

IBA

Name :

Batch:

ENGLISH LECTURE - 03

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REVIEW TEST

Time: 15 min

Score: _____

In each gap, write either "MUCH" or "LITTLE" or "MANY" or "FEW".

When we got to the beach, _____ people were already there, and we couldn't find a place to sit down. There were a _____ empty spaces near one end of the beach, but they were a long way from the sea. We walked along the beach for a _____ while, but we didn't have _____ fun because we kept bumping into people. Finally, we decided to get back in the car and go down the coast to the next beach. This was much better; there were only a _____ families on the beach, so there was _____ more room to spread out our things. Because we had eaten so _____ food in the car, all we wanted to do was lie down, and after a _____ minutes we were all dozing happily in the sun

Identify the one underlined word or phrase A, B, C, or D that should be corrected or rewritten. Write down E if you think there is no error in the sentence.

1. Energy in a tornado is enormous by any set of standards.
A B C D
2. The amount of women earning Master's Degrees has risen sharply in recent years.
A B C D
3. There is fewer rainfall on the West Coast of the United States than on the East Coast.
A B C D
4. In 1999 the Hawaii was included in the Union as the 50th state.
A B C D
5. Most of the magnesium used in the United States comes from the sea water.
A B C D
6. The Rhode Island is the smallest state in the United States.
A B C D
7. Most American university degrees are awarded on completion of a specified amount of courses that earn students credits or points.
A B C D

Fill in the following blanks with the right word from the options below.

1. Over the years, Professor Sogra has mastered the art of leading her subordinates; nobody subordinate to her has any problems with her _____ over them.
(A) subordination (B) presence (C) absurdity (D) ascendancy (E) randomness
2. Honestly, Raihan is no _____; despite achieving so much at such an early age, he prefers to remain ignorant of his fame and recognition.
(A) braggart (B) failure (C) saint (D) clairvoyant (E) hypochondriac
3. Rafid has been working on his speech day in and day out so that on the day of the finale, he can use valid logics to _____ his statement.
(A) refute (B) bolster (C) repudiate (D) negate (E) retract
4. I was waiting to hear about his adventures but ended up listening to how he survived in a severely _____ area with minimal basic requirements.
(A) blighted (B) salacious (C) wholesome (D) cramped (E) narrow
5. She can work for hours without taking rest for even a few minutes; I have never seen a more _____ person.
(A) indolent (B) laidback (C) apathetic (D) assiduous (E) arrogant

PART – 1: STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

PRONOUNS

There are five forms of pronouns in English: subject pronouns, object pronouns, possessive pronouns, reflexive pronouns, and relative pronouns. The possessive adjectives, although they are not pronouns, follow similar patterns to the possessive pronouns and will therefore be included in this category. Here is a list where you can observe the different forms each of these pronouns takes according to how we use it.

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns	Relative Pronouns
I	Me	My	Mine	Myself	Who Whom Whose Which That
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself/Yourselves	
He	Him	His	His	Himself	
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself	
It	It	Its	Its	Itself	
We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves	
They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves	

SUBJECT PRONOUNS

The subject pronoun is used:

- (i) When it is the subject of a verb

She went to Los Angeles.

We, the contestants, were searched.

- (ii) After the verb “to be”

It is he in the picture. (formal)

It's him in the picture. (informal)

It could not have been they under the circumstances. (formal)

It could not have been them under the circumstances. (informal)

- (iii) When the subjects of two clauses are compared

We are better than they (are) at baseball.

You speak louder than I (do).

- (iv) After “as” and “that” whenever they initiate clauses or comparisons between subjects

They say that she controls him.

He is not as resourceful as she (is).

I	We
You	You
He/She/It	They

OBJECT PRONOUNS

The object pronoun is used:

- (i) when it is the direct object of a verb

She gave him her card.

We saw her in class.

- (ii) when the objects of two clauses are compared

She worries about you more than him.

The office staff helped you more than (they helped) me.

- (iii) after prepositions

Tanvir studies English with us.

It did not sound like a good idea to me.

Me	Us
You	You
Him/Her/It	Them

N. B. If the preposition introduces a new clause, a subject pronoun must be used because it is the subject of the new clause:

We left after she called.

Exercise 1: Choose the correct subject/object pronoun.

1. Jawaad is heavier than me/I.
2. It must be her/she.
3. Bobby and I/me went to the movies.
4. She is not as fast as he/him.
5. It was they/them who told us.
6. Could you please explain this exercise to her/she?
7. Mushfiq sat between Sajid and I/me.
8. He understands her better than him/he.
9. He told Mary and me/I about his trip.
10. She gets along with him better than me/I.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

The possessive adjective is used:

- (i) to indicate ownership by modifying a noun

My picture is on the card.

He left his books on the table.

- (ii) to modify a gerund

The teacher was irritated at my whispering in class.

We were surprised at her going on a trip alone.

My	Our
Your	Your
His/Her/Its	Their

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

The possessive pronoun is used

- (i) To replace a possessive **adjective + a noun**.
Instead of saying "This book is my book," we say, "That book is mine."
Our car is big, and theirs (their car) is small.
His score was good but hers (her score) was better.
- (ii) After the preposition "of," when it indicates "one of several"
Jamie is a colleague of mine. (one of several colleagues)
- (iii) After the verb "to be"
That essay is mine. Is this watch yours?
- (iv) To replace the second **adjective + noun** when comparing two objects
His grades are better than hers (her grades).

Mine	Ours
Yours	Yours
His/Hers/Its	Theirs

Exercise 2: Fill in the blanks with the correct possessive adjective/ possessive pronoun:

1. The dog wags _____ tail when it's happy.
2. Her mother is very warm and I loved _____ cooking.
3. I know Fairuz. He was _____ classmate at college.
4. Bob wants you to return that book of _____ which you borrowed last month.
5. We had a test too, but yours was harder than _____.
6. I was on time for my class but Jane was late for _____.
7. We have several trees in _____ garden.
8. We've already had lunch. Have you had _____?
9. We have got our tickets. Do they have _____?
10. He was very nice and I appreciated _____ calling me.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS (sometimes called Emphatic Pronoun)

The reflexive pronoun is used:

- (i) As the object of a verb when the subject and the object are the same person
 She served herself in the cafeteria.
 He cut himself while shaving.
- (ii) **For emphasis.** It follows the subject verb before a preposition and means the subject did the action alone.
 I looked myself for the missing documents.
 Otherwise it goes at the end of the sentence
 I made this sweater myself.
 You told me yourself.
- | | |
|------------------------|------------|
| Myself | Ourselves |
| Yourself | Yourselves |
| Himself/herself/Itself | Themselves |
- (iii) After the preposition “**by**.” It means that the subject did the action alone.
 She likes to shop by herself.
 Little Shyam has learned to eat by himself.

Exercise 3: Fill in the blanks with the correct reflexive pronoun

1. Be careful not to cut ___ ___ with that knife.
2. She lives by ___ ___.
3. The children decorated the auditorium ___ ___ .
4. We promised ___ ___ that we would win the match for our supporters.
5. The cat defended _ ___ against the big dog.
6. They are going to paint the house by ___ ___.
7. The director ___ ___ issued the warning.
8. My brother always ignored me and let me play by _ ___.
9. Being there when it counts is in ___ ___ your greatest gift to me.
10. He always rides the rickshaw by ___ ___.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

The relative pronouns in English are “who” “whom,” “whose,” “which,” and “that,”

Pronoun	Use
Who	People + household animals
Whom	People + household animals
Which	Things
That	All nouns
Whose	All nouns

Who: Refers to persons and household animals

Whom: Refers to persons and household animals. It is used in the complement position (object)

In formal written English; otherwise “who: ___ +preposition is used.

To whom were you talking? (formal written)

Who were you talking to ? (spoken)

Whose: Refers to animals, people, and things and indicates possession.

Which: Refers to things, collective nouns, and animals.

That: Refers to people, things, and animals that have already been mentioned.

Note: The use of which and that is often interchangeable, but sometimes there's a difference:

Sami's car, which he recently bought, is now in the garage.

Sami's car that he recently bought is now in the garage.

The first suggests that Sami has only one car and it is now in the garage. The second sentence suggests that Sami may have multiple cars. The phrase "that he recently bought" is known as a restrictive clause because another part of the sentence (Sami's car) depends on it. You will learn more about clauses in the coming lectures.

Reference books will agree that the word "that" should be used to introduce restrictive clauses. In the sentence you give us, "which was twenty years old" is not a restrictive clause. We can remove it without changing the essential meaning of the sentence: "The car was in amazingly good condition." The added information, the nonrestrictive clause, is properly introduced by "which," but we need commas to set it off: "The car, which was twenty years old, was in amazingly good condition." When *which* introduces a nonrestrictive clause, you will use a comma before it.

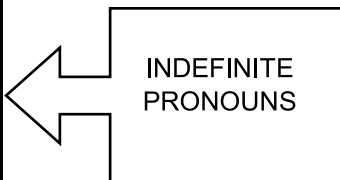
Exercise 4: Correct the relative pronouns where necessary:

1. The gold that you saw was mined from the sea.
2. It was your school counselor whom called you.
3. The devastation which the tornado had brought about was unbelievable.
4. Some scientists believe that the Americas were populated by groups of Siberian hunters which crossed the Bering Strait.
5. Our office, which has two boardrooms, is located in Dhaka. I work in the Khulna branch. The student whose paper you have read is sitting there.
6. I would return this book to its rightful owner but I forgot which book it is.
7. The doctor whom was treating my brother, who I've not spoken to for years, recently died.
8. Did you find the book which you were looking for?
9. We are going to see Silence of the Lambs, that is my favorite film, next Thursday.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Up to now we have discussed about pronouns that refer to specific nouns and these nouns are easily identifiable. Now we shall study a list of **Indefinite Pronouns**, which do not have any particular noun to refer to.

Any	no	many, several
anybody	nobody	somebody
anyone	no one	someone
anything	nothing	something
every	each	everybody
everyone	everything	one, few
either	neither	some, all



For example: **Somebody** has stolen my pen. Here, the pronoun *somebody* refers to no particular noun- it just gives us the idea that the subject is an unknown person.

PRONOUN VERB AGREEMENT

- A singular verb and a singular possessive adjective must be used with **indefinite pronouns**:

Everyone has his own viewpoint.
Somebody has left his coat on the chair.
Anyone is welcome to enjoy our hospitality.
Neither of the girls loves me.

Indefinite pronouns are singular; however, in **informal spoken English**, a plural possessive adjective is often used with an indefinite pronoun:

Everyone has their own viewpoint.
Somebody has left their coat on the chair.

HOWEVER, THIS RULE IS NOT APPLICABLE FOR YOUR ADMISSION TESTS.

- “Each/every” refers to a number of persons or number of things considered individually, and is followed by a singular verb and possessive adjective:

Every applicant must send his photograph in.
Each car must have its registration number listed

ANTECEDENTS OF PRONOUNS

- If a pronoun is used in a sentence, there must be a noun of the same person and number before it.
- There must be one, and only one, antecedent to which the pronoun refers.

Incorrect: Henry was denied admission to graduate school because they did not believe that he could handle the workload.
(The pronoun they does not have an antecedent in the sentence. The graduate school is a singular unit, and the members of its faculty are not mentioned.)

Correct: The members of the admissions committee denied Henry admission to graduate school because they did not believe that he could handle the workload. *(In this sentence, they refer to members.)*

OR

Henry was denied admission to graduate school because the members of the admissions committee did not believe that he could handle the workload. *(Here the noun is given instead of the pronoun.)*

Incorrect: George dislikes politics because he believes that they are corrupt.
(The pronoun they does not have an antecedent in this sentence. The word politics is singular, so they cannot refer to it.)

Correct: George dislikes politics because he believes that politicians are corrupt.

OR

George dislikes politicians because he believes that they are corrupt.

Incorrect: Mr. Brown told Mr. Adams that he would have to work all night in order to finish the report. (*It is not clear whether the pronoun he refers to Mr. Brown or Mr. Adams.*)

Correct: According to Mr. Brown, Mr. Adams will have to work all night in order to finish the report.

OR

Mr. Brown said that, in order to finish the report, Mr. Adams would have to work all night.

Incorrect: Janet visited her friend every day while she was on vacation. (*The pronoun she could refer to either Janet or her friend.*)

Correct: While Janet was on vacation, she visited her friend every day.

Exercise 5: Rewrite the following sentences so that each pronoun has a clear antecedent. If you have to supply a noun, use any noun that will make the sentence correct.

1. The dispute between the faculty and the administration was not resolved until they got better working conditions.
2. Shahnila spotted her friend as she walked toward the Student Union.
3. Foreigners are easily impressed by the bullfighters as they march into arena.
4. Both Piyash and Prova wanted to watch Kung Fu Panda 3, though he had already watched it.
5. In their spare time, many great books have been written about the famous Greek and Roman heroes.
6. Dr. Majid's book was accepted for publication because they thought it would be beneficial to students.
7. Messi missing the loose cross made by Ronaldo made him really angry.
8. Robert bought a plant for Jimmy before he left for Kashmir.
9. Even though the production team and the cast was confident, they did not provide positive reviews for the film.
10. Both Ferdous and Watir loved Cleopatra, but she only loved him.

THE PRONOUNS **ONE** AND **YOU**

If **one** (meaning a person in general) is used in a sentence, a subsequent pronoun referring to the same person must also be **one** or **he**. If **you** is used, the subsequent pronoun must also be **you**. **He** or **you** can be in the possessive, complement, or reflexive case.

	One	
	one's + noun	
one + verb . . .	he	+ (verb) . . .
	his + noun	

NOTE: Many times it is considered more appropriate to use *he* or *she* and similar expression so that the masculine pronoun is not used exclusively.

If one takes this exam without studying one is likely to fail.

If one takes this exam without studying he is likely to fail.

One should always do one's homework.

One should always do his homework

	you	
you + verb . . . +	your	+ (verb) . . .

If you take this exam without studying you are likely to fail.
You should always do your homework.

NOTE: It is NEVER CORRECT to say:

If one takes this exam without studying you are likely to fail.
 If one takes this exam without studying they are likely to fail.

PREFIX

dis-

Dis- means “apart” or “away.”

Examples	Meanings
The boys <i>dissected</i> the frog.	The boys took the frog <i>apart</i> .
She <i>dissented</i> from the majority opinion.	She voted <i>apart</i> from the majority opinion.
The employer <i>dismissed</i> the staff member.	The employer sent the staff member <i>away</i> .
The materials <i>dissipated</i> .	The materials separated or moved <i>away</i> from each other.
He is a <i>dissident</i> .	His ideas are <i>apart</i> from those of the majority.

dys-

The prefix *dys-* means “bad,” “faulty,” “difficulty,” or “illness.”

Examples	Meanings
He was suffering from <i>dysentery</i> .	He was suffering from an <i>illness</i> of the large intestine.
Joe has <i>dyslexia</i> .	Joe has <i>difficulty</i> reading.
The doctor has treated Jane for <i>dysphasia</i> .	The doctor has treated Jane for <i>difficulty</i> in swallowing.
Many children in that country have died from <i>dystrophy</i> .	Many children in that country have died from <i>bad</i> nutrition or <i>illness</i> caused by lack of proper nutrition.

eu-

The prefix *eu-* means “good” or “well.” It’s the opposite of the prefix *dys-*.

Examples	Meanings
Tim gave a beautiful <i>eulogy</i> about Glenn.	Tim gave a beautiful statement about the <i>good</i> things Glenn has done.
He tried to think of an appropriate <i>euphemism</i> to lessen the impact of his words.	He tried to think of an appropriate <i>good</i> substitute expression to lessen the impact of his words.
The doctor says his dyspepsia has been replaced by <i>eupepsia</i> .	The doctor says his dyspepsia has been replaced by <i>good</i> digestion.
This instrument provides a <i>euphonious</i> sound.	This instrument provides <i>good</i> , or pleasing, sound.

ex-

The prefix *ex-* means “out,” “out of,” or “from.”

Examples	Meanings
He <i>emitted</i> a low sound. (The <i>x</i> is deleted before the <i>m</i> .)	He sent <i>out</i> a low sound.
They <i>expelled</i> the unruly students.	They drove <i>out</i> , or removed, the unruly students from the institution.
The doctor asked him to <i>exhale</i> slowly.	The doctor asked him to breathe <i>out</i> slowly.
That organ <i>excretes</i> waste.	That organ sends <i>out</i> waste.
They <i>exculpated</i> him.	They showed that he was <i>without</i> blame.

in-

Before *l*, *m*, or *r*, the *n* of this prefix becomes the same as the first consonant of the word. The prefix *in-* has two meanings. The first meaning is “not.”

Examples	Meanings
Jim knew his actions were <i>illegal</i> .	Jim knew his actions were <i>not</i> legal.
The amount of poisonous gas was <i>insignificant</i> .	The amount of poisonous gas was <i>not</i> significant.
He suffered from an <i>irregular</i> heartbeat.	He suffered from a heartbeat that was <i>not</i> regular.
Bruce’s actions were <i>immoral</i> .	Bruce’s actions were <i>not</i> moral.
The council’s decision was <i>impossible</i> to understand.	The council’s decision was <i>not</i> possible to understand, or comprehend.

The second meaning of the prefix *in-* is “in,” “into,” or “on.”

Examples	Meanings
The doctor <i>injected</i> him with an antibiotic.	The doctor forced an antibiotic <i>into</i> his body with a syringe.
This country <i>imports</i> a large amount of grain from overseas.	This country <i>brings in</i> a large amount of grain from overseas. (<i>Import</i> is the opposite of <i>export</i> .)
They need to <i>illuminate</i> the field better.	They need to put more light <i>on</i> the field.
She tried to <i>introduce</i> a new topic.	She tried to bring a new topic <i>into</i> the discussion.

SUFFIX

Verb Endings

The endings ***-en*** and ***-ize*** normally indicate that the word is a verb.

The suffixes ***-en*** and ***-ize*** are normally added to nouns or adjectives to make verbs.

Root	Suffix	Verb
Haste	-en	Hasten awaken, harden, flatten, shorten, heighten, enlighten, weaken, hearten, darken, strengthen.
Standard	-ize	Standardize authorize, legalize, criticize, rationalize, intellectualize, symbolize, neutralize, centralize, summarize, emphasize, visualize, mobilize, categorize, stabilize, economize, and terrorize.

PART – II: TAKE-HOME EXERCISE

Find out the best alternative.

1. Hello Henry, Kate, Peter. Help ---- to some food and I'll be with you in a moment.
(A) you (B) yours (C) yourself (D) yourselves
2. A student of ---- has just been to see me.
(A) your (B) yours (C) yourself (D) you
3. Her parents were in Malaya. So were ----.
(A) mine (B) your (C) my (D) myself
4. The cat caught ---- tail in the door.
(A) it's (B) itself (C) its (D) it
5. When Sally won the lottery, she pinched ---- to make sure she wasn't dreaming.
(A) hers (B) herself (C) her (D) himself
6. ---- in the village went to the party but ---- enjoyed it very much.
(A) Someone/ no one (B) Nobody/ no one
(C) Everyone/ no body (D) Everyone/ somebody
7. William Shakespeare is ---- who I have always admired.
(A) someone (B) no one (C) everyone (D) anyone
8. You mustn't blame ----. You are the guilty one.
(A) yourself (B) me (C) myself (D) you
9. Almost no friend of ---- came to the funeral.
(A) her (B) myself (C) theirs (D) them
10. It's partly finished. There is --- left.
(A) nothing (B) everything (C) anything (D) something

Choose the best relative pronoun to complete each sentence. If there is none required, put "X".

1. It was Robbin _____ gave me the old map; he had found it in an old junk shop.
2. My uncle apologized for his insult, _____ we accepted gracefully.
3. Asif put the keys down on the table _____ was in the kitchen.
4. Much _____ your father left in his will is going to your mother.
5. Unfortunately, the car hit the dog _____ I love so much and it was killed.
6. The car, _____ owner was arrested by the police, has been parked there ever since.
7. There are several reasons for the closure of the school, most of _____ have already been explained fully.
8. This was the room _____ we first met and spoke. Do you remember?

Vocabulary Section

LIST OF VOCABULARY - 3

commemorate V. honor the memory of. The statue of the Minute Man commemorates the valiant soldiers who fought in the Revolutionary War.

compile V. assemble; gather; accumulate. We planned to compile a list of the words most frequently used on SAT examinations.

complacency N. self-satisfaction; smugness. Full of complacency about his latest victories, he looked smugly at the row of trophies on his mantelpiece. *complacent*, ADJ.

complementary ADJ. serving to complete something. John and Lisa's skills are complementary: he's good at following a daily routine, while she's great at improvising and handling emergencies. Together they make a great team.

compliance N. readiness to yield; conformity in fulfilling requirements. Bullheaded Bill was not noted for easy compliance with the demands of others. As an architect, however, Bill recognized that his design for the new school had to be in compliance with the local building code

composure N. mental calmness. Even the latest work crisis failed to shake her composure.

comprehensive ADJ. thorough; inclusive. This book provides a comprehensive review of verbal and math skills for the SAT.

compress V. close; squeeze; contract. She compressed the package under her arm.

concede V. admit; yield. Despite all the evidence Monica had assembled, Mark refused to concede that she was right.

conciliatory ADJ. reconciling; soothing. She was still angry despite his conciliatory words. *conciliate*, V.

concise ADJ. brief and compact. When you define a new word, be concise: the shorter the definition, the easier it is to remember.

concur V. agree. Did you concur with the decision of the court or did you find it unfair?

condone V. overlook; forgive; give tacit approval; excuse. Unlike Widow Douglass, who condoned Huck's minor offenses, Miss Watson did nothing but scold.

conflagration N. great fire. In the conflagration that followed the 1906 earthquake, much of San Francisco was destroyed.

confluence N. flowing together; crowd. They built the city at the confluence of two rivers.

confound V. confuse; puzzle. No mystery could confound Sherlock Holmes for long.

conjecture v. surmise; guess. It's all conjectures; you can't really prove anything.

consensus N. general agreement. Every time the garden club members had nearly reached a consensus about what to plant, Mistress Mary, quite contrary, disagreed.

constraint N. compulsion; repression of feelings. There was a feeling of constraint in the room because no one dared to criticize the speaker. *constrain*, V.

contend V. struggle; compete; assert earnestly. Sociologist Harry Edwards contends that young black athletes are exploited by some college recruiters.

contentious ADJ. quarrelsome. Disagreeing violently with the referees' ruling, the coach became so contentious that they threw him out of the game.

contract V. compress or shrink; make a pledge; catch a disease. Warm metal expands; cold metal contracts.

converge V. approach; tend to meet; come together. African-American men from all over the United States converged on Washington to take part in the historic Million Men march.

conviction N. judgment that someone is guilty of a crime; strongly held belief. Even her

conviction for murder did not shake Peter's conviction that Harriet was innocent of the crime.

cordial ADJ. gracious; heartfelt. Our hosts greeted us at the airport with a cordial welcome and a hearty hug.

corroborate V. confirm; support. Though Huck was quite willing to corroborate Tom's story, Aunt Polly knew better than to believe either of them.

corrode V. destroy by chemical action. The girders supporting the bridge corroded so gradually that no one suspected any danger until the bridge suddenly collapsed. *corrosion*, N.

credulity N. belief on slight evidence; gullibility; naivete. Con artists take advantage of the credulity of inexperienced investors to swindle them out of their savings. *credulous*, ADJ.

creed N. system of religious or ethical belief. Any loyal American's creed must emphasize love of democracy.

cryptic ADJ. mysterious; hidden; secret. Thoroughly baffled by Holmes's cryptic remarks, Watson wondered whether Holmes was intentionally concealing his thoughts about the crime.

culpable ADJ. deserving blame. Corrupt politicians who condone the activities of the gamblers are equally culpable.

cursory ADJ. casual; hastily done. Because a cursory examination of the ruins indicates the

possibility of arson, we believe the insurance agency should undertake a more extensive investigation of the fire's cause.

curtail V. shorten; reduce. When Herb asked Diane for a date, she said she was really sorry she couldn't go out with him, but her dad had ordered her to curtail her social life.

debilitate V. weaken; enfeeble. Michael's severe bout of the flu debilitated him so much that he was too tired to go to work for a week.

debunk V. expose as false, exaggerated, worthless, etc; ridicule. Pointing out that he consistently had voted against strengthening anti-pollution legislation, reporters debunked the candidate's claim that he was a fervent environmentalist.

decorum N. propriety; orderliness and good taste in manners. Even the best-mannered students have trouble behaving with decorum on the last day of school. *decorous*, ADJ.

deference N. courteous regard for another's wish. In deference to the minister's request, please do not take photographs during the wedding service.

degradation N. humiliation; debasement; degeneration. Some secretaries object to fetching the boss a cup of coffee because they resent the degradation of being made to do such lowly tasks. *degrade*, V.

dehydrate V. remove water from; dry out. Running under a hot sun quickly dehydrates the body; joggers soon learn to carry water bottles and to drink from them frequently.

LIST OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS - 3

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| ▪ Get off the ground | Start to be successful |
| ▪ Get on | Board (a vehicle) |
| ▪ Get over | Recover from (a disease) |
| ▪ Get rid of | Discard; no longer have |
| ▪ Get under way | Begin; start |
| ▪ Give away | Distribute (for free) |
| ▪ Give (someone) a cold shoulder | Act unfriendly toward someone; ignore |
| ▪ Give a hand | Applaud; clap |
| ▪ Give a hand (with) | Assist |
| ▪ Go easy on | Not punish severely |
| ▪ Go on (with) | Continue |
| ▪ Go with | (1) accompany;
(2) look good together; complement (for example, two articles of clothing) |
| ▪ Go without saying | Be clear; be obvious |
| ▪ Grow up | To mature; to become an adult |
| ▪ Hand in | Give back to; return |
| ▪ Hand out | Distribute |
| ▪ Hang on | Wait |
| ▪ Hard to come by | Difficult to find |
| ▪ Have on | Wear |
| ▪ Have one's hands full | Be very busy; have a challenging job |
| ▪ Have a heart | Be compassionate; show mercy |
| ▪ Have a hunch | Have an intuitive feeling |
| ▪ Have a word with (someone) | Talk to someone briefly |
| ▪ Have the time of one's life | Have fun; have a great time |
| ▪ Hear firsthand (from) | Get information directly from someone |
| ▪ Hear from | Be contacted by; be in touch with |
| ▪ Hear of | Know about; be familiar with |
| ▪ Hit it off | Become friendly (especially at a first meeting) |
| ▪ Hit the road | Leave, go away |
| ▪ Hold on (to) | Grasp |
| ▪ Hold still | Not move |
| ▪ Hold up | Delay |
| ▪ In hot water | In trouble |
| ▪ In the dark | Not knowing; confused |
| ▪ In the long run | Over a long period of time |
| ▪ In no time | Very soon; very quickly |
| ▪ In a nutshell | In summary; in brief |
| ▪ In the same boat | In the same situation; having the same problem |
| ▪ In person | Face to face (not by telephone, letter, etc.) |
| ▪ In store | In the future; coming up |
| ▪ Iron out | Solve (a problem) |
| ▪ Join the club | Have the same problem |
| ▪ Jump to conclusions | Form opinions without sufficient evidence |
| ▪ Keep an eye on | Watch; take care of; look after |
| ▪ Keep an eye out (for) | Look for |
| ▪ Keep on (with) | Continue |
| ▪ Keep track of | Know where something or someone is |
| ▪ Keep up (with) | Maintain the same speed as |
| ▪ Kill time | Spend time doing unimportant things (before an appointment) |
| ▪ Know like the back of one's hand | Be very familiar with |