

UNIT

1

VOCABULARY

A Match the words in column A with their synonyms in column B. There is one extra word in column B.

A

- _____ 1. prominent
- _____ 2. inclination
- _____ 3. hazard
- _____ 4. prevalent
- _____ 5. proliferate
- _____ 6. overstate
- _____ 7. drum
- _____ 8. civility

B

- a. danger
- b. exaggerate
- c. widespread
- d. tap
- e. multiply
- f. distinguished
- g. courtesy
- h. claim
- i. tendency

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

acclaim	overrun	oblivious
spawn	inclination	unprecedented
repress	prevalence	alienation



- Our costs on this project are likely to _____ by several million dollars.
- Edward had long ago _____ the painful memories of his childhood.
- The book has been widely _____ by both teachers and students.
- The book was a fantastic success as it _____ a popular TV series.
- Unemployment may provoke a sense of _____ from society.
- My own _____, if I were in your position, would be to look for another job.
- The professor is going to talk about an event that has been _____ in recent history.
- They were concerned about the _____ of lung cancer among the local population.

- C** Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

- The idea of helping the poor is (greatly / deeply / widely) ingrained in most people.
- There has been a (rash / rush / ratio) of car thefts in the city center.
- It's just a game. It's not a (great / large / big) deal if you lose.
- Some people never even read a newspaper, (let / leave / learn) alone a book.
- Did you see Lisa (knocking / drumming / pounding) her fingers impatiently on the table all the time?
- We are looking for someone who can organize the office with (ultimate / prominent / chronic) efficiency.
- The (developing / advancing / increasing) pace of modern life is a threat to our physical as well as mental health.
- As the economy weakens, more and more jobs will be (taken / kept / made) redundant.

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

• prior

1. You should make a list of all the jobs you have to do and _____ them.
2. After several burglaries in the area, security is now a high _____.

• resist

3. The no-smoking policy was introduced with little _____ from staff.
4. His arguments were _____, so we all agreed with him.

• deviation

5. _____ behavior is one of the features of certain types of mental illnesses.
6. The bus had to _____ from its usual route because of a road closure.

• entitle

7. Full-time employees are _____ to receive health insurance.
8. She needed some advice on her _____ to state benefits.

**LANGUAGE
FOCUS 1**

PREPOSITIONS

E Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

1. Jonathan seemed oblivious _____ the fact that he had hurt his sister.
2. Computers have had a significant impact _____ the way we study.
3. They have to win the contract—thousands of jobs are _____ stake.
4. If you have any problems, you should make management aware _____ them.
5. If I were you, I would delegate minor tasks _____ my assistant.
6. The party had just begun and we were already running short _____ cookies.
7. If population growth continues at this pace, food production will not be able to keep pace _____ it.
8. He used to lock himself in his bedroom for hours _____ end and refuse to talk to anyone.

Study the following examples:

- This chronic impatience is damaging **not only** to our social environment **but also** to our physical health.
- Hurry sickness is bringing about **not only** health hazards **but also** behavioral deviations.

F Combine the following sentence pairs using the given correlative conjunctions.

1. Kate practices yoga after work. Mary practices yoga after work. (**both...and**)

2. Kate doesn't like judo. Mary doesn't like judo. (**neither...nor**)

3. Kate doesn't go home to change between work and her yoga class. Mary doesn't go home to change between work and her yoga class. (**neither...nor**)

4. Kate eats cereal before her yoga class. Kate eats fruit before her yoga class. (**either...or**)

5. Mary thinks that practicing yoga helps her reduce stress. Mary thinks that practicing yoga helps her keep fit. (**not only...but also**)

6. After yoga class, Kate usually wants to eat. After yoga class, Mary usually wants to eat. (**both...and**)

7. Kate encourages her husband to practice yoga. Kate encourages her son to practice yoga. (**not only...but also**)

8. The instructor wants Kate to try the advanced yoga class. The instructor wants Mary to try the advanced yoga class. (**both...and**)

A correct sentence signals completeness. For example, if someone says, “She left in a hurry,” you do not necessarily expect them to say anything else, but if they say, “In a hurry,” you do. If your teacher says, “Tomorrow I will give you a quiz,” and leaves the room, you will realize what he/she means. But if he/she says, “Tomorrow when I give you a quiz,” and leaves the room, you will be annoyed, and you may even chase after him/her to get more information. These examples illustrate the difference between completeness and incompleteness.

A *fragment* is a word or group of words without a subject “Is going to town.” or without a verb “He going to town.” or without both “Going to town.” A *fragment* can also be a group of words with a subject and verb that cannot stand alone “When he goes to town.” Although the punctuation signals a sentence (a capital letter at the beginning and a period at the end), the structure of a *fragment* signals incompleteness. If you said it or wrote it to someone, that person would expect you to go on and finish the idea.



Note:

While checking your writing assignments, identify fragments and turn them into complete sentences.

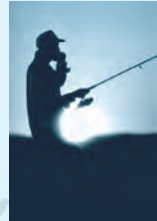
Example

Incorrect: Having studied hard all evening.

Correct: Having studied hard all evening, I fell asleep soon.

G Identify and correct the fragments in the following paragraphs.

1. Fishing is one of the oldest in the world. And can be one of the most relaxing. A person with a simple wooden pole and line can have as much fun as a sportsman. With expensive equipment. For busy executives, overworked teachers, and even presidents of nations. Fishing can be a good way to escape from the stress of demanding jobs.



2. The first electric car was built in 1887. It was sold commercially. Six years later. At the turn of the century, people had great faith in new technology. In fact, three hundred electric taxicabs were operating in New York City by 1900. However, electric cars soon lost their popularity. The new gasoline engine became more widely used. With our concern over pollution. Perhaps electric cars will become desirable once again.



UNIT

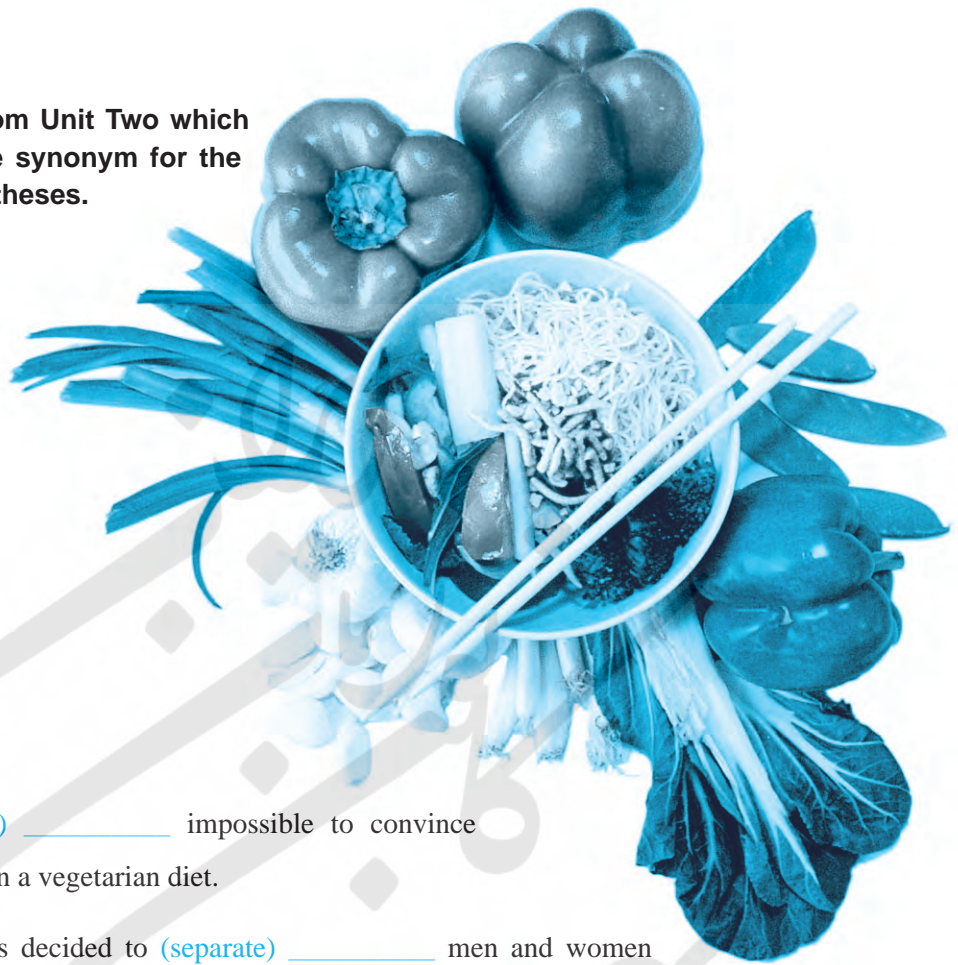
2

VOCABULARY

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

- | | True | False |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A <u>touchy</u> subject is one that may upset people and should be dealt with carefully. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. When a man <u>outwits</u> his pursuers, he runs faster than them. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. When a boy <u>plays truant</u> , he stays away from school without permission. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. A <u>concrete</u> piece of evidence is one that is based on personal opinions and guesses. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. An <u>innate</u> quality is something odd that makes a person disgraced. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. A <u>vocational school</u> is a place where students live during the school year. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. An <u>outspoken</u> person is someone who expresses his opinions honestly and directly. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. A <u>parochial school</u> is a private school which is run by a church. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- B** Find a word from Unit Two which acts as a close synonym for the words in parentheses.



1. It is (almost) _____ impossible to convince Linda to go on a vegetarian diet.
2. The army has decided to (separate) _____ men and women during training.
3. The warning signs of the disease are so (slight) _____ that they are often ignored.
4. All young men are required to do two years of (obligatory) _____ military service.
5. The report (supported) _____ the proposal that all buildings be fitted with smoke detectors.
6. We believe in (fair) _____ distribution of this money so that we can take care of the poor.
7. Someone had (intentionally) _____ released the brakes and headed the truck downhill.
8. It is reported that a (considerable) _____ number of houses were damaged by the floods.

C Choose the word that best completes each sentence.



1. The majority of students enjoy their (corporal / bodily / physical) education classes.
2. Do you think he will be able to (accomplish / carry out / fulfill) his promise not to raise taxes?
3. Some of the students had a field (trip / journey / voyage) to an Iron Age settlement last month.
4. This discussion has (lifted / raised / enhanced) many interesting issues, so we'd better continue it.
5. James is popular with many people, so it is not surprising to hear that he won the election by a (large / wide / long) margin.
6. The results of the (needs / demands / requirements) analysis show that most of the university students study English to improve their reading skills.
7. It is a pity that a(n) (important / significant / primary) number of drivers still refuse to wear seat belts.
8. We are proud to announce that our company has consistently (outgrown / outperformed / outweighed) its larger rivals.

D Complete the tables below and then fill in the blanks with one of the words.

Verb	Noun	Verb	Noun
withdraw	_____	_____	detention
fulfill	_____	_____	implementation
motivate	_____	_____	assessment
submit	_____	_____	enhancement

1. We have decided to _____ the committee's recommendations in full.
2. The deadline for the _____ of proposals is May 1st.
3. Serious knee injury led to his _____ from the contest.
4. In many countries, the police can't _____ people without trial.
5. Workers can either learn new skills or _____ existing skills.
6. Enthusiasm and _____ aren't usually problems for this team.
7. Alice has been extremely successful in the _____ of her duties.
8. The committee will _____ whether the building is worth preserving or not.

**LANGUAGE
FOCUS 1**

PREPOSITIONS

E Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

1. The company is aiming _____ training everyone by the end of the year.
2. There is convincing evidence _____ a link between exposure to sun and skin cancer.
3. Professor Long is going _____ sabbatical next month.
4. Our children adapted quickly _____ living in a small town.
5. It is important to provide employees with feedback _____ their job performance.
6. They have been held _____ detention since the end of March.
7. Peter teaches at times, but he is a writer _____ profession.
8. The visit helped focus world attention _____ the problems of the refugees.

Study the following examples:

- *While* experts agree that now is the time to focus on the long-standing gender divide in literacy, their explanations for it vary widely.
- Boys' reading preferences include factual and instructional materials, *whereas* girls are attracted to stories that explore interpersonal relationships.

F Combine each sentence in A with a suitable contrasting sentence from B, using the conjunctions in parentheses.

A

- _____ 1. Little is known about the artist's early life.
- _____ 2. Many people believe that capital punishment is a deterrent to serious crime.
- _____ 3. We usually consider it healthy to eat lots of fruit.
- _____ 4. I enjoy having people stay.
- _____ 5. The main medium of communication on the Internet is English.
- _____ 6. Iain Banks's early novels were considered quite strange.
- _____ 7. I tend to drink more white coffee.
- _____ 8. Global warming is often considered the main factor in current climate fluctuations.

B

- a. Many web sites now operate in other languages. (*although*)
- b. Too much can produce an excess of acid in the stomach. (*whereas*)
- c. A lot has been found out about his later life. (*although*)
- d. Climate change has long been a feature of the Earth's development. (*while*)
- e. It actually makes little difference to the crime rate. (*though*)
- f. My husband prefers black. (*whereas*)
- g. I always appreciate the peace when they have gone. (*though*)
- h. His later books are more mainstream and accessible. (*while*)

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.
6. _____.
7. _____.
8. _____.

LANGUAGE FOCUS 3

COMMA SPLICES AND RUN-ONS

The *comma splice* and the *run-on* are two kinds of faulty sentences that give false signals to the reader. In each instance, the punctuation suggests that there is only one sentence, but in fact, there is material for two.

The *comma splice* consists of two independent clauses with only a comma between them:

Incorrect: The weather was bad, we canceled the picnic.

Reason: *A comma by itself cannot join two independent clauses.*

The *run-on* differs from the *comma splice* in only one respect:

It has no comma between the independent clauses. Therefore, a *run-on* is two independent clauses with *nothing* between them.

Incorrect: The weather was bad we canceled the picnic.

Reason: *Two independent clauses must be properly connected.*

How to Correct Comma Splices and Run-Ons

There are four different ways to fix these two common sentence problems.

1. Use a comma and a coordinating conjunction.

Incorrect: We canceled the picnic the weather was bad.

Correct: We canceled the picnic, for the weather was bad.



Note:

Knowing the seven coordinating conjunctions will help you in correcting sentence problems. Remember the acronym:

FANBOYS: *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*

2. Use a subordinating conjunction.

Incorrect: The weather was bad, we canceled the picnic.

Correct: Because the weather was bad, we canceled the picnic.



Note:

Subordinating conjunctions like *when, while, after, before, until, since, because, although, etc.* will help you correct sentence problems.

3. Use a semicolon.

Incorrect: The weather was bad, we canceled the picnic.

Correct: The weather was bad; we canceled the picnic.

Correct: The weather was bad; therefore, we canceled the picnic.



Note:

The above *comma splice* was corrected by a semicolon. The first correct example shows the semicolon alone. The second correct example shows a semicolon followed by the conjunctive adverb *therefore*. The conjunctive adverb is optional, but these adverbs make the relationship between independent clauses stronger. Some important conjunctive adverbs are: *however, therefore, moreover, similarly, otherwise, etc.*

4. **Make each clause a separate sentence.**

Incorrect: The weather was bad, we canceled the picnic.

Correct: The weather was bad. We canceled the picnic.



Note:

To correct the *comma splice*, replace the comma with a period and begin the second sentence with a capital letter. For a *run-on*, insert a period between the two independent clauses and begin the second sentence with a capital letter.



Correct the following run-ons/comma splices. Do not use the same method of correction for every sentence.

1. The branches of the tree were bare they made a dark feathery pattern against the orange-pink sunset.
2. Our class wanted to do something for the earthquake victims, we sent a donation to the Red Cross.
3. Aunt Emma thought a warm day climate would improve her health she moved to Arizona.
4. The average American teenager spends thirty-eight hours a week on schoolwork the average Japanese teenager spends about sixty.
5. We stocked our backpacks with high-calorie candy bars, we also brought bags of dried apricots and peaches.
6. Vincent Van Gogh is one of the most famous artists of modern art during his lifetime he sold only one painting.
7. Uruguay is the smallest republic in South America, it has one of the highest living standards on the continent.
8. Hypnosis has nothing to do with the occult, it is merely a state of deep relaxation.