



*"Tis **better** to remain silent and be thought a fool, **than** to speak and remove all doubt."*

Abraham Lincoln

II. MORE/LESS OF... - TOO MUCH OF A... - OF SO MUCH...

- He's becoming **more of** a nuisance these days.
- It's **more/less of** a bar than a café.
- He's **too much of** a fool to do the right thing.
- Money isn't **of so much** importance to me.

IV. MORE and MORE...

- He's becoming **more and more** irritable.
- It's getting **colder and colder** by the hour.
- Prices are getting **higher and higher**.

VI. AS... AS - NOT AS/SO... AS - NOT SUCH (A)... AS

- This brand is almost **as cheap as** that one.
- The work isn't (quite) **as/so easy as** I thought.
- It's **not as/so good as** his last one.
- It's **not such a** strain **as** working the night shift.

VIII. LIKE - UNLIKE - (UN)ALIKE

- Your hairstyle is just/rather **like** mine.
- **Unlike** Tom, Jim studies very hard.
- It's amazing how **(un)alike** the twins are.

IX. THE SAME (...) AS - AS/LIKE

- He wanted to buy **the same** car **as** mine.
- He acts (much) **the same as** his father.
- He works **as** a waiter./He works **like** a slave.

XI. AS IF - THOUGH

- It looks **as if/though** it **may** rain. (*real*)
- She behaves **as if/though** she **knew** me. (*imaginary*)

XIII. MOST (intensifier/quantifier)

- It was a **most** interesting lecture.
- You're **most** welcome.
- It was the **most** fun I ever had.
- **Most** people/**Most of** the people here speak Spanish.

I. MORE - LESS - FEWER

- She earns (much) **more/less** than I do.
- I've never been in **a more** boring job than this.
- He speaks **more** politely than his brother does.
- Adam is **the more** interesting **of** the two boys.
- We have **fewer** holidays **than** we used to have.

III. SUPERLATIVES (+ IN - OF - AMONG...)

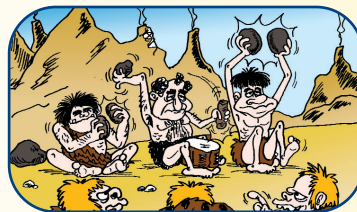
- They say it's **the tallest** building **in** the world.
- **Of** the six editions, this is **the most/least** recent.
- This faculty is **among the best in** the country.

V. THE SOONER... THE BETTER

- Let's go. **The sooner** we leave, **the better**.
- **The longer** we wait, **the less** likely he'll show up.
- **The more** I sleep, **the less** tired I am.

VII. NOT SO MUCH A/THE... (AS)

- It's **not so much a** tree **as** a bush.
- It's **not so much the** job I dislike **as** the hours.
- It's **not so much the** job; it's the hours.



*There's **nothing like** good rock music - and this is **nothing like** it!*

X. NOTHING/NOT ANYTHING LIKE(AS)- NOWHERE/NOT ANYWHERE NEAR AS

- This tastes **nothing like** mom's cooking.
- This doesn't taste **anything like** mom's cooking.
- The movie is **nothing like as** good as the book.
- The movie is **nowhere near as** good as the book.

XII. EMPHASIS: a bit/a little/a lot/slightly/far/much/ just/exactly/rather/almost/somewhat/(not) quite

- It's **a bit/little/lot** farther than I had expected.
- These drapes are **slightly** longer than the old ones.
- I can't come. I have **far/much too much** work to do.
- Her bag's **just/exactly/much** the same as mine.
- He speaks **rather/almost/somewhat** like a Texan.
- It's similar, but it's **not quite** the same as mine.

expressions

- The more, the merrier/better.
- The sooner, the better.
- Easier said than done.
- Rather you than me.

as... as... (similes)

- as steady as a rock
- as good as gold
- as white as snow
- as quiet as a mouse

GRAMMAR: COMPARISONS

Sample Sentences and notes

I. MORE - LESS - FEWER

- He works (much/a lot) **more/less** than I thought.
- I've rarely seen a **more** interesting specimen.
- This is the **more/less** expensive of the **two**.
- They've had **fewer** customers **than** their competitors.

II. MORE/LESS OF... - TOO MUCH OF A... - OF SO MUCH

- It's getting to be **more of** a chore for him to get up in the morning.
- It's **more of** a snack than a meal.
- It's **less of** a job than a labor of love.
- She's **too much of** a cheapskate to lend you the money.
- The matter isn't **of so much** significance to lose any sleep over it.

III. SUPERLATIVES (+ IN - OF - AMONG...)

- California has some of **the oldest** trees **in** the world.
- He is **the most** conservative **of** all seven supreme court judges.
- The piano concertos are **among** his **most** often performed works.

IV. MORE AND MORE...

- He's getting **more and more** involved in his career.
- It's getting **harder and harder** to find reliable help.
- Our politicians are becoming **greedier and greedier**.

V. THE SOONER... THE BETTER

- **The sooner** you see a doctor, **the better**.
- **The harder** you try, **the more** likely you are to succeed.
- **The more** they talk about it, **the less** likely anything will get done.

VI. AS... AS - NOT AS/SO... AS - NOT SUCH (A)... AS

The use of "so" is increasingly rare in AmE.

- He's **as** attractive in person **as** he is on television.
- I'm really **not as** old **as** I look!
- He really **isn't as/so** unpleasant a fellow **as** some people say.
- The film **wasn't such** a flop **as** the critics made it out to be.

VII. NOT SO MUCH A/THE... (AS)

- It's **not so much** a pain **as** a discomfort.
- It's **not so much** what she says **as/but** how she says it.
- It's **not so much** what she says; it's how she says it.

EXPRESSIONS: Sample Sentences

- Bring your friends, too. **The more, the merrier**.
- She told me she was going to give up smoking. **Easier said than done**.
- Considering our finances, **the sooner** you get a job, **the better**.
- So, Aunt Hilda has invited you to her house for Christmas. **Rather** (Better) **you than me**.

VIII. LIKE - UNLIKE - (UN)ALIKE

- Her taste in clothes is just/rather **like** her mother's.
- **Unlike** his fellow New Yorkers, Jake was civil to strangers.
- Brenda and her brother are very much (un)alike.

IX. THE SAME (...) AS - AS/LIKE

- Sheila uses **the same** hair color **as** her neighbor.
- He still looks **the same as** he did 20 years ago.
- He earns a living **as** an advertising consultant.
- They treat him **like** dirt.

X. NOTHING/NOT ANYTHING LIKE (AS) NOWHERE/NOT ANYWHERE NEAR AS

- This painting looks **nothing like** anything he's produced before.
- This hamburger doesn't look **anything like** the picture on the menu!
- His autobiography is **nowhere near as** interesting as his father's.
- The remake **isn't anywhere near as** good as the original.

XI. AS IF/THOUGH

- You sound **as if/though** you **have** a cold.
- She's behaving **as if/though** it **were** the end of the world.

XII. EMPHASIS: a bit/a little/a lot/slightly/far/much/just/exactly/rather/almost/somewhat/(not) quite

- It's **a bit/little** more confusing than people are led to believe.
- You decide. Your sense of direction is **much/far** better than mine. (You have a **far/much** better sense of direction than I do.)
- Don't bother me now. I have **much/far** too much to think about. (I have **far too many** things to worry about.)
- We're not **quite** ready yet.
- This town is **just** like it was when I left ten years ago.
- This pork tastes **almost/rather/somewhat** like beef.

XIII. MOST (intensifier - quantifier)

- Thank you. You've been **most** accommodating.
- It was a **most** tiresome journey.
- It was **most** kind of you to invite us.

Similes (A simile is a figure of speech which compares two things using "like" or "as".)

- You can trust him. He's **as steady as a rock**.
- Just half a cup of "Lefkon ZX" and your clothes will be **as white as snow**!
- His word is **as good as gold**.
- Carl is the ideal neighbor. He's **as quiet as a mouse**.

GRAMMAR and SYNTAX

I. AS MUCH/MANY AS

- The President doesn't make **as much as** you think.
- Company stock dropped **as much as** five dollars a share.
- Police arrested **as many as** 400 demonstrators in yesterday's march.

II. AS LITTLE/FEW AS

- It can shrink to **as little as** three times its normal size.
- You can get by on **as little as** \$10 a day.
- Abe needed **as few as** three shots to win the shooting event.

III. THAT/THOSE OF

- His annual income is nearly **twice that of** his father's.
- The bone structure is **unlike that of** most other mammals.

IV. THE SIZE OF - THE SAME SIZE (AS)

- Doctors removed a benign tumor **the size of** a golf ball.
- I have **the same** shoe size **as** my elder brother.
- I wear **the same** size shoes **as** my brother.

V. HALF/TWICE/THREE TIMES AS... AS

- I don't think he knows **half as much as** he says he does.
- The make-up test was **twice as hard as** the original.
- Convenience stores can be up to **three times as expensive as** supermarkets.

VI. DIFFERENT FROM/THAN - (THE) OPPOSITE TO

- His idea of inexpensive is quite **different from/than** mine.
- Fred's political views are **opposite to** those of his grandson.
- Their standard of living is nearly **the opposite to** that of their neighbor's.

VII. BUT/BESIDES/OTHER THAN

- He did the work **but** she got the credit.
- Is there anything to eat **besides/other than** (= apart from) fish?

PREFERENCE

Prefer + noun/gerund + to + noun/gerund

- He **prefers** tea **to** coffee.
- I **prefer** working at home **to** commuting.

Rather than + bare infinitive, I'd prefer + full infinitive

- **Rather than** deal with the problem, **she'd prefer to** ignore it.

The word order here is emphatic. The clauses could be reversed, with "rather" optional.

- **She'd prefer to** ignore the problem (**rather**) **than** deal with it.

I'd prefer + full infinitive + than + bare infinitive

- **We'd prefer to** work **than** just sit around.

I'd sooner + bare infinitive + than + (bare infinitive) [an alternative to "I'd as soon... as"]

- **I'd sooner** walk **than** wait any longer for the bus.
- **I'd sooner** sleep on the floor **than** on that sofa.

I'd (much/far) rather + bare infinitive + than + bare infinitive

- **She'd much rather** pursue a career **than** marry and have a family.

I'd (just) as soon + bare infinitive + as... (= with willingness, readily)

- **I'd just as soon** walk **as** wait any longer for the bus.
- **I'd as soon** sleep on the floor **as** on that sofa.

SYNTAX

FILL IN: KEY

- a. **all the more** (= even more; comparative + adjective)
 - b. **so much so** (emphatic adverbial introducing clause of result)
 - c. **too much** (too + adj/adv + (for sb +) full infinitive)
 - d. **as much as** (emphatic form = so much)
- a. **the most** (for the most part = mostly)
 - b. **most** (determiner; general reference)
 - c. **mostly** (adverb modifying an adj = mainly)
 - d. **most of** (determiner; "most of the" with specific reference)
- a. **than** (comp. adj. + than)
 - b. **as** (as...as)
 - c. **more** (comp. of "much" + adj + than)
 - d. **less** (neg. comparison)
- a. **more** (comparison)
 - b. **the most** (superlative)
 - c. **much more** (emphatic = a lot more)
 - d. **most** (adverb meaning "very, quite")
- a. **like** (prep. with "look" = resemble)
 - b. **alike** (adjective after linking verbs)
 - c. **unlike** (as for b, but meaning from context)
 - d. **unlike** (preposition)

I. AS MUCH/MANY AS

- We have **as much as** \$1,000 in the bank.
- There are **as many as** 100 children here.
- I didn't want to pay **as much as** that.

II. AS LITTLE/FEW AS

- We've **as little as** ten minutes to do this.
- **As few as** four people applied for the job.

III. THAT/THOSE OF

- The population now is **half that of** ten years ago.
- Paul's accent is **similar to that of** Simon's.
- Hopper's paintings are more realistic than **those of** Wyeth.

IV. THE SIZE OF - THE SAME SIZE (AS)

- His swimming pool is **the size of** a lake.
- I wear **the same size as** my mother.

V. HALF/TWICE/THREE TIMES AS... AS

- He ate **half as much as** he did at noon.
- I now work **twice as hard as** I did last year.
- He earns **three times as much as** I do.

VI. DIFFERENT FROM/THAN - (THE) OPPOSITE TO

- She has very **different** beliefs **from/than** him.
- His opinions are **opposite to** what I expected.
- The weather here is **the opposite to that** in Rome.

VII. BUT/BESIDES/OTHER THAN

- She can cook **but** I can cook better.
- We should do something **besides** sit here and wait.
- Can't you do anything **other than** complain?

PREFERENCE

- I PREFER... TO... • I **prefer** skiing **to** skating.
• He **prefers** wine **to** beer.

RATHER THAN... I'D PREFER TO...

- **Rather than** leave, I'd **prefer to** stay longer.
- I'd **prefer to** do it now, **rather than** leave it for later.

I'D PREFER/SOONER/RATHER... (THAN)

- I'd **prefer to** eat at home (**than** go out).
- He'd **sooner/rather** be a waiter **than** a chef.
- I'd (far) **rather** complete it now (**than** do it later).

I'D AS SOON... AS

- He'd (just) **as soon** be a waiter **as** a chef.

SYNTAX

SYNTAX

SYNTAX

SYNTAX

SYNTAX

FILL IN

1. too much - as much as - so much so - all the more

- My headache's making it **all the more** difficult to think.
- My head hurts; **so much so** that I can't think.
- My head hurts **too much** for me to think.
- With my head hurting **as much as** this, I can't think.

2. most - most of - the most - mostly

- Well, people in this area are, for **the most** part, Cuban.
- Well, **most** people in this area are Cuban.
- Well, the people in this area are **mostly** Cuban.
- Well, **most of** the people in this area are Cuban.

3. more - less - than - as

- It's easier by machine **than** by hand.
- It's not **as** difficult by machine as by hand.
- It's **more** difficult by hand than by machine.
- It's **less** difficult by machine than by hand.



*I'm doing something right -
he's not in **too much** pain.*

4. more - much more - most - the most

- I don't know anyone **more** amusing than him.
- He's **the most** amusing person I know.
- He's **much more** amusing than anyone else I know.
- I find him a **most** amusing person.

5. like - unlike - alike - unlike

- You look a lot **like** your sister.
- You and your sister are very much **alike**.
- You and he, however, are totally **unlike**.
- You are totally **unlike** your brother.

CHOOSE THE RIGHT WORD



Her dancing is what **attracted** me to her in the first place.

"These brownies are awful."
"Not in to my mother's."

- a. compare c. comparing
b. compared **d. comparison**

"These brownies are awful."
"Not to my mother's."

- a. compare c. comparing
b. compared d. comparison

1. economic - economical - economy - economically

- a. There is a slump in the **economy**
b. This model runs more **economically**
c. My new car is very **economical**
d. Our **economic** situation is grave.



When I was experiencing **economic** difficulties, I decided to get **married**.



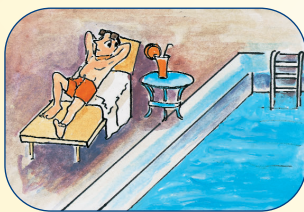
I found the least **attractive**, but richest widow in town.

2. marry - married - marriageable - marriage

- a. They've been **married** ten years.
b. He asked her to **marry** him.
c. Their **marriage** broke up last year.
d. She's not considered of **marriageable** age.

3. attracted - attractive - attracting - attractively

- a. He finds her very **attractive**
b. He wasn't **attracted** to the idea.
c. She always dresses **attractively**
d. She succeeded in **attracting** his attention.



It was a very **pleasant** life at first.



However, I'm not so sure now. I've spent all our money and there's **scarcely** any left.

4. scarce - scarcest - scarcely - scarcity

- a. We've **scarcely** any money left.
b. There's a **scarcity** of jobs in this area.
c. The truth is a **scarce** commodity.
d. Oil will soon become the **scarcest** resource on earth.

5. please - pleased - pleasant - pleasure

- a. It was a **pleasure** to meet you.
b. She seems **pleased** with her job.
c. Your sister has such a **pleasant** manner.
d. The new manager is so difficult to **please**

6. operate - operating - operation - operational

- a. The new factory is fully **operational**
b. The surgeon's **operating** on the injured patient now.
c. The hospital's elevators are now back in **operation**
d. Where are the instructions on how to **operate** this device?

7. our - ours - our own - ourselves

- a. We'll never finish the job on **our own**
b. Does **our** dog have a pedigree?
c. The blue sedan parked outside is **ours**
d. We seated **ourselves** at a table by the window and called the waiter.

8. consume - consumer - consumerism - consumption

- a. A **consumer** will buy almost anything.
b. There's been an increase in fuel **consumption**
c. I don't **consume** much electricity.
d. It seems **consumerism** is increasing.

GRAMMAR: PARTS OF SPEECH

CHOOSE THE RIGHT WORD: KEY

1. a. **economy** (noun after prep.)
b. **economically** (adv. modifying "runs")
c. **economical** (adj. modifying "car" = intended to save money)
d. **economic** (adj. modifying "situation" = of/relating to material wealth)
2. a. **married** (past participle in passive construction "to be married")
b. **marry** (active verb in infinitive)
c. **marriage** (noun after possessive adj.)
d. **marriageable** (adjective modifying "age")
3. a. **attractive** (find + sb/sth + adj. = discover to be, consider)
b. **attracted** (past participle in passive construction)
c. **attractively** (adv. modifying "dresses")
d. **attracting** (gerund after "in")
4. a. **scarcely** (adverb modifying "any" = almost no)
b. **scarcity** (noun after indefinite article)
c. **scarce** (adjective modifying "commodity")
d. **scarcest** (superlative of adjective modifying "resource")
5. a. **pleasure** (noun after indefinite article; fixed expression)
b. **pleased** (adjective from past participle of "please")
c. **pleasant** (adjective modifying "manner")
d. **please** (verb in infinitive)
6. a. **operational** (adjective modifying "factory" = able to function)
b. **operating** (present continuous verb)
c. **operation** (noun expression with "in" = working, functioning)
d. **operate** (verb in infinitive = work, run, manipulate)
7. a. **our own** (adverbial expression with "on" = by ourselves)
b. **our** (possessive adjective modifying "dog")
c. **ours** (possessive pronoun)
d. **ourselves** (reflexive pronoun as object of verb "seated")
8. a. **consumer** (person noun from context)
b. **consumption** (noun after prep. "in"; the act of consuming)
c. **consume** (verb after auxiliary)
d. **consumerism** (noun subject of clause; the attachment to materialistic things/ possessions)

PARTS OF SPEECH: COLLOCATIONS

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| <p>1. economic transactions
economic hardship
economical with the truth
black economy
booming economy
flagging economy</p> | <p>3. attracted to danger
attractive proposition
attractive prospects
attracting the wrong kind of person
attractively packaged
attract attention
opposites attract</p> | <p>5. "pretty please"
if you please
pleased to meet you
looking pleased with oneself
pleasant surprise
have the pleasure
pleasure seeker
pleasure dome
pain and pleasure in equal measure</p> | <p>7. not one of ours
one of our very own
all on our own
all by ourselves</p> |
| <p>2. marry the two together
just married
married to the job
happily married
marriage made in heaven
marriage of minds
arranged marriage
marriage broker
marriage proposal</p> | <p>4. scarce resources
make yourself scarce
scarcity of resources
scarcely know sb</p> | <p>6. operate in emergencies
operating instructions
operating procedures
emergency operation
military operation</p> | <p>8. consume resources
consume time
consumer society
consumer choice
consumer spending
consumer power
brash/blatant/naked consumerism
conspicuous consumption
overconsumption</p> |

CONVERSATIONAL GRAMMAR

CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER: KEY - ANALYTICAL ANSWERS

The page numbers in brackets after each answer refer to relevant examples from the GRAMMAR section.

1. **b. more likely** (p. 6: V)
 - a. It's **likely** he'll get drunk.
 - c. no such structure/usage
 - d. It's not **so likely** he'll get drunk.
2. **d. the most intelligent** (p. 6: III; p. 7: 4b)
 - a. It's **the more intelligent** of the two dogs.
 - b. Of all the dogs, it's **the most intelligent**.
It's a **most intelligent** dog.
 - c. It's **more intelligent than**
any dog I've ever owned.
3. **c. as generous as** (p. 6: VI; p. 7: 3b)
 - a. I wouldn't describe her **as generous**.
 - b. no such structure/usage
 - d. She's **so generous that** she gives everything away.
4. **d. much** (p. 6: I)
 - a. We need **a lot of** coffee.
 - b. How **many** jars of coffee shall I buy?
 - c. There isn't very **much** coffee.
5. **c. consumption** (p. 8: 8b)
 - a. People began to **consume** fewer of its products.
 - b. The **consumer** is buying fewer of its products.
 - d. I wonder why, in this age of **consumerism**,
people are buying fewer of its products.
6. **d. all the more** (p. 7: 1a)
 - a. The windows got dirty **as more** rain began to fall.
 - b. The windows got dirty; **so much so**
that you couldn't see out.
 - c. He's tired of his job because of the hours,
but **more so** because of the traveling.
7. **c. as many instruments as** (p. 7: I)
 - a. & c. no such comparative structure/usage
 - b. Two pianos and three guitars?
I didn't know you had **as many instruments**.
8. **b. just as much as** (p. 7: I; p. 6: XII)
 - a. I consider her **as more than** just a friend.
 - c. & d. no such structure/usage
9. **d. more carefully and slowly**
(adverbial application of p. 6I & 4a p. 7: 4a)
 - a & b. He was **(more) careful and slowly**
began to pick up the bits of broken glass.
 - c. no such structure/usage
10. **c. no worse than** (= it isn't any worse than...)
 - a, b, & d. no such structure/usage
11. **b. than** (p. 7: VI)
 - a. It doesn't have the quality **of** the original.
 - c. You can't compare it **with** the original.
 - d. It doesn't have the quality given **by** the original.
12. **b. The sooner the better** (p. 6: V, expressions)
 - a, c, & d. no such structure/usage
13. **c. compares** (p. 8: sample box)
 - a. Why are you **comparing** it to having good friends?
 - b. Money is nothing in **comparison**
to having good friends.
 - d. Money is nothing **compared to**
having good friends.
14. **b. like** (p. 6: X)
 - a. Yes, but not **as well as** his brother.
 - c. His drawings and his brother's are **alike**.
 - d. His drawings are **unlike** his brother's.

CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER

1. I didn't give him another drink because the more he drinks, the _____ he'll get drunk.
a. likely
(b.) more likely
c. much likely
d. so likely
2. "Your dog is very clever!"
"Yes, it's _____ dog I've ever owned."
a. the more intelligent
b. most intelligent
c. more intelligent than
(d.) the most intelligent
3. "I've heard she's very kind."
"Yes, but she's not _____ most people say."
a. as generous
b. as generous than
(c.) as generous as
d. generous that
4. "Do we need more coffee?"
"Yes, we need _____ more."
a. a lot of
b. many
c. very
(d.) much
5. "Why did the company go broke?"
"Because _____ of its products had fallen."
a. consume
b. consumer
(c.) consumption
d. consumerism
6. The windows were dirty and it made it _____ difficult to see.
a. as more
b. so much so
c. more so
(d.) all the more
7. "She can play 20 instruments."
"I don't know anyone else who can play _____ that."
a. many instruments as
b. as many instruments
(c.) as many instruments as
d. so many instruments than
8. "Does he earn more than you do?"
"No! I earn _____ he does."
a. as more than
(b.) just as much as
c. just so much as
d. just much as
9. "Has Fred changed since the accident?"
"Yes! He drives much _____ than he used to."
a. careful and slowly
b. more careful and slowly
c. more careful and slow
(d.) more carefully and slowly
10. "This is really a bad storm."
"Well, it's _____ what it was yesterday."
a. no worse from
b. not worst than
(c.) no worse than
d. so worse as
11. "It's an amazing resemblance."
"True, but it's different _____ the original."
a. of
(b.) than
c. with
d. by
12. "Would you like to start now?"
"_____."
a. Better the sooner
(b.) The sooner the better
c. The better sooner
d. The sooner better
13. "Good friends are hard to come by."
"I know. Nothing _____ to having good friends."
a. comparing
b. comparison
(c.) compares
d. compared
14. "He draws very well."
"Yes, but nothing _____ his brother."
a. as
(b.) like
c. alike
d. unlike

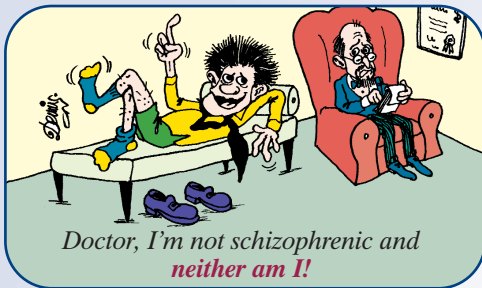
FILL IN

1. Moreover - Therefore - Because - However

- **Because** I didn't really like it, I didn't buy it.
- I didn't like it. **However** , I bought it.
- I didn't like it. **Therefore** I didn't buy it.
- I didn't like it. **Moreover** I couldn't afford it.

2. Kay was - Was Kay - Kay - It was Kay

- **Kay** , a reporter, wrote the book.
- **It was Kay** , a reporter, who wrote the book.
- **Was Kay** a reporter who wrote the book?
- **Kay was** a reporter who wrote the book.



5. and so is Jay's - and so does Jay's - and so does Jay - and so did Jay

- Ken got a duplex in Florida **and so did Jay**
- Ken's duplex is in Florida **and so is Jay's**
- Ken lives in a duplex in Florida **and so does Jay**
- Ken's duplex has a pool **and so does Jay's**

7. apart - other - besides - except

- Nobody **other** than Joe can help us.
- Nobody **except** for Joe can help us.
- Nobody **apart** from Joe can help us.
- Nobody **besides** Joe can help us.

9. being - because - because of - so

- Unfortunately, he was turned down by the army **because of** his diabetes.
- Unfortunately, he was turned down by the army **because** he's diabetic.
- Unfortunately, **being** diabetic, he was turned down by the army.
- Unfortunately, he has diabetes **so** he was turned down by the army.



I think, **therefore** I am... I think.

3. so - me - well - too

"I'd love to visit New Orleans."

- "Yes, I would **too** if I could."
- "Yes, **so** would I if I could."
- "Yes, I would as **well** if I could."
- "Yes, **me** too if I could."

4. either - haven't either - neither - neither have

"I've never seen that film."

- "Oh, **neither** have I, but I'd like to."
- "Oh, I haven't **either** , but I'd like to."
- "Oh, **neither have** I, but I'd like to."
- "Oh, I **haven't either** , but I'd like to."

6. all - whole - each - every

- The **whole** city was blacked out.
- We had to pay \$30 **each** for the room.
- I spent **all** week in bed.
- We need **every** bit of help we can get.

8. during - while - since - until

- He's lived here **since** the war.
- He lived here **while** the war was on.
- He lived here all **during** the war.
- He lived here **until** the war broke out.

10. used - used to - am used to - got used to

- Walking to work was strange at first, but it didn't take me long before I **got used to** it.
- I could drive to work but I **am used to** walking now.
- I never walked to work in those days.
I always **used** the car.
- I **used to** walk to work but now I drive.

GRAMMAR & SYNTAX PRACTICE

FILL IN: KEY

1. **Moreover**, **Therefore**, and **However** are conjunctive adverbs which can either begin a new sentence or follow a semicolon. In both cases they are followed by a comma. **Because** is a subordinating conjunction and introduces a subordinate clause of reason, which can begin the sentence, or follow the main clause.
 - a. **Because** (*clause of reason*)
 - b. **However** (*introduces opposite information*)
 - c. **Therefore** (*introduces a consequence*)
 - d. **Moreover** (*additional information*)
2. a. **Kay** (*subject + main verb + object*
"a reporter" is parenthetical information about the subject and is surrounded by commas)
b. **It was Kay** (*impersonal construction followed by relative clause*)
c. **Was Kay** (*question*)
d. **Kay was** (*subject and verb of main clause*)
3. a. **too** (*subject + auxiliary + too*)
b. **so** (*so + auxiliary + subject*)
c. **well** (*subject + auxiliary + as well*)
d. **me** (*object form of pronoun + too*)
4. **subject + auxiliary + either/neither + auxiliary + I**
 - a. **neither**
 - b. **either**
 - c. **neither have**
 - d. **haven't either**
5. a. **and so did Jay** (*has got ➡ so did*)
b. **and so is Jay's** (*is ➡ so is*)
c. **and so does Jay** (*lives ➡ so does*)
d. **and so does Jay's** (*has ➡ so does*)
6. a. **whole** (*definite article + whole + noun*)
b. **each** (= *adverb following amount to indicate "to/for every one"*)
c. **all** (= *the whole of; without def. article in time expressions: all morning/night/day, etc.*)
d. **every** (*informal idiom*)
7. a. **other** (*other than*)
b. **except** (*except for*)
c. **apart** (*apart from*)
d. **besides** (*no preposition*)
8. a. **since** (*present perfect + since + specific time*)
b. **while** (*with clause expressing continued activity*)
c. **during** (+ *object*)
d. **until** (*with clause expressing specific point of time*)
9. a. **because of** (*preposition + object*)
b. **because** (*conjunction*)
c. **being** (*present participle expressing reason = because he was...*)
d. **so** (*adverb introducing result clause*)
10. a. **got used to** (*past of "get used to" = become accustomed to*)
b. **am used to** (*present of "be used to" = be accustomed to*)
c. **used** (*main verb*)
d. **used to** (*used to + bare infinitive = past fact that is not true now*)

CLOZE PASSAGE

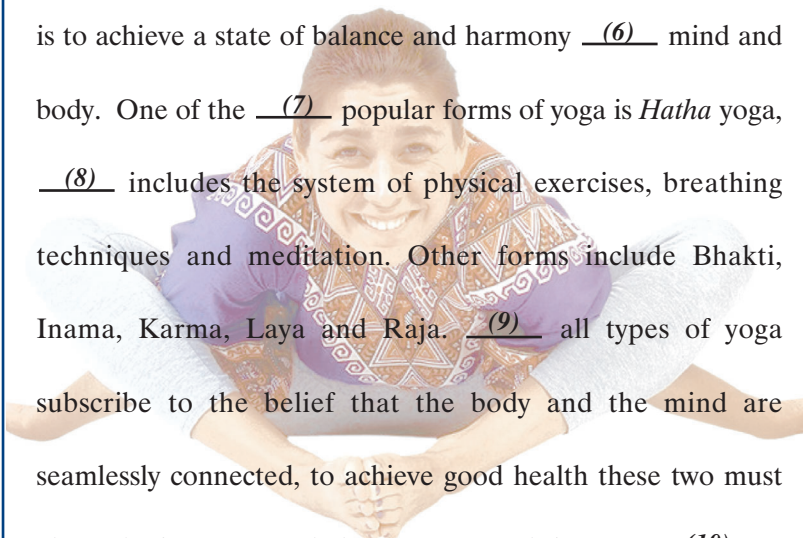
CLOZE: KEY AND ANALYSIS

1. **c. well** (*meaning in context = in addition to*)
 - a. It's a philosophy of life and a system of exercises, **too**.
 - b. **as long as** = i) for the whole time while
ii) if, on condition that
 - d. **as far as** = up to that point/distance
2. **c. which** (*defining relative clause; relative pronoun appropriate for "system"*)
 - d. It's a system of exercises and **it** encourages...
3. **a. mind** (*noun in collocation*)
 - a. **mind** I can't get her out of my **mind**.
He's got sth on his **mind**.
My **mind**'s confused.
 - b. **brain** Use your **brain**.
A human **brain** is bigger than an ape's.
 - c. **head** Have you no **brain** in your head?
She has no **head** for heights/figures.
 - d. **think** We use our **brains** to think with.
4. **b. fact** (*meaning in context = emphasizing a point previously made*)
 - a. **in general** = generally speaking
 - b. **in truth** = to tell the truth, truthfully speaking
 - c. **in time** = as time passes/passed
5. **d. goal** (*meaning in context = aim*)
 - a. The **history** of yoga goes back to ancient times.
 - b. The **definition** of 'yoga' is 'a philosophy developed in India...'
 - c. *Hatha* is a **type** of yoga.
6. **c. between** (*two things compared*)
 - b. **among** = in or surrounded by a group of things
 - d. **beside** = next to
7. **a. most** (*superlative construction: one of the most + two-three syllable adjectives*)
 - b. **most of** Most of the popular forms of yoga...
 - c. **much** I don't do **much** yoga.
Much of yoga is based on physical exercise.
Yoga is **much** more popular than...
8. **d. which** (*non-defining relative clause*)
 - a. **because** ...because **it** includes
 - b. **but** ...but **it** includes
 - c. **as** ...as **it** includes
9. **b. Because** (*introduces subordinate clause of reason*)
see TG 10, 1.
10. **d. much** (*as much as = to the same extent; emphatic construction to express: "... mental fitness is as essential as physical fitness."*)
 - a. **more**
Mental fitness, **more** than physical fitness, is essential.
 - b. **all the more**
Mental fitness is **all the more** important.
 - c. **more so**
Fitness is essential, but mental fitness **more so**.

PREPOSITIONS: KEY

1. **On... of** (*on behalf of = acting, speaking, etc. for sb*)
2. **at... of** (*at the thought of = when thinking about*)
3. **In... to** (*in comparison to = compared to; (compare to when describing resemblances between unlike things; compare with when likening one thing with another, eg: Compare your schedule to mine and You can't compare apples with oranges.)*)
4. **in... with** (*in accordance with = (fml) conforming to, agreeing to*)
5. **In... of** (*in the interest of = for the sake of*)
6. **with... of** [*with the exception of = except (for)*]
7. **in... of** (*in lieu of = instead of*)
8. **In... of** (*in view of = considering, taking into consideration*)
9. **in... with** (*in connection with = with regard to*)
10. **in... to** (*in debt to = indebted to, grateful to*)
11. **by... of** (*by process of elimination = by considering and dismissing each possibility until only one remains*)
12. **by... of** (*by means of = through*)
13. **in... of** (*in charge of = responsible for*)
14. **in... to** (*in addition to = as well as*)

Yoga is an ancient philosophy of life as (1) as a system of exercises (2) encourages the union of (3), body and spirit. In (4) the word yoga is derived from the Sanskrit word meaning “yoke” or “union”. The ultimate (5) of yoga is to achieve a state of balance and harmony (6) mind and body. One of the (7) popular forms of yoga is *Hatha* yoga, (8) includes the system of physical exercises, breathing techniques and meditation. Other forms include Bhakti, Inama, Karma, Laya and Raja. (9) all types of yoga subscribe to the belief that the body and the mind are seamlessly connected, to achieve good health these two must always be in a state of balance, so mental fitness, as (10) as physical fitness, is essential.



- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a. too | <u>c.</u> well |
| b. long | d. far |
| 2. a. who | <u>c.</u> which |
| b. where | d. it |
| 3. <u>a.</u> mind | c. brain |
| b. head | d. think |
| 4. a. general | c. truth |
| <u>b.</u> fact | d. time |
| 5. a. history | c. type |
| b. definition | <u>d.</u> goal |
| 6. a. from | <u>c.</u> between |
| b. among | d. beside |
| 7. <u>a.</u> most | c. much |
| b. most of | d. mostly |
| 8. a. because | c. as |
| b. but | <u>d.</u> which |
| 9. a. Therefore | c. However |
| <u>b.</u> Because | d. Moreover |
| 10. a. more | c. more so |
| b. all the more | <u>d.</u> much |

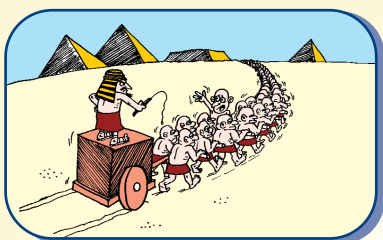
PREPOSITIONS

PREPOSITIONS

PREPOSITIONS

PREPOSITIONS

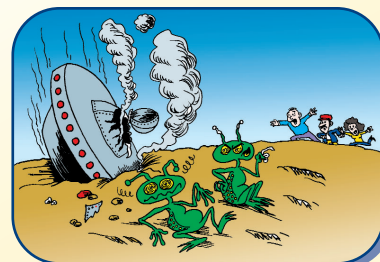
PREPOSITIONS



Sir, they're not **in step with** me!

1.**On**.... behalf**of**.... all here, thank you.
2. I'm nervous**at**.... the thought**of**.... the exam.
3.**In**.... comparison**to**.... pneumonia, flu is nothing.
4. He was cremated,**in**.... accordance**with**.... his will.
5.**In**.... the interest**of**.... safety, do not smoke here.
6. No one,**with**.... the exception**of**.... Jack, agreed.
7. They gave me a check**in**.... lieu**of**.... cash.

8.**In**.... view**of**.... his disability, he retired.
9. He was arrested**in**.... connection**with**.... the theft.
10. We are**in**.... debt**to**.... you for your help.
11. I got the answer**by**.... process**of**.... elimination.
12. He succeeded**by**.... means**of**.... hard work.
13. Who's**in**.... charge**of**.... the accounts here?
14. There's a bonus**in**.... addition**to**.... the salary.



In answer to your question, no, we did not take the right turn!



an **outspoken** critic with an **influential** voice

The most **outspoken** critic of the present government pointed out yesterday that **inappropriate** foreign policy has led directly to further **outbreaks** of violence in Central Africa. The **initial** reaction of the government was one of **indignant** denial. The president pointed out that the US government had but a limited **influence** on African governments. He did, however, **outline** a peace plan, and hoped that the **outcome** of upcoming elections would have a positive effect on the situation. He added that the huge **influx** of refugees into Namibia only made the situation worse.

IN-

- **intent (on) (adj)**: eager and determined to do sth
- **input (n/v)**: information, data/feed data into a computer
- **inflation (n)**: general increase in the prices of goods in a country
- **influx (n)**: the arrival of people or things in large numbers
- **intake (n)**: amount of food/drink that one consumes
- **induction (n)**: way of introducing sb to a new job or way of life, method of reasoning
- **influence (on) (n/v)**: power of making sb agree with you/have an effect on sb's behavior
- **income (n)**: money earned or received
- **insight (into) (n)**: accurate/deep understanding

OUT-

- **outcome (n)**: result/situation at the end of an activity
- **output (n)**: the amount of sth that sb or sth produces
- **outbreak (n)**: sth unpleasant which suddenly starts to happen (war/violence/disease)
- **outlook (on) (n)**: one's general attitude towards life or perspective on whether sth is going to be successful = *perspective/prospect*
- **outcast (n)**: sb who is not accepted by a group of people or society = *pariah*
- **outstretched (adj)**: stretched out to full length
- **outrageous (adj)**: sth unacceptable or very shocking = *scandalous*
- **outline (n/v)**: explanation of/explain an idea or plan = *sketch (out)*
- **outright (adj/adv)**: describing behavior and actions that are open and direct
- **outburst (n)**: sudden strong expression of emotion such as anger/laughter/violence/applause, etc.



soaring **inflation**

FILL IN

1. What he said was an **outright/outrageous** lie!
2. She held her arms **outstretched** to greet us at the door.
3. Many families still live on low **incomes** today.
4. The company's **output** has increased this year.
5. After the performance, there was an **outburst** of applause.
6. He should definitely apologize for his **outrageous** behavior.
7. His **induction** into the army was not as easy as he thought it would be.
8. Rising unemployment and high **inflation** has led to an increase in crime.
9. He was **intent** on leaving his job and becoming a farmer.
10. Many problems were created by the **influx** of refugees.
11. His new book gives fresh **insight** into the Middle East crisis.
12. My doctor suggested I reduce my **intake** of salt on a daily basis.
13. He has always been a social **outcast** and could never make friends.
14. I intend to have a positive **outlook** on life from now on.
15. Any additional **input** from students on this subject was included in the report.

VOCABULARY: MORPHOLOGY & PHONOLOGY

Vocabulary given on this and the following page are items of a morphological (ie. words that look the same) or phonological (ie. words that sound the same) and reflect many of the tasks found in the Preliminary ECPE Test, Vocabulary section.

Words from the passage not defined in the Student's Book:

outspoken (adj): candidly expressing what is thought or felt

inappropriate (adj): not suitable

initial (adj): first

indignant (adj): offended; righteously angry

Special points:

- **intent on**: the verb form, *intend* + full infinitive, is different in meaning:
 - He **is intent on** going. (= determined to go)
 - He **intends to** go. (= has it in mind, plans to do so)
- **influence (on)**: *have/exert an influence on sb/sth*
 - Trade issues exert a great **influence on** foreign policy.
 - Trade issues greatly **influence** foreign policy.
- **income**: *low/high income*
 - The new law provides tax relief for low-**income** families.
 - steady/regular income*
 - The rent from both apartments provides her with a steady/regular **income**.
 - income tax*
 - He was late in filing his **income** tax return.
- **outlook**: *a positive outlook* (see FILL IN: 14)
- **outcast**: *a social outcast* (see FILL IN: 13)

FILL IN: KEY

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. outright | 6. outrageous | 11. insight |
| 2. outstretched | 7. induction | 12. intake |
| 3. incomes | 8. inflation | 13. outcast |
| 4. output | 9. intent | 14. outlook |
| 5. outburst | 10. influx | 15. input |

MORPHOLOGY & PHONOLOGY: sample sentences

- For years the senator has been an **outspoken** supporter of stricter drugs legislation.
- It would be **inappropriate** of you to invite people to a birthday party whilst at a funeral.
- Another **outbreak** of typhoid has been reported in India.
- Her **initial** reaction was one of anger, but then she realized I was joking.
- I was absolutely **indignant** with the assistant for not giving me a refund, even though I had a receipt.
- Psychologists fear that TV violence has great **influence** on young viewers.
- The government spokesman gave an **outline** of the new proposals, but did not go into detail.
- We'll have to wait until tomorrow morning for the **outcome** of the election.
- The **influx** of cheap Japanese cars has damaged the domestic market.
- The British climber was **intent on** reaching the top of the mountain before anyone else.
- That small computer will overload if you try to **input** all that data.
- The Finance Minister stated that **inflation** is now under control, at 4%.
- The fat man knew his daily calorie **intake** was far too high.
- This week is **induction** week for new university students. The new semester starts next week.
- With his pension and her salary, the couple's **income** was quite reasonable.
- The TV documentary gave us an **insight into** what life was like in Egypt during the pharaohs.
- The factory's present **output** is 5,000 cars a week.
- This writer's **outlook on** life is so pessimistic.
- With a history of murder and theft, the tribesman was an **outcast** in his village.
- The little girl got off the train and ran to her father with **outstretched** arms.
- The prices in that new restaurant are **outrageous**.
- Why don't you tell him **outright** that you don't want to marry him, instead of avoiding the issue?
- Halfway through the prayer, there was an **outburst** of laughter from the back of the church.

VOCABULARY: WORD SETS

CHOOSE THE RIGHT WORD: KEY

1. a. **intricate** (= complex)
b. **intimate** (= close)
c. **approximate** (= roughly estimated)
d. **appropriate** (= suitable)
2. a. **cordial** (= friendly, courteous)
b. **impartial** (= fair, unbiased)
c. **potential** (= possible, likely)
d. **trivial** (= unimportant)
3. a. **recital** (= solo performance)
b. **anecdote** (= illustrative story)
c. **episode** (= occurrence, incident)
d. **version** (= form, variation)
4. a. **gap** (= conspicuous difference, disparity)
b. **absence** (= state of being away)
c. **lack** (= insufficiency)
d. **void** (= empty space)
5. a. **contestants** (= participants/players on a game show)
b. **bystanders** (= people present at an event without participating in it; collocation with "innocent")
c. **subscribers** (= people who pay money regularly/contract to receive issues of a publication, tickets to events, or a utility service; with belief, idea, philosophy, etc.; people who agree with or approve of)
d. **spectators** (= people observing an event or sport)
6. a. **superficial** (= of, on or near the surface)
b. **perpetual** (= continuing, lasting for a long time)
c. **eventual** (= ultimate, future)
d. **fundamental** (= basic, essential)
7. a. **generate** (= create)
b. **formulate** (= design, devise, draft)
c. **elaborate** (= provide details about)
d. **escalate** (= increase, intensify)

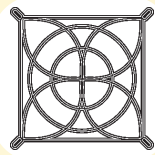
PASSAGE: KEY

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. subscriber | 3. episodes | 5. superficial | 7. absence |
| 2. intimate | 4. fundamental | 6. bystanders | 8. generate |

WORD SETS: collocations

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| 1. intricate pattern
intricate web
intricate story line
intimate knowledge
intimate moments
approximate price/value/
figure/time/distance
appropriate words/
choice/dress/moment | repeated episodes
which version
of the truth?
authorized version
standard version
edited version
remixed version | lack of credibility/care
no lack of volunteers
lack the sense
for (the) lack of...
null and void
void in space
void of any emotion/
talent/hope
his death has left a void | issue/mistake/error/
understanding
perpetual motion/darkness
eventual winner/
outcome/result |
| 2. cordial greetings/
manner/relations
trivial question/problem/
pursuit/matter/concerns
potential hazard/danger
realize potential
potential for
have/has potential
potential weakness
impartial referee/
arbiter/arbitration/
observer | 4. a long absence
absence of being/of mind
absence from school
apologies for absence
(for absent friends)
in your/one's absence
leave of absence
mind the gap
after a gap of...
gap tooth
gap in the market
economic gap
gap in the fence/hills/
mountains
through a gap
bridge the gap
fill in the gap
lack of evidence
lack the money (to...)/
the courage (to...)/
the will (to...)
lack of knowledge/
experience/expertise | 5. subscribers to
satellite TV
magazine subscribers
direct debit subscribers
football spectators
spectators at/to the
event
the applause of specta-
tors
spectators at life's...
spectator sport
bystanders at the scene
game show contestants | 7. generate wind/power
generate income/
jobs/wealth
generate interest in...
generate dissent/discord
generate ideas
formulate opposition
formulate a theory
escalate in price/cost
a problem escalates
a conflict escalates
escalate out of control
elaborate on something
an elaborate story/
plan/design |
| 3. tell an anecdote
anecdotal evidence
amusing anecdote
organ recital
song recital
poetry recital
episodes of your life
episodes of a serial | | 6. superficial people/
repairs/changes/
scratches/knowledge
on a superficial level
superficial resemblance/
damage/reforms
fundamental problem/ | |

CHOOSE THE RIGHT WORD



intricate design



intimate relationship

1. intricate - intimate - approximate - appropriate

- The pattern on her dress is very *intricate*.
- Amy and Wendy are *intimate* friends.
- The *approximate* cost is \$50 - \$60.
- I don't think jeans are *appropriate* for the party.

2. cordial - trivial - potential - impartial

- They were given a(n) *cordial* welcome.
- As a judge, he's supposed to be *impartial*.
- We have a(n) *potential* disaster on our hands.
- Don't worry. It's only a(n) *trivial* matter.

3. anecdote - recital - episode - version

- She's giving a piano *recital* tonight.
- He ended his speech with a(n) *anecdote*.
- I never want another *episode* like that.
- Which *version* of it did you buy?

4. absence - gap - lack - void

- There's still a big *gap* between the rich and the poor.
- We'll have to work twice as hard in the boss' *absence*.
- The concert was canceled due to *lack* of interest.
- She looked out the window, into the dark *void* of the night.



in the boss' *absence* ...



... there's a *lack* of money



spectators



contestants

5. subscribers - spectators - bystanders - contestants

- That TV quiz show is looking for new *contestants*.
- Three innocent *bystanders* were killed in the crash.
- The number of *subscribers* to that journal is increasing.
- Thousands of *spectators* cheered as he hit a home run.

6. superficial - fundamental - perpetual - eventual

- The soldier's wounds were only *superficial*.
- Unemployment is a(n) *perpetual* problem.
- Our *eventual* aim is to increase sales.
- Free speech is a(n) *fundamental* human right.

7. generate - formulate - escalate - elaborate

- The government's aim is to *generate* more jobs.
- The two sides met to *formulate* a plan.
- He wouldn't *elaborate* on the plan.
- They say that the violence will *escalate*.

Complete the passage with the right word.

- contestant, subscriber, spectator*
- intricate, intimate, eventual*
- versions, recitals, episodes*
- superficial, fundamental, impartial*
- trivial, superficial, intricate*
- contestants, subscribers, bystanders*
- gap, void, absence*
- generate, escalate, formulate*

I am definitely a *subscriber* (1) to the belief that life is unpredictable. Jenny and I had been to an *intimate* (2) dinner party with close friends and on the way home were confronted with one of those unfortunate *episodes* (3) that bring home the *fundamental* (4) tragedy of life. A car had overturned and people with seemingly *superficial* (5) injuries were staggering around, and as Jenny called for an ambulance, *bystanders* (6) began to gather. While waiting, in the *absence* (7) of anything else to do, I told everyone to remain calm. We did not wish to *generate* (8) panic.

A. MULTIPLE MEANINGS

• operate • pump • cell • matter • doctor • appeal • apply • warm • resign • bleed

- In the divorce settlement, she **bled** him for every last cent. (*make sb pay*)
- The new law **applies** to everybody, without exception. (*affect*)
- City sewers empty a lot of waste **matter** into rivers. (*substances*)
- Does anyone know how to **operate** this machine? (*make work*)
- All that was in the monk's **cell** was a bed and a crucifix. (*small room*)
- I'm sure someone has **doctored** the figures in these accounts. (*alter*)
- I'm afraid the Medical Board did not **warm** to your suggestion. (*show interest/enthusiasm*)
- Her lawyer decided to **appeal** the court's decision. (*formally request change*)
- You must **resign** yourself to the fact that you need an operation. (*accept an unpleasant situation*)
- Reporters tried to **pump** the government spokesman for more details. (*ask lots of questions*)



My heart **bleeds** for you.

B. LEXICAL SETS

LEAVE
A PLACE



• flee • evict • escape • evacuate • disperse
• withdraw • retreat • expel • banish • desert



flee



escape



evacuate



expel



desert

- Many refugees were forced to **flee** the country. (*run away from*)
- My father **deserted** us when I was a child. (*walk out on one's family*)
- The Soviet diplomat was **expelled** from the USA. (*make sb leave the country*)
- The general ordered his army to **retreat** (*soldiers leaving when being defeated*)
- The soldiers **withdrew** from the north-east of the country. (*leave place of fighting*)
- The crowd **dispersed** when the demonstration was over. (*leave in different directions*)
- The prisoners were **banished** from the country forever. (*send sb away permanently*)
- The landlord **evicted** the tenant because he owed three months' rent. (*make sb leave*)
- The burglar **escaped** the police and hid in a warehouse. (*leave without being caught*)
- When the hurricane report came in, the town was **evacuated** (*send people to a place of safety*)

C. IDIOMS IDIOMS IDIOMS IDIOMS IDIOMS IDIOMS IDIOMS

- **touch and go** (*uncertain, risky*)
- **in/on the cards** (*likely to happen*)
- **live from hand to mouth**
(*have hardly enough to live on*)
- **watered down** (*less forceful*)
- **(well) under way** (*in progress*)
- **call it a day** (*finish working*)
- **behind the scenes** (*secretly*)
- **sit on the fence** (*remain neutral*)

- Construction of the new airport is now **(well) under way**
- With no jobs and no homes, hundreds of the newly-arrived immigrants **live/are living from hand to mouth**
- As it was getting dark, the farmer decided to **call it a day**
- Top politicians worked **behind the scenes** to avoid a war.
- Make a decision! You can't **sit on the fence** any longer.
- The factory workers are extremely unhappy with the working conditions. In my opinion a strike is **in/on the cards**
- It was **touch and go** whether we'd catch our flight or not.
- After extreme opposition to the government's planned tax increases, new **watered down** proposals were introduced.

VOCABULARY

A. MULTIPLE MEANINGS: KEY AND ADDITIONAL MEANINGS

1. bled

- emit or lose blood:
*He was **bleeding** profusely when they brought him into the Emergency Room.*
- draw or extract blood:
*In the Middle Ages **bleeding** the sick was acceptable treatment for many illnesses.*

2. applies

- submit an application:
*He **applied** for the job.*
- put on:
***Apply** this bandage to the wound carefully.*
- devote (oneself) to sth:
*He **applied** himself to his studies.*
- put into action:
*He **applied** the brakes.*

3. matter

- subject of concern, feeling or action:
*This is a serious **matter**.*
- approximated quantity, amount or extent:
*The police were there in a **matter** of minutes.*

4. operate

- perform a surgical operation:
*Doctors **operated** to remove the tumor.*
- be in action:
*How long has that company been **operating**?*

5. cell

- smallest structural unit of an organism capable of functioning independently:
*The new drug inhibits the growth of cancer **cells**.*
- small room of confinement in a prison:
*They threw him into a **cell** with 4 other prisoners.*

6. doctored

- (n) person trained in the healing arts and licensed to practice:
*A **doctor** was on hand for any medical emergency.*

7. warm

- make warm; raise slightly in temperature:
*The morning sun quickly **warmed** the room.*
- fill with pleasant emotions:
*It **warmed** my heart to see them together again.*

8. appeal

- be attractive or interesting (to sb):
*The idea of a camping trip didn't **appeal** to them.*

9. resign

- give up a job esp. by formal notification:
*He decided to **resign** after being refused a pay raise.*

10. pump

- operate a pump:
*They had **pumped** the water out of the well.*

B. LEXICAL SETS: sample sentences

- When the fire started, all the office workers **fled** the building.
- The army was called in to **evict** farmers from land that was not theirs.
- Joe likes to **escape** to his beach house on weekends.
- Helicopters are **evacuating** hundreds of people from the area after the floods.
- After the explosion, it took days for the smoke to **disperse**.
- After years of senseless fighting, US troops finally **withdrew** from Vietnam.
- Beaten by the cold, Napoleon was forced to **retreat** from Russia.
- The troublesome child was **expelled** from the school for his violent behavior.
- Socrates faced the choice of death or **banishment** from his city forever.
- Farmers have started to **desert** their fields and have come to the city looking for work.

C. IDIOMS: sample sentences

- After getting up late, it was **touch and go** whether he'd make the morning meeting.
- Now that the company is losing money, it's **in/on the cards** that some jobs will be lost.
- Many primitive tribes ate only what they could find, **living from hand to mouth**.
- After his highly critical speech in private, he gave a **watered down** version to the press.
- The Committee were told that the building of the new stadium was **(well) under way**.
- I was tired after ten hours on the computer, so I decided to **call it a day** and go home.
- Politicians tell us one thing, but who knows what really goes on **behind the scenes**?
- In 1939, the US Government was accused of **sitting on the fence** while the rest of the world went to war.

B. LEXICAL SETS: KEY

1. flee
2. deserted
3. expelled
4. retreat
5. withdrew
6. dispersed
7. banished
8. evicted
9. escaped
10. evacuated

C. IDIOMS: KEY

1. (well) under way
2. live/are living from hand to mouth
3. call it a day
4. behind the scenes
5. sit on the fence
6. in/on the cards
7. touch and go
8. watered down

THEME VOCABULARY: HEALTH & OUR BODY

A. BLOOD: KEY

1. **sticky** (= adhesive; having the property of adhering or sticking to a surface)
 - prickly (= sharp, pointed, thorny; *He scratched himself walking through some prickly bushes.*)
 - ticklish (= sensitive to the point of laughter as a result of being touched slightly; *His feet are very ticklish.*)
2. **slightly** (= to a small degree)
 - quite/very: not followed by comparative form of adjective
3. **distinctive** (= unique, characteristic)
 - sensitive (= quick to respond to stimulation or the effect of a force; *Photographic paper is sensitive to the light.*; easily hurt; *Be careful what you say. He's very sensitive to criticism.*)
 - primitive (= simple, uncivilized; *He fashioned some primitive tools from bone and sharp stones.*)
4. **makes (up = comprises)**
 - takes (up = uses, occupies; *Early computers took up a lot of space.*)
 - holds (up = delays; *The workers' strike is holding up production.*)
5. **average** (= usual; intermediate level or degree)
 - common (= ordinary, shared; *There is no known cure for the common cold. All the staff contributed towards the purchase of the coffee maker, so it's considered common property.*)
6. **carried** (= transported)
 - posted (= put up for public display; sent by mail; *All final grades will be posted outside the Headmaster's Office. All paychecks are posted on the last Friday of the month.*)
 - bussed (= carried by bus; *Supporters from all over the state were bussed to the rally.*)
7. **network** (= complex interconnected group or system)
 - web (= complex interconnected structure or arrangement; *They have their own site on the Internet; not idiomatic in this context*)
 - grid (= a framework of crisscrossed or parallel bars; a system of numbered squares on a map, photo, etc. *Archaeologists plot the position of their finds on a grid.*)
8. **prevent** (= stop, prohibit)
 - avoid/forbid: sense/meaning inappropriate for context

B. THE BRAIN: KEY

1. **system** (collocation)
 - organisation/plan: not idiomatic
2. **enclosed** (= contained within/surrounded by)
 - included/closed: incorrect usage
3. **makes (up = forms, comprises)**
 - takes (up) = develops an interest in; resumes, begins *He took up chess to keep his mind active. Let's take up where we left off.*
 - gives (up) = stops completely; surrenders *She gave up smoking on her doctor's advice. He gave himself up to the police.*
4. **consists (of = is made up of)**
 - composes/comprises: incorrect usage here. *The brain is composed of two...; The brain comprises two...*
5. **kinds**
 - makes/brands: usage *What make of car do you drive? I've always used the same brand of detergent.*
6. **brains** (context requires the physical organ)
 - mind/ideas: abstracts inappropriate for context because of meaning/structure
7. **mass** (= unified body of matter with no specific shape)
 - amount/quantity: incorrect meaning in context
8. **seat** (= place where something is centered or based; collocation)
 - chair/stool: not idiomatic
9. **mental** (= of or pertaining to the mind)
 - brainy = (informal) smart, intelligent
 - thoughtful = absorbed in thought; considerate *He looked thoughtful for a moment, then answered the question. It was very thoughtful of Karen to send us a card.*
10. **functions** (= duties/roles/purposes of people and things)
 - jobs: not collocative with "primary"; more often associated with personal responsibility
 - works: meaning in context = output of a writer, artist, etc. considered as a whole; *There is a new edition of the complete works of Shakespeare.*

C. ALL ABOUT HEALTH: KEY

1. **epidemic** (= outbreak of a rapidly spreading, infectious disease)
2. **debilitates** (= weakens, injures, incapacitates)
3. **deficiency** (= lack or shortage, esp. of sth essential to health)
4. **alleviate** (= lessen, relieve)
5. **recovery** (= return to health)
6. **impaired** (= damaged, injured)
7. **terminal** (= fatal; collocation: terminal illness)
8. **wear off** (= gradually disappear)
9. **contagious** (= infectious)
10. **symptoms** (= signs or indications of a disorder or disease)
11. **infected** (= filled/contaminated with disease-causing microorganisms)
12. **quarantine** (= period of physical isolation to prevent a disease from spreading)
13. **diagnosed** (= identified a disease)
14. **admitted** (= permitted to enter)
15. **suffering** (= experiencing/feeling pain)

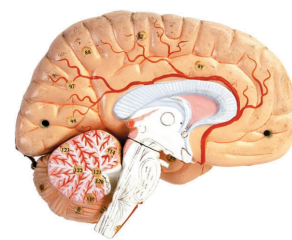


A. BLOOD

Human blood is (*prickly, sticky, ticklish*) **sticky** (1) and bright red to very dark in color. It is (*quite, very, slightly*) **slightly** (2) heavier than water with a (*sensitive, distinctive, primitive*) **distinctive** (3) smell and salty taste. Blood (*makes, takes, holds*) **makes** (4) up about 1/3 of a healthy person's body weight. The (*average, common, same*) **average** (5) temperature of human blood is about 98°F. Blood is (*posted, carried, bussed*) **carried** (6) around the body by a (*web, network, grid*) **network** (7) of tubes called arteries (with blood from the heart) and veins (to the heart). Veins have one-way valves to (*avoid, prevent, forbid*) **prevent** (8) the blood flowing backwards.

B. THE BRAIN

Part of the central nervous (*organisation, system, plan*) **system** (1), the brain is (*closed, included, enclosed*) **enclosed** (2) in the skull. It is an extension of the spinal cord and with it (*takes, makes, gives*) **makes** (3) up the central nervous system. The brain (*composes, comprises, consists*) **consists** (4) of two (*kinds, makes, brands*) **kinds** (5) of nervous tissue: nerve cells (grey matter) and nerve fibers (white matter). In all animals that have (*mind, brains, ideas*) **brains** (6), it is the largest (*mass, amount, quantity*) **mass** (7) of nervous tissue. The brain is the (*chair, seat, stool*) **seat** (8) of consciousness. Thought, memory, and all the other (*mental, brainy, thoughtful*) **mental** (9) processes are primary (*jobs, works, functions*) **functions** (10) of the brain.



THE HUMAN
BRAIN

C. ALL ABOUT HEALTH

- alleviate
- wear off
- deficiency
- symptoms
- terminal
- infected
- epidemic
- debilitates
- contagious
- admitted
- recovery
- impaired



- suffering
- diagnosed
- quarantine

1. There are reports of a flu **epidemic** going around.
2. This rare disease **debilitates** the whole body.
3. The child developed a vitamin **deficiency**
4. He took some medicine to **alleviate** the pain.
5. After his operation, he made a quick **recovery**
6. My hearing was **impaired** after the accident.
7. She was told that her illness was **terminal**
8. The effects of the medicine will **wear off** in an hour.
9. Measles is a very **contagious** disease.
10. A runny nose and a cough are both **symptoms** of a cold.
11. If you don't wash that cut, it will become **infected**
12. Experts recommend 30 days **quarantine** for this illness.
13. Doctors **diagnosed** her illness as pneumonia.
14. Five people were **admitted** to hospital after the crash.
15. She told her physician she was **suffering** from back pains.

CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER

1. When will we know the _____ of the investigation?
a. output
b. outbreak
☒ c. outcome
d. outlook
2. Reports say that the _____ of refugees cannot be stopped.
a. induction
b. income
c. influence
☒ d. influx
3. That accusation is scandalous and downright _____.
a. outstanding
☒ b. outrageous
c. outspoken
d. outright
4. There was a bomb scare and the police had to _____ the building.
a. disperse
☒ b. evacuate
c. expel
d. evict
5. The new regulations _____ to all students on campus.
a. appall
b. appeal
☒ c. apply
d. appease
6. With all this traffic, it is _____ whether we'll make the flight now.
a. on the cards
b. under way
c. behind the scenes
☒ d. touch and go
7. After the accident his _____ reaction was one of shock.
a. indignant
b. inappropriate
☒ c. initial
d. inflated
8. Few people _____ to his idea to relocate our offices.
a. applied
b. resigned
c. operated
☒ d. warmed
9. The speaker at the ceremony told a very amusing _____.
a. episode
b. recital
☒ c. anecdote
d. version
10. It sounds like a(n) _____ plan but I think it may work.
a. intimate
b. raucous
c. eventual
☒ d. intricate
11. The company wouldn't _____ on their plans for expansion.
☒ a. elaborate
b. generate
c. formulate
d. escalate
12. The committee did not _____ to our suggestion.
☒ a. warm
b. heat
c. resign
d. fall
13. The report didn't deal with the issue in any depth. I thought it was very _____.
a. intricate
b. suspicious
☒ c. superficial
d. impartial
14. The landlord threatened to _____ the tenants if they didn't pay the rent.
a. evacuate
☒ b. evict
c. retreat
d. withdraw

VOCABULARY

CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER: KEY

The page numbers in brackets after each answer refer to relevant examples from the VOCABULARY section.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. c. outcome (p.12: OUT) | 8. d. warmed (p. 14: A7) |
| 2. d. influx (p. 12: IN) | 9. c. anecdote (p. 13: 3b) |
| 3. b. outrageous (p. 12: OUT) | 10. d. intricate (p. 13: 1a) |
| 4. b. evacuate (p. 14: B10) | 11. a. elaborate (p. 13: 7c) |
| 5. c. apply (p. 14: A2) | 12. a. warm (p. 14: A7) |
| 6. d. touch and go (p. 14: C7) | 13. c. superficial (p. 13: 6a) |
| 7. c. initial (p. 12: passage) | 14. b. evict (p. 14: B8) |

MCQ CHOICES: COLLOCATIONS

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. a. factory output , sound output
b. outbreak of war/disease/violence
c. outcome of the match/election
d. outlook on life, weather outlook | 8. a. apply a theory
b. resign one's position/oneself to (doing) sth
c. operate a machine/illegally/without a license
d. warm to an idea/suggestion/proposal/sb |
| 2. a. induction into the army/a sport
b. annual/fixed/joint income
c. outside/good/bad influence on (sb)
d. influx of refugees/arms/imports | 9. a. episode of a TV program/violence
b. organ/piano/poetry recital
c. personal anecdotes
d. version of the bible/truth/story |
| 3. a. outstanding achievement/performance
outstanding in his field
outstanding debts (= unpaid)
b. outrageous lie/behavior/prices
c. outspoken critic/person
d. outright lie/condemnation | 10. a. intimate knowledge/conversation
b. raucous crowd/party/applause
c. eventual outcome/result
d. intricate design/plot/character |
| 4. a. disperse the crowd/smoke
b. evacuate a building/the premises/an area
c. expel a student/a foreign diplomat/refugees
d. outright lie/condemnation | 11. a. elaborate on an idea/plan
b. generate wealth/power/discussion
c. formulate a plan/theory
d. violence/tension/prices escalate |
| 5. a. it appalls me
b. the idea appeals to me
appeal to the people for calm
the defendant appealed to the court for mercy
c. apply a coat of paint
apply for a job
apply the rules/the law
d. appease the nation/the opposition | 12. a. <i>see</i> 8d
b. heat the water/room/food
c. <i>see</i> 8c
d. fall for sb/a trick |
| 6. a. play your cards right
b. on the way , in the way , by the way
c. make a scene , the scene of the crime
d. get up and go , on the go | 13. a. <i>see</i> 10d
b. suspicious character/circumstances/look
c. superficial wound/character/treatment
d. impartial observer/witness |
| 7. a. indignant reply/look
b. inappropriate remark/time/dress
c. initial shock/outlay (= expense)
d. inflated economy/opinion of oneself | 14. a. <i>see</i> 4b
b. evict sb from the premises/land
c. retreat from a battle/to one's room
d. withdraw money from the bank/troops |

READING: THE HEART

A. KEY

1. muscles
2. neck/jaw
3. lungs
4. chest
5. (Blood) Vessels
6. arteries
7. wrist
8. teeth
9. (blood) clot
10. shoulders

B. KEY

1. coronary
2. radiate
3. pump
4. prolong
5. impending
6. diffuse
7. tingling
8. contractility
9. clot
10. vice

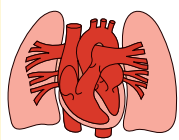
C. READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS: KEY

1. b. (2nd and 3rd & 4th paragraphs accordingly)
 - a. (only in the first paragraph)
 - c. too restricted
 - d. no mention in text
2. a. "The heart requires oxygen...";
Within 20 minutes... heart attack."
 - b. misreading of text
 - c. "When one or more of the major vessels..."
 - d. result of a heart attack
3. b. "...usually lasting for 30 minutes.",
"...can also last for hours."
 - a. "...does not lessen or increase with changes in the position of the body..."
 - c. "...some experience no chest pain."
 - d. "...being squeezed by a vice..."
4. b. (4th paragraph)
5. c. "For men it might be more localized,
while... as diffuse."

NOTE:

Students are now ready to do Practice Test 1 from
Mastering Michigan Preliminary Practice Tests Book 1.

THE HEART



The heart works like a large pump and consists of a bag comprised of muscle with blood vessels leading in and out. The blood flows from your lungs, where it picks up oxygen, into your heart and gets pumped out to the rest of your body. Once the blood

has delivered its oxygen to the tissues, it returns to your heart and gets pumped back out to the lungs.

The heart requires oxygen to function properly. The blood inside your heart does not supply oxygen to the heart muscle - special blood vessels on the outside of the heart, called coronary arteries, feed the heart muscle. Three major vessels and many smaller vessels do this job. When one or more of the major vessels is obstructed (usually due to blood clot formation in the blood vessel lumen), blood cannot reach the heart muscle beneath the block, restricting the supply of oxygen to the heart. Within 20 minutes of not receiving blood and oxygen, the heart muscle begins to die, leading to a heart attack. A heart attack results in the loss of function or contractility of the damaged portion of the heart.

People experiencing a heart attack often feel they are being squeezed by a vice or a heavy weight has been placed on their chest. Others report a stabbing, knifelike or burning sensation. The pain is prolonged, usually lasting for 30 minutes. The pain can also last for hours. The pain does not lessen or increase with changes in the position of the body, nor is it relieved with rest. Some patients experience no chest pain.

Some patients describe pain radiating down the arms (usually the left arm) with a tingling sensation in the wrists, hands, and fingers. Others report pain in the shoulders, neck, and jaw. The pain can also radiate to the teeth and back. Additional symptoms include indigestion, nausea, vomiting, palpitations, cold perspiration, weakness, dizziness, coughing, fainting, dry mouth, anxiety and a sense of impending doom.

In general, men and women experience the same symptoms of a heart attack, although women might describe chest pain differently. For men it might be more localized, while chest pain in women can be described as diffuse.

A. FILL IN WITH WORDS RELATING TO THE BODY FROM THE TEXT:

- Exercise helps to build up our **muscles**
- The **neck/jaw** is located below the mouth.
- Our **lungs** help us to breathe in oxygen.
- The top part of our body is our **chest**
- (Blood) Vessels** are the narrow tubes in our body.
- The tubes coming from the heart are **arteries**
- Our **wrist** is between our hand and our arm.
- We chew food with our **teeth**
- A **(blood) clot** can block a vessel.
- Our **shoulders** are between our neck and our arms.

B. FIND THE WORDS IN THE TEXT WHICH MEAN:

- **coronary** : relating to the heart (adj)
- **radiate** : spreading out from a center (verb)
- **pump** : a device for forcing liquid/gas to flow (noun)
- **prolong** : lengthened or made longer (verb)
- **impending** : about to happen (adj)
- **diffuse** : spread out over a large area (adj)
- **tingling** : having a stinging feeling (adj)
- **contractility** : having the power to reduce in size (noun)
- **clot** : lump formed when blood thickens (noun)
- **vice** : a tool with a pair of jaws (noun)

C. READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- The passage describes...
 - prevention of heart attacks.
 - (b)** the causes and symptoms of heart failure.
 - different types of chest pain associated with heart attacks.
 - what to do in the event of a heart attack.
- According to the passage, a heart attack occurs when...
 - (a)** the supply of oxygen to the heart is restricted.
 - the coronary arteries obstruct the smaller, interconnecting vessels in the heart.
 - clots form in all the coronary arteries.
 - the heart muscle ceases to contract.
- The pain associated with a heart attack...
 - can be relieved by lying down.
 - (b)** may last more than half an hour.
 - is always centered in the chest.
 - has been likened to carrying a vice.
- The passage does not state that people experiencing heart attacks feel...
 - anxious or frightened.
 - (b)** feverish.
 - sick to their stomachs.
 - weak and on the verge of losing consciousness.
- According to the text, in what respect might men and women differ when experiencing a heart attack?
 - the duration of the attack
 - the degree of pain
 - (c)** the location of the pain
 - the emotions felt