. Still, few people are aware of the many *components* of electricity production.

1. What does the author say about solar power?
 - a. It produces more electricity than any other source.
 - b. It is a relatively small source of energy for heating water in steam turbines.
 - c. Electricity producers are trying to use it more regularly.
 - d. Researchers are trying to make it cheaper to use.
2. In the passage, the word transformer probably refers to a
 - a. truck
 - b. generator that produces electricity
 - c. type of turbine
 - d. device that changes electric currents

UNIT 7. MEMORY

Target Words

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. acquisition | 2. anomaly | 3. consciously | 4. degrade | 5. gap |
| 6. indisputable | 7. intervene | 8. intuitively | 9. recede | 10. retrieve |

Definitions and Samples

1. acquisition *n.* The act of taking possession of something

Our recent **acquisition** of over 2,000 books makes ours the biggest library in the region.

Parts of speech: acquire *v*

2. anomaly *n*. Something unusual

White tigers get their beautiful coloring from a genetic **anomaly**.

3. consciously *adv*. With awareness of one's actions

He may have hurt her feelings, but he never would have done so **consciously**.

Parts of speech: consciousness *n*, conscious *adj*

4. degrade *v*. To reduce in value or strength

The roads in cold or wet areas of the United States **degrade** faster than those in warm, sunny regions.

Parts of speech: degradation *n*, degradable *adj*

5. gap *n*. Opening; a big difference in amount or quality

The small **gap** between the walls in the old house caused cold drafts to come in.

6. indisputable *adj*. Beyond doubt; unquestionable

The members of the jury found her guilty because they found the facts of the case **indisputable**.

Parts of speech: indisputably *adv*

7. intervene *v*. To come between

A good mediator **intervenes** only as much as necessary to settle a dispute between other parties.

Parts of speech: intervention *n*

8. intuitively *adv*. By means of a natural sense about things that are hard to observe

Many mothers know **intuitively** when something is wrong with their children.

Parts of speech: intuition *n*, intuitive *adj*

9. recede *v*. To move back or away from

After the age of 30, his hairline began to **recede** further back from his forehead.

Parts of speech: recession *n*, recessive *adj*

10. retrieve *v*. To bring or get back

Most dogs can be trained to **retrieve** objects that their owners have thrown.

Parts of speech: retriever *n*, retrievable *adj*

EXERCISE 1. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the opposite of each word in the left-hand column.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. degrade | (a) stay out of a dispute |
| 2. anomaly | (b) improve |
| 3. recede | (c) questionable |
| 4. intervene | (d) the norm |
| 5. indisputable | (e) come forward |

EXERCISE 2. Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. A huge (anomaly / gap) between the wealthy and the working class often leads to social unrest.

2. The new computers enable us to (intervene / retrieve) information more quickly.
3. Although she wasn't qualified for the job, she (indisputably / intuitively) felt that she should apply.
4. When he joined the military, he did not expect the officers to (degrade / recede) him.
5. The art in the foyer was an important (acquisition / consciousness) for the museum.

EXERCISE 3. *Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned.*

Like other functions of the human mind, perception and memory are imperfect. When we tell a story about something that we witnessed, we may *intuitively* believe that our recollection is accurate. However, several factors bias our memories of events. To study this *anomaly*, let us look at the three steps of memory creation: *acquisition* of memory, storing of memory, and *retrieval*. At every stage of memory formation, distortion can occur. At the first stage, acquisition of memory, events are perceived and bits of information are prepared for storage in the brain. However, it is impossible for us to remember every single thing we observe. Through processes that are both *conscious* and unconscious, people determine which details they will focus on. In its second stage, storage, memories can become further distorted. Over time, our memories *degrade*, as we forget portions of events. To compensate, we may even creatively fill in the *gap* created by the *recession* of long-term memory. Additionally, an individual's memory can be altered during the storage stage by *intervening* occurrences, which can be subconsciously combined with previously stored memories. Last but not least, we search our memory to locate information. During recall, emotion also seems to play a part in memory distortion. **In sum**, our memories may not be the *indisputable* source of information that we would like them to be.

Complete the summary by selecting the three answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage.

- a. People purposefully present a slanted version of events.
- b. Memories can be altered at any point in memory creation.
- c. People naturally cannot recall everything they observe.
- d. Memories are an indisputable source of fact.
- e. Time and emotion contribute to memory degradation.
- f. Past occurrences often displace current memories.

UNIT 8. ILLNESS

Target Words

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. aggravate | 2. decrepit | 3. disease | 4. fatally | 5. forensics |
| 6. persist | 7. prognosis | 8. terminal | 9. vein | 10. wound |

Definitions and Samples

1. aggravate *v.* To make worse; to anger or intensify

Running will **aggravate** your sore knees.

Parts of speech: aggravation *n*

2. decrepit *adj.* Weakened or worn out because of age, illness, or excessive use
The once-beautiful building was now dirty, **decrepit**, and roofless.

3. disease *n.* An unhealthful condition caused by an infection or a longterm physical problem

Thanks to developments in medicine, many once-fatal **diseases** can now be cured.

4. fatally *adv.* Causing death or disaster

The soldier was **fatally** wounded in the battle.

Parts of speech: fatality *n*, fatal *adj.*

5. forensics *n.* The use of science and technology to investigate facts in criminal cases

Advances in the study of **forensics** have made it much easier to identify criminals from very small traces of evidence.

Parts of speech: forensic *adj*

6. persist *v.* To continue to exist; to hold to a purpose, despite any obstacle
If your symptoms **persist**, you should go see a doctor.

Lola **persisted** in her efforts to become a lawyer.

Parts of speech: persistence *n*, persistent *adj*

7. prognosis *n.* An educated guess of how something will develop, especially a disease

The room fell silent when the doctor gave Senator Grebe a grim **prognosis** of months of treatment.

8. terminal *adj.* Located at an end; approaching death

The cancer ward at the hospital held both **terminal** and recovering patients.

Parts of speech: terminate *v*, terminally *adv*

9. vein *n.* Any of the tubes that form a branching system, especially those that carry blood to the heart

She became fascinated with human anatomy, especially when she learned how **veins** transport oxygen.

10. wound *v.* To inflict an injury on

Sometimes he didn't realize his sharp humor could **wound** as well as entertain.

Parts of speech: wound *n*

EXERCISE 1. Choose the word from the list that is closest in meaning to the underlined part of each sentence.

disease fatal persist prognosis wound

1. He sustained a serious injury in the war, so he was sent home immediately.

2. Her sickness was so rare, doctors weren't certain how to treat it.

3. His motto was to keep trying, no matter what happened.

4. The medical staff could not know for sure whether the treatment would work, but they made a confident prediction that the patient would recover.

5. The airplane crash was tragic, killing many people immediately and inflicting injuries on others that would eventually prove deadly.

EXERCISE 2. Next to each definition, write the word that most closely fits it.

aggravate decrepit forensics terminal vein

1. the science involved in solving crimes
2. a vessel for carrying blood
3. to make worse
4. unable to be cured
5. in very bad condition

EXERCISE 2. Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned.

Answer the questions that follow.

The man was *decrepit*. With high blood pressure, cancer, and liver *disease*, he *aggravated* his situation by smoking. His *prognosis* was death. His advanced lung cancer was *terminal*, and his family members knew that he would pass away soon. So no one was surprised to find him dead on that sharp winter Thursday, no one, that is, except one sharp-eyed detective, who noticed the bedroom window ajar on the morning of the old man's death. Would a *fatally* ill person be likely to sleep with the window open on a freezing cold night?

This question occupied *forensic* specialists from the medical examiner's office. There, an autopsy revealed an unlikely *wound* on the victim's thigh. Such a wound could easily have been inflicted by someone administering medicine . . . or poison. From there, the poison could travel through the *veins*, shutting down vital organs and causing death within seconds. **Indeed**, the death turned out to be murder in the first degree. Criminal investigators *persisted* in their questioning of friends and family, only later finding the motive: money. Two distant relatives who stood to inherit large sums from the old man's estate plotted the death, believing that the old man's death would not be questioned.

1. Why does the author mention a *wound* ?
 - a. The wound caused the death.
 - b. It was evidence of a struggle.
 - c. It was suspicious.
 - d. It was predictable, considering the man's disease.
2. In the passage, the word inherit is closest in meaning to
 - a. lose
 - b. gain
 - c. earn
 - d. want

UNIT 9. SURGERY

Target Words

- | | | | | |
|---------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1. anesthesia | 2. augment | 3. certifiably | 4. complication | 5. cure |
| 6. implant | 7. inject | 8. obese | 9. procedure | 10. scar |

Definitions and Samples

1. anesthesia *n.* Techniques for reducing sensation and feeling, especially to control pain.

The Civil War was the first American war when **anesthesia** was widely used in surgery on soldiers.

Parts of speech: anesthetic *n*, *adj*

2. augment *v.* To make bigger or better by adding to

In some types of popular cosmetic surgery people **augment** parts of their bodies.

The college **augmented** its course offerings because students complained that there were too few choices.

Parts of speech: augmentation *n*

3. certifiably *adv.* In a manner that is officially recognized

He couldn't be institutionalized until he was declared **certifiably** insane.

Parts of speech: certify *v*, certification *n*, certificate *n*, certifiable *adj*

4. complication *n.* A factor that makes something more difficult or complex

The surgeons could not easily stop the bleeding because of **complications** related to the patient's diabetes.

Parts of speech: complicate *v*

5. cure *v.* To restore to health

They say laughter can help **cure** many illnesses.

Parts of speech: cure *n*

6. implant *v.* To set in firmly; to insert in the body surgically

The actress had cheek **implants** to make her face look fuller.

Parts of speech: implantation *n*

7. inject *v.* To insert a liquid by means of a syringe

The doctor used a needle to **inject** the medicine slowly into her arm.

Parts of speech: injection *n*

8. obese *adj.* Excessively overweight

More Americans are **obese** now because U.S. culture encourages overeating and discourages exercise.

Parts of speech: obesity *n*

9. procedure *n.* A specific way of performing or doing something

The flight attendant explained the emergency evacuation **procedure**.

Parts of speech: proceed *v*, procedural *adj*

10. scar *n.* A mark on the skin left after a wound has healed; a lasting sign of damage, either mental or physical

The surgery was successful, but it left a large **scar** across her abdomen.

Parts of speech: scar *v*

EXERCISE 1. For each word, choose the word or phrase that has the most similar meaning.

1. scar

(a) bandage (b) mark (c) shine (d) cover

2. augment

(a) take away (b) discuss (c) use (d) add to

3. complication

(a) added difficulty (b) improved performance

(c) method of training (d) prediction about results

4. obese

(a) attractive (b) healthy (c) very overweight (d) high

5. cure

(a) heal (b) study (c) diagnose (d) tie up

EXERCISE 2. Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The (procedure / scar) to prepare for the surgery took four hours.

2. Only seriously (certifiable / obese) people should get their stomachs surgically reduced.

3. He almost died during the operation because the doctors did not give him the right kind of (anesthesia / complication).

4. Doctors are now able to (cure / implant) many types of sickness that were usually fatal in the past.

5. Before (augmenting / injecting) a painkiller, the dentist rubbed cloves on the woman's gums to numb them.

EXERCISE 3. Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned.

Answer the questions that follow.

Since 1992, the number of cosmetic surgery *procedures* has risen 175 percent in the United States. Two of the most popular are liposuction and breast *augmentation*. In liposuction, the doctor *inserts* a small tube into the skin that sucks fat from the body. And while it may sound easy, it isn't. Liposuction is so painful that people are often given *anesthesia*. What's more, liposuction is not really a *cure* for *obesity*. Rather, it should be used when diet and exercise do not reduce fat in certain "trouble spots."

Another common cosmetic procedure is breast augmentation. In this procedure, an *implant* is inserted through the armpit, making the breasts appear larger. Breast augmentation usually leaves only a small *scar*. Some common *complications* include the effects of anesthesia, infection, swelling, redness, bleeding, and pain. To reduce these risks, consumers are advised to be sure that their surgeon is board-*certified*.

1. Which sentence best expresses the essential information of this passage?

a. Cosmetic surgery is dangerous.

b. Many people do not have cosmetic surgery because of the pain.

c. Cosmetic surgery is increasing in popularity in the United States.

d. Breast reduction is almost as popular as breast augmentation.

2. In the underlined sentence, *trouble spots* refers to

- a. places where people are commonly overweight
- b. methods of exercise that aren't effective
- c. parts of the body where liposuction doesn't work
- d. specific areas on the body where fat is hard to minimize

UNIT 10. SOCIAL INEQUALITY

Target Words

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. amend | 2. biased | 3. burden | 4. counter | 5. de facto |
| 6. discriminate | 7. notion | 8. oppress | 9. paradigm | 10. prejudiced |

Definitions and Samples

1. amend *v.* To change for the better

The residents voted to **amend** their neighborhood policy on fences.

Parts of speech: amendment *n*

2. biased *adj.* Leaning unfairly in one direction

Her newspaper article was criticized for being heavily **biased** toward the mayor's proposal.

Parts of speech: bias *n*

3. burden *n.* Something that is carried; a source of stress or worry

The donkey walked slowly under the **burden** of its heavy load.

The failing company faced the **burden** of bad debts and a poor reputation.

Parts of speech: burden *v*

4. counter *v.* To act in opposition to; to offer in response

The hockey player **countered** the punch with a smashing blow from his hockey stick.

Jane **countered** every accusation with a specific example of her achievements.

Parts of speech: counter *n*, counter *adj*

5. de facto *adj.* Truly doing a job, even if not officially

Popular support established the Citizens Party as the **de facto** government.

Parts of speech: de facto *adv*

6. discriminate To choose carefully among options

The governor wisely **discriminated** between urgent issues and those that could wait.

Parts of speech discriminatory *adj*, discriminate *adj*

7. notion *n.* A belief; a fanciful impulse

The **notion** that older office equipment is unreliable is inaccurate.

One morning, she suddenly took the **notion** to paint her kitchen red.

8. oppress *v.* To keep down by force; to weigh heavily on

Factory management **oppressed** workers through intimidation.

Parts of speech: oppression *n*

9. paradigm *n.* A pattern or model; a set of assumptions

The usual **paradigm** for economic growth in developed countries does not apply to some poor nations.

10. prejudiced *adj.* Causing to judge prematurely and unfairly

Many consumers are **prejudiced** against commercial goods made in third-world countries.

Parts of speech: prejudice *v.*, prejudice *n.*

EXERCISE 1. Complete each sentence by filling in the blank with the best word from the list. Change the form of the word if necessary. Use each word only once.

biased **counter** **de facto** **notion** **paradigm**

1. During the trial, the defense lawyer _____ each claim with an opposite charge.
2. The basketball coach was naturally _____ toward the taller players.
3. After we saw the fancy car that the Jacobses bought, we gave up the _____ that they could not afford the basic things in life.
4. The battle was successful, as judged by the prevailing _____ of that era.
5. Even though Jovie was a cleaner, not a nanny, she was the baby's _____ caregiver because his parents worked so many hours.

EXERCISE 2. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the opposite of each word in the left-hand column.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. amend | (a) relieve |
| 2. burden | (b) allow to operate freely |
| 3. oppress | (c) leave as is |
| 4. indiscriminately | (d) unbiased |
| 5. prejudiced | (e) by making careful choices |

EXERCISE 3. Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned.

Answer the questions that follow.

Nelson Mandela devoted his life to fighting *prejudice* in South Africa. Mandela traveled his state, organizing a fight against *discriminatory* laws and racial *bias*. He encouraged civil disobedience as a tool against the *oppression* of Blacks. As deputy president of the African National Congress, Mandela encouraged his fellow citizens to challenge the prevailing *paradigm* of power. Mandela believed that prejudice *burdened* not only the oppressed, but also the oppressors. The government *countered* Mandela's activities with a criminal conviction. Still, Mandela's *de facto* leadership gained him respect and authority among his fellow citizens. Mandela's courage and popularity worried the ruling class, who did not want to share power. What's more, they refused to *amend* the state's laws. So when Mandela returned from an overseas trip to gain support for his cause in 1962, he was arrested, jailed, and sentenced to life in prison for various crimes. This only fueled Mandela's *notions* about inequality and justice. He took his demands to jail, where he demanded the same dress and safety gear for Black prisoners as for

White prisoners. After 28 years in prison, Mandela was released, returning immediately to public life. In 1994, he was elected the president of South Africa.

1. Which of the following best expresses the essential information of this passage?
 - a. Nelson Mandela used illegal means to achieve his ends.
 - b. Nelson Mandela fought prejudice in South Africa.
 - c. Nelson Mandela inspired Blacks around the world.
 - d. Nelson Mandela was driven primarily by his religious beliefs.
2. In the passage, the word *amend* is closest in meaning to
 - a. ignore
 - b. write down
 - c. change
 - d. discuss

UNIT 11. EXPERTISE

Target Words

- | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. curriculum | 2. distinctly | 3. erudite | 4. fortify | 5. implicitly |
| 6. parochial | 7. rigor | 8. roster | 9. secular | 10. suspend |

Definitions and Samples

1. curriculum *n.* The courses of study offered by an educational institution
The teachers met to design a new **curriculum** for the Intensive English Program.

2. distinctly *adv.* Clearly

I **distinctly** remember saying that we would meet at noon.

Parts of speech: distinction *n.*, distinct *adj*

3. erudite *adj.* Highly educated

Even though Stella was only a freshman, she was considered **erudite** by both her classmates and her professors.

4. fortify *v.* To strengthen

The high-priced drink had extra vitamins and minerals to **fortify** the body.

Parts of speech: fortification *n*

5. implicitly *adv.* Without being stated; unquestioningly

By joining the competition, she agreed **implicitly** to the rules.

Parts of speech: implicit *adj*

6. parochial *adj.* Restricted in outlook; relating to the local parish

Marla moved from her rural community to get away from its **parochial** thinking.

Sending your children to a **parochial** school can cost as much as sending them to college.

7. rigor *n.* Strictness; difficult situations that come from following rules strictly

The wrestler followed his diet with **rigor**.

The **rigors** of military life toughened the young men quickly.

Parts of speech: rigorous *adj*

8. roster *n.* A list, especially of names

Two of the names on the **roster** were misspelled.

9. secular *adj.* Worldly rather than spiritual; not related to religion

Few private schools in the United States are **secular**.

10. suspend *v.* To cause to stop for a period; to hang as to allow free movement

The trial was **suspended** when the judge learned that one of the jury members knew the defense lawyer.

The circus acrobat was **suspended** in midair.

Parts of speech: suspension *n*, suspension *adj*

EXERCISE 1. For each word, choose the word that has the most similar meaning.

1. distinctly

(a) clearly (b) fully (c) softly (d) aggressively

2. erudite

(a) strong (b) wise (c) complicated (d) plain

3. fortify

(a) weaken (b) contemplate (c) strengthen (d) reshape

4. rigor

(a) strictness (b) talent (c) peace (d) recklessness

5. suspend

(a) tie (b) fill (c) hang (d) throw

EXERCISE 2. Choose the word from the list that is closest in meaning to the underlined part of each sentence. Write it in the blank.

curriculum implicitly parochial roster secular

1. The class list showed that only 12 students had enrolled for spring quarter.

2. Many parents feel that public schools are as good as private, religious schools.

3. The principal requested parents' feedback on the new set of math classes.

4. In the United States, many private grade schools are not affiliated with a religion.

5. The janitor agreed indirectly not to turn in the students.

EXERCISE 3. Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

In the last three decades, universities across the United States have attempted to adapt their *curriculums* to meet the changing purposes of higher education. University education was also once considered an exclusive opportunity, with *erudite* scholars establishing courses based on the goal of training a *distinctly* academic "elite." These days, not every undergraduate is destined to become a scholar, and the *roster* of students represents a more complete cross section of society, including minorities, women, and returning students. These days, most learners attend university to *fortify* basic skills, primarily learning how to learn and how to express themselves. Far from its earlier religious or elitist image, the

university is seen increasingly as a *secular* center for career development, where students know they will graduate into a competitive job market. Most professors have embraced this evolution in the university's role, letting go of the traditional, *parochial* view of higher education. On the other hand, many feel that while they want to accommodate an adaptable curriculum, universities must not *suspend* their obligation of establishing *rigorous* requirements for education and graduation. *Implicit* in their stance is support for the traditional liberal arts curriculum with a core of classes required across disciplines.

1. According to information in the reading, which of the following sentences would the author be most likely to agree with?
 - a. Universities are becoming increasingly exclusive.
 - b. A curriculum needs to be completely adaptable to students' needs.
 - c. The role of higher education is changing, and so is the university curriculum.
 - d. The cost of university puts it out of reach of many populations.
2. In this passage, the word elitist is closest in meaning to
 - a. superior
 - b. academic
 - c. populist
 - d. elegant

UNIT 12. HISTORY

Target Words

1. chronologically 2. coincide 3. consequence 4. core 5. deny
6. diminish 7. longitude 8. milieu 9. Orwellian 10. reconciliation

Definitions and Samples

1. chronologically *adv.* In order according to time
Allen's book is arranged **chronologically**, from the First Crusade in 1095 to the fall of Granada in 1492.

Parts of speech: chronology *n*, chronological *adj*

2. coincide *v.* Happen or exist at the same time

The Viking attacks on western Europe **coincided** with an abnormally warm period in the Earth's climate.

Parts of speech: coincidence *n*, coincidental *adj*, coincidentally *adv*

3. consequence *n.* A result, often one much later in time than the cause

One **consequence** of global warming may be the flooding of lowlying islands.

Parts of speech: consequent *adj*, consequently *adv*

4. core *n.* an area or object at the center

The **core** of India's film industry is in Bombay, where all but a few film studios are located.

5. deny *v.* Say that something is not true

Movie star Allen Butcher **denied** that he and the Princess of Denmark were getting married.

Parts of speech: denial *n*, deniably *adv*

6. diminish *v*. Make something smaller or weaker; become smaller or weaker

The Protestant Reformation **diminished** the power of the Roman Catholic Pope.

Mr. Partridge's influence in the company **diminished** after he relocated to a branch office.

7. longitude *n*. A system of imaginary lines running from north to south along the Earth's surface, where each line is numbered from 0° to 180° west or east

The prime meridian, a line running through Greenwich, England, is marked as 0° **longitude**.

Parts of speech: longitudinal *adj*, longitudinally *adv*

8. milieu *n*. General environment or surroundings

Many Vietnam veterans did not feel comfortable in the antiwar social **milieu** of the 1970s.

9. Orwellian *adj*. Frightening and overcontrolled by a government that interferes in nearly every aspect of personal life

Biometric devices like eye-scanners allow an **Orwellian** level of government knowledge about everyone's location.

10. reconciliation *n*. Coming back together peacefully after having been enemies

South Africa avoided a bloodbath after apartheid by setting up a Truth and **Reconciliation** Commission.

Parts of speech: reconcile *v*, reconciliatory *adj*

EXERCISE 1. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to each word in the left-hand column.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. deny | (a) say something isn't true |
| 2. chronologically | (b) an end to being enemies |
| 3. consequence | (c) middle |
| 4. reconciliation | (d) in the order in which events happened |
| 5. core | (e) result |

EXERCISE 2. Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. When a nation becomes unwilling to listen to its allies, its international influence will (deny / diminish).

2. The release of many new movies (coincides / consequences) with the start of the holiday period.

3. The (core / milieu) of Roman power shifted to Constantinople after Rome was attacked repeatedly by armies from the north.

4. As our government becomes better at monitoring us, an (Orwellian / coincidental) future awaits us.

5. As you move directly east from one point on the Earth to another, your (longitude / chronology) changes.

EXERCISE 3. Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned.

Answer the questions that follow.

Revisionist history promotes a new view of *chronological* events, usually for political purposes. Radical revisionists *diminish* the credibility of a previous view and may even *deny* that certain events happened at all.

Some revisionist Asian historians have ignored long-standing conflicts among native peoples and have explained Asia's conflicts as a *consequence* of colonialism and its class-oriented cultural *milieu*. Good motives among the revisionists—to promote *reconciliation* among traditional rivals—don't excuse bad history. History is valuable only if its stories *coincide* with verifiable facts. From far away, an observer may see clearly that a given conflict had nothing to do with colonialism and a lot to do with 1,000-year-old rivalries. But this is not likely to matter much to a confirmed revisionist historian. At its *core*, revisionism—by the government in particular—is an *Orwellian* exercise in thought control, not honest science.

1. Which sentence best expresses the essential information of this passage?

- Historians constantly revise history in the light of new facts.
- Revisionist history is less concerned with accuracy than with promoting a point of view.
- A new way of studying history, revisionism, has been very successful in Asia.
- Revisionist history is the only way to accurately relate events.

2. Why does the author of this reading mention Asia?

- because it offers an example of attempts at revisionist history
- because a civil war occurred between revisionists and others
- because it is the birthplace of revisionist history
- because it was colonized by Europeans and needs a revisionist history

UNIT 13. FINANCIAL SYSTEMS

Target Words

- allocate
- commodity
- decline
- equity
- inflation
- net
- per capita
- regulate
- subsidy
- tangible

Definitions and Samples

1. allocate *v.* To give out different amounts for different purposes

The budget **allocates** \$58 billion to the military and only about \$2 billion to education.

Parts of speech: allocation *n*

2. commodity *n.* A thing that can be bought and sold, such as grain, oil, or wood
Tulip bulbs were one of the most valuable **commodities** in seventeenth-century Holland.

3. decline *v.* To decrease in power or amount

America's railroads **declined** because the automobile dominated American life.

Parts of speech: decline *n*

4. equity *n.* The value of one's share in an investment

Barnard's **equity** in the business was one-third, or about \$350,000.

Usage tips In this meaning, *equity* is always singular and usually followed by an *in* phrase.

5. inflation *n.* A situation in which prices for many items rise quite fast

During the rapid **inflation** of the 1970s, prices for food and fuel sometimes rose 20 percent in a single month.

Parts of speech: inflate *v.*, inflationary *adj.*

6. net *adj.* After all costs have been subtracted from an amount

My gross salary is around \$35,000, but my **net** pay is closer to \$29,000.

Parts of speech net *v.*, net *n.*

7. per capita *adv.* For each person

Research shows we're likely to sell 15 light bulbs **per capita** per year in medium-sized cities.

Parts of speech: per capita *adj.*

8. regulate *v.* Control according to a set of rules

Trading on the New York Stock Exchange is **regulated** by officials of the exchange and by federal law.

Parts of speech: regulation *n.*, regulatory *adj.*

9. subsidy *n.* Money given by a government or other organization to support an activity

Federal **subsidies** to grain farmers have helped them stay in business despite three years of bad weather.

Parts of speech: subsidize *v.*

10. tangible *adj.* Obviously real because it can be seen, touched, or otherwise observed

One **tangible** benefit of putting electrical cables underground is a clearer view of the sky.

EXERCISE 1. *Cross out the one word or phrase that doesn't fit into each of the lists.*

1. things that can be allocated

money time temperature attention

2. kinds of commodities

oil sadness corn meat

3. tangible things

fairness a road trees money

4. things you can have equity in

a company a house a child a racehorse

EXERCISE 2. *Circle the word that best completes each sentence.*

1. Buy a car now, before (equity / inflation) drives the price up.

2. Most investors make a mistake. During a stock-market (decline /subsidy) they get frightened and sell.
3. The government is giving a (regulation / subsidy) to tobacco farmers so they can compete with foreign producers.
4. Cortecal Inc. estimates that it spends \$80.00 (per capita / net) on its annual picnic and on its New Year party for the company's 1,300 employees.
5. I think that artificial "holidays"like Valentine's Day or Secretary's Day are just an attempt to turn private feelings into a(n) (commodity / equity).

EXERCISE 3. Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

The great unsettled question of economics is: "How much should the government regulate business?" Conservatives generally argue for a *decline* in government involvement, but they favor certain *subsidies* to farmers, steelmakers, or airplane manufacturers. Some conservatives also see no conflict between their small-government views and their eagerness for the government to *allocate* more money for roads into national forests.

The *net* result of these incursions into national forests is a *tangible* infrastructure that helps some companies but not the public. Publicly owned trees, land, and oil become *commodities* from which a few private companies (many owned by small-government conservatives) profit. No *per capita* benefit goes to the American people, aside perhaps from the brief *anti-inflation* effect that comes with new oil exploration.

1. What is the main idea of this reading?
 - a. Conservatives have tried to keep others from expanding government regulations.
 - b. Even though conservatives say they want to limit government involvement in business, they actually do often favor it.
 - c. There are several views about the proper role for government in business.
 - d. Small-government conservatives want the government to allocate a certain amount of federal money per capita to help all Americans.
2. Which of the following does the author claim?
 - a. Industries will become subsidies.
 - b. Oil exploration causes inflation.
 - c. Some elements of nature will become commodities.
 - d. Infrastructure will be made of trees, oil, and land.

UNIT 14. WEALTH AND SOCIAL CLASS

Target Words

- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. accumulate | 2. affluence | 3. elite | 4. impoverish | 5. luxury |
| 6. nobility | 7. prestige | 8. privileged | 9. prosper | 10. working class |

Definitions and Samples

1. accumulate v. To build up a large amount of something

Over several generations, the Hardington family **accumulated** vast wealth by buying and selling land.

Parts of speech: accumulation *n*

2. affluence *n*. Wealth and the style of life that goes with it

Mohadzir grew up amid **affluence**, which poorly prepared him for his grad student days in crowded apartments with no servants.

Parts of speech: affluent *adj*

3. elite *adj*. Belonging to a special, honored group

Messner is an **elite** climber who recently ascended an 8,000-meter mountain without extra oxygen.

Parts of speech: elite *n*, elitist *adj*

4. impoverish *v*. To make a person or group poor

The collapse of the steel industry **impoverished** several counties in eastern Ohio.

Parts of speech: impoverishment *n*

5. luxury *n*. Extreme comfort, beyond what anyone needs

Automakers try to give their cars an image of **luxury** by including extras like heated seats and satellite tracking systems.

Parts of speech: luxuriate *v*, luxurious *adj*

6. nobility *n*. A group of socially prominent people with special titles given by a king or queen, such as “duke” or “countess”

In the Middle Ages, the **nobility** supposedly followed a code that required them to take care of poorer people who lived near their estates.

Parts of speech: noble *n*, noble *adj*

7. prestige *n*. Honor and respect for being better than the average

The Grassleys enjoyed the **prestige** of living in the historic town, but they did not feel at home there.

Parts of speech: prestigious *adj*

8. privileged *adj*. Able to enjoy special advantages because of one’s position (usually because of being born into a wealthy or powerful family)

Despite his **privileged** position in one of America’s most powerful families, the politician tried to portray himself as an ordinary person.

Parts of speech: privilege *n*

9. prosper *v*. To do very well in one’s business or personal life

Vargas **prospered** after finally patenting his new inventions.

Parts of speech: prosperity *n*, prosperous *adj*

10. working class *n*. People with low-paying (often unskilled) jobs who are not poor but who are not securely in the middle class

The Farrelly family, like other members of the **working class**, were proud of their jobs and did not want any handouts from charity or the government.

EXERCISE 1. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to each word in the left-hand column.

Note: Many words in this chapter are similar in meaning. Pay careful attention to small differences in meaning.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. impoverish | (a) enjoying special advantages |
| 2. elite | (b) to succeed |
| 3. prosper | (c) to make extremely poor |
| 4. accumulate achievements | (d) belonging to a small group with excellent |
| 5. privileged | (e) build up wealth |

EXERCISE 2. Complete each sentence by filling in the blank with the best word or phrase from the list. Change the form of the word if necessary. Use each word only once.

affluence luxury nobility prestige working class

- The _____ in the hotel was obvious from such features as solidgold faucets and stairs made of Italian marble.
- In a show of his extreme _____, Jim Lavich flew 1,500 people to the Bahamas for his wife's birthday party and ordered 300 casks of wine for them to drink.
- The oldest and most respected furniture maker in western Michigan, VanEden Inc., earned its _____ by using good materials and listening to its customers.
- France's _____ was dismantled after the royal family was killed and lesser aristocrats were jailed during the revolution.
- In the United States, many _____ families do not have health insurance because their employers don't offer it.

EXERCISE 3. Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

The United States is not the land of equal opportunity. There are no titles of *nobility* as in Europe, but astounding *affluence* is passed on in *privileged* families, and this makes all the difference. Studies in the 1970s found that a child of the *elite* and a child of the *working class* may start out with similar intelligence and drive, but the rich child is about 30 times more likely to *prosper*. The rich child goes to high-*prestige* schools, where his or her education may be only slightly above average, but where the child *accumulates* friendships with future leaders. The privileged child becomes comfortable with *luxury* and is at ease in situations where powerful people meet. The working-class child from a less-prestigious college is not likely to wind up *impoverished*, but neither is he or she likely to attend many parties of Yale or Vassar alumni.

- Which sentence best expresses the essential information of this passage?
 - The American economy is unfair and must be changed.
 - Rich people have natural advantages in education and social contacts that help them succeed.

- c. Children accept one another as friends; only later in life do differences of wealth drive them apart.
- d. The only way to make money in America is to work and accumulate it yourself.
2. Why does the author of this reading mention Yale and Vassar?
- a. They are elite schools attended by many future leaders.
- b. They are where government officials have secret meetings.
- c. They try to give working-class children a chance they can't get at other schools.
- d. Their high fees impoverish working-class children.

UNIT 15. PERSONAL PROPERTY

Target Words

1. acquire 2. assess 3. asset 4. hazardous 5. jointly
6. lease 7. liability 8. proprietor 9. safeguard 10. sole

Definitions and Samples

1. acquire *v.* To get something, usually something with special value or meaning
Bart hoped to **acquire** the 1898 D Indian Head penny, which would make his collection complete.

Parts of speech: acquisition *n*, acquisitive *adj*

2. assess *v.* To estimate the value of something

The Barnes building was **assessed** at \$1.3 million, but it can probably sell for much more than that.

Parts of speech: assessor *n*, assessment *n*

3. asset *n.* A possession that has positive value

Usage tips: Some examples of assets are real estate, cash, and stock shares.

4. hazardous *adj.* Dangerous

Parents have to be careful not to buy children's clothes and toys made of **hazardous** materials.

Parts of speech: hazard *n*, hazardously *adv*

5. jointly *adv.* Together with one or more other parties

In most states, a husband and wife are assumed to own all their possessions **jointly**.

Parts of speech: join *v*, joint *n*

6. lease *v.* To rent something for a long time (several months or years)

Some drivers prefer to **lease** a car rather than buy one.

Parts of speech: lease *n*, lessor *n*, lessee *n*

7. liability *n.* Legal responsibility for harming a person or property; a disadvantage
Before you go river rafting, you sign a document releasing the trip leaders from **liability** in case of injury.

Henderson is just a **liability** to our work team, because he never finishes anything on time.

Usage tips: In its second meaning, *liability* is often followed by a *to* phrase.

Parts of speech: liable adj

8. proprietor *n.* Owner, usually of a business or a building

The **proprietor** of Hekman's Windows is Nels Hekman, grandson of the people who established the factory.

Parts of speech: proprietary adj

9. safeguard *v.* To protect

A burglar-alarm system **safeguards** our house when we go away on vacation.

10. sole *adj.* Only

Many people have wanted to invest in Harry's publishing business, but he remains the **sole** owner.

Parts of speech: solely adv

EXERCISE 1. Find the word that is closest in meaning to each word in the left-hand column.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. assess | (a) dangerous |
| 2. hazardous | (b) evaluate |
| 3. jointly | (c) protect |
| 4. liability | (d) responsibility |
| 5. safeguard | (e) together |

EXERCISE 2. Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

- The building company is trying to (safeguard / acquire) the whole neighborhood so it can put up a mall.
- To the average farm family, every child was (an asset / a liability), one more set of hands to gather eggs or plant beans.
- Gary's Cookie Shop has to move because the owner of the building won't renew the (lease / asset).
- The (hazardous / sole) adult influence on Sarah as she grew up was her grandmother.
- Some people are born with the disease, but others (acquire / assess) it later in life.

EXERCISE 3. Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

It is not easy to make a living as the *proprietor* of apartment buildings. There is a huge initial expense, not only to *acquire* the properties but to *assess* the buildings and to remove any *hazardous* materials like lead-based paint. A landlord also has to buy the best *liability* insurance available just to *safeguard* the investment. Otherwise, one tragic accident could wipe out the value of the entire *asset*.

Because of this expense, it's rare to find a *sole* individual owning such a property. The risk is more often taken on *jointly* by a group of investors who then split the profits from the *leases*.

- What is the main idea of this reading?
 - Being a landlord is enjoyable.

- b. It costs a lot of money to be a landlord.
 - c. Friendships can be destroyed by owning property jointly.
 - d. Income from leases is greater than a landlord's expenses.
2. Which of the following is *not* an expense mentioned in the reading?
- a. property taxes
 - b. insurance
 - c. making the property safe
 - d. buying the building you hope to rent

UNIT 16. EMPLOYMENT

Target Words

1. compensate 2. dynamic 3. enterprising 4. exploit 5. incentive
 6. industrious 7. marginal 8. merit 9. promote 10. resign

Definitions and Samples

1. compensate *v.* To give an employee money or other things in exchange for the work he or she does

My pay doesn't properly **compensate** me for my efforts, but my other benefits, like health insurance, fill in the gap.

Parts of speech: compensation *n*, compensatory *adj*

2. dynamic *adj.* Full of energy

This job requires a **dynamic** person, someone who will look for opportunities instead of just waiting around for them.

Parts of speech: dynamism *n*, dynamically *adv*

3. enterprising *adj.* Creative in thinking of ways to make money

Immigrants are often among the most **enterprising** members of society, partly because anyone brave enough to make an overseas move is likely to be a risk-taker.

Parts of speech: enterprise *n* (Note: There is no verb "to enterprise.")

4. exploit *v.* To take advantage of; to treat inconsiderately in order to profit

The company tried to **exploit** the low interest rates to expand operations.

The foreign mining company **exploited** our copper resources and then simply left.

Parts of speech: exploitation *n*, exploitive *adj*

5. incentive *n.* A possible benefit that motivates a person to do a certain thing

This city's willingness to support its public schools gave us an **incentive** to move here with our two young children.

6. industrious *adj.* Willing to work hard

The Dutch settlements in Ottawa County were founded by **industrious** farmers who objected to frivolous behavior such as dancing.

Parts of speech: industriousness *n*, industriously *adv*

7. marginal *adj.* Not very significant or effective

Our new advertising campaign had only **marginal** success, raising sales by a mere 3 percent.

Parts of speech: marginally *adv*

8. merit *n*. Value; success based on one's work, not on luck

Pay raises at our company are based on **merit**, as determined by a committee of managers.

Parts of speech: merit *v*, meritorious *adj*

9. promote *v*. To move someone to a higher position in a company

Because of his excellent handling of the Vredeman account, Jim Harris was **promoted** to vice president.

Parts of speech: promotion *n*

10. resign *v*. To quit one's job

Because of controversy over his leadership style, Morton **resigned** from his job as president.

Parts of speech: resignation *n*

EXERCISE 1. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to each word in the left-hand column.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. compensate | (a) good at finding business opportunities |
| 2. dynamic | (b) hard-working |
| 3. enterprising | (c) energetic |
| 4. industrious | (d) move up |
| 5. promote | (e) pay |

EXERCISE 2. Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

- Some companies move their factories to poor countries in order to (exploit / compensate) the desperation of people who are willing to work for very low wages.
- For the last five years, we've seen only (dynamic / marginal) improvements in our productivity.
- Judging by actual money-generating (promotion / merit), Williams is the company's most valuable employee.
- I had a lot of (compensation / incentive) to move to our new facility in Minnesota, because two of my brothers live there.
- Unless my employer stops polluting local rivers, I'm going to (resign / exploit).

EXERCISE 3. Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

In the 1960s and 1970s, America was reaching the end of its role as a manufacturing power. Old-style systems of *compensation*, **especially** company pension plans, were impoverishing many companies. Much to the disadvantage of less-*industrious* workers, companies started demanding *merit*, not just seniority, before someone could be *promoted*. Many managers who were only *marginally* effective were encouraged to *resign*. These changes were painful, but unavoidable, symptoms of a growth spurt in the U.S. economy. Economies grow and change just

as people do. A truly *enterprising* businessperson knows how to *exploit* these large changes and become involved in tomorrow's *dynamic* businesses, not yesterday's. There's still plenty of money to be made in America, a very effective *incentive* for workers to adapt to new conditions.

1. Which sentence best expresses the essential information of this passage?
 - a. Most companies cannot afford to compensate their employees like they used to.
 - b. Anyone interested in making a lot of money should move to the United States.
 - c. The 1960s and 1970s were times of great change for the American economy.
 - d. Just as retailers adapt to economic change, so must manufacturers.
2. The author of this article expresses a negative opinion about _____ .
 - a. businesspersons
 - b. workers who depended on seniority for promotion
 - c. companies that exploit changes in the economy
 - d. the American economy as a whole

UNIT 17. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Target Words

1. distill 2. entrepreneurial 3. extract 4. haggle 5. intrepid
 6. merchant 7. proportionately 8. prototype 9. reward 10. shuttle

Definitions and Samples

1. distill *v.* to remove one liquid from a mixture of liquids by boiling; to get something valuable from a confusing mix of ideas

The forest peoples of Southeast Asia **distill** an alcoholic drink called *arak* from a paste of palm berries.

Most students are confused by her lectures, but Joe can always **distill** her main idea.

Parts of speech: distillation *n*, distillery *n*

2. entrepreneurial *adj.* Able to create business opportunities from a wide variety of circumstances

Many engineers of the 1970s made great computers, but only a few were **entrepreneurial** enough to see the business possibilities in the new machines.

Parts of speech: entrepreneur *n*

3. extract *v.* To take out

International mining companies came to the Malay Peninsula to **extract** the region's massive tin deposits.

Parts of speech: extraction *n*, extractor *n*

4. haggle *v.* To argue back and forth about a price

The customer and the shopkeeper **haggled** over the silver plate for more than an hour.

Parts of speech: haggler *n*

5. intrepid *adj.* Fearless

For nearly 200 years, only the most **intrepid** colonists would cross the Appalachian Mountains.

6. merchant *n.* A person who makes a living by selling things

The spice **merchants** of the eastern markets charged top prices to the Dutch and British sailors, who had come too far to sail away without buying.

Parts of speech: merchandise *v.*, merchandise *n.*, mercantile *adj.*

7. proportionately *adv.* In an amount appropriate to each of several recipients

The food aid was distributed **proportionately** per family, with larger families receiving more.

Parts of speech: proportion *n.*, proportionate *adj.*, proportionally *adv.*

8. prototype *n.* The first one made of a machine or system

The airplane manufacturer uses robots to test every **prototype**, just in case there is a problem with the design.

9. reward *n.* Something one gets for having done well

The greatest **reward** of being a parent is to see your child make a wise decision.

Parts of speech: reward *v.*

10. shuttle *v.* To move back and forth often between two places

The small jet **shuttles** between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore nearly every two hours.

Parts of speech: shuttle *n.*

EXERCISE 1. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to each word in the left-hand column.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. haggle | (a) brave |
| 2. intrepid | (b) in appropriate amounts |
| 3. extract | (c) argue about price |
| 4. entrepreneurial | (d) take out |
| 5. proportionately | (e) business-oriented |

EXERCISE 2. Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

- To avoid disease, many people drink only (distilled / extracted) water, which has been boiled to evaporation and then recondensed on a cold surface.
- Most business travelers do not find it exciting to (haggle / shuttle) between one location and another.
- According to the laws in this state, tobacco can be sold only by certain licensed (merchants / entrepreneurs) at special tobacco stores.
- One early (reward / prototype) of the computer was called ENIAC and was as big as an average-sized laboratory.
- The children were punished (intrepidly / proportionately), with the leader getting a longer sentence than the followers.

EXERCISE 3. Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

Tomatoes, potatoes, and hot peppers, all originally from South or Central America, are among several plants that have *disproportionately* influenced cooking around the world. This happened only after a few *intrepid* eaters got beyond common fears about potatoes, tomatoes, and other products. *Entrepreneurial* hunters for new food products hardly knew what they were *haggling* for when they tried to *extract* from foreign markets goods that would sell well at home. *Shuttling* between Europe and exotic lands, Italians, Spaniards, and Britons in particular brought back food *prototypes* that were not obviously good things to eat—cinnamon bark, cousins of the dreaded nightshade (tomatoes), and even the pollen from a crocus flower (saffron). As a glance at international cookbooks will show, many creative *merchants* were well *rewarded* not just with financial success, but with culture-changing influence.

1. According to this reading, why did merchants have “culture-changing influence”?
 - a. They found new ways to get from one country to another.
 - b. Many of the plants they sold were poisonous and killed off some populations.
 - c. They made it possible for cultures to develop new dishes.
 - d. They spread European cooking habits around the world.
2. Cinnamon, tomatoes, and saffron are mentioned to make the point that

 - a. many of the new plants merchants introduced were from Asia
 - b. some strange-looking foods from odd sources were eventually accepted
 - c. nightshade was unfairly dreaded by Europeans
 - d. nearly every part of a plant can be turned into a kind of food

UNIT 18. POLITICS

Target Words

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. advocate | 2. authority | 3. bitterly | 4. candidate | 5. coalition |
| 6. contest | 7. election | 8. inaugurate | 9. policy | 10. poll |

Definitions and Samples

1. advocate *v.* To speak out in favor of something
Some environmentalists **advocate** removing large dams from the Columbia River.
Parts of speech: advocate *n*, advocacy *n*
2. authority *n.* The power to make decisions, to tell others what to do.
The governor has the **authority** to call the legislature together for emergency sessions.
Parts of speech: authorize *v*, authoritative *adj*
3. bitterly *adv.* Strongly and with a lot of bad feelings
Senator Thomas **bitterly** opposed the movement to design a new state flag.
Parts of speech: bitterness *n*, bitter *adj*
4. candidate *n.* Someone who wants to be chosen, especially in an election,

for a position

In most U.S. elections, there are only two major-party **candidates** for president.

Parts of speech: candidacy *n*

5. coalition *n*. A group of several different groups or countries that are working together to achieve a certain goal.

Several local churches, mosques, synagogues, and temples formed a **coalition** to promote understanding among people of different religions.

6. contest *v*. To challenge

Dave Roper, who narrowly lost the mayor's race, **contested** the results, demanding a recount of the votes.

Parts of speech: contest *n*

7. election *n*. A process in which people choose officials

Because of problems with vote-counting four years ago, international observers monitored this year's **election** to make sure it was fair.

Parts of speech: elect *v*, elective *adj*

8. inaugurate *v*. To bring into public office; to start formally

The U.S. president is elected in November but is not **inaugurated** until the following January.

An effort to bring electric service to farms and small towns was **inaugurated** with the Rural Electrification Act of 1936.

Parts of speech: inauguration *n*, inaugural *adj*

9. policy *n*. An approved way for approaching a certain kind of situation

The **policy** said that government money could not be given to any private hospital.

10. poll *v*. To find out a small group's opinion so that you can guess what a much larger group thinks

The newspaper **polled** 500 registered voters and found that only 27 percent were in favor of expanding the city zoo.

Parts of speech: poll *n*, pollster *n*

EXERCISE 1. Find the phrase that best describes each word in the left-hand column

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. policy | (a) a process of choosing |
| 2. candidate | (b) a kind of power |
| 3. authority | (c) a kind of person |
| 4. coalition | (d) a way of handling a situation |
| 5. election | (e) a kind of group |

EXERCISE 2. Complete each sentence by filling in each blank with the best word from the list. Change the form of the word if necessary. Use each word only once.

advocated bitterly contest inaugurated polled

- In the early twentieth century, politicians fought _____ about whether the U.S. dollar should be based on gold.
- Only one month after he was _____, President Harrison fell sick and died.

3. My opponent says that I cheated on my taxes. I _____ that charge, and I will prove him wrong.
4. Their predictions about the election results were not very accurate because they _____ too few people in advance.
5. Last year, the Freedom Party _____ giving medical treatment even to people who could not pay for it.

EXERCISE 3. Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

In the history of U.S. presidential *elections*, the year 1876 stands out as one of the oddest. That year, *polls* suggested that one person had won the popular vote but another had won more official electoral votes—just as happened in the year 2000. In 1876, however, the election was so *bitterly contested* that a special electoral commission was given the *authority* to determine which *candidate*—Republican Rutherford B. Hayes or Democrat Samuel J. Tilden—had won. This commission represented a *coalition* of interests. The Democrats favored this because otherwise the head of the Senate, Republican Thomas Ferry, would probably have been allowed to declare the winner. In the end, the Democrats were disappointed, as the commission *advocated* the Republican cause. The situation was not settled until March 2 of 1877, only three days before the scheduled *inauguration* of a new president—Hayes, as it turned out. Only then did America find out who its new leader would be. Americans seem not to have learned many lessons from 1876, however, because in 2000 there was still no official *policy* on how to settle an election that hung on a few contested votes. The problem was settled (by the Supreme Court) much faster in 2000, but still, no real system had been set up to deal with the situation.

1. In what way was the 1876 election even odder than that in 2000?
 - a. It happened much earlier.
 - b. It involved only two major candidates.
 - c. One person won the popular vote and another won the electoral vote.
 - d. The uncertainty over who would win the presidency lasted many months.
2. Who decided the outcome of the 1876 election?
 - a. a special electoral commission
 - b. Thomas Ferry
 - c. the Supreme Court
 - d. Rutherford B. Hayes

UNIT 19. A REASONABLE DOUBT

Target Words

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. accuse | 2. allegedly | 3. civil | 4. convict | 5. guilty |
| 6. offense | 7. peer | 8. suspect | 9. verdict | 10. witness |

Definitions and Samples

1. accuse *v.* To say that someone did something wrong (e.g., committed a crime)
Jordan was **accused** of using a stolen credit card to buy about \$300 worth of electronic equipment.

Parts of speech: accusation *n*, accuser *n*

2. allegedly *adv.* According to what people say

The chief financial officer of the company **allegedly** took company money for his personal use.

Parts of speech: allege *v*, allegation *n*

3. civil *adj.* Involving a dispute between two citizens, not a criminal charge

In a **civil** suit against his neighbor, Barney claimed that the neighbor's dog had bitten him.

4. convict *v.* To decide that someone is guilty of a crime

Dean was **convicted** of assault after the jury saw a video of him striking another man.

Parts of speech: convict *n*, conviction *n*

5. guilty *adj.* Responsible for doing something bad

The jury found that the director was **guilty** of embezzlement.

Parts of speech: guilt *n*, guiltily *adv*

6. offense *n.* A specific act that breaks the law

Convicted twice of reckless driving, Victor will lose his license if he commits another serious traffic **offense**.

Parts of speech: offender *n*, offensive *adj*

7. peer *n.* A person who is one's social equal

In requiring judgment by "a jury of one's **peers**," U.S. law meant to protect lower-class defendants from the possibly biased judgment of upper-class juries.

8. suspect *n.* Someone who, in the opinion of the police, might have committed a certain crime

The police were investigating the activities of five **suspects** in the liquor-store robbery.

Parts of speech: suspect *v*, suspicion *n*, suspicious *adj*, suspiciously *adv*

9. verdict *n.* A judgment in a court case

It took the jury only 30 minutes to reach a **verdict** of "guilty."

10. witness *v.* To see something, especially a crime, happen

After **witnessing** the car theft, Rodney called the police.

Parts of speech: witness *n*

EXERCISE 1. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to each word in the left-hand column.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1. accuse | (a) to determine that someone is guilty |
| 2. convict | (b) responsible for a crime |
| 3. civil | (c) a social equal |
| 4. guilty | (d) being related to a personal dispute, not a crime |

5. peer (e) to say someone did a bad thing

EXERCISE 2. Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The most likely (suspect / witness) in the murder was the victim's brother, but no one actually saw the crime.
2. The new president (allegedly / guiltily) had his main opponents killed, but he denies it.
3. At one time in the United States, possession of marijuana was a minor (verdict / offense).
4. The (witness / peer) made a poor impression on the jury because he couldn't remember many details about the crime scene.
5. Juries are instructed to arrive at a unanimous (verdict / convict), one agreeable to all members of the jury.

EXERCISE 3. Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned.

Answer the questions that follow.

One of the most controversial murder cases of the twentieth century was that involving the death of Marilyn Sheppard in 1954. Her husband, Dr. Sam Sheppard, was *accused* of killing her and then injuring himself. An unlikely *suspect*, Sheppard was highly respected by his *peers* in the medical world. Still, there were odd aspects to the murder that Sheppard could not explain away. Unfortunately for Sheppard, none of his supporters actually *witnessed* the crime, so nobody could back up Sheppard's claim that the real killer was a bushy-haired man whom Sheppard had chased across his lawn and fought with briefly. Sheppard was eventually *convicted* of the *offense*, but many people doubted the *verdict*. With aggressive help from a lawyer named F. Lee Bailey, Sheppard got a new trial. Bailey suggested many alternatives to Sheppard's guilt, enough that the new jury could not say he was *guilty* beyond a reasonable doubt. Sheppard was released from prison but died soon afterward. His son, Chip, pursued the case through several *civil* and criminal proceedings in an attempt to find out the truth about his mother's murder. Late in the 1990s, new DNA analysis techniques proved that someone other than Sam Sheppard and his family had been in the house that night. Sheppard's story about the bushy-haired man had probably been accurate all along.

1. Why was the Sheppard case unusual?
 - a. A husband was accused of murdering his wife.
 - b. The murder occurred in 1954.
 - c. Doubt about the guilty verdict led to a second trial.
 - d. The accused murderer said he didn't do it.
2. The author of this article implies that Sam Sheppard _____
 - a. did not kill his wife
 - b. lied about the bushy-haired man
 - c. did not love his wife
 - d. married again after he got out of prison

UNIT 20. THE POLICE

Target Words

1. apprehend 2. ascertain 3. bureaucratic 4. condemn 5. evidence
 6. implicate 7. inquiry 8. intrusively 9. seize 10. surveillance

Definitions and Samples

1. apprehend *v.* To capture

The police **apprehended** the robbery suspect as he tried to get on a bus to Chicago.

Parts of speech: apprehension *n*

2. ascertain *v.* To make sure of

The police failed to **ascertain** that the man they arrested was the Gregory Brown they were really looking for.

3. bureaucratic *adj.* Related to a large organization with a lot of complicated procedures

Before I could speak with the chief, I had to go through a **bureaucratic** runaround of identity checks and written requests.

Parts of speech: bureaucracy *n*

4. condemn *v.* To speak out against something in very strong terms

Religious radicals **condemned** the government for allowing alcohol to be sold in restaurants.

Parts of speech: condemnation *n*

5. evidence *n.* Something that makes the truth of a statement seem more likely

The most convincing **evidence** that Garner robbed the store was a videotape from surveillance cameras.

Parts of speech: evidence *v.*, evident *adj.*, evidently *adv*

6. implicate *v.* To suggest that someone was involved in a crime or other wrong behavior

No group claimed responsibility for the bombing, but the type of explosive used **implicates** the Heartland Freedom Militia.

Parts of speech: implication *n*

7. inquiry *n.* An investigation

The FBI launched an **inquiry** into the relationship between organized crime and the trucking company.

Parts of speech: inquire *v*

8. intrusively *adv.* In a way that brings an unwanted person or thing into someone else's affairs

The new consultant from company headquarters appeared **intrusively** at meetings, staff parties, and other functions where he was not wanted.

Parts of speech: intrude *v.*, intrusion *n.*, intruder *n.*, intrusive *adj*

9. seize *v.* To take something against its owner's will

Federal agents can **seize** private homes and other property possibly used in the production or sale of illegal drugs.

Parts of speech: seizure n

10. surveillance *n*. A process of watching something or someone for a long time, usually because the person is suspected of something

Police **surveillance** of one suspected car thief resulted in the arrest of a whole gang of carjackers.

EXERCISE 1. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the opposite of each word in the left-hand column.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. ascertain | (a) unnoticeably |
| 2. intrusively | (b) simple and straightforward |
| 3. seize | (c) give back |
| 4. condemn | (d) cause doubt about |
| 5. bureaucratic | (e) praise |

EXERCISE 2. Complete each sentence by filling in the blank with the best word from the list. Change the form of the word if necessary. Use each word only once.

apprehend evidence implicate inquiry surveillance

- Officials could not _____ Basil because people in villages and towns throughout the country were willing to hide him.
- During their _____ of O'Brien's house, detectives audiotaped his phone conversations.
- Until we finish our _____ into the disappearance of the cash, all employees are suspects.
- Even if there is _____, such as fingerprints, that might _____ someone in a crime, there might be other indications that the person is innocent.

EXERCISE 3. Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

The Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution protects citizens from unreasonable search and seizure. Some civil libertarians have *condemned* the federal antidrug *bureaucracy* for threatening this basic right. In a drug case, police need no *evidence* to *intrude* on private property, *apprehend* a suspected dealer, and *seize* all the person's property. Property taken under this law may be sold for a profit later by the law-enforcement officials involved in the raid. The target of a raid might be *implicated* only by an unreliable report from an unfriendly neighbor. The police are not required to *ascertain* whether there's any physical evidence of drug activity at the site. In one case, *surveillance* of a large California property convinced local authorities to seize it—not because they saw drug activity but because the property was worth a lot of money. The property was taken, and its owner was shot trying to defend himself. A later *inquiry* determined that there were no illegal drugs on the property.

- According to this reading, which of these activities does the author oppose?
 - marijuana possession

- b. surveillance
 - c. property seizures
 - d. civil libertarians
2. Why does the author of this reading mention the Fourth Amendment?
- a. because drug-related seizures seem to violate it
 - b. because it outlaws the use of certain drugs
 - c. because it has finally stopped the antidrug forces from seizing property
 - d. because he disagrees that Americans should be protected by it

UNIT 21. INVESTIGATING CRIMES

Target Words

1. analyze 2. assail 3. contrary 4. hypothesize 5. impair
 6. inference 7. objectively 8. suspicious 9. tolerate 10. versus

Definitions and Samples

1. analyze *v.* To examine something by looking at its parts

Chemists **analyzed** the white powder and found it to be only a mixture of sugar and salt.

Parts of speech: analysis *n*, analyst *n*

2. assail *v.* To attack or criticize forcefully

With DNA evidence from the crime scene, the defense lawyer **assailed** the police for falsely arresting his client.

Parts of speech: assault *n*, assailant *n*

3. contrary *adj.* Opposite

Contrary to most studies, Dr. Ito's work shows the world's climate is not getting warmer.

4. hypothesize *v.* To make a guess, the correctness of which will eventually be investigated systematically.

Scientists **hypothesize** that planets capable of supporting life exist beyond our solar system, but they have not yet seen any.

Parts of speech: hypothesis *n*, hypothetical *adj*

5. impair *v.* To make something less effective than usual

The snow **impaired** John's ability to hear anyone's footsteps.

Parts of speech: impairment *n*

6. inference *n.* A conclusion drawn from evidence

Inspector Dowd's **inference** that Ms. Miller was South African was based on her accent.

Parts of speech: infer *v*

7. objectively *adv.* Based on unbiased standards, not on personal opinion

I don't like Mr. Rowan, but looking **objectively** at his sales numbers, I saw that he was a very valuable employee.

Parts of speech: objective *adj*

8. suspicious *adj.* Believing that something is wrong; acting in a way that makes people believe you have done something wrong

The neighbors became **suspicious** of Jim when he bought a big new car and some fancy clothes.

Jim's **suspicious** purchases made his neighbors think he might be getting money illegally.

Parts of speech: suspicion *n*, suspiciously *adv*

9. tolerate *v.* To avoid getting upset about something

My math teacher **tolerates** a lot of talking in her class, but my history teacher tells us to be quiet.

Parts of speech: toleration *n*, tolerance *n*, tolerant *adj*

10. versus *prep.* Against

In the debate, it was pro-war senators **versus** antiwar senators.

Usage tips Versus is often abbreviated as *vs.* in sports contexts, or simply *v.* in legal contexts.

EXERCISE 1. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to each word in the left-hand column.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. assail | (a) against |
| 2. contrary | (b) guess |
| 3. hypothesize | (c) showing differences or opposition |
| 4. impair | (d) vigorously attack |
| 5. versus | (e) cause problems for |

EXERCISE 2. Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

- Most police departments have laboratories, where scientists (assail / analyze) evidence according to scientific procedures.
- The new police chief would not (tolerate / impair) any joking around in the police station.
- Everyone assumed Travis was innocent, despite evidence to the (contrary / suspicious).
- A judge who feels unable to think (versus / objectively) about a case should withdraw from it.
- The bomb squad was called after a (suspicious / contrary) package was delivered to the governor's office.

EXERCISE 3. Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned.

Answer the questions that follow.

In 1979, two British farmers reported that, while sitting on a hill, they suddenly saw the crops below flattened in a perfect circle. They *inferred* that some great force must have come down directly from above to squash the corn and barley. This started a public hysteria about so-called crop circles. The patterns pressed into the crops (not all of them were circles) seemed to have no entry or exit points. Many people *hypothesized* that only alien spaceships could make such bizarre

imprints. Others, including Britain's police, *assailed* such wild conclusions. They had a *contrary* theory: Someone was playing a big hoax. Teams of investigators took samples of the plants and the soil, trying to *objectively analyze* the crop circles as if they were a crime scene. Public curiosity often *impaired* the investigators, who had to *tolerate* busloads of tourists flocking to the circles. The farmers in the area, long *suspicious* of the police, approached the case as an instance of police *versus* the people. If the local farmers knew the circles were a hoax, they wouldn't say so.

1. According to the article, why did many people think that crop circles were created by alien spaceships?
 - a. The circles looked like they had been made from above and had no way in or out.
 - b. The observers in 1979 reported seeing a UFO land and make a crop circle.
 - c. The plants and soil inside a crop circle contained chemicals not found on Earth.
 - d. They were in unusual shapes and contained alien symbols.
2. Why does the author mention "a hoax"?
 - a. because one of the locals admitted playing a trick on his neighbors
 - b. because most people think that crop circles are evil
 - c. because police investigators thought crop circles were made by humans as a joke
 - d. because crop circles are probably made by secret government aircraft

UNIT 22. GOVERNMENT CORRUPTION

Target Words

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 1. bribery | 2. cynically | 3. erode | 4. evade | 5. grotesque |
| 6. integrity | 7. prevalent | 8. reform | 9. scandal | 10. unmask |

Definitions and Samples

1. bribery *n.* Giving money or other gifts to a government official or other person in authority in order to get special privileges

Bribery of police officers is common in countries where police salaries are very low.

Parts of speech: bribe *v.*, bribe *n.*

2. cynically *adv.* Disrespectfully; emphasizing the weaknesses of otherwise respected things

Employees of the Roadways Department **cynically** referred to their boss as "the banker" because he took so many bribes.

Parts of speech: cynic *n.*, cynicism *n.*, cynical *adj.*

3. erode *v.* To wear away and become smaller

People's respect for the government **eroded** as more officials were arrested for corruption.

Parts of speech: erosion *n.*, erosive *adj.*

4. evade *v.* To get away from something that tries to catch you

The robbery suspects tried to **evade** the police by fleeing to Canada.

Parts of speech: evasion *n*, evasive *adj*

5. grotesque *adj*. Extremely unattractive, in a way that catches a lot of attention.

Spending \$3.5 million to redecorate the governor's house is **grotesque** misuse of public money.

6. integrity *n*. Personal honesty and good character

We don't have a problem with our employees stealing from the store because we hire only people with a lot of **integrity**.

7. prevalent *adj*. Common; easy to find because it exists in great amounts

Distrust of elected officials was **prevalent** in our county because many of them were friends with certain candidates.

Parts of speech: prevail *v*, prevalence *n*

8. reform *v*. To make big improvements

The new law was an attempt to **reform** the system of giving money to political candidates.

Parts of speech: reform *n*, reformer *n*

9. scandal *n*. A case of wrongdoing that hurts someone's reputation

In the Watergate **scandal**, some of the president's top advisors were revealed to be criminals.

Parts of speech: scandalize *v*, scandalous *adj*

10. unmask *v*. Reveal; expose something that is hidden

The Forge Trucking Company was eventually **unmasked** as a front for organized crime.

EXERCISE 1. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the opposite of each word in the left-hand column.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. cynically | (a) respectfully |
| 2. evade | (b) corruption |
| 3. integrity | (c) cover up |
| 4. prevalent | (d) uncommon |
| 5. unmask | (e) get caught |

EXERCISE 2. Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

- The president resigned because a (scandal / bribery) made it impossible for him to lead.
- Laws that let the police monitor criminals can (erode / evade) the privacy of innocent citizens too.
- After Downforth Castle was bought by apartment developers, it became a (prevalent / grotesque) jumble of poorly built additions.
- In some places, people who are pulled over for traffic offenses use (scandal / bribery) to avoid getting a ticket.
- President Carazza came to office promising (reform / integrity) of the prison system.

EXERCISE 3. Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned.

Answer the questions that follow.

In many countries, few politicians have enough *integrity* to resist corruption and *bribery*. Because such practices are so *prevalent*, officials often *evade* any personal sense of guilt by pretending that everyone is just as corrupt as they are. Even in cases of really *grotesque* corruption, the kind that might cause a *scandal* in a less-corrupt government, the general population may not be shocked. Instead, they may *cynically* conclude that government corruption is natural and unavoidable. In this environment, the efforts of an honest politician to *unmask* corruption may be *eroded* by the public's lack of interest, causing any efforts at *reform* to fail.

1. Why do people in some countries not react negatively to corruption?
 - a. because they feel it cannot be avoided
 - b. because they want reform
 - c. because almost everyone in the government is corrupt
 - d. because they have paid money to gain influence
2. What effect might a small scandal have in a country where government corruption is not typical?
 - a. It could make someone very popular.
 - b. It could cause a politician to become cynical.
 - c. It could cost a lot of money.
 - d. It could cause a government official to lose his or her position.

UNIT 23. FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

Target Words

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. ancestral | 2. cohesion | 3. descendant | 4. inheritance | 5. kin |
| 6. legitimate | 7. paternal | 8. proximity | 9. sentiment | 10. sibling |

Definitions and Samples

1. ancestral *adj.* Relating to family members from earlier generations

Sweden is my **ancestral** homeland, from which my greatgrandfather emigrated in 1922.

Parts of speech: ancestor *n*, ancestry *n*

2. cohesion *n.* Ability to stay together as a unit

Family **cohesion** is difficult if young people have to go far away to find work.

Parts of speech: cohere *v*, cohesiveness *n*

3. descendant *n.* A direct relative in a later generation (such as one's son, daughter, or grandchild)

Billy Sobieski claimed to be a **descendant** of Jan Sobieski, a former king of Poland.

Parts of speech: descend *v*, descent *n*

4. inheritance *n.* Things passed down to you from your ancestors

My **inheritance** from my grandmother included her favorite necklace.

Parts of speech: inherit *v*, inheritor *n*

5. kin *n*. Relatives

Even though my uncle didn't really like me, he was kind to me because we were **kin**.

Parts of speech: kinship *n*

6. legitimate *adj*. True and respectable; in the context of family, born of a mother and father who were married to each other

You can skip the meeting if you have a **legitimate** reason.

Harcourt had two legitimate children with his wife Hannah and one **illegitimate** son with a woman whom he met while traveling.

Parts of speech: legitimize *v*, legitimacy *n*

7. paternal *adj*. Relating to a father

My mother's parents have both died, but my **paternal** grandparents are still alive.

8. proximity *n*. Nearness

The house was comfortable, except for its **proximity** to a busy road.

Parts of speech: proximate *adj*

9. sentiment *n*. Feelings; opinion based on feelings

I share your **sentiments** about air travel, but I disagree that cars are safer.

Parts of speech: sentimentality *n*, sentimental *adj*

10. sibling *n*. Brother or sister

My **siblings** and I got together to buy our parents a gift for their anniversary.

EXERCISE 1. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to each word in the left-hand column.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. ancestral | (a) fatherly |
| 2. descendants | (b) children, grandchildren, etc. |
| 3. legitimate | (c) what one thinks or feels |
| 4. paternal | (d) acceptable and right |
| 5. sentiments | (e) related to earlier generations |

EXERCISE 2. Complete each sentence by filling in the blank with the best word from the list. Change the form of the word if necessary. Use each word only once.

cohesion inheritance kin proximity siblings

- You can't expect to have family _____ if the members don't respect each other.
- In our family, the _____ who are closest in age get along the best.
- If someone dies without a will, the possessions usually go to the next of _____.
- Medical bills in his last year greatly reduced the _____ going to Tom's wife.
- Legally, parents have the same _____ of relationship to an adopted child as to their biological children.

EXERCISE 3. Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned.

Answer the questions that follow.

The nature of the family varies widely from culture to culture. In some societies, family members tend to stay in close *proximity* to their *kin*, never moving more than a few miles away from the *ancestral* home. In other places, while the members of one generation may all live near one another, their *descendants* in the next generation scatter widely. In such a case, it's difficult to maintain the same family *cohesion* enjoyed by those who live close together. Sometimes marriage can govern family structure; for example, there may be strict traditions requiring a new bride to leave her *paternal* home and *siblings* to move in with her new husband's family. Such traditions are followed, even by young couples who don't like them, because going against them is likely to result in the loss of *inheritance*. Whatever one's own *sentiments* about family structure, it is important to recognize that one culture's family system is as *legitimate* as another's.

1. Which of the following best states the main idea of this passage?
 - a. Different family systems can be found worldwide, but each one deserves respect.
 - b. Societies in which children move far away from their parents are not very cohesive.
 - c. Although some societies still require a wife to move in with her husband's family, this tradition is dying out.
 - d. The most important factor in family happiness is close proximity to your relatives.
2. According to this reading, which family system is most common?
 - a. Members of a family living in the same community.
 - b. Family members spreading out and living in various cities.
 - c. Young couples living with the man's parents.
 - d. It is impossible to tell from this reading.

UNIT 24. FRIENDSHIP

Target Words

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. affection | 2. associate | 3. bond | 4. clique | 5. confide |
| 6. exclusive | 7. fluctuate | 8. in common | 9. solidarity | 10. willing |

Definitions and Samples

1. affection *n.* An emotional closeness or warmth

I show **affection** for my girlfriend by spending time with her, not by spending money on her.

Parts of speech: affectionate *adj*

2. associate *v.* To regularly spend time together

Carol doesn't **associate** with people who smoke.

Parts of speech: association *n*, associate *n*

3. bond *n.* A close connection

Some researchers say that there is an especially strong emotional **bond** between twins.

Parts of speech: bond *v*

4. clique *n*. A small group of friends who are unfriendly to people outside the group

High-schoolers form **cliques** to gain security and acceptance.

Parts of speech: cliquish *adj*

5. confide *v*. To tell very personal things

Teenagers are more willing to **confide** in a friend than in a parent.

Parts of speech: confidence *n*, confidant *n*, confidential *adj*

6. exclusive *adj*. Keeping out all but a few people

The most **exclusive** universities accept only a small percentage of people who want to attend.

Parts of speech: exclude *v*, exclusion *n*, exclusively *adv*

7. fluctuate *v*. To change often, from one condition to another

Earth's climate **fluctuates** between warm periods and cold periods.

Parts of speech: fluctuation *n*

8. in common *adv*. As a shared characteristic

Billy and Heather have a lot **in common**—basketball, a love of pizza, and an interest in snakes.

9. solidarity *n*. Standing together despite pressure to move apart

Many student groups declared **solidarity** with the Latino Student Association in their effort to get a Spanish-speaking principal.

10. willing *adj*. Agreeable and ready to do something

Because of their long friendship, Professor Gardner was **willing** to say a few words at Jones's birthday celebration.

Parts of speech: will *v*, will *n*, willingness *n*

EXERCISE 1. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to each word in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the blank.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. affection | (a) liking someone or something |
| 2. bond | (b) to move back and forth |
| 3. clique | (c) standing together in a political cause |
| 4. fluctuate | (d) a connection |
| 5. solidarity | (e) an exclusive group |

EXERCISE 2. Circle the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

- Charles is (exclusive / willing) to be friends with Dory, but he is already dating another girl.
- If I (associate / confide) in you, do you promise to keep what I say a secret?
- When it comes to weather, Minnesota and North Dakota have a lot (in common / in a bond).

4. One of the main reasons to go to an exclusive college is that you get to associate / fluctuate) with some of the country's future leaders.
5. The court said that the club's membership rules were unjustly (willing / exclusive) because they kept out people of certain ethnic groups.

EXERCISE 3. Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

You can walk into any high school and spot the *cliques*: the jocks hang out here, the geeks there, the Goths and preppies in their areas. Teenagers feel a strong need to belong to a group, to *associate* with people with whom they share common interests or goals. Since adolescence is often a time when teens feel turmoil in their home lives, they seek *affection* and friendship outside the home. They look for other young people to *bond* with when their parents don't seem to "understand." Teens going through the various crises of adolescence can more easily *confide* in others their own age, with whom they have more *in common*. Teen cliques are by no means *exclusive*; membership can *fluctuate* on an almost daily basis, but the important thing is that group members feel a sense of *solidarity* and are *willing* to stick together.

1. According to the reading, why do adolescents search for friendship outside the home?
 - a. They want to be accepted by the jocks and Goths.
 - b. They think their parents don't understand the problems they face.
 - c. They want to be in a different clique every day.
 - d. They want to talk about their parents with other teenagers.
2. According to the reading, do teens stay in the same groups all the time?
 - a. Yes, because their parents want them to.
 - b. Yes, because they share common interests.
 - c. No, they may move from group to group quite frequently.
 - d. No, most groups don't accept new members.

UNIT 25. ENTERTAINMENT

Target Words

- | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------|--------------|
| 1. amateurish | 2. cast | 3. charismatic | 4. gala | 5. hilarious |
| 6. improvisation | 7. incompetent | 8. medium | 9. skit | 10. zeal |

Definitions and Samples

1. amateurish *adj.* Not good enough to be the work of professionals
Whoever painted this room did an **amateurish** job, with all sorts of uneven edges.

Parts of speech: amateur *n*, amateurishly *adv*

2. cast *n.* The group of actors in a play, movie, television show, etc.

Some viewers mistakenly start thinking that a TV show's **cast** members are really the characters they play.

Usage tips: In U.S. English, *cast* is singular. In some other varieties of English it is plural.

Parts of speech: cast *v*

3. charismatic *adj.* Extremely attractive and charming

Because of the sparkle in his eye and his confident style, John F. Kennedy was a **charismatic** leader.

Parts of speech: charisma *n*, charismatically *adv*

4. gala *adj.* Expensive, elaborately arranged, and full of celebration

A college graduation party should be a **gala** affair, not a backyard barbecue.

Parts of speech: gala *n*

5. hilarious *adj.* Very funny

In my opinion, the most **hilarious** character on television was Basil Fawlty.

Parts of speech: hilarity *n*

6. improvisation *n.* Inventing a solution to an unexpected problem

Boy Scouts take pride in their **improvisation** when faced with trouble during a camping trip.

Parts of speech: improvise *v*, improvisational *adj*

7. incompetent *adj.* Unskilled; lacking the ability to perform a task

Because we hired an **incompetent** builder to replace our roof, we now have leaks everywhere.

Parts of speech: incompetence *n*, incompetently *adv*

8. medium *n.* A channel or way for a meaning to be expressed

Watercolor art is often considered childish, but some artists have achieved great things working in that **medium**.

Usage tips: The plural of *medium* is *media*.

9. skit *n.* A short, informal play

Marnie and Chris spent a long time practicing their **skit** for the school show.

10. zeal *n.* Enthusiasm; a deep determination to do well

Unfortunately, Tom's **zeal** to become a rock star distracted him from his studies.

Parts of speech: zealot *n*, zealous *adj*

EXERCISE 1. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to each word in the left-hand column.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. amateurish | (a) group of people in a movie |
| 2. cast | (b) very funny |
| 3. hilarious | (c) unable to perform a task |
| 4. incompetent | (d) enthusiasm |
| 5. zeal | (e) not like professionals |

EXERCISE 2. Complete each sentence by filling in the blank with the best word from the list. Change the form of the word if necessary. Use each word only once.

charismatic gala improvisation medium skit

1. The sixth-grade class put on a little _____ about Thanksgiving Day.

2. The year ended with a _____ celebration featuring a professional orchestra.
3. Gena's skills at _____ saved the play when she forgot her real lines.
4. Television is a passive _____ because it demands no input from the viewer.
5. Movie stars that are especially _____ often take advantage of their charm to go into politics.

EXERCISE 3. Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned.

Answer the questions that follow.

When the artistic *medium* of theater falls into the hands of college students, the results can be unpredictable. At one college, we saw Shakespeare's *Hamlet* done as musical theater. The idea was bad to start out with, and the actual play was *amateurish*, bordering on *incompetent*. The *cast* did not understand the tragic power of the play. Their *improvisation* when they forgot their lines was silly and inappropriate. The costumes and set design looked homemade, like something from an elementary-school *skit*. Three months later, **however**, this same group of students did a great job with the comedy *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. Surprisingly enough, the actors were *charismatic*, played their parts with *zeal*, and achieved a *hilarious* result. It was no *gala* event, but we still felt that it was one of the best performances we had seen.

1. What word best describes the author's opinion of the student performance of *Hamlet*?
 - a. incompetent
 - b. charismatic
 - c. hilarious
 - d. full of zeal
2. What is the author's opinion of student performances in general?
 - a. Students should not perform Shakespeare's plays.
 - b. Sometimes student productions are good, and other times they are not.
 - c. All student shows are amateurish.
 - d. Student performances should be gala events.