

IBA

Name :

Batch:

ENGLISH LECTURE - 04

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REVIEW TEST

Time: 15 mins

Score: _____

Identify one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then circle the letter that corresponds to the answer you have chosen.

1. Water insects have multitudes of little branching tubes within them bodies which are always full of air.
A B C D
2. It was Vitus Bering, the Danish sea captain, who discovered Alaska on its voyage to Russia in 1741.
A B C D
3. Coconut oil produces a soap whom will lather in salt water as well as fresh.
A B C D
4. Today we know that the earth is one of nine planets who orbit the sun.
A B C D
5. Every student makes up their own study list of the classes he is going to take at the beginning of the quarter.
A B C D

Choose the best answer:

6. Sazid prefers to watch movies _____ make him cry.
a) who b) which c) what d) that
7. I'm very tall, but guess what! Rafid is taller than _____.
a) Her b) I c) me d) myself
8. The defendant claimed he heard voices that told him _____ he should kill next.
a) who b) which c) whom d) that
9. You may give this money to _____ you please.
a) who b) whoever c) whom d) whomever
10. I talked to the girl _____ car had broken down in front of the shop.
a) that b) whom c) whose d) her
11. Each person in the room turned _____ head to the front when the teacher entered.
a) his b) their c) those d) theirs
12. Anika and Ezaz often write e-mails to _____ because they're good friends.
a) one another b) each other c) nobody d) each
13. One should not avoid _____ responsibilities.
a) His b) one's c) her d) their
14. None of Neelim's students _____ failed in the test.
a) Is b) are c) has d) have
15. No student of Rokeya Hall _____ allowed to stay outside the hall after 12 AM.
a) is b) are c) had d) has

Identify the sentences below as CORRECT (C) OR INCORRECT (I).

1. My cousin, who keeps track of fashion trends, says they are wearing shorter skirts this fall.
2. As always, if an offer sounds too good to be true, it probably is.
3. When little Miss Muffer ate her curds, she was eating something similar to cottage cheese.
4. Maureen uses a memory typewriter-printer, a computer, a laser printer, and a multiple-function telephone, which has created some confusion.
5. Raisa is using a toothbrush to clean the grout between the bathroom tiles, but it is old.
6. Bees collect nectar and use it as food.
7. Harry and Rich will always remember his birthday celebrations.
8. If the coiled wire inside a regular light bulb were spread out, it would be about two feet long.
9. Sazid's mother wants him to go into nursing, but he doesn't want to become one.
10. Tailors recommend that suit pants for men be just long enough so that their socks don't show when they walk.

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

1. The _____ of the king in running the country motivated the parliamentarians to usurp the throne and execute him; hence Oliver Cromwell was named Lord Protector of the realm.
a) compliance b) concurrence c) conviction d) credulity e) complacency
2. The Kenyan myth posits that Barack Obama was born on foreign, rather than American soil; the claim attracts the fancy of fringe activists despite being _____ time and again by Reuters.
a) debunked b) debated c) condoned d) destroyed e) argued
3. The Russian royal family was executed by the Red Army in 1917 and buried near an old mine; witness claims were _____ by the discovery of human remains at the site upon the dissolution of the Soviet Union.
a) converged b) corroborated c) discounted d) contracted e) contended
4. Freddie Mercury was one of the most vibrant personalities of the last century; in late life, however, his charisma was diminished by the _____ effects of AIDS.
a) enhancing b) debilitating c) culpable d) complementary e) cryptic
5. The _____ that light propagates through an invisible medium called ether was widely held to be true; it was, however, decisively disproved by Michelson and Morley in a celebrated experiment.
a) theory b) conjecture c) deference d) dogma e) belief

PART I: STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

VERBS

SENTENCE CONTAINS A VERB

The verb may consist of a single word, or it can be a compound verb consisting of a main verb and one or more auxiliary words (Aux-words).

- (A) A verb can indicate a state of being (what the subject is) or location.
Betty **is** intelligent. Robin and Donald **are** doctors. Mickey **is** at work.
- (B) A verb can indicate what the subject is like or becomes.
That child **seems** frightened. The book **had become** obsolete.
- (C) A verb can indicate an action (what the subject is doing).
The students **will finish** in time. My neighbor **has bought** a new car. **Down** with the king!

ITEMS INVOLVING VERB PROBLEMS

The answer choices for this type of problem are all or almost all different forms of the same verb. From the context of the sentence stem, you have to decide which form works best in the sentence. Distracters are generally incorrect for one of these reasons: subject-verb agreement, unnecessary element before verb, active/passive voice, transitive/intransitive verbs, infinitive / gerund / participle treated as main verb, tense errors and others.

In **subject-verb agreement** errors, the verb does not agree with its subject. Singular subjects require singular verbs; plural subjects require plural verbs.

There can also be errors due to an **unnecessary element coming before the verb**. Personal pronouns (he, she, it), relative pronouns (who, which, that, and so on), or conjunctions (and, but, and so on) may be used unnecessarily before verbs in some sentences.

VERB – TENSE

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Use the following rule to form the simple present tense.

subject + present form of the verb + ...

The most interesting thing about simple present tense is that this tense is NOT used to indicate present time. Generally, this tense is used in the following three cases:

1. Simple present is used to indicate present time (now) with the following stative verbs. The verbs listed in the following list are almost never used in the present or past progressive (continuous), although it is possible in some cases.

| | | | | | |
|------------|---------|--------|------|-------|-------|
| know | believe | hear | see | smell | wish |
| understand | hate | love | like | want | sound |
| have | need | appear | seem | taste | own |

The coffee tastes delicious.

2. Simple present is used to indicate a regular or habitual action.
Symun walks to school everyday.
3. Simple present is also uses to indicate a universal truth.
Our teacher told us last class that the earth revolves around the sun.

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE (CONTINUOUS) TENSE

Use the following rule to form the present progressive tense.

| |
|--|
| subject + (am/is/are) + [verb + ing] + ... |
|--|

The present progressive is used in the following two cases.

1. The present progressive is used to indicate present time (now) with all but stative verbs listed previously.
Shila is eating dinner now.
2. It is also used to indicate future time.
We are leaving for the movie at seven o'clock.
(It is not seven o'clock now and we haven't left for the movie yet.)

Exercise 1: Choose either the *simple present* or the *present progressive* form for the verbs in parentheses.

1. Most of the people in Korea (play) a sport.
2. He (understand) everything the teachers says.
3. When the party (end), we'll all go home by bus.
4. His sister (go) to work by train every day.
5. The boss (need) more time to work on project right now.
6. Her father (wear) his winter coat today.
7. That old sweater (look) new.
8. I'll wait for you until the movie (begin).
9. Most students (make) career plans before they graduate.
10. The students in my class this semester (make) a lot of progress in learning English.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct form of the verb from parentheses.

1. This food (is smelling / smells) delicious.
2. He (is going / goes) to the gym every week.
3. Right now Tony (is washing / washes) his car.
4. Laurie always (goes / is going) to work at seven.
5. He usually (phones / is phoning) in the evening.
6. We (go / are going) to the movies at six tonight.
7. It may sound strange but I (believe / am believing) his story.
8. I (remember / am remembering) my first day at school.

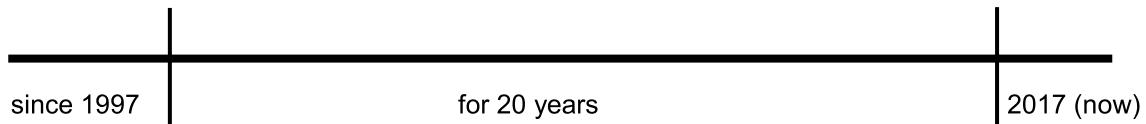
PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Use the following rule to form the present perfect tense.

subject + (has/have) + [verb in past participle] + ...

The present perfect is used to indicate the following three actions:

1. An action that happened at an indefinite time in the past.
Tyrion has traveled around the world.
(We don't know exactly when.)
2. An action that happened more than once in the past.
Joey has watched this movie three times.
3. An action that began in the past and is still occurring in the present.
Kramer has lived in the same house for twenty years.
(He still lives there.)
OR
Kramer has lived in the same house since 1997.
(He still lives there.)



YET / ALREADY

The adverbs *yet* and *already* are used to indicate that something has happened (or hasn't happened) at an unspecified time in the past. These adverbs are often used with the present perfect tense.

Already – affirmative sentences

Yet – negative sentences and questions

NOTE: *Already* usually appears between the auxiliary and the main verb; however, it can appear at the beginning or end of the sentence. *Yet* appears at the end of the sentence.

subject + (has/have) + *already* + [verb in past participle] + ...

Subject + (has/have) + not + [verb in past participle] + ... + *yet* ...

Examples of *yet* and *already*:

We have already written our reports.

We haven't written our reports yet.

NOTE: Another option with the use of *yet* is sometimes possible. In this case, the verb is positive and the adverb *yet* does not appear at the end of the sentence.

subject + (has/have) + *yet* + [verb in infinitive] + ...

We have yet to write our reports.

= We haven't written our reports yet.

This use of *yet* should not be confused with the coordinating conjunction *yet*, which means but.

I don't have the money, yet I really need the computer.

PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE (CONTINUOUS) TENSE

Use the following rule to form the present perfect progressive tense.

subject + (has/have) + been + [verb + ing] + ...

The present perfect progressive tense is used to indicate an action that began in the past and is still occurring in the present (present perfect rules, third item).

Marium has been living in the same house for twenty years.

= Marium has lived in the same house for twenty years.

FOR / SINCE

Use for + duration of time

for five hours, for thirty years, for ten minutes

Use since + beginning time

Since 1997, since five o'clock, since January

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Use the following rule to form the simple past tense.

subject + past form of the verb + ...

The simple past is used for a *completed* action that happened at *one specific time* in the past. The italicized words in the previous sentence are important because they show that simple past is not the same as past progressive or present perfect.

Shahnila went to Sylhet last year.

Tarique bought a new bicycle yesterday.

PAST PROGRESSIVE (CONTINUOUS) TENSE

Use the following rule to form the past progressive tense.

subject + (has/have) + been + [verb + ing] + ...

The past progressive is used to indicate the following three actions:

1. An action that was occurring in the past and was interrupted by another action. In this case, the general rule is:

when + subject₁ + simple past tense + subject₂ + past progressive

OR

subject₁ + past progressive + when + subject₂ + simple past tense

When Redoy came home, Shaila was watching television.

OR

Shaila was watching television when Redoy came home.

2. Two actions occurring at the same time in the past. In this case, the following rules usually apply.

subject₁ + past progressive + while + subject₂ + past progressive ...

OR

while + subject₁ + past progressive + subject₂ + past progressive ...

Tom went home after he had gone to the store.

before + subject + simple past tense + subject + past perfect

Before Tom went home, he had gone to the store.

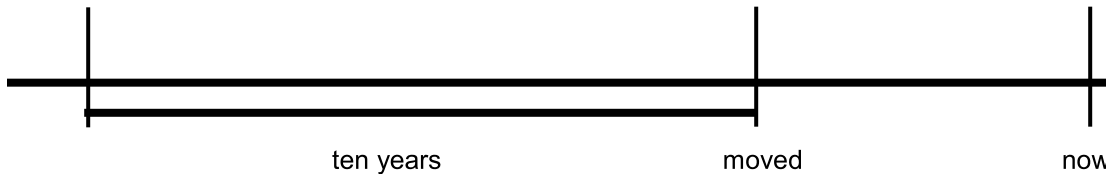
after + subject + past perfect + subject + simple past tense

After Tom had gone to the store, he went home.

NOTE: The adverb *when* can be used in place of before or after in any of these four formulas without any changes in meaning. We still know which action happened first because of the use of past perfect.

2. A state that continued for a time in the past, but stopped before now. Note that there is no connection with the present.

Adiba had lived in Sylhet for ten years before she moved to Dhaka.



Exercise 4: Select either *the past simple* or *the past perfect* form for the verbs in parentheses.

1. She (feel) sick after she (eat) a whole box of chocolates.
2. After the doctor (examine) the child he (have) a talk with the mother.
3. When I (call) on my friend, he (go) out.
4. Samara (finish) her homework when her father (come) home from his office.
5. I (throw) away the newspaper after I (read) it.
6. After she (spend) all her money she (ask) her father to help her.
7. The teacher (give) back the exercise books after he (correct) them.
8. The sun (rise) when the farmer (start) work.

PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE (CONTINUOUS) TENSE

Use the following rule to form the past perfect progressive tense.

Subject + had + been + [verb + ing] + ...

The past perfect progressive tense is used to indicate a state that continued for a time in the past, but stopped before now. Note that there is no connection with the present. This concept is also conveyed by the past perfect tense.

Saba had been living in Sylhet for ten years before she moved to Dhaka.

SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

Use the following rule to form the simple future tense.

Subject + shall/will + present form of the verb + ...

The simple future refers to a time later than now, and expresses facts or certainty.

Jim will leave for the movie at seven o'clock tonight.

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE (CONTINUOUS) TENSE

Use the following rule to form the future progressive tense.

Subject + shall/will + be + [verb + ing] + ...

The future progressive refers to an unfinished action or event that will be in progress at a time later than now. The future progressive is used for the following two purposes.

1. The future continuous can be used to project ourselves into the future.
This time next week I will be sunbathing in Bali.
By Christmas, I will be skiing like a pro.
2. The future continuous can be used for predicting or guessing about future events.
Ted will be coming to the party, I hope.
You will be missing the rain once you leave Bangladesh.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

Use the following rule to form the future perfect tense.

Subject + shall/will + have + [verb in past participle] + ...

The future perfect tense refers to a completed action in the future. When we use this tense we are projecting ourselves forward into the future and looking back at an action that will be completed some time later than now. It is most often used with a time expression.

By the time you receive my letter, I will have left for Sylhet.
Ella will have reached Dhaka by five o'clock tomorrow.

FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE (CONTINUOUS) TENSE

Use the following rule to form the future perfect progressive tense.

Subject + shall/will + have + been + [verb + ing] + ...

Like the future perfect, this form is used to project ourselves forward in time and to look back. It refers to events or actions in a time between now and some future time. It is most often used with a time expression.

By 2018, Anny will have been living in Dhaka for ten years.
Next year Junayed will have been teaching at Mentors" for two years.

Exercise 5: Use correct future tense of the verbs in parentheses.

1. I (finish) my homework by the time I go out.
2. When my brother (arrive) we will have a party.
3. At this time next year he (live) in Hawaii.
4. As soon as it stops raining we (leave).
5. By the time you come, he (study) for two hours.
6. Arefin (buy) a house next year.
7. He (come) late.
8. They (play) for three hours by the time we have dinner.

TENSE MATRIX

| | Present | Past | Future |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| Simple | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stative verbs The flower <u>smells</u> nice. • Regular or habitual action Meraj <u>wakes</u> up early in the morning. • Universal truth Man <u>is</u> mortal. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A completed action at a specific time in the past I <u>watched</u> Avatar <u>last month</u>. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facts or certainty I <u>will leave</u> for the movie after one hour. |
| Progressive | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present time Parsa <u>is talking</u> to her friend <u>now</u>. • Future time Parsa <u>is coming</u> to my place <u>tomorrow</u>. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One action was happening in the past when another action interrupted the first action. The interrupted action takes the past progressive. I <u>was watching</u> Avatar when Parsa <u>called</u> me. • Two actions happening at the same time in the past. I <u>was watching</u> Avatar while Parsa <u>was studying</u>. • An action happening at a specific time in the past. I <u>was watching</u> Avatar <u>at seven o'clock last evening</u>. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projecting ourselves into the future This time tomorrow I <u>will be watching</u> Avatar. • Predicting about future events Parsa <u>will be watching</u> Avatar with me, I guess. |
| Perfect | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An action at an indefinite time in the past I <u>have watched</u> Avatar. • Repeated action in the past I <u>have watched</u> Avatar <u>five times</u>. • Action started in the past and continuing in the present I <u>have studied</u> for tomorrow's exam <u>since 5 o'clock</u>. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two actions happened in the past, one after another. The first action takes the past perfect and the second takes the simple past. I <u>had finished</u> watching Avatar <u>before</u> Parsa <u>called</u> me. • An action that continued for some time in the past but stopped before now Sharif <u>had watched</u> Avatar <u>for 1 hour before</u> he <u>turned</u> off the television. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A completed action in the future. <u>By the time you come to my house tomorrow</u>, I <u>will have finished</u> watching Avatar. |
| Perfect Progressive | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action started in the past and continuing in the present I <u>have been studying</u> for tomorrow's exam <u>since 5 o'clock</u>. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Just like the second rule of the past perfect Sharif <u>had been watching</u> Avatar <u>for 1 hour before</u> he <u>turned</u> off the television. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Just like the future perfect <u>By next year</u>, Sharif <u>will have been living</u> in Dhaka <u>for 10 years</u>. |

Exercise 6: Most of the sentences contain one mistake. Write CORRECT (C) or INCORRECT (I). Correct mistakes.

1. The coffee is smelling wonderful.
2. Last year we visited the States.
3. The ship sank because the engineer wasn't calling for help until it was already sinking.
4. The reason I get fat is that I'm always tasting things while I'm cooking.
5. How is Jennifer? Does her health improve?
6. You're quite right. I'm completely agreeing with you.
7. What did you do after you left school?
8. Now I understand what you're trying to say!
9. I can't imagine why you were believing all those rumors.
10. Rocky looked forward to a peaceful weekend, when his brother arrived with all his friends from the football club.
11. Fairuz heard the result of the election as he was driving to work, so he called me when he got there.
12. Oh, I'm sorry, I've spilt some tea. Where are you keeping the paper towels?

PREFIX

inter-

The prefix *inter-* means "between."

| Examples | Meanings |
|---|---|
| The new <i>interstate</i> highway is wonderful. | The new highway <i>between</i> two or more states is wonderful. |
| His major is really <i>interdisciplinary</i> . | His major is <i>between</i> two or more disciplines. |
| Larry tried to talk to Heidi during the <i>intermission</i> . | Larry tried to talk to Heidi during the period <i>between</i> acts. |
| The <i>interlineal</i> comments were difficult to decipher. | The comments written <i>between</i> the lines were difficult to decipher. |

intro-

The prefix *intro-* means "into."

| Examples | Meanings |
|--|--|
| The chemical was <i>introduced</i> to the solution through a tube. | The chemical was placed <i>into</i> the solution through a tube. |
| She is suffering because she is very <i>introverted</i> . | She is suffering because she is not outgoing (not extroverted); she focuses her attention <i>into</i> herself rather than onto other people. |

per-

The prefix *per-* means “through.”

| Examples | Meanings |
|--|---|
| The substance can <i>permeate</i> only this type of blotting paper. | The substance can pass <i>through</i> only this type of blotting paper. |
| This is a <i>perennial</i> process. | This is a process that lasts <i>through</i> the year. |
| The pieces of broken glass <i>perforated</i> the canvas. | The pieces of broken glass passed <i>through</i> the canvas. |
| He <i>persisted</i> in attempting to convince his employers to use more technology and fewer people. | He followed <i>through</i> in attempting to convince his employers to use more technology and fewer people. |

post-

The prefix *post-* means “after.”

| Examples | Meanings |
|--|---|
| This <i>postwar</i> era brought the realization that the victory was not as meaningful as previously believed. | The era <i>after</i> the war brought the realization that the victory was not as meaningful as previously believed. |
| Maria <i>postponed</i> the party. | Maria rescheduled the party <i>after</i> the originally scheduled time. |
| It's not proper to add a <i>postscript</i> in this type of letter. | It's not proper to add a short paragraph <i>after</i> the body of this type of letter. |
| George and Helen signed a <i>postnuptial</i> agreement. | George and Helen signed an agreement <i>after</i> they were married. |

pre-

The prefix *pre-* means “before” or “prior.”

| Examples | Meanings |
|---|--|
| She says that she had a <i>premonition</i> that he was not going to arrive today. | She says that she had a <i>prior</i> warning that he was not going to arrive today. |
| Harry and Mary signed a <i>prenuptial</i> agreement. | Harry and Mary signed an agreement <i>before</i> they were married. |
| The students took a <i>pretest</i> the first day of the course. | The students took a test <i>before</i> the course to determine their knowledge at that time. |
| The doctors hope that with this vaccine, they'll be able to <i>prevent</i> her from getting the disease her mother has. | The doctors hope that with this vaccine, they'll be able to take <i>prior</i> action to avoid her getting the disease that her mother has. |
| Bob read the <i>preview</i> but not the actual homework that he was assigned. | Bob read the short description <i>before</i> the chapter but not the actual homework that he was assigned. |

SUFFIX

Adjective Endings

The following endings normally indicate that the word is an adjective: *-less, -ful, -al, -ous, -ious, -eous, -ed, -en* (past participle), *-ive, -able, and -ible*.

You normally add all the previous suffixes to nouns, except *-able, -ible, and -ive*, which you add to verbs.

| Root | Suffix | Verb |
|---------|--------|--------------------------|
| Hope | -less | Hopeless Thoughtless |
| Hope | -ful | Hopeful Thoughtful |
| Origin | -al | Original Functional |
| Danger | -ous | Dangerous |
| Labor | -ious | Laborious |
| Gas | -eous | Gaseous |
| Cook | -ed | Cooked |
| Beat | -en | Beaten |
| Attract | -ive | Attractive Aggressive |
| Agree | -able | Agreeable |
| Digest | -ible | Digestible |

PART – II: TAKE-HOME EXERCISE

Use *the present perfect, present perfect continuous, past perfect or the past perfect continuous* tense of the verbs given in the parentheses.

1. She (study) since six o'clock this morning.
2. Helen (leave) by the time we arrived.
3. John (be) to Italy.
4. The teacher returned the papers we (prepare) for her.
5. I (know) him for many years.
6. He (work) there for six years when he decided to quit.
7. She (make) ten long-distance telephone calls this morning.
8. David (write) letters all morning.

Choose the *simple or progressive* form of the verb.

1. Sara always (buys / is buying) a lot of clothes.
2. He (looked / was looking) at the picture when we saw him.
3. Somebody (was breaking / broke) two windows last night.
4. He (thought / was thinking) about his mother when the door opened.
5. The President (thought / was thinking) that the war should stop.
6. How long is it since you (were buying / bought) that coat?
7. Shut up, Morty! You (are / are being) very noisy today!
8. I can't remember all the film, but I'm sure I must (have seen / have been seen) it before.
9. I'll give you a ring when I'm in Paris. Where (will you stay / will you be staying)?
10. I don't know where Henry is. He should (have arrived / have been arriving) long before this.

Write the form of the verb specified in parentheses.

1. Before Mr. Kaufman's fourth child was born he (buy / past perfect) a heavy-duty clothes washer.
2. Unfortunately, Adam (forget/ past perfect) to attend his memory skills seminar.
3. By this time tomorrow, Tim (drive / future perfect) across four states.
4. Ira showed me the rubber snake he (win / past perfect) at the state fair.
5. Scientists (measure / present perfect) winds of more than 150 miles an hour during severe thunderstorms.
6. Over the summer Raisa (learn / past perfect) to dance the rumba, the tango, and the lambada.
7. By Tuesday I (spend / future perfect) my whole pay check.
8. Arthur (take / present perfect) four days off this week in order to participate in a croquet tournament.
9. By next year Eloise and Isaac (build / future perfect) their own log cabin.
10. Carmel's mathematics professor (inspire / present perfect) her to become a math major.

Vocabulary Section

LIST OF VOCABULARY - 4

deleterious ADJ. harmful. If you believe that smoking is deleterious to your health (and the Surgeon General certainly does), then quit!

delineate V. portray; depict; sketch. Using only a few descriptive phrases, Austen delineates the character of Mr. Collins so well that we can predict his every move. *delineation*, N.

denounce V. condemn; criticize. The reform candidate denounced the corrupt city officers for having betrayed the public's trust. *denunciation*, N.

deplore V. regret; disapprove of. Although I deplore the vulgarity of your language, I defend your right to express yourself freely.

depose V. dethrone; remove from office. The army attempted to depose the king and set up a military government.

deposition N. testimony under oath. He made his deposition in the judge's chamber.

depravity N. extreme corruption; wickedness. The depravity of Caligula's behavior came to sicken even those who had willingly participated in his earlier, comparatively innocent orgies.

deride V. ridicule; make fun of. The critics derided his pretentious dialogue and refused to consider his play seriously. *derision*, N.

derivative ADJ. unoriginal; derived from another source. Although her early poetry was clearly derivative in nature, the critics thought she had promise and eventually would find her own voice.

desiccate V. dry up. A tour of this smokehouse will give you an idea of how the pioneers used to desiccate food in order to preserve it.

despondent ADJ. depressed; gloomy. To the dismay of his parents, William became seriously despondent after he broke up with Jan; they despaired of finding a cure for his gloom. *despondency*, N.

detached ADJ. emotionally removed; calm and objective; physically unconnected. A psychoanalyst must maintain a detached point of view and stay uninvolved with his or her patients' personal lives. To a child growing up in an apartment or a row house, to live in a detached house was an unattainable dream.

deterrent N. something that discourages; hindrance. Does the threat of capital punishment serve as a deterrent to potential killers? *deter*, V.

detrimental ADJ. harmful; damaging. The candidate's acceptance of major financial contributions from a well-known racist ultimately proved detrimental to his campaign, for he lost the backing of many of his early grassroots supporters. *detriment*, N.

devious ADJ. roundabout; erratic; not straightforward. The Joker's plan was so devious that it was only with great difficulty we could follow its shifts and dodges.

devise V. think up; invent; plan. How clever he must be to have devised such a devious plan! What ingenious inventions might he have devised if he had turned his mind to science and not to crime.

diffidence N. shyness. You must overcome your diffidence if you intend to become a salesperson.

diffuse ADJ. wordy; rambling; spread out (like a gas). If you pay authors by the word, you tempt them to produce diffuse manuscripts rather than brief ones. *diffusion*, N.

digression N. wandering away from the subject. Nobody minded when Professor Renoir's lectures wandered away from their official theme; his digressions were always more fascinating than the topic of the day. *digress*, V.

diminution N. lessening; reduction in size. Old Jack was as sharp at eighty as he had been at fifty; increasing age led to no diminution of his mental acuity.

discerning ADJ. mentally quick and observant; having insight. Though no genius, the star was sufficiently discerning to tell her true friends from the countless phonies who flattered her.

disclose V. reveal. Although competitors offered him bribes, he refused to disclose any information about his company's forthcoming product. *disclosure*, N.

discordant ADJ. not harmonious; conflicting. Nothing is quite so discordant as the sound of a junior high school orchestra tuning up.

discount V. disregard; dismiss. Be prepared to discount what he has to say about his ex-wife.

discourse N. formal discussion; conversation. The young Plato was drawn to the Agora to hear the philosophical discourse of Socrates and his followers. also V.

discrepancy N. lack of consistency; difference. The police noticed some discrepancies in his description of the crime and did not believe him.

disdain V. view with scorn or contempt. In the film *Funny Face*, the bookish heroine disdained fashion models for their lack of intellectual interests. also N.

disinclination N. unwillingness. Some mornings I feel a great disinclination to get out of bed.

dismiss V. put away from consideration; reject. Believing in John's love for her, she dismissed the notion that he might be unfaithful. (secondary meaning)

disparity N. difference; condition of inequality. Their disparity in rank made no difference at all to the prince and Cinderella.

disperse V. scatter. The police fired tear gas into the crowd to disperse the protesters. *dispersion*, N.

disputatious ADJ. argumentative; fond of arguing. Convinced he knew more than his lawyers, Alan was a disputatious client, ready to argue about the best way to conduct the case. *disputant*, N.

disseminate V. distribute; spread; scatter (like seeds). By their use of the Internet, propagandists have been able to disseminate their pet doctrines to new audiences around the globe.

dissent V. disagree. In the recent Supreme Court decision, Justice O'Connor dissented from the majority opinion. also N.

distill V. extract the essence; purify; refine. A moonshiner distills mash into whiskey; an epigrammatist distills thoughts into quips.

divergent ADJ. differing; deviating. Since graduating from medical school, the two doctors have taken divergent paths, one going on to become a nationally prominent surgeon, the other dedicating himself to a small family practice in his home town. *divergence*, N.

doctrine N. teachings, in general; particular principle (religious, legal, etc.) taught. He was so committed to the doctrines of his faith that he was unable to evaluate them impartially.

dogmatic ADJ. opinionated; arbitrary; doctrinal. We tried to discourage Doug from being so dogmatic, but never could convince him that his opinions might be wrong.

dubious ADJ. questionable; filled with doubt. Many critics of the SAT contend the test is of dubious worth. Jay claimed he could get a perfect 2400 on the new SAT, but Ellen was dubious: she knew he hadn't cracked a book in three years.

LIST OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS - 4

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| ▪ Lay off | Put out of work |
| ▪ Learn the ropes | Become familiar with; get used to; get the hang of |
| ▪ Leave out | Not include; omit |
| ▪ Leave someone/something alone | Not disturb |
| ▪ Let someone down | Disappoint |
| ▪ Let up | Decline in intensity (rain, for example) |
| ▪ Look after | Take care of; mind |
| ▪ Look for | Try to locate |
| ▪ Look forward to | Anticipate (with pleasure) |
| ▪ Look into | Investigate |
| ▪ Look like | Resemble |
| ▪ Look out (for) | Examine; read |
| ▪ Look over | Examine; read |
| ▪ Look up | find information (especially in a reference book); try to locate someone |
| ▪ Look up to | Respect; admire |
| ▪ Make ends meet | Balance a budget |
| ▪ Make a fool of oneself | Act embarrassingly |
| ▪ Make a point of | Make a special effort |
| ▪ Make sense (of) | Be logical and clear; understand |
| ▪ Make up | Invent, create |
| ▪ Make up one's mind | Decide |
| ▪ Make way for | Allow space for; provide a path for |
| ▪ Mean to | Intend to |
| ▪ Mixed up | Confused |
| ▪ Music to one's ears | Something that sounds pleasant |
| ▪ Next to nothing | Very little (money, for example); cheap |
| ▪ No doubt about it | Certainly; definitely |
| ▪ No harm done | There was no damage done |
| ▪ Not at all | Not in any way; not to any degree |
| ▪ Not believe one's ears (or eyes) | Be unable to believe what one hears (or sees) |
| ▪ Not think much of | Not like; not have a good opinion of |