

IBA

Name :

Batch:

ENGLISH LECTURE - 06

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REVIEW TEST

Time: 15 min

Score: _____

Correct mistakes in the following sentences.

1. Our neighbor's music sounded loudly last night.
2. Amie seemed quiet after she read her friends letter.
3. The roses and lilacs smell nicely every spring.
4. Do not drink that milk, it tastes sourly.
5. My sister has always looked heavy because she has broad shoulders.
6. He appeared nervously as he began to take the exam.
7. A barracudas' teeth are awful large and knifelike.
8. This fall's television shows are surely interesting.
9. Jefferson did good in the state-wide art contest held last spring.
10. I ran bad in my first race, but in the second race I did much better.

Define whether the sentences are CORRECT (C) or INCORRECT (I). Correct mistakes.

1. Do you remember how much the tuition was?
2. Ask the operator what is the charge for a three-minute call to New York.
3. We don't know when will we see our friends again.
4. He forgot where he had parked his car.
5. Would you please ask them where is the subway entrance?

Correct mistakes in these sentences.

1. He likes to travel, and so is she.
2. I didn't know the answer, and he didn't neither.
3. Mita wants to go home, and so want we.
4. She is not in agreement, and neither do I.
5. California relies heavily on income from fruit crops, and Florida is as well.
6. This table is not sturdy enough to support a television, and that one probably isn't neither.
7. They are planning on attending the convention next month, and so I am.
8. Pioneer men and women endured terrible hardships, and neither did the children.

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

1. The _____ of aging wine and smell of fermented grapes overpowered her senses.
a) elixir b) effervescence c) euphemism d) equanimity e) exhaustion
2. The sectarian violence in Syria has roots in the oppressive policies of the Assad regime; the problem was _____ by American involvement in the region.
a) exacerbated b) emulated c) elucidated d) endorsed e) exonerated
3. Dexter Morgan _____ himself from the guilt of murder by killing only other killers; he asked them to repent as they pled for mercy.
a) emended b) expedited c) extricated d) extoled e) eluded
4. She was an artist in the true sense of the word; her skill in traditional dance was equaled by her enthusiasm for _____ pursuits like fire-spinning.
a) esoteric b) elegiac c) equitable d) ephemeral e) elusive
5. The speaker's call for order in the parliament was met by _____ jeers and scowls; these were reflective of their disunity.
a) effectual b) elated c) ebullient d) equivocal e) expeditious

PART I: STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

A sentence can be either in the active or passive voice. In an “active” sentence, the subject performs the action. In a “passive” sentence, the subject receives the action.

The cat ate the mouse. (Active voice)

The mouse was eaten by the cat. (Passive voice)

The architect designed the building. (Active voice)

The building was designed by the architect. (Passive voice)

Exercise 1: Choose the one option A, B, C, or D that correctly completes the sentence.

1. R. M. Bartlett of Philadelphia _____ the first private business college in the United States in 1843.
A. founding B. founded C. was founded D. founds
2. All the food _____ before the guests came.
A. eating B. eaten C. was eaten D. eats
3. Members of the tribe _____ by the invaders.
A. captured B. captures C. capturing D. were captured
4. The sprinter _____ four Olympic records in a single night.
A. broke B. broken C. was broken D. breaking
5. The window _____ by the children.
A. broke B. broken C. was broken D. breaking

TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS

A transitive verb is one that can take a direct object, while an intransitive verb cannot take any direct object.

The verbs *lie/lay*, *rise/raise*, and *sit/set* cause problems even for native English speakers.

The solution to the problem is to remember which verbs are transitive and which are intransitive.

INTRANSITIVE			
RISE LIE	ROSE LAY	RISEN LAIN	RISING LYING SITTING
SIT	SAT	SAT	

TRANSITIVE			
RAISE LAY SET	RAISED LAID SET	RAISED LAID SET	RAISING LAYING SETTING

INTRANSITIVE (no complement)	TRANSITIVE (must take a complement)
<p>RISE: <i>to get up; to move up under one's own power (without the help of someone else); to increase.</i> The sun rises early in the summer</p> <p>When the bell rings, the students <u>rise</u> from their seats.</p> <p>When oil and water mix, oil <u>rises</u> to the top.</p>	<p>RAISE: <i>to lift or elevate an object; to increase something.</i> The students <u>raise their hands</u> in class. Complement</p> <p>The weightlifter <u>raised the barbells</u>. Complement</p> <p>The crane <u>raised the car</u> out of the lake. Complement</p>
<p>LIE: <i>to rest, repose, or to be situated in a place</i></p> <p>The university lies in the western section of town.</p> <p>If the children are tired, they should <u>lie down</u> for a nap.</p> <p>Maria Elena <u>lay</u> on the beach for three hours yesterday sunbathing.</p>	<p>LAY: <i>to put somebody or something on a surface.</i></p> <p>Don't <u>lay your clothes</u> on the bed. Complement</p> <p>The boy <u>lays his books</u> on the table every day. Complement</p> <p>The enemy soldiers <u>laid down their weapons</u> and surrendered. Complement and</p>
<p>SIT: <i>to take a seat</i> Bullfight fans <u>sit</u> in the shade because it is cool.</p>	<p>SET: <i>to put somebody or something down on a surface. It is often interchangeable with lay</i></p> <p>The carpenters <u>set their tools</u> in the box at noon and go to lunch.</p> <p>The botanist <u>set her plants</u> in the sun so that they would grow.</p>

Idiomatic Expressions with SET, LAY and RAISE

The company had to lay off twenty-five employees because of a production slowdown.

John set his alarm for six o' clock.

The chef is hoping that the Jell-O will set quickly.

While playing with matches, the children set fire to the sofa. That farmer raises chickens for a living.

Exercise 2: Problem Verbs

- You will see on the map that the public Auditorium (lies/lays).
- My dog loves to (sit/set) in the sun.
- The delivery boy (lays/lies) the groceries on the table.
- After the heavy rain, the water in the lake (raised/rose) another two feet.
- The paper hangers decided to (raise/rise) the picture a few more inches.
- Mr. Kramer used to (raise/rise) his bat every time he scored a duck.
- Sami and Ritu (had lain/had laid) in the bed before Avirup came.
- He (set/sat) the chair where he could watch the game undisturbed.
- I have a hen which (lays/lies) golden eggs and (sits/sets) itself on them.
- We tried to (rise/raise) as much funds as possible for the cause.

Finite and Non-Finite Verb

I drove to the concert.

He broke the vase.

She will take it off your hands soon.

The verbs in the above sentences are „drove“, „broke“ and „take“. These are finite verbs; verbs whose form is governed by the subject of the sentence. What this means is that these verbs change their form depending on person (first person, second person, third person, singular/plural) and tense. For example, „drove“ is the past tense of „drive“. Thus, if sentence were to be in the present tense, it would be I drive.... Similarly, if „I“ were to be replaced by „he“, it would be he drives. Finite verbs can form independent clauses, i.e. Clauses that can work as complete sentences.

Non-finite verbs, on the other hand, are those that do not change form based upon the subject. These are of three types:

Participles, Gerunds and Infinitives

PARTICIPLE – this includes the past and present participles of verbs, which function as adjectives (the dying man, the sleeping giant, etc).

GERUND – this refers to verbs (in their –ing form) that function as nouns (the writing on the wall, exercising is a necessary activity for continued good health).

INFINITIVE – the verb in its basic form, often but not necessarily preceded by „to“, functioning as noun (to finish the task without any more hitches was his goal), adjective (I’m sorry, I have much work to do at the moment), or adverb (he called to discuss the matter).

GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

Gerunds and infinitives are verb forms that do not function as verbs. A gerund is the -ing form of a verb that functions as a noun (going, wearing, making, etc.). An infinitive is a verb introduced by to which may be used as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb (to go, to wear, to make, etc.)

List 1A: Some common verbs followed by a gerund

Admit	Consider	Mind	risk
Allow	Delay	Miss	stop (=cease)
Appreciate	Deny	Practice	Avoid
Can’t help	Enjoy	Remember (recall)	Dislike
Can’t stand	Finish	Resent	Put off (=postpone)

List 1B: Some common verb/preposition combinations followed by a gerund

Approve of	Look forward to	Argue about	Insist on
Complain about	Keep on	Concentrate on	Object to
Plan on	Decide on	Rely on	Feel like
Succeed in	Forget about	Give up	Worry about

List 1C: Some common adjective/preposition combinations following by a gerund			
Accustomed to	Interested in	Afraid of	Opposed to
Ashamed of	Proud of	Bored with	Responsible for
Capable of	Sorry about	Disappointed in (with)	Successful in
Surprised at	Essential to	Excited about	Tired from (=physically tired)
Famous for	Fond of	Used to	Tired of (=mentally tired)
Hopeful of	Worried about	Intent to	

Wrong: I will never consider to leave this job.

Right: I will never consider leaving this job.

Wrong: I haven't succeeded in find a job yet.

Right: I haven't succeeded in finding a job yet.

Wrong: Are you capable of complete the work within an hour?

Right: Are you capable of completing the work within an hour?

List 2A: Common verbs followed by either a gerund or an infinitive with no change in meaning			
Start	Continue	Prefer	Like
Love	Begin	Hate	

Wrong: Almost everyone loves have free time.

Right: Almost everyone loves having free time. Or
Almost everyone loves to have free time.

Wrong: The homesick child started think about his family.

Right: The homesick child started thinking about his family. Or
The homesick child started to think about his family.

List 2B: Verbs that can be followed by either an infinitive or gerund with a change in meaning		
Forget	Remember	Stop

Examples: I stopped **to buy** tomatoes. (I stopped at the store and **bought** tomatoes.)
I stopped **buying** tomatoes. (I no longer buy tomatoes.)

List 3A: Some common verbs followed by an infinitive			
Agree	Need	Attempt	Offer
Decide	Plan	Demand	Prepare
Expect	Pretend	Happen	Promise
Hesitate	Refuse	Intend	Seem
Hope	Learn	Want	Manage
Wish	Mean	Remember (not to forger)	

List 3B: Some common adjectives followed by an infinitive

Afraid	Eager	Lucky	Qualified
Ashamed	Foolish	Pleased	Ready
Considerate	Fortunate	Prepared	Sorry
Disappointed	Happy	Proud	Surprised

- Wrong:* Do you hope getting your degree by next year?
Right: Do you hope to get your degree by next year?
Wrong: I hesitate saying what I mean.
Right: I hesitate to say what I mean.
Wrong: I'm afraid driving alone at night.
Right: I'm afraid to drive alone at night.
Wrong: The actress seems eager going to stage.
Right: The actress seems eager to go on stage.

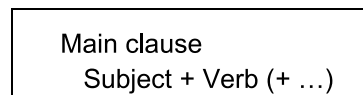
Exercise:3 Choose the best alternative

- The teacher decided (accepting/to accept) the paper.
- They appreciate (having/ to have) this information.
- I remember (to win/winning) against our local rivals.
- His father doesn't approve of his (to go/ going) to Europe.
- The manager was tired (of/from) losing his best players.
- We found it very difficult (reaching/ to reach) a decision.
- Mastura is interested in (to open/ opening) a bar.
- I am afraid (of/to) playing under the harsh sunlight.
- The player was tired (of/from) the intense match.
- I must remember (to return/returning) the books to the library when they are due.

CLAUSES

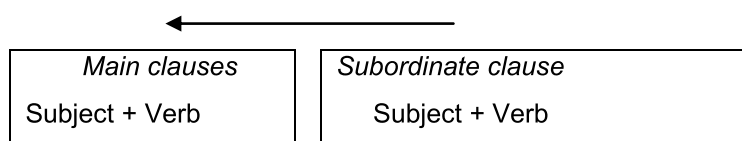
MAIN CLAUSES & SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

A main clause has a subject and a verb and can stand independently as a sentence:



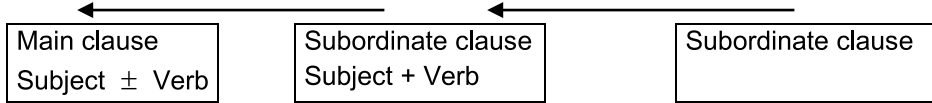
The admissions office telephoned.
 Subject Verb

A subordinate clause has a subject and a verb, but it is dependent (and hence, also known as **dependent clause**) on the main clause for its meaning. A subordinate clause cannot stand independently:

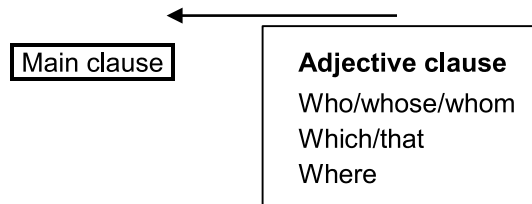


The admissions office telephoned after you left.
 Main clause Subordinate clause

A complex sentence has a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses. The subordinate clause(s) can function as an adjective, an adverb, or a noun.

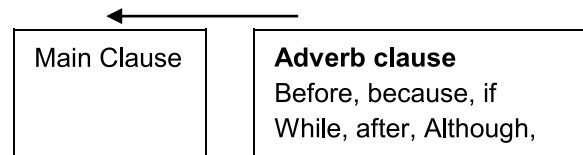


An adjective clause begins with a pronoun such as “who”, “which”, “where”, “when”, “whose”, “whom” and “that”. These clauses immediately follow the noun or pronoun they describe:



Earthworms are insects which are active at night.

An adverb clause begins with a subordinate conjunction such as “before”, “because”, “although”, “if”, “while” etc.

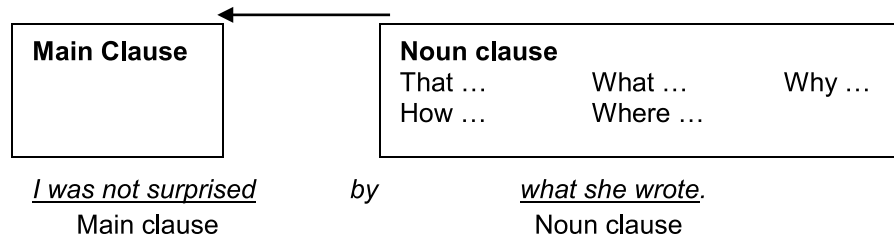


Columbus discovered America while he was looking for India.

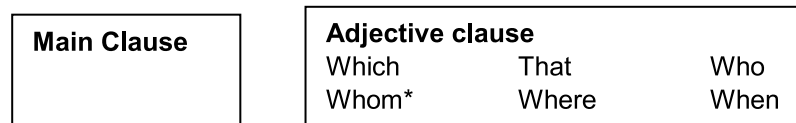
- If the adverb clause begins the sentence, it is separated from the main clause by a comma. For example:

While he was looking for India, Columbus discovered America.

A noun clause begins with the word “that” or a question word such as “what” “why,” “where,” “how”



Adjective Clauses



* The word “whom” is used whenever the noun being modified by the adjective clause holds an object position (direct/indirect object) in the sentence. For example:

- The assassin killed Abraham Lincoln, one of the most famous presidents of the United States.
object
- It was Abraham Lincoln **whom** the assassin killed.
object

As mentioned in the previous lesson, there are three types of dependent clauses, all of which are tested in structure. Adjective clauses – also called relative clauses – are the **most commonly tested** of the three. You will see one or two items involving adjective clauses on most tests.

Adjective clauses are a way of joining two sentences. In the joined sentence, the adjective clause modifies (describes) a noun (called the head noun) in another clause of the sentence. It begins with an adjective clause marker.

Adjective

Clause Marker	Use	Example
Who	Subject (people)	A neurologist is a doctor <i>who</i> specializes in the nervous system
Whom	Object (people)	This is the patient <i>whom</i> the doctor treated.
Whose	Possessive (people/things)	Mr. Collins is the man <i>whose</i> house I rented.
Which	Subject/Object (things)	That is a topic <i>which</i> interests me. (<i>which</i> as subject) That is the topic on <i>which</i> I will write. (<i>which</i> as object of preposition)
That	Subject/Object (people/things)	Art that is in public places can be enjoyed by everyone. (That as subject) The painting that Ms. Wallace bought was very expensive. (As object)
Where		Adverb (place) Here is the site where the bank plans to build its new headquarters.
When	Adverb (time)	This is the hour when the children usually go to bed.

Exercise – 4: Choose the correct answer from the options.

- There are six types of flamingos, all _____ have long legs, long necks, and beaks that curve sharply downward.
A. of them B. that C. of which D. they
- Most folk songs are ballads _____ have simple words and tell simple stories.
A. what B. although C. when D. that
- After its introduction in 1969 the float process _____ the world's principal method of manufacturing flat sheets of glass.
A. by which it became B. it became C. became D. which became
- In 1850, Yale University established Sheffield Scientific School, _____
A. engineers were educated there B. where engineers were educated
C. in which were engineers educated D. where were engineers educated
- Many of Louise Nevelson's sculptures consisted of a number of large wooden structures _____ in complex patterns.
A. which she arranged B. she arranged them C. which arranged D. arranged them

ADVERB CLAUSES

A subordinate adverb clause can be introduced by these subordinating conjunctions:

When we went to Rome, we saw the Colosseum.
(Time)

Even if it rains, the competition will be held outside.
(Condition)

They went on a field trip although it was raining.
(Opposition)

REDUCED ADVERB CLAUSES

When the subject of the main clause and the subject of the adverb clause are the same person or thing, the adverb clause can be reduced (shortened). Reduced adverb clauses do not contain a main verb or a subject. They consist of a marker and a participle (either a present or a past participle) or a marker and an adjective.

- *When astronauts are orbiting the Earth, they don't feel the force of gravity.* (Full adverb clause)
- *When orbiting the Earth, astronauts don't feel the force of gravity.* (Reduced clause with present participle)
- *Although it had been damaged, the machine was still operational.* (Full adverb clause)
- *Although damaged, the machine was still operational.* (Reduced clause with a past participle)
- *Although he was nervous, he gave a wonderful speech.* (Full adverb clause)
- *Although nervous, he gave a wonderful speech.* (Reduced clause with an adjective)

You will most often see reduced adverb clauses with the markers *although, while, if, when, before, after, and until*. Reduced adverb clauses are NEVER used after *because*.

Exercise 5: Expand the following reduced adverb clauses.

1. When confronted, he confessed his crime.
2. While going to school, he was bitten by a mad dog.
3. Although a great playwright, William Shakespeare was not that great a poet.
4. Talking to my father about my carrier choices, I decided to quit working for MNCs.
5. Going to the Sundarbans, I was dumbfounded by its beauty.

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES WITH THE SAME MEANING AS ADVERB CLAUSES

There are also certain prepositions that have essentially the same meaning as adverb – clause markers but are used before noun phrases or pronouns, not with clauses.

Preposition (Phrase marker)	Related marker (Clause Marker)	Example
Because of	because/since	I have chosen that university because of its fine reputation.
Due to	because/since	The accident was due to mechanical failure.
On account of	because/since	Visibility is poor today on account of air pollution.
In spite of	although/even though	He enjoys motorcycle riding in spite of the danger.
Despite	although/even though	Despite its loss, the team is still in first place.
During	when/while	Her father lived in England during the war.

In structure items where the correct answer is an adverb-clause marker, one of these words often appears as a distracter.

Sample Items

1. No one knows what color dinosaurs were _____ no sample of their skin has survived.
A. because of B. because that C. it is because D. because

Choice (A) is incorrect; “because of” can only be used before nouns or pronouns. In choice (B), “that” is unnecessary. In (C), the phrase “it is” has been used unnecessarily.

2. _____ rises to the surface of the Earth, a volcano is formed.
A. Liquid magma B. Whenever liquid magma
C. Liquid magma, which D. That liquid magma

Choice (A) creates two clauses, but there is no connecting word to join them. Choice (C) creates a sentence with a main clause and an adjective clause, but the main clause has two subjects (“liquid magma” and “a volcano”). Choice (D) creates a noun clause. In a correct sentence, when a noun clause begins a sentence, the clause itself is the subject of the verb in the main clause. However, this sentence already has a subject (“a volcano”).

Exercise – 6: Choose the correct answer from the options.

1. It looked dark and heavy _____ it was going to rain.
A. although B. unless C. as if D. whereas
2. _____ I get your call, I will leave.
A. As soon as B. As though C. By the time D. Now that
3. _____ he had read the instructions several times, he knew what to do.
A. Whereas B. After C. Until D. While
4. _____ he cannot afford a car, he rides a bicycle.
A. Unless B. Whereas C. Though D. Because
5. _____ the cities do not provide better and cheaper mass transportation, the traffic problem will get worse.
A. So that B. Even though C. If D. Because

NOUN CLAUSES

Main clause

Noun clause

Which . . .	What . . .
When . . .	Where . . .
Who . . .	How . . .
Whose . . .	Why . . .

A Noun clause can begin with a question word such as “what,” “where,” “how,” “why” :

Subject

What she wears is exciting.

Why she failed was clear.

Object

I don't know why he said that.

We were told where to mail it.

Main clauses

Say
Feel
Think
Believe

Noun clause

that

A noun clause can function as an object after the verbs of “saying,” “thinking,” “believing,” and “feeling,” and begins with the word “that”:

I feel that he was telling the truth.

You said that it would be difficult.

A noun clause which functions as an object may sometimes have the word “that” omitted:

The students felt that the test was too difficult.

(Omitted) The students felt the test was too difficult.

Exercise-7: Identify the noun clauses (if any) in the following sentences

1. The professor stated quite clearly that all the papers would have to be given in next week.
2. The students felt that their assignments were too time-consuming.
3. In the last five minutes, the professor always reviewed his lecture.
4. John was worried about his grade point average.
5. We were always told what to study for the final.

Exercise-8: Choose the correct answer from the options.

1. _____ begin their existence as ice crystals over most of the earth seems likely.
A. Raindrops B. If raindrops C. What if raindrops D. That raindrops
2. Scientists cannot agree on _____ related to other orders of insects.
A. that fleas are B. how fleas are C. how are fleas D. fleas that are
3. It was in 1875 _____ joined the staff of the astronomical observatory at Harvard University.
A. that Anna Winlock B. Anna Winlock, who C. as Anna Winlock D. Anna Winlock then
4. _____, is a narrow strip of woods along a stream in an open grassland.
A. Ecologists use the term “gallery forest” B. What do ecologists call a “gallery forest”
C. “Gallery forest” is the term ecologists use D. What ecologists call a “gallery forest”

3. **Subject + verb + so + (much/ little) + non-count noun + that + subject + verb**

I have so little knowledge that I can't speak in civilized society.

Non-Count Noun

4. **Subject + verb + so + adjective + a + singular count noun + that....**

It was so hot a day that we decided to stay indoors.

Or

5. **Subject + verb + such + a + adjective + singular count noun + that . . .**

It was such a hot day that we decided to stay indoors.

NOTE: such + a + adjective is the more commonly used of the two.

SO ----- THAT: PURPOSE AND RESULT

Subject + verb + so that + subject + verb

NOTE: IT IS NOT CORRECT IN FORMAL WRITTEN ENGLISH TO ELIMINATE "THAT" IN THESE SENTENCES, ALTHOUGH IT IS POSSIBLE IN SPOKEN FORM OF ENGLISH

- He studied very hard so that he could pass the test
- She is sending the package early so that it will arrive in time for her sister's birthday.

Exercise 9: Use So / Such

1. The sun shone _____ brightly that Maria had to put on her sunglasses.
2. Iasir was _____ a powerful swimmer that he always won the races.
3. There were _____ few students registered that the class was canceled.
4. We had _____ wonderful memories of that place that we decided to return.
5. We had _____ good a time at the party that we hated to leave.

Exercise 10: Choose the correct form

1. The mineral tale is (so/such) soft that it can be scratched with a fingernail.
2. (So/As) much paper money was printed during the Revolutionary War that it became almost worthless.
3. Rahul is (as/ so) good a student that his CGPA never falls down.
4. Rajiv has had (such/so) bad luck that he has decided not to gamble.
5. Oceanographers use robots and unmanned submarines to explore parts of the ocean that are (so/too) deep for people to explore safely.

PREFIX PRACTICE

Choose the correct prefix that, when added to the root, gives the meaning indicated.

1. bi-
semi-
contra-
post-
Meaning of whole word: every other month
The _____ monthly newsletter was sent to press yesterday

2. anti-
sub-
ad-
ante-

Meaning of whole word: next to last

The _____penultimate meeting of the legislators was the most fruitful one

3. ante-
sub-
ad-
post-

Meaning of whole word: underground

The mole is a _____terranean animal that destroys lawns.

4. ad-
a-
anti-
circum-

Meaning of whole word: stick

This material will _____here to that one without glue.

5. ab-
un-
extra-
bi-

Meaning of whole word: not normal

Because of the child's _____normal behavior, he was referred to a psychiatrist.

PART II: TAKE HOME VOCABULARY & IDIOMS

Choose the word that correctly completes each sentence below.

1. Floyd (lay, laid) in the hammock while Sandy washed her new car.
2. When she gets a headache, Deirdre (lies, lays) down in dark room for several hours.
3. Tamim (sat, set) his Swiss Army knife on the bedside table next to his wallet and keys.
4. Bill (lain, laid) his hammer on the bench and began looking for longer nails.
5. Norman and Lynn spread an old tablecloth on the ground and (sat, set) in the grass to eat their picnic supper.
6. If you feel your hair standing on end during thunderstorm, (lie, lay) down quickly to avoid being hit by lightning.
7. Joan and Kate (sat, set) so close to the front of the theatre that they had to lean back to see the movie.

Use the sentences in parentheses to make relative clauses.

1. She told me her address. (I wrote her address down on a piece of paper.)
2. She showed me a photograph of her son. (Her son is a policeman.)
3. We decided not to swim in the sea. (The sea looked rather dirty.)
4. The new stadium will be opened next month. (The stadium holds 90.000 people.)
5. John is one of my closest friends. (I have known John for eight years.)
6. That man over there is an artist. (I don't remember his name.)
7. Opposite our house there is a nice park. (There are some beautiful trees in this park.)
8. The storm caused a lot of damage. (Nobody had been expecting the storm.)
9. The postman was late this morning. (The postman is nearly always on time.)
10. We often go to visit our friends in Bristol. (Bristol is only 30 miles away.)
11. Mr. Edwards has gone into hospital for some tests. (His health hasn't been good recently.)
12. Jack looks much nicer without his beard. (His beard made him look much older.)
13. I went to see the doctor. (The doctor told me to rest for a few days.)
14. Thank you for your letter. (I was very happy to get your letter.)
15. A friend of mine helped me to get a job. (His father is the manager of a company.)
16. Next weekend I'm going to Glasgow. (My sister lives in Glasgow.)
17. The population of London is now falling. (London was once the largest city in the world.)
18. I looked up at the moon. (The moon was very bright that evening.)
19. We spent a pleasant day by the lake. (We had a picnic by the lake.)

Define whether the following sentences are CORRECT (C) or INCORRECT (I). Correct mistakes.

1. I like novels who deal with philosophical questions.
2. The company did not want to hire a man that his experience was so limited.
3. The family whose house burned down was on television.
4. She wore a dress what everyone considered extravagant.
5. Where can one catch the train, which goes to Flower Square?
6. The ship that we boarded in Rio was bound for Marseilles.
7. John did not want to do business with a man which had been in prison.
8. Take your car back to the man who sold it to you.
9. That is the baby which has been in the incubator for three months.
10. The woman that her photograph was in the paper is making a speech at the town hall tonight.

Vocabulary Section

LIST OF VOCABULARY - 6

fastidious ADJ. difficult to please; squeamish. Bobby was such a fastidious eater that he would eat a sandwich only if his mother first cut off every scrap of crust.

fathom V. comprehend; investigate. I find his motives impossible to fathom; in fact, I'm totally clueless about what goes on in his mind.

feasible ADJ. practical. Is it feasible to build a new stadium for the Yankees on New York's West Side? Without additional funding, the project is clearly unrealistic.

fell V. cut or knock down; bring down (with a missile). Crying "Timber!" Paul Bunyan felled the mighty redwood tree. Robin Hood loosed his arrow and felled the king's deer.

fervor N. glowing ardor; intensity of feeling. At the protest rally, the students cheered the strikers and booed the dean with equal fervor.

fitful ADJ. spasmodic; intermittent. After several fitful attempts, he decided to postpone the start of the project until he felt more energetic

flagrant ADJ. conspicuously wicked; blatant; outrageous. The governor's appointment of his brother-in-law to the State Supreme Court was a flagrant violation of the state laws against nepotism (favoritism based on kinship).

florid ADJ. ruddy; reddish; flowery. If you go to Florida and get a sunburn, your complexion will look florid. If your postcards about the trip praise Florida in flowery words, your prose sounds florid.

frivolous ADJ. lacking in seriousness; self-indulgently carefree; relatively unimportant. Though Nancy enjoyed Bill's frivolous, lighthearted companionship, she sometimes wondered whether he could ever be serious. *frivolity*, N.

frugality N. thrift; economy. In economically hard times, anyone who doesn't learn to practice frugality risks bankruptcy. *frugal*, ADJ.

furtive ADJ. stealthy; sneaky. Noticing the furtive glance the customer gave the diamond bracelet on the counter, the jeweler wondered whether he had a potential shoplifter on his hands.

garrulous ADJ. loquacious; wordy; talkative. My Uncle Henry is the most garrulous person in Cayuga County: he can outtalk anyone I know. *garrulity*, N.

gist N. essence. She was asked to give the gist of the essay in two sentences.

glutton N. someone who eats too much. When Mother saw that Bobby had eaten all the cookies, she called him a little glutton. *gluttonous*, ADJ.

gratify V. please. Lori's parents were gratified by her successful performance on the SAT.

gratuitous ADJ. given freely; unwarranted; uncalled for. Quit making gratuitous comments about my driving; no one asked you for your opinion.

gravity N. seriousness. We could tell we were in serious trouble from the gravity of the principal's expression. (secondary meaning) *grave*, ADJ.

gregarious ADJ. sociable. Typically, partygoers are gregarious; hermits are not.

guile N. deceit; duplicity; wiliness; cunning. Iago uses considerable guile to trick Othello into believing that Desdemona has been unfaithful.

gullible ADJ. easily deceived. Overly gullible people have only themselves to blame if they fall for con artists repeatedly. As the saying goes, "Fool me once, shame on you. Fool me twice, shame on me."

hackneyed ADJ. commonplace; trite. When the reviewer criticized the movie for its hackneyed plot, we agreed; we had seen similar stories hundreds of times before.

hamper V. obstruct. The new mother didn't realize how much the effort of caring for an infant would hamper her ability to keep an immaculate house.

hardy ADJ. sturdy; robust; able to stand inclement weather. We asked the gardening expert to recommend particularly hardy plants that could withstand our harsh New England winters.

haughtiness N. pride; arrogance. When she realized that Darcy believed himself too good to dance with his inferiors, Elizabeth took great offense at his haughtiness.

hedonist N. one who believes that pleasure is the sole aim in life. A thoroughgoing hedonist, he considered only his own pleasure and ignored any claims others had on his money or time.

heresy N. opinion contrary to popular belief; opinion contrary to accepted religion. Galileo's assertion that the earth moved around the sun directly contradicted the religious teachings of his day; as a result, he was tried for heresy. *heretic*, N.

hierarchy N. arrangement by rank or standing; authoritarian body divided into ranks. To be low man on the totem pole is to have an inferior place in the hierarchy.

homogeneous ADJ. of the same kind. Because the student body at Elite Prep was so homogeneous, Sara and James decided to send their daughter to a school that offered greater cultural diversity. *homogenize*, V.

hypocritical ADJ. pretending to be virtuous; deceiving. It was hypocritical of Martha to say nice things about my poetry to me and then make fun of my verses behind my back. *hypocrisy*, N.

hypothetical ADJ. based on assumptions or hypotheses; supposed. Suppose you are accepted by Harvard, Stanford, and Brown. Which one would you choose to attend?

Remember, this is only a hypothetical situation. *hypothesis*, N.

iconoclastic ADJ. attacking cherished traditions. Deeply iconoclastic, Jean Genet

deliberately set out to shock conventional theatergoers with his radical plays.

idiosyncrasy N. individual trait, usually odd in nature; eccentricity. One of Richard Nixon's little idiosyncrasies was his liking for ketchup on cottage cheese. One of Hannibal Lecter's little idiosyncrasies was his liking for human flesh. *idiosyncratic*, ADJ.

ignominy N. deep disgrace; shame or dishonor. To lose the Ping-Pong match to a trained chimpanzee! How could Rollo stand the ignominy of his defeat? *ignominious*, ADJ.

impair V. injure; hurt. Drinking alcohol can impair your ability to drive safely; if you're going to drink, don't drive.

impeccable ADJ. faultless. The uncrowned queen of the fashion industry, Diana was acclaimed for her impeccable taste.

incontrovertible ADJ. indisputable; not open to question. Unless you find the evidence against my client absolutely incontrovertible, you must declare her not guilty of this charge.

incorrigible ADJ. not correctable. Though Widow Douglass hoped to reform Huck, Miss Watson called him incorrigible and said he would come to no good end.

indefatigable ADJ. tireless. Although the effort of taking out the garbage tired Wayne out for the entire morning, when it came to partying, he was indefatigable.

indict V. charge. The district attorney didn't want to indict the suspect until she was sure she had a strong enough case to convince a jury. *indictment*, N.

indiscriminate ADJ. choosing at random; confused. She disapproved of her son's indiscriminate television viewing and decided to restrict him to educational programs.

indomitable ADJ. unconquerable; unyielding. Focusing on her game despite all her personal problems, tennis champion Steffi Graf proved she had an indomitable will to win.

induce V. persuade; bring about. After the quarrel, Tina said nothing could induce her to talk to Tony again. *inducement*, N.

ineffable ADJ. unutterable; cannot be expressed in speech. Looking down at her newborn daughter, Ruth felt such ineffable joy that, for the first time in her adult life, she had no words to convey what was in her heart.

inert ADJ. inactive; lacking power to move. "Get up, you lazybones," she cried to her husband, who lay in bed inert. *inertia*, N.

inexorable ADJ. relentless; unyielding; implacable. After listening to the pleas for clemency, the judge was inexorable and gave the convicted man the maximum punishment allowed by law.

illicit ADJ. illegal. The defense attorney maintained that his client had never performed any illicit action.

illusory ADJ. deceptive; not real. Unfortunately, the costs of running the lemonade stand were so high that Tom's profits proved illusory.

immutable ADJ. unchangeable. All things change over time; nothing is immutable.

impecunious ADJ. without money. Though Scrooge claimed he was too impecunious to give alms, he easily could have afforded to be charitable.

impede V. hinder; block; delay. A series of accidents impeded the launching of the space shuttle.

LIST OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS - 6

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| ▪ Tell apart | Distinguish |
| ▪ Things are looking up | The situation is improving |
| ▪ Think over | Consider |
| ▪ Throw away | Discard; get rid of |
| ▪ Throw cold water on | Discourage; force to cancel (a plan, for example) |
| ▪ Throw the book at someone | Give someone the maximum punishment |
| ▪ Try on | Test clothing before buying (for size, style) |
| ▪ Try out | Test a product before buying |
| ▪ Try out (for) | Audition for (a role in a play, for example)
Attempt to join (a team, for example) |
| ▪ Turn around | Face in a different direction |
| ▪ Turn down | (1) reject an offer
(2) decrease in intensity |
| ▪ Turn in | (1) return; give back; hand in
(2) go to bed |
| ▪ Turn into | Change to; transform into |
| ▪ Turn off | Stop the operation (of an appliance) |
| ▪ Turn on | Start the operation (of an appliance) |
| ▪ Turn out | (1) result; end up; be the final product;
(2) produce;
(3) arrive; gather (for a meeting for example) |
| ▪ Turn up | (1) increase in intensity;
(2) arrive |
| ▪ Under the weather | Slightly ill |
| ▪ Use up | Use completely |
| ▪ Wait on | Serve |
| ▪ Walk on air | Be very happy |
| ▪ Warm up | (1) heat;
(2) practice; prepare for |
| ▪ Warm up (to) | Become friendly with; start to enjoy |
| ▪ Watch out (for) | Be alert; look out for |
| ▪ Wear out | Become no longer useful because of wear |
| ▪ What the doctor ordered | Exactly what was needed; the perfect thing |
| ▪ Wipe out | Eliminate; stamp out |
| ▪ Without a hitch | Without a problem |
| ▪ Work out | (1) exercise;
(2) bring to a successful conclusion; solve |