



In the Name of God,  
the Compassionate, the Merciful

**THE ILI ENGLISH SERIES**

# ADVANCED

# 2

## WORKBOOK



IRAN LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

Affiliated with the Institute for the Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adults

# UNIT

# 1

## VOCABULARY

**A** Based on the way the underlined words are defined, check (✓) true or false.

True False

- |  |                          |                          |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. When something <u>submerges</u> , it goes under the ground.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Someone who feels <u>drained</u> is very tired and without any energy.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. When you <u>squint</u> , you look at something with partly closed eyes.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. <u>Subtitles</u> are the words printed over a movie in a foreign language to translate or explain what is being said. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. When you <u>hug</u> someone, you bend the top part of your body forward to show respect.                              | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. When two things <u>merge</u> , they get far from each other.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. A <u>spectator</u> is someone who watches an event or game.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. An <u>irritable</u> person is someone whose mood swings wildly up and down.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- B** Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words below.  
There is one extra word.

blur	symptom	retreat
sojourn	heighten	nostalgic
shuffle	swing	subsequent



1. "Radio Hour" is a \_\_\_\_\_ look at radio programs of the 1940s.
2. His \_\_\_\_\_ in Germany provided him with new business opportunities.
3. They used music to \_\_\_\_\_ the dramatic effect of the surroundings.
4. Sheila \_\_\_\_\_ her feet nervously and stared at the floor.
5. The disappearance of jobs is a \_\_\_\_\_ of a deeper socio-economic change.
6. It all happened so long ago that it's just a \_\_\_\_\_ to me now.
7. This new issue will be dealt with in greater detail in \_\_\_\_\_ chapters.
8. No one ever trusted Mike as his opinions would often \_\_\_\_\_ from one extreme to another.

- C** Make eight collocations (words that go together) using the words / phrases in the box.

shuffle	a proposal	one's nose	new problems
blow	one's shoes	submit	break for
an operation	hug	anticipate	the cards
the door	kick off	undergo	a friend

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_

**D** Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the given words.

• alien

1. The president's policy has \_\_\_\_\_ many of his supporters.
2. Minority students have a sense of \_\_\_\_\_ from the mostly white teachers.

• irritate

3. I can't bear working with him—he's \_\_\_\_\_ slow.
4. The old man did not have a high opinion of the tourists—he described them as a source of \_\_\_\_\_.

• vary

5. There are too many \_\_\_\_\_ in the experiment to foretell the result accurately.
6. Patients respond \_\_\_\_\_ to this treatment, so it is hard to predict whether it will be successful in this case or not.

• assert

7. It is possible to get positive results through \_\_\_\_\_ behavior.
8. Police accepted Monica's \_\_\_\_\_ that the men had threatened her.

**LANGUAGE  
FOCUS 1**

**PREPOSITIONS**

**E** Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

1. Paul has withdrawn his name \_\_\_\_\_ consideration for the job.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ our amazement, Helen turned down Jack's marriage proposal.
3. Sue found it hard to come to terms \_\_\_\_\_ her husband's death.
4. You had better not take \_\_\_\_\_ more responsibilities than you can handle.
5. Tim broke \_\_\_\_\_ the door as soon as he heard the doorbell.
6. Betty feared she wouldn't be able to cope \_\_\_\_\_ two new babies.
7. Their months of planning culminated \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful garden party.
8. Finally, the troops became totally subordinate \_\_\_\_\_ the invaders.

**Study the following examples:**

- The behaviors which they had developed in their native land will soon be forgotten.
- In the second stage, which begins when the travelers arrive in the new country, everything is new and interesting.



**F** Identify the adjective clauses as defining (*D*) or nondefining (*ND*). Insert commas where necessary.

	<b>D</b>	<b>ND</b>
1. Students who get below-average exam results do not have the best prospects.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Only about 70 people live on Lundy Island which lies off the coast of Devon.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The new college which cost \$50 million to build opens this week.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. The people who invested in the company have all lost their money.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. I am having a visit from my favorite aunt who lives in Rome.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Accidents that happen at night usually involve fewer people.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Marian Evans who wrote under the name of George Eliot was a great novelist.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

When you use a pronoun in your writing, that pronoun must refer to a word used previously in the text. This previously used word is called the *antecedent*.

The beach was crowded. It was a popular place on a hot summer day.

In this example, the pronoun *it* replaces the word *beach*. *Beach*, in this case, is referred to as the *antecedent* of the pronoun *it*.



**Rule 1:**

A pronoun must agree in number (singular or plural) with its antecedent.

**Examples:**

**Incorrect:** Each of the girls brought their book.

**Correct:** Each of the girls brought her book.

**Incorrect:** Neither Alex nor his friends lost his way.

**Correct:** Neither Alex nor his friends lost their way.

(The pronoun agrees with the nearest antecedent.)



**Rule 2:**

A pronoun must agree in person (first, second, or third) with its antecedent.

**Examples:**

**Incorrect:** I love to travel, especially when you go to foreign countries.

**Correct:** I love to travel, especially when I go to foreign countries.

**Incorrect:** When you are about to merge with moving traffic on the freeway, one should not stop his or her car.

**Correct:** When you are about to merge with moving traffic on the freeway, you should not stop your car.



**Rule 3:**

A pronoun must agree in gender (masculine, feminine, or neuter) with its antecedent.

**Example:**

My husband gave me his best advice.



The following points regarding indefinite pronouns are important to remember:

1. Traditionally, writers have used the masculine form of pronouns to refer to the indefinite singular pronouns when the gender is unknown.

Everyone worked on his final draft.

2. To avoid a perceived sex bias, use “he or she” or “his or her” instead of just “he” or “his.”

Everyone worked on his or her final draft.

3. Although option 1 is more direct, it is illogical to many listeners and readers, and option 2 used several times in a short passage can be awkward. To avoid these possible problems, writers often use plural forms.

All the students worked on their final drafts.

In any case, avoid using a plural pronoun with a singular indefinite pronoun.

**Incorrect:** Everyone worked on their final draft.

**Correct:** Everyone worked on his or her final draft.

**Correct:** All the students worked on their final drafts.

### **G** Choose the correct pronoun form.



1. Before a person can leave this camp, (he or she / they) must get permission from the director.
2. Either of the girls will lend you (her / their) history book to do the assignment.
3. Neither Rose nor her sisters could finish (her / their) project in time for the exhibition.
4. The secretary and the treasurer must do (his or her / their) best work.
5. Everyone should mind (his or her / their) own business.
6. Either his family or Jung must pay (his / their) semester bills before next week.
7. Edward is one of the people who want (his or her / their) money now.
8. It is often difficult for someone in that position to justify (himself or herself / themselves).

# UNIT

# 2

## VOCABULARY

**A** Read the row of words below each numbered word. Cross out the word in each group that cannot be a synonym for the numbered word.

- |                  |                |              |              |                 |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. indispensable | a. crucial     | b. essential | c. partial   | d. vital        |
| 2. relentless    | a. disobedient | b. endless   | c. strict    | d. unstoppable  |
| 3. affirm        | a. confirm     | b. certify   | c. assert    | d. entitle      |
| 4. grant         | a. allocate    | b. grasp     | c. award     | d. bestow       |
| 5. demean        | a. degrade     | b. humble    | c. cheapen   | d. abandon      |
| 6. remedy        | a. cure        | b. antidote  | c. security  | d. therapy      |
| 7. substantial   | a. significant | b. feasible  | c. important | d. considerable |
| 8. robust        | a. rigid       | b. sturdy    | c. vigorous  | d. hardy        |



**B Complete the following sentences by filling in the missing letters.**

1. The r \_ n \_ \_ m paid to obtain freedom for the kidnapped businessman was over \$500,000.
2. The government has a \_ f \_ r \_ \_ \_ its determination to proceed with the legislation.
3. Commercialism has become an i \_ \_ r \_ \_ s \_ \_ part of modern professional sports.
4. Campaign promises have proved to be nothing but empty r \_ \_ t \_ \_ i \_ .
5. There's always been a certain amount of a \_ t \_ p \_ \_ h \_ between the two professors.
6. I can't understand how a man of so little personal c \_ \_ r \_ \_ m \_ came to be prime minister.
7. The assumption that growth in one country benefits the whole world is highly d \_ \_ i \_ \_ s.
8. One ounce of the material that c \_ \_ s \_ i \_ \_ t \_ \_ a spider's web could stretch 2,000 miles.

**C Match the words in the box with the group of words that regularly collocate with them.**

prosperous	conscientious	maternity	severe
prevalent	compulsory	extrinsic	stark

1. _____ education schooling courses military service	2. _____ winter punishment handicap damage	3. _____ country future economy landowner	4. _____ contrast reminder reality differences
5. _____ teacher student effort worker	6. _____ leave hospital clothes benefits	7. _____ factors rewards influences pressures	8. _____ belief view disease problem

- D** Add an appropriate suffix to the following words, and fill in the blanks with one of them. There is one extra word.

futile	persuade	myth
recruit	prosper	corrode
abolish	remedy	distinct

1. The United States enjoyed a period of economic growth and \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1950s.
2. No one has ever met the \_\_\_\_\_ “rich uncle” that he boasts about.
3. Alice is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ speaker; by the end of the debate, she had everyone on her side.
4. Jerry’s been having \_\_\_\_\_ lessons and is now starting to read.
5. Jordan has three geographical areas, each with its \_\_\_\_\_ physical features.
6. There was a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ on the body of the car where the paint had come off.
7. This poem sums up Owen’s thoughts on the \_\_\_\_\_ of war.
8. Some people in England would like to see the complete \_\_\_\_\_ of the monarchy, suggesting it is an outdated, irrelevant institution.

## LANGUAGE FOCUS 1

### PREPOSITIONS

- E** Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ truth, the two brothers really did care for each other.
2. As a child, he had been deprived \_\_\_\_\_ love and attention.
3. In the end, it all boiled down \_\_\_\_\_ money as usual.
4. I’m still waiting for someone to own up \_\_\_\_\_ this theft.
5. Someone had skillfully hollowed \_\_\_\_\_ a large block of stone.
6. Their lives are a far cry \_\_\_\_\_ his own poor childhood.
7. He was condemned \_\_\_\_\_ death for murder and later hanged.
8. Maurice’s age effectively ruled him \_\_\_\_\_ as a possible candidate.

**Study the following examples:**

- *Despite* all the improvements in work over recent decades, there is still an ingrained attitude that happiness lies outside work.
- *Although* average earnings have increased, only a few people would like to work longer hours.

**F Join each pair of sentences with the given words.**

1. It was freezing cold. People were in T-shirts. (although)  
\_\_\_\_\_.
2. There was an approaching storm. The two climbers continued their trek up the mountain. (despite)  
\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Harriet didn't notice the sign. It was right in front of her. (although)  
\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The villagers refuse to leave. The threat to their food supply is serious. (although)  
\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Jerry continued to be denied a promotion. He has excellent skills in the job category they were trying to fill. (despite)  
\_\_\_\_\_.
6. Bob is normally quite shy. He managed to give a great presentation at the board meeting. (although)  
\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Henry hates spending money. He is a millionaire. (despite)  
\_\_\_\_\_.
8. Rose didn't feel any better. She had taken the pills. (despite)  
\_\_\_\_\_.

## LANGUAGE FOCUS 3

### PRONOUN REFERENCE: AVOIDING MISSING, AMBIGUOUS, OR REPETITIOUS ANTECEDENTS

You know that a pronoun must refer clearly to its antecedent. Therefore, the antecedent of a pronoun should not be missing, ambiguous, or repetitious.

#### Missing antecedent

*In Florida, they have beautifully developed retirement areas.*

In this sentence, we do not know to whom “they” refers. Therefore, the antecedent is missing. It is better to revise the sentence as follows:

*Many Florida Communities have beautifully developed retirement areas.*

#### Ambiguous antecedent

*Fred gave David his money and clothes.*

In this sentence, “his” could refer to either Fred or David. Therefore, the antecedent is ambiguous. It is better to revise the sentence as follows:

*Fred gave his own money and clothes to David.*

#### Repetitious pronoun and antecedent

*The book, it describes the Second World War.*

The subject in this sentence should be either the noun “book” or, if there is not already an antecedent, the pronoun “it.” Using both the noun and the pronoun results in needless repetition. Therefore, the sentence should be revised as follows:

*The book describes the Second World War.*

- G** Rewrite the following sentences so that the antecedents are not missing, ambiguous, or repetitious.

1. In this pamphlet, it says that campers should bring their own tents and blankets.

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2. The report, it says that the number of science and engineering students seeking doctoral degrees has fallen 50 percent since the mid-sixties.

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3. At the laboratory, they said the research had run into serious difficulties.

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4. Janice told Janet that her hair was too long.

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5. I don't watch the 10 o'clock news anymore because they have become too boring.

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6. The biologist asked the director to bring back his microscope.

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7. Margaret told Sue that she needed to earn one thousand dollars during the summer.

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8. The testing equipment was accidentally dropped onto the aquarium, and it was badly damaged.

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