

## Soruların İncelenmesi

### Sözcük Bilgisi

- Soru tümcesini dikkatli bir şekilde okuyun.
- Soru tümcesinde geçen ve anlamını bilmediğiniz sözcüklerle aşırı zaman harcamayın. Bazen bu sözcükler fazlaca bir önem taşımayabilir.
- Yanıtı bildiğinizi düşünseniz bile tüm seçenekleri okuyun. Seçeneklerden biri, sizin düşündüğünüz sözcükten çok daha uygun olabilir.

#### 1. Soruların Analizi ve İpuçları: Sıfat, Ad ve Yüklem eklenmesi

##### (a) SIFAT

A few people enjoyed the exhibition, but the majority were clearly \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) restrained
- B) admirable
- C) impartial
- D) disappointed
- E) relieved

##### (b) AD

The Kodak Company now faces stiff \_\_\_\_\_ both from abroad and from rival firms at home.

- A) renovation
- B) competition
- C) investment
- D) commerce
- E) recession

##### (c) YÜKLEM

I believe that leaders must make an effort to stay open-minded and try to \_\_\_\_\_ another person's point of view.

- A) deplore
- B) recover
- C) forecast
- D) insist
- E) appreciate

**Bağlam:** Sözcük bilgisinin yanısıra bağlam çok büyük yardım sağlayabilmekte. Sözcüğün içinde geçtiği tümcenin tümünün incelenmesi, ipuçları sağlayacaktır. Bu ipuçları şu bilgileri verebilir:

- Sözcüğün olumlu mu yoksa olumsuz mu olacağı.

The extensive \_\_\_\_\_ over the past years have caused widespread famine in central Asia.

- A) precipitation
- B) snow
- C) droughts
- D) wet seasons
- E) winds

Bu soruda bağlamın çözülmesi, **FAMINE** sözcüğünün anlamını bilip bilmemekte yatmakta. Eğer bu sözcüğün anlamını bilmiyorsanız, doğru yanıtı bulma şansınız azalmakta. Bu durumda da, **CENTRAL ASIA** hiç değilse seçenekleri elemenize yardımcı olabilir. Orta Asya'nın coğrafya koşullarını göz önünde bulundurarak, en azından (D) ve belki (B) seçeneğini hemen eleyebilirsiniz.

**FAMINE** sözcüğünün anlamını biliyorsanız, bu durumda işiniz daha kolay. Sözcük *kıtlık anlamını taşıdığına göre, buna neden olan şeyin de olumsuz anlam taşıması gerekir*. Ekin söz konusu olduğunda (b), (c) ve (e) olumsuz sayılabilir. Bunlar içinde de (c) seçeneği, yani *kuraklık* uygun seçenek olmaktadır. (b) seçeneğindeki *kar* ya da (e) seçeneğindeki *rüzgarlar uygun seçenek olamaz zira tümcede over the past years* ifadesi kullanılarak bu olumsuz durumun yıllardır sürdüğü anlatılmaktadır.

Bu soruda, her zaman rastlanamayacak bir dilbilgisi desteği de yer almakta. Sorunun **a** ve **b** seçeneklerinde sayılamayan (=uncountable) ad kullanılmakta. Tümcenin yüklemi ise **have**, yani çoğul ad ile kullanılan bir yüklemidir. Bu iki seçenek derhal elenebilir.

- Sözcüğün bir *preposition*'a sahip olup olmadığı.

**It is a pity that he \_\_\_\_\_ on his potentially harmful plans.**

- A) considers
- B) insists
- C) decides
- D) thinks
- E) succeeds

Tümcede boşluğa gelmesi gereken yüklem *on* ile kullanılmaktadır. Seçenekler içinde sadece (b) ve (c) *on* ile kullanılabilir. Anlam olarak da (b) en uygun seçenektir.

**Sözcüğün yapısı:** Yine bağlamdan yola çıkarak, boşluk için gereken sözcüğün olumlu bir anlamı mı yoksa olumsuz bir anlamı mı yansıtması gerektiğine karar verdikten sonra - var ise - sözcüklerdeki ön ve art takıları inceleyin.

**Sözcüğün yapısı ile ilgili diğer ipuçları:** Bazı ad, sıfat ve yüklemelerin birlikte kullanıldıkları belirli *preposition*'lar yukarıdaki örnek soruda olduğu gibi soru tümcesinin kendinde olabileceği gibi, seçeneklerde de olabilir. Buna göre belirli seçenekler ön plana çıkarılabilir ya da elenebilir. Bu ipuçları ile ilgili açıklamalar aşağıdaki kısımda da karşınıza çıkmakta.

**2. Soruların Analizi ve İpuçları:** *Preposition, Pronoun, Phrasal Verb* eklenmesi

**(d) PREPOSITION**

**This article \_\_\_\_\_ Murat IV is extremely well written.**

- A) to
- B) from
- C) over
- D) for
- E) on

**(e) PRONOUN**

**\_\_\_\_\_ desk is on the right as you enter, \_\_\_\_\_ is on the left.**

- A) Ours/your
- B) Hers/his
- C) Her/mine
- D) Their/my
- E) Them/my

- Sık kullanılan *ad + preposition*, *sıfat + preposition* ve *yüklem + preposition* yapıları ayrıntılı olarak bilmeniz gerekmektedir.
- Sık kullanılan *phrasal verb* yapıları ayrıntılı olarak bilmeniz gerekmektedir.

- Yukarıda (e) örneğinde olduğu gibi, iki boşluk verilmesi durumunda, eleme yapmanız kolaylaşmakta. Boşluklardan birine uygun düşen sözcüğü bilmeniz durumunda bu sözcüklerin bulunmadığı seçenekleri eleyebilirsiniz.

### 3. Genel Notlar

#### A. Sözcük çalışma ve dosyalama sistemi geliştirin.

Sınav öncesinde sözcük çalışmak ve dosyalamak için çeşitli sistemler önerilmekte. Dil öğrenenlerin bazıları bir yanında yabancı sözcük, diğer yanında da Türkçe anlamı yazılı olan kartlar oluşturmaktadır. Bazıları da yanlarında sürekli sözlük taşımayı tercih etmekte. Özellikle elektronik cep sözlüklerinin yaygınlaştığı günümüzde sürekli sözlük taşımak kolaylaşmakta ise de, sözcüklerin öğrenilmesi için iyi bir sözcük dosyalama sisteminin aşağıdaki özellikleri taşıması gerekir.

1. Sözcüğün türü (*Part of speech*)
2. Eş anlam ve karşıt anlam (*Synonym ve Antonym*)
3. Farklı anlamlar
4. Örnek tümce(ler)
5. Türkçe karşılık

Aşağıda verilen kart örneği bir model teşkil edebilir. Örnek olarak "date" sözcüğü alındı.

Sözcük	Türü	Eş anlam	Karşıt anlam
date	(1) noun; (2) noun; (3) noun; (4) verb; (5) verb; (6) verb	(1) epoch, era, term. (3) appointment; rendezvous. (4) meet; go out with. (5) see; escort; (6) register; determine	
<b>Anlam(lar)ı ve kullanımı</b>			
(1) tarih (2) hurma (3) buluşma; randevu TO HAVE A DATE WITH SOMEONE (4) buluşmak; birisi ile çıkmak TO DATE WITH SOMEONE (5) eşlik etmek ** <i>Kullanımı çok az.</i> (6) tarihlemek; kaydetmek			
<b>Örnek(ler)</b>			
1. The date is September 8, 1995. 2. Dates are quite refreshing in hot weather. 3. I have a date with a beautiful girl. 4. He is dating with a beautiful girl. 5. KULLANIMI ÇOK AZ. 6. We found relics dating back to the first century B.C.			

#### B. Sık olarak karıştırılan yapılara dikkat edin.

İngilizcede bazı yapılar ve sözcükler sık olarak karıştırılmakta. Bunların örnekleri aşağıdaki alıştırmada verilmekte.

#### Alıştırma

Uygun seçeneği belirleyin.

1. (*Especially/Special*) attention must be given to the questions at the end of each chapter.
2. An explanation will (*precede/proceed*) each section of the test.
3. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ (*recommend, introduce*) a book on gems?
4. Dante's (*immoral/immortal*) literary masterpieces are read in universities.
5. Did somebody tell you to send the cable or did you at on your own \_\_\_\_\_ (*initiative, initiation*)?
6. Eric's courageous rescue of the drowning child was a (*credulous/creditable*) deed.
7. Every time Maria travels with her children, she has (*access/excess*) baggage.

8. Everything (*accept/except*) our swimwear is packed and ready to go.
9. George was (*among/between*) those students selected for the debate.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (*hope, wish*) Peter comes tomorrow.
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ (*hope, wish*) Peter would come soon.
12. In 1969 the astronauts who landed on the moon collected (*samples/examples*) of rocks and soil.
13. Keith's company headquarters were (*formerly/formally*) located in this city.
14. Last week my uncle \_\_\_\_\_ (*brought, took*) us for a ride in his car.
15. Maria was working very (*hard/harley*) on her thesis.
16. Mary is very \_\_\_\_\_ (*conscious, conscientious*) worker, so you can rely on her.
17. Mary likes to \_\_\_\_\_ (*watch, look*) the news on television.
18. Mary's insulting remark greatly (*effected/affected*) Peter, who is a very (*sensible/sensitive*) person.
19. My brother works very \_\_\_\_\_ (*hard, hardly*) and usually comes home at night.
20. Perry's spare flashlight was (*helpless/useless*) at the night of the storm because the batteries were flat.
21. Peter has joined the Army \_\_\_\_\_ (*as, like*) his brother.
22. Peter should \_\_\_\_\_ (*spend, pay*) more time on planning his work.
23. Please \_\_\_\_\_ (*take, bring*) this letter to the school office.
24. The fire started \_\_\_\_\_ (*during, while*) we were asleep.
25. The gaudy decorations in the hall (*detracted/distracted*) from the beauty of the celebration.
26. The government will (*persecute/prosecute*) the guilty parties for polluting the waters.
27. The United States is a melting pot of (*emigrants/immigrants*).
28. There are many thorns in this path, so don't walk along with \_\_\_\_\_ (*naked, nude, bare*) feet.
29. There is no mistake. I \_\_\_\_\_ (*ensure, assure*) you that we have checked the invoice carefully.
30. This drink tastes nice. I would \_\_\_\_\_ (*very, much, very much*) like to know how you made it.
31. This ring \_\_\_\_\_ (*is worth/worth*) at least a thousand dollars.
32. Two men \_\_\_\_\_ (*stole, robbed*) a lady and \_\_\_\_\_ (*brought, took*) her bag away, but they were caught by the police.
33. Two men were arguing in the street. The noise soon \_\_\_\_\_ (*attacked, attracted*) a crowd of people.
34. Two people retired in June, and six in July. That means that eight people have resigned \_\_\_\_\_ (*altogether, totally*) in the past two months.
35. We must find out the \_\_\_\_\_ (*cause, reason*) for his absence from the meeting.
36. What was the \_\_\_\_\_ (*cause, reason*) of the disaster?
37. When Louise set the table, she set the silverware (*beside/besides*) the plates.
38. When one of the players was \_\_\_\_\_ (*injured, wounded*), the manager \_\_\_\_\_ (*replaced, substituted*) him.
39. Which dress shall I \_\_\_\_\_ (*put on, wear*) to the party?
40. While doing the experiment, we asked the lab technician's (*advise/advice*).
41. Your essay is very (*imaginary/imaginative*) and worthy of an "A" grade.
42. You should not say things that make a highly (*sensitive/sensible*) person upset.

### C. "Sahte dostlar"a dikkat edin.

Türkçeye genelde Fransızcadan geldiği için İngilizce anlamdan farklı kullanılan ya da zaman içinde anlam değişikliğine uğramış, ya da birden çok farklı anlamı olan sözcüklere dikkat edin. Bunların en tipik olanlarına örnek vermek gerekirse:

İNGİLİZCE SÖZCÜK	YAPILAN HATA	OLMASI GEREKEN ANLAM
dramatic	Türkçede "tiyatroyarı" anlamı taşıyan "dramatik" sözcüğünün karşılığı olarak görülmekte.	"theatretical" anlamının yanısıra "very" anlamı da var.
inexpensive	Türkçedeki "ekonomi ile ilgili" anlamını taşıyan	"Tutumlu, pahalı olmayan" anlamlarını taşımakta.

	"ekonomik" sözcüğünün eşdeğer olarak görülmekte.	
reflection	En bilinen anlamı olan "yansıma" dışındaki anlamları çok bilinmemekte.	"Reflect" yüklemi "yansıtmak" dışında "düşünmek", "reflection" adı da "düşünme/düşünce" anlamlarını taşımakta.
sympathetic	"Sempatik" anlamı verilmekte	İlk ve tek anlamı "anlayışlı".
magazine	"Dergi/Magazin" dışındaki anlamı çok bilinmemekte.	"Silah sarjörü" anlamı da var.
date	Tarih dışındaki anlamı çok bilinmemekte.	Yüklem de olabilmesinin yanısıra, "hurma" anlamı da var.

#### 4. Sözcük Bilgisinin Geliştirilmesi

*Longman Lexicon of Contemporary English* (McArthur, 1991) başlıklı çalışmanın sözcük derleme listesine dayanarak, sözcüklerin birbirleri ile bağlantılı biçimde öğrenilebilmeleri için, çeşitli sözcük sınıfları saptadım.

Toplam olarak yaklaşık 4.000 sözcük ele alınmakta ise de, alıştırmaya ve açıklamalardaki sözcükler de katıldığında bu sayı daha da artmaktadır. Elbette, bütün bu sözcükleri öğrenmeniz ya da ezberlemeniz olanaksız; zaten amaç da alıştırmalar yolu ile pekiştirme sağlayarak *olabildiğince fazla sayıda sözcüğün öğrenilmesine yardımcı olmak*.

#### SÖZCÜK BİLGİSİ - ÖRNEK SORULAR

Aşağıda örnek olarak 16 sözcük sorusu verildi.

**Yanıtlar bütün sorulardan sonra gelmekte.**

**Buradaki örnek sorulara geçmeden önce, sözcük bilgisi çalışmasını tamamlamanızı öneririm.**

- The recent economic figures ..... that the country is slowly coming out of the crisis.**
  - commit
  - imply
  - incur
  - evolve
  - invoke
- The assassination by terrorists of Signor Aldo Moro, five times prime Minister of Italy, in May 1978 was ..... by everyone as an act of barbarism.**
  - applauded
  - appealed
  - reiterated
  - condemned
  - restrained
- When the rate of exchange began to rise again, he felt ..... to call a meeting of the financial staff.**
  - obliged
  - blamed
  - consumed
  - omitted
  - rewarded
- The United States has long prided itself on being a melting pot of culturally ..... peoples.**
  - diverse

- B) redundant
  - C) incoherent
  - D) entire
  - E) substantial
5. **As a result of the continuing economic recession, a huge ..... in the budget seems inevitable.**
- A) redundancy
  - B) improvement
  - C) profit
  - D) distinction
  - E) deficit
6. **He devised an ..... scheme whereby the rate of unemployment could be brought down sharply.**
- A) irrelevant
  - B) unstable
  - C) ingenious
  - D) untamed
  - E) illegible
7. **I was greatly impressed by the way the judge conducted the trial, ..... when it came to summing up the case.**
- A) particularly
  - B) completely
  - C) sufficiently
  - D) effectively
  - E) respectively
8. **As soon as the leak in the boiler was noticed, one of the engineers was naturally .....**
- A) taken after
  - B) run down
  - C) made out
  - D) sent for
  - E) turned up
9. **At the board meeting, his suggestion was ..... as it seemed politically controversial.**
- A) put out
  - B) fallen out
  - C) held in
  - D) burst into
  - E) cast aside
10. **Locke, Hobbes and Rousseau were concerned in their writings with the question of a proper ..... between the public good and the right of individuals to exercise free will.**
- A) balance
  - B) demonstration
  - C) responsibility
  - D) interest
  - E) solidarity
11. **Questions of race, ethnicity, and religion have been a ..... source of conflict in American education.**
- A) previous
  - B) perennial
  - C) vulnerable
  - D) naughty
  - E) casual

12. **The ..... was not a happy one at the time, but looking back on it I suppose I'm glad it occurred.**
- A) improvement
  - B) regression
  - C) encounter
  - D) intention
  - E) compromise
13. **The contemporary world economy differs ..... from what the traditional economic theorists of the 1930s envisaged.**
- A) primarily
  - B) likely
  - C) conversely
  - D) profoundly
  - E) intimately
14. **In recent years ..... complex and persistent problems in economic and social fields have led people to wonder why once comfortable answers no longer seem adequate to today's questions.**
- A) generously
  - B) inadvertently
  - C) increasingly
  - D) ingeniously
  - E) leisurely
15. **As far as we are concerned, the evidence put before the court was not ..... enough to convict the man.**
- A) subsequent
  - B) conclusive
  - C) adamant
  - D) earnest
  - E) consecutive
16. **Since the 1950s modern dance in Europe and America has ..... a vigorous process of creativity.**
- A) cast
  - B) explored
  - C) constituted
  - D) relaxed
  - E) followed

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### YANITLAR

1. **The recent economic figures **imply** that the country is slowly coming out of the crisis.**
- Zor bir soru. Ne sorunun kökü ne de seçenekler yanıt konusunda bir ipucu sağlamamakta. Sözcüklerin hemen hemen tümünün anlamını bilmeniz gerektiği için cevabınız yanlış ise fazla üzülmeysin. Yanıt B. *imply = suggest; hint*
2. **The assassination by terrorists of Signor Aldo Moro, five times prime Minister of Italy, in May 1978 was **condemned** by everyone as an act of barbarism.**
- Zor bir soru. Yine de soru kökü ne tür bir sözcük aranması konusunda bir parça ipucu vermekte. *Assassination, terrorists, barbarism gibi* sözcükler göstermekte ki boşluğa olumsuzluk taşıyan bir sözcük gelecek. Bu durumda beş seçenek içinde nispeten daha bilinen sözcükler olan *appeal ve applauded sözcüklerinin* elenebilmesi gerekir. Gerisi şansınıza kalmış. Yanıt D. *condemn= lanetlemek*
3. **When the rate of exchange began to rise again, he felt **obliged** to call a meeting of the financial staff.**

Yan tümcede olumsuz bir ortam verilmekte: *the rate of exchange began to rise again*. Bu durumda da bir "call a meeting of the financial staff" durumu söz konusu. Yani, soru kökü birbirine bağlı iki durum hakkında yeterli bilgi vermekte. Sorudaki en önemli ipucu ise boşluktan hemen sonra gelen *to* sözcüğü. Hemen arkasından bir eylem (*call*) gelmekte ve bu tümcenin zaten bir yüklemi (*felt*) bulunmakta. Bu kişi insanları toplantıya çağdırmaya (kendisini) **NE** hissetti? Yanıt A. *obliged* (*to* alır) = zorunlu ... 5. soru buna benzer bir soru.

4. **The United States has long prided itself on being a melting pot of culturally diverse peoples.**

Tümcenin yüklemi *prided*. ABD'nin gurur duyduğu şey, "*culturally ... peoples*" için bir *melting pot* olması. Bu soruda önemli olan şey, bu halkların (**insanlar** değil; "**peoples**" **halklar** demektir) ne tür bir nitelik taşıdığı ve ABD'nin bundan gurur duyduğu. Gurur duyulacak şeyin olumlu yanı olması gerekir. Bu durumda da olumsuz anlam taşıyan sözcükler elenebilir. Örneğin, *incoherent*. Buna, ne olumlu ne de olumsuz bir anlam taşımayan *entire* sözcüğü de eklenebilir. Daha önce karşılaştığınızı umduğum (çok sık geçen bir sözcük) *redundant* sözcüğü de olumsuz anlam taşımakta. Yazı gelirse A, tura gelirse E. Yazı. *diverse* = *different, various*

5. **As a result of the continuing economic recession, a huge deficit in the budget seems inevitable.**

3. soruya benzeyen bir soru. Yine ekonominin durumu kötü. Bu durumda *budget* içinde büyük .... gerek. *Budget* sözcüğünün anlamını hatırlıyorsanız, cevabı bulmuş olmanız gerekir. Bilmiyor olsanız bile, bu kadar olumsuzlukla (*economic recession, inevitable*) dolu bir tümcede olsa olsa olumsuzluk istenir mantığı ile yola çıkabilir ve seçenekler içindeki tüm olumlu sözcükleri eleyebilirsiniz. Derhal elenmesi gereken iki seçenek B ve C. A seçeneğindeki sözcük 4. soruda B seçeneğinde kullanılan *redundant* sözcüğünün ad hali. 4. soruda bu sözcüğün de olumsuz olduğu söylenmekte. Geriye D ve E kalmakta. Yanıt E. *deficit* = açık (*bütçe* için kullanılmakta)

6. **He devised an ingenious scheme whereby the rate of unemployment could be brought down sharply.**

Tümcedeki *whereby* sözcüğü dilbilgisi açıklamalarında, relative clause başlığı altında geçmekte ve *through which* (= ki onun yoluyla, onun sayesinde) anlamını taşımakta. Ana tümcede sözü edilen *scheme* işsizlik oranını aşağı çekebilecek güçte olduğuna göre, olumlu nitelikler taşımalı. İlk bakışta seçeneklerin tümü de olumsuz öntaki taşıyor gibi. Ama tek tek inceler ve elemezi ona göre yaparsanız, C seçeneğinin geriye kalması gerekir. Eğer bu türden öntakılar sizi yanıltmakta ise, dilbilgisi notları içinde Ön ve Arttakılar konusunu inceleyin. *ingenious* = clever, intelligent

7. **I was greatly impressed by the way the judge conducted the trial, especially when it came to summing up the case.**

Zor bir soru. Birinci tümce konuşan kişinin duygularını anlatmakta: *impressed*. Ardından da ek bilgi sağlanmakta. Aslında soru bu kadarcık bilgiden oluşsa, cevabı bulmak kolay olurdu. Ama ikinci tümcedeki *when came to yapısı* herşeyi karıştırmakta çünkü söz konusu olduğunda anlamını taşımakta. Yanıt A. *particularly* = *especially*

8. **As soon as the leak in the boiler was noticed, one of the engineers was naturally sent for .**

Fazla zor olmayan bir soru. Yan tümce olmasaydı bile, "one of the engineers was naturally ..." bölümünün tamamlanabilmesi gerekir. Tümcede yüklem *was* olduğuna ve tüm seçeneklerde de *V<sub>3</sub>* kullanıldığına göre, edilgen (*passive*) bir yapı söz konusu. Yan tümcedeki sözcükleri bilmediğinizi düşünsek bile, "*Birşey* farkedilir farkedilmez, mühendislerden biri ...". Ve edilgen yüklem. Yanıt D. *take after* = birisine çekmek. ("Ben babama çekmişim" gibi) *run down* = ezmek, çığnemek (araba vs. ile) *make out* = anlamak, ayırdına varmak (genelde görsel açıdan); çözüm getirmek *turn up* = çıkagelmek. En yakın çeldirici bu seçenek. Ama edilgen durumda anlamsız.

9. **At the board meeting, his suggestion was cast aside as it seemed politically**

## controversial.

Tümcede öncelikle çözümlemeniz gereken iki sözcük var. Birincisi *as*, ikincisi *it*. Aslında *it* sözcüğünü çözümlemek kolay, olsa olsa *suggestion* yerine kullanılıyordur. "At the board meeting, his suggestion was ..." bölümü anlamlı bir tümce oluşturduğuna göre de, *as* sözcüğü iki tümceyi birbirine bağlamakta. Ya *when ya da because* anlamı taşıyabilir (dilbilgisi notlarında her iki kullanım da time clause ve reason clause içinde var). Bu iki anlamdan hangisini taşıyor olursa olsun, öneri politik açıdan *controversial* görülmüş. *Contro/contra* öntakısı Türkçeye de yerleşmeye başlamış bir olumsuzluk öntakısı. Bu da demektir ki öneri pek de beğenilmedi. Dikkat edin, *beğenmedi* değil *beğenilmedi*. Çünkü *was* sözcüğünden sonra seçeneklerde V<sub>3</sub> verilmekte, yani edilgen (*passive*) yapı var. Ardından, seçenek ele(yeme)me aşaması. Verilen *phrasal verb* yapılardan en azından A ve D'yi biliyor olmanız gerekir. Gerisi şans işi. Yanıt E. *cast aside* = bir kenara bırakmak

10. **Locke, Hobbes and Rousseau were concerned in their writings with the question of a proper *balance* between the public good and the right of individuals to exercise free will.**

Kolay olması gereken bir soru. Tümcedeki *between ... and* yapısına dikkat. "**between public good and the right of individuals**". Tümcenin en sonundaki *will* sözcüğü elbette yardımcı yüklem değil bir *noun*. Anlamını biliyor olmanız bile, en azından *free* sözcüğü ile olumlu birşeyler anlatılmak istendiğini düşünebilirsiniz. *Public good ile the right of individuals* arasında *ne* olmalı? Yanıt A. Denge.

11. **Questions of race, ethnicity, and religion have been a *perennial* source of conflict in American education.**

Çok zor bir soru. Yanıt B. *perennial* = *constant, continuous*

12. **The *compromise* was not a happy one at the time, but looking back on it I suppose I'm glad it occurred.**

*The ... was not a happy one at the time.* Üzücü olan neydi? A seçeneği kesinlikle olamaz. D seçeneği de saçma görünüyor. Belki C seçeneğini de elemiş olabilirsiniz. Yanıt E. *compromise* = *finding a middle course, concession*

13. **The contemporary world economy differs *profoundly* from what the traditional economic theorists of the 1930s envisaged.**

İki şey kıyaslanmakta. *The contemporary world economy* ve *what the traditional economic theorists of the 1930s envisaged*. Boşluktan sonraki *what* sözcüğü *the thing which* (Dilbilgisi açıklamalarında relative clause konusu) anlamını taşımakta. Yani bugünkü ekonomi ile 1930ların kuramcılarının söylediği/?tahmin ettiği? ekonomi arasında bir fark var. Ve bu fark **ne ölçüde**? En yakın çeldirici A, doğru yanıt ise D. *profoundly* = *derin/büyük ölçüde*.

14. **In recent years *increasingly* complex and persistent problems in economic and social fields have led people to wonder why once comfortable answers no longer seem adequate to today's questions.**

Olumsuzluklarla dolu bir tümce: "*complex and persistent problems in economic and social fields*", "no longer seem adequate". Seçenekteki sözcük de "complex and persistent problems in economic and social fields" bölümünü nitelendireceği için olumsuz anlam taşımalı. A ve E seçenekleri hemen elenebilir. D şıkkındaki *ingeniously* sözcüğü 6. soruda *ingenious* olarak seçeneklerde yer almakta ve olumlu anlam taşımakta. En yakın çeldirici B. Yanıt C. (B seçeneği olumsuz sözcük içermekte, ancak, *inadvertently* sözcüğü düşüncelessizce anlamını taşır ve cansız bir nesneye uygun değildir.)

15. **As far as we are concerned, the evidence put before the court was not *conclusive* enough to convict the man.**

Bu soruda **evidence** sözcüğünün anlamını bilmiyorsanız doğru yanıtı bulmanız çok zor. Ayrıca, tümcedeki *before* sözcüğü *önce* değil *önüne* anlamını taşımakta. Yanıt B. *conclusive* = *bitirici, nihai*

16. **Since the 1950s modern dance in Europe and America has followed** a vigorous process of creativity.

Soru kökünü anlaması kolay, seçenekleri elemesi zor bir soru. En yakın çeldirici C. Doğru yanıt E.

## SÖZCÜK BİLGİSİ ÇALIŞMASI

### 1. LIFE AND LIVING THINGS

#### A. LIFE AND LIVING THINGS

##### A1

**dead, death, decay, decompose, die, extinct, rot**

1. All the crops were \_\_\_\_\_ because of lack of rain.
2. History teaches us that all nations \_\_\_\_\_ in time.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ flesh of the dead animals began to smell terribly.
4. Most people consider Latin to be a \_\_\_\_\_ language.
5. He was happy till the day of his \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. Throw away this meat - it is \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. Many kinds of animals are in danger of becoming \_\_\_\_\_ .

##### A2

**abolish, assassin, eliminate, kill, massacre, murder, slaughter**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ of war means peace forever. **ABOLISH**
2. Several American presidents have been \_\_\_\_\_. **ASSASSIN**
3. His using drugs resulted in his \_\_\_\_\_ from the games. **ELIMINATE**
4. In order to get rid of this pain, you need to get a pain-\_\_\_\_\_. **KILL**
5. They went through the land, burning and \_\_\_\_\_. **MASSACRE**
6. She gave him a \_\_\_\_\_ look! She was very angry. **MURDER**
7. Many people are needlessly \_\_\_\_\_ each year in road accidents. **SLAUGHTER**

##### A3

**deadly, fatal, lethal**

1. Run! We are in \_\_\_\_\_ danger!
2. There was a \_\_\_\_\_ accident last night.
3. People are not permitted to carry \_\_\_\_\_ weapons here.

##### A4

**bear, birth, female, hatch, offspring, pregnant, puberty, reproduce, seed**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the child was an occasion of great joy in the family.
2. The baby was \_\_\_\_\_ at 8 o'clock last morning.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ was sitting on eggs while the male bird brought food.
4. They can \_\_\_\_\_ the sound of thunder in the theatre.
5. She has been \_\_\_\_\_ for nearly nine months.
6. He planted the \_\_\_\_\_ at the right time and got excellent vegetables.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the cat are called kittens.
8. The sexual organs first become active at \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Finally the eggs \_\_\_\_\_ and young chicks appeared.

**A5**

**alive, animate, coexist, create, exist, life, live, survive**

1. They believe that the \_\_\_\_\_ of the universe was a coincidence.
2. Currently, she is \_\_\_\_\_ in a student hostel.
3. After the accident, only ten people \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Although he is old, he is still very much \_\_\_\_\_.
5. His excitement \_\_\_\_\_ all of us.
6. Do fairies and genies really \_\_\_\_\_?
7. There is no \_\_\_\_\_ on the moon.
8. Did man \_\_\_\_\_ with dinosaurs?

**A6**

**immortal, inherent, mortal**

1. It is an \_\_\_\_\_ part of human nature to avoid pain.
2. All men are \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The Greeks told stories about the \_\_\_\_\_ gods.

## **B. LIVING CREATURES GENERALLY**

**B1**

**animal, being, creature, beast, species, breed, race**

1. a four-footed animal
2. a group of plants or animals that are the same of a kind, which are alike in all important ways, and which can produce young of the same kind
3. a kind or class of animal or plant, usually developed by man
4. a living creature, especially a person or a personality
5. a living thing, especially an animal
6. a living thing, not a plant or a human
7. any of several kinds of people with different physical features

## **B2**

### **amphibian, insect, pest**

1. An \_\_\_\_\_ vehicle is useful on land and in the water. **AMPHIBIAN**
2. I've found some cockroaches in the bathroom. We need some \_\_\_\_\_. **INSECT**
3. Farmers spray \_\_\_\_\_ on their crops to get a good yield. **PEST**

## **B3**

### **bacteria, bug, parasite, reptile, rodent**

1. She leads a \_\_\_\_\_ life, doing no work herself but helped by everyone else.
2. Snakes and crocodiles are \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Rabbits and rats are \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ exist in water, soil, air, plants, and the bodies of animals and people.
5. She's got the flu \_\_\_\_\_.

## **B4**

### **game, predator, prey, scavenger**

1. This town is full of \_\_\_\_\_ hotel-keepers charging very high prices.
2. The lion seized its \_\_\_\_\_ and ate it.
3. Jackals and vultures are \_\_\_\_\_.
4. This is a very good \_\_\_\_\_ soup.

## **B5**

### **bark, nest, pack, school, troop, web**

1. When we heard the **bark** of the \_\_\_\_\_ (*dog / lion / jackal*), we stopped.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ (*bear / jackal / sparrow*) was sitting in its **nest**.
3. We keep a **pack** of \_\_\_\_\_ (*dogs / birds / sheep*)
4. A **school** of \_\_\_\_\_ (*deer / fish / pigeons*) went past us.
5. The **troop** of \_\_\_\_\_ (*sparrows / dolphins / baboons*) was a sight to see!
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ (*spider / scorpion / ant*) sat in the centre of the **web**.

### **C. ANIMALS AND INSECTS**

#### **C1**

**alligator, ant, ape, bee, beetle, cattle, cricket, eagle, mosquito, moth, mule, serpent, shark, snake, wasp, whale, worm**

1. a flying insect with yellow and black stripes across its body
2. a large bird that lives by hunting and eating small animals
3. a large fierce cold-blooded animal that lives on land and in lakes and rivers
4. a long, thin reptile with no legs
5. a small animal with a long thin body, no bones and no legs
6. a small flying insect that bites people in order to suck their blood.
7. a small insect that generally lives under the ground in large colonies
8. a small jumping insect that produces sharp sounds by rubbing its wings together.
9. a small flying insect that lives in large colonies and lives on pollens.
10. a snake
11. a very large animal that lives in the sea and looks like a huge fish
12. a very large fish with sharp teeth
13. an animal produced by a horse and a donkey
14. an insect like a butterfly, which usually flies at night and eats woollen material
15. an insect with a hard covering to its body
16. any large kind of monkey without a tail
17. cows and bulls

#### **C2**

**antenna, antler, beak, claw, fur, horn, mouth, neck, nose, paw, shell, shoulder, skin, spine, tail, tame, toe, tooth, trunk, whiskers, wing**

1. All flying animals have a pair of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. An insect uses its \_\_\_\_\_ to feel things.
3. Animals like cows, giraffe, rhinoceros all have a single or a double \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Birds have \_\_\_\_\_ instead of nails.
5. Cats' and dogs' feet are generally called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Elephants take food into their mouth through their \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Hippopotamus is a land animal with the largest \_\_\_\_\_.
8. In animals, backbone is also called the \_\_\_\_\_.
9. In birds, the bony structure in the place of lips is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
10. In cats and similar animals, the long moustache is called \_\_\_\_\_.
11. In many fish, the \_\_\_\_\_ has evolved into scales.
12. In the circus, they \_\_\_\_\_ lions so that they won't attack people.
13. In whales, the \_\_\_\_\_ is a single hole on top of the head.
14. Many animals, such as deer, have \_\_\_\_\_ to protect themselves.
15. Many fish don't have \_\_\_\_\_ but the shark has.
16. Many insects have a hard \_\_\_\_\_ which is hard to break.
17. Most mammals are covered with a thick \_\_\_\_\_.
18. On the foot, the large "finger" is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
19. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a giraffe is very long.
20. The neck is connected to the body through \_\_\_\_\_.
21. When they are happy, dogs wag their \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **D. KINDS AND PARTS OF PLANTS**

##### **D1**

**ivy, moss, shrub, straw, undergrowth, weed**

1. a low plant like a small tree with several woody stems instead of a trunk
2. a plant that grows up walls and trees and has small, shiny leaves

3. a very soft green plant which grows on damp soil, or on wood or stone
4. a wild plant that grows in gardens or fields and is harmful for cultivated plants
5. bushes and plants growing together under the trees in a forest or jungle.
6. dried, yellowish stalks of crops such as wheat or barley.

## D2

### **bloom, blossom**

A plant or tree that is in \_\_\_\_\_ has flowers on it. On the other hand, \_\_\_\_\_ is the flowers that appear just before the fruit.

## D3

### **bud, core, ear, grain, juice, leaf, needle, root, sap, shoot, stem, stone, thorn**

1. Apples have \_\_\_\_\_ in them.
2. Goats are dangerous for a forest because they love eating \_\_\_\_\_ of trees.
3. He gave the beggar some \_\_\_\_\_ of rice.
4. He got a \_\_\_\_\_ in his finger when he touched the plant.
5. He gave me two \_\_\_\_\_ of corn to show the pests in them.
6. His aggressiveness \_\_\_\_\_ from over-working.
7. In autumn, the \_\_\_\_\_ fall from most trees.
8. It is difficult to understand how the \_\_\_\_\_ reaches from roots up to the leaves.
9. Many fruits, such as cherries and peaches, have a single \_\_\_\_\_ in them.
10. The branch he broke from the tree was full of flower \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The ground was covered with pine \_\_\_\_\_.
12. This year, oranges are very \_\_\_\_\_.
13. When I was digging the ground, the \_\_\_\_\_ of the tree were a bit damaged.

## Exercise

Find synonym for the underlined word.

**1. There is a campaign against those hunters who mercilessly slaughter baby seals.**

- A) net                                      B) capture                                      C) kill                                      D) skin

**2. Allowing fields to lie fallow is one way of restoring fertility.**

- A) unplanted                      B) ploughed                      C) watered                      D) seeded

**3. One of the oldest forms of folk art is handicraft, the creation of objects by hands.**

- A) invention                      B) activity                      C) hobby                      D) elevation

**4. The laws of nature determine that some animals nurture their young from birth while others will leave offspring to survive on their own.**

- A) convalesce                      B) shelter                      C) nourish                      D) predispose

**5. The laws of nature determine that some animals nurture their young from birth while others will leave offspring to survive on their own.**

- A) body                      B) baby                      C) food                      D) partner

**6. The laws of nature determine that some animals nurture their young from birth while others will leave offspring to survive on their own.**

- A) hold up                      B) feed                      C) go extinct                      D) disappear

**7. Copyright laws are intended to prohibit the systematic reproduction of published works for the purpose of avoiding their purchase.**

- A) revision                      B) duplication                      C) preparation                      D) design

**8. No one can survive for very long without water.**

- A) reproduce                      B) prosper                      C) transcend                      D) exist

**9. Magnolia is a family of trees and shrubs that are native to North America and Asia.**

- A) flowers                      B) leaves                      C) trunks                      D) bushes

**10. Many pesticides are available for insects like termites and cockroaches.**

- A) poisons                      B) deterrents                      C) sprays                      D) medicines
-

## SÖZCÜK BİLGİSİ ÇALIŞMASI

### 2. THE BODY: ITS FUNCTION

#### A. THE BODY GENERALLY

##### A1

**build, limb, muscle, nerve**

1. He's extremely \_\_\_\_\_. He must have spent plenty of time for exercise. **BUILD**
2. The female athlete tends to be longer- \_\_\_\_\_. **LIMB**
3. Great \_\_\_\_\_ effort is needed to accomplish the task. **MUSCLE**
4. He eventually had a \_\_\_\_\_ breakdown. **NERVE**

##### A2

**corpse, remains, tissue**

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ lay uncovered in the hospital table.
2. On his face was a scar \_\_\_\_\_ left by a wound.
3. We visited some Roman \_\_\_\_\_.

##### A3

**meat, flesh**

\_\_\_\_\_ is the soft material that covers the bones of human beings and animals. However, \_\_\_\_\_ is from animals - apart from fish and birds - that is eaten.

#### B. THE BODY

##### B1

**ankle, elbow, heel, jaw, joint, rib, skull, wrist**

1. a part of the body where two bones meet and are able to move together
2. the back part of foot, just below the ankle
3. the bony part of the head which encloses the brain
4. the curved bones that go from the backbone to the chest
5. the joint where the foot joins the leg
6. the lower part of the face below the mouth
7. the part of the body between the hand and the arm which bends when the hand moves

8. the part in middle the arm where the arm bends

## **B2**

**mouth, stomach, thigh, tongue, waist**

1. I hadn't heard what he said, so he \_\_\_\_\_ the word once again.
2. I didn't intend to say it; it was a slip of the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. We are quite unable to \_\_\_\_\_ this silly idea.
4. She decided to narrow the \_\_\_\_\_ of her skirt.
5. I walked the last six kilometres in water up to my \_\_\_\_\_.

## **C. THE HEAD AND FACE**

**brain, brow, nostril, pupil, throat, tonsils, tooth, wink**

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ our brains but couldn't find the answer.
2. He sat there \_\_\_\_\_ his brows and snorting.
3. As I was smoking secretly, my dad caught me with \_\_\_\_\_ in my nostrils.
4. The optician \_\_\_\_\_ the pupil before he prescribed the cleansing fluid.
5. Before he started speaking, he \_\_\_\_\_ his throat noisily.
6. Doctor had to \_\_\_\_\_ his tonsils because tonsillitis was about to develop.
7. I love dessert; I really have a \_\_\_\_\_ tooth.
8. I feel so tired - I haven't \_\_\_\_\_ a wink.

## **D. THE TRUNK, ARMS, AND LEGS**

### **D1**

**lap, nail, palm, sole, thumb**

1. After the match, I had blisters developing on the \_\_\_\_\_ of my feet.
2. Her youngest child was asleep in her \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Please stop biting your \_\_\_\_\_!
4. Some people claim that they can read your future through your \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The new-born baby was sucking her \_\_\_\_\_.

### **D2**

**abdomen, artery, heart, vein, womb**

1. a particular style or mood
2. the organ in the chest that pumps the blood around the body
3. the part inside a woman's body where a baby grows before it is born
4. the part of the body below the chest where the stomach and intestines are
5. the tubes in the body that carry blood from the heart to the rest of the body

### **D3**

#### **bleed, breath, exhale, inhale**

1. Has the \_\_\_\_\_ stopped or do you need some extra bandage? **BLEED**
2. They followed the game with \_\_\_\_\_ interest. **BREATH**
3. The old man's \_\_\_\_\_ was too weak to put the candle out. **EXHALE**
4. \_\_\_\_\_ of smoke is actually harmful for the lungs. **INHALE**

### **E. THE SKIN, THE COMPLEXION, AND THE HAIR**

#### **E1**

#### **bald, beard, dandruff, moustache, pore, whiskers, wrinkle**

1. hair on a man's face, especially on the sides of his face
2. lines in someone's skin, especially on the face, which form with age
3. small white pieces of dead skin that are in hair or falls from it
4. someone who has little or no hair
5. the hair that grows on a man's upper lip
6. the hair that grows on the chin and cheeks
7. the small holes in the skin

#### **E2**

#### **auburn, blond, sunburnt, suntan, tanned**

1. brown
2. darker than usual
3. light
4. pinkish
5. reddish

### E3

**fair, light, pale**

1. She has got \_\_\_\_\_ blue eyes.
2. Unprotected \_\_\_\_\_ skin gets suntanned very quickly.
3. You look awfully \_\_\_\_\_. Are you all right?

### F. FLUIDS AND WASTE PRODUCTS OF THE BODY

**excrement, perspire, spit, sweat, tear**

1. Animals \_\_\_\_\_ sweat through the skin and faeces from the anus. **EXCREMENT**
2. His face was wet with \_\_\_\_\_. **PERSPIRE**
3. He is the \_\_\_\_\_ image of his uncle. **SPIT**
4. Was that \_\_\_\_\_ walk along the beach necessary? **SWEAT**
5. His \_\_\_\_\_ family came to pay their last respects. **TEAR**

### G. BODILY STATES AND ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES

#### G1

**daze, dream, hibernate, lose, nap, relax, rest, sleep, wake, yawn**

1. She looked very \_\_\_\_\_ by the news. **DAZE**
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ look came into her eyes. **DREAM**
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is vital in many animals life. **HIBERNATE**
4. He is suffering from a sudden \_\_\_\_\_ of weight. **LOSE**
5. When I last saw grandpa, he was \_\_\_\_\_. **NAP**
6. The authorities recommend a general \_\_\_\_\_ in child discipline. **RELAX**
7. I spent a \_\_\_\_\_ night because of the nightmares. **REST**
8. She suddenly started to feel very \_\_\_\_\_. **SLEEP**
9. I spent most of my \_\_\_\_\_ hours in the library. **WAKE**
10. They drew back from the \_\_\_\_\_ chasm. **YAWN**

#### G2

**calm, restless, strain, temperate, tense, unease**

1. effort, anxiety

2. embarrassment, confusion
3. moderate, calm, mild
4. nervous, uneasy, unsettled
5. peaceful, relaxed, quiet
6. strained, tight, nervous

### **G3**

#### **feeble, weak**

1. "They seemed all right to me," I explained \_\_\_\_\_ **FEEBLE**
2. Acid \_\_\_\_\_ the structure of pearls. **WEAK**

### **G4**

#### **active, lazy, lively**

1. ineffective, boring X \_\_\_\_\_
2. hardworking, industrious X \_\_\_\_\_
3. idle, indolent, inert X \_\_\_\_\_

### **G5**

#### **drowsy, exhaust, fatigue, tire, weary, worn-out**

1. feeling of extreme physical or mental tiredness
2. make someone use a lot of energy, with the result that one needs to rest
3. make someone very tired
4. tired and without enthusiasm
5. too old, damaged or thin from use
6. too sleepy and exhausted

### **G6**

#### **asleep, awake, aware, conscious, nightmare, strength, trance**

1. I can hear his snore; I think he is \_\_\_\_\_ **asleep**.
2. When I went into his room, he was already \_\_\_\_\_ **awake**.
3. Are you **aware** \_\_\_\_\_ the dangers of smoking?
4. When they hit him, he \_\_\_\_\_ **consciousness**.

5. When they caught him with the money, he fell into a **nightmarish** \_\_\_\_\_.
6. By June, the tourists were arriving \_\_\_\_\_ **strength**.
7. He was \_\_\_\_\_ a deep **trance**.

## G7

**obesity, overweight, robust, slender, slight, slim, stout, thickset**

1. delicate; unimportant
2. nearly fat
3. plump, thick, heavy
4. slim, fragile
5. stoutness, fleshiness, fatness
6. thin, slender
7. vigorous, hard, strong
8. well-built

## Exercise

Find synonym for the underlined word.

1. Peter was an agile and athletic youth.

- A) awkward                      B) active                      C) ponderous                      D) inept

2. Even though he was obese, Oliver Hardy gained fame as a comedian.

- A) dying                      B) crazy                      C) unhappy                      D) fat

3. Racoons are examples of animals that hibernate several months of the year.

- A) sleep                      B) fast                      C) lose hair                      D) store food

4. If severe haemorrhaging is not stopped, death can result in minutes.

- A) coughing                      B) trembling                      C) paralysis                      D) bleeding

5. Because of the moon's weak gravity, it has little or no atmosphere.

- A) potent                      B) feeble                      C) negative                      D) harmless

6. The African continent is a vast, latent source of mineral wealth and hydroelectric power.

- A) conductive                      B) powerful                      C) incomplete                      D) potential

7. Corpulent people are constantly trying new diets.

- A) Slim                      B) Fat                      C) Unfit                      D) Lazy

8. At the end of the race, his stamina gave out, so he lost the race.

- A) place                      B) stand                      C) vigour                      D) memory

9. The lungs are the chief organs of respiration in human beings and other animals.

- A) oxygen                      B) creation                      C) breathing                      D) activity

10. Tom's doctor said he was obese and had to take immediate measures to correct the problem.

- A) anaemic                      B) tired                      C) corpulent                      D) petulant
-

## SÖZCÜK BİLGİSİ ÇALIŞMASI

### 3. THE BODY: ITS WELFARE

#### A. BODILY CONDITIONS RELATING TO HEALTH, SICKNESS, AND DISABILITY

##### A1

**ailing, sick, sound, unfit, unhealthy**

1. Cancer is an \_\_\_\_\_ that is hard to cure. **AILING**
2. Luckily, his \_\_\_\_\_ was not very serious. **SICK**
3. These days I feel depressed. Everything seems \_\_\_\_\_. **SOUND**
4. These days, I feel as \_\_\_\_\_ as a fiddle. **UNFIT**
5. Which is more important to you: \_\_\_\_\_ or money? **UNHEALTHY**

##### A2

**health, welfare, well-being**

1. fitness + being well
2. health + comfort + prosperity
3. health + happiness

##### A3

**cripple, disable, disease, handicap, illness**

1. Those who survived the accident will be \_\_\_\_\_ for life. **CRIPPLE**
2. He was unable to work because of a \_\_\_\_\_ caused by an accident. **DISABLE**
3. We've had to cut down that \_\_\_\_\_ old tree. **DISEASE**
4. The government should help the mentally-\_\_\_\_\_. **HANDICAP**
5. He was \_\_\_\_\_ at ease with people whom he didn't understand. **ILLNESS**

##### A4

**choke, cough, gasp, hiccup, sigh, sneeze, snore, strangle, suffocate**

1. a short quick breath that is taken in through the mouth, especially when one is surprised or in pain
2. be unable to breathe because of something in the windpipe or strong emotion
3. die because there is no air to breathe

4. force air out of the throat with a sudden, harsh noise
5. kill someone by squeezing the throat
6. let out a deep breath, as a way of expressing feelings
7. repeated little choking sounds in the throat
8. take in breath and then blow it down the nose noisily
9. when asleep, making a loud sound each time one breathes

#### **A5**

#### **vomit**

**vomit** (v) = \_\_\_\_\_ up (v) = \_\_\_\_\_ up (v)

#### **A6**

#### **faint, hurt, injure, swell, wound**

1. A mosquito bit her and her whole arm became larger than normal. = \_\_\_\_\_
2. After the war, he still had the traces of his injuries due to being shot. = \_\_\_\_\_
3. His cuts and bruises in the accident were terrible. = \_\_\_\_\_
4. When he saw blood, he lost consciousness. = \_\_\_\_\_
5. When she left him, she slightly damaged his feelings. = \_\_\_\_\_

#### **A7**

#### **attack, fit, trouble**

1. He said his left arm hurt, and soon he had a \_\_\_\_\_ attack.
2. He had to stop speaking due to a \_\_\_\_\_ fit.
3. She has \_\_\_\_\_ trouble, probably ulcer.

#### **A8**

#### **agony, pain, sick, suffer**

1. We could hear the prisoner's \_\_\_\_\_ moans. **AGONY**
2. The picture had been cleaned with \_\_\_\_\_ care. **PAIN**
3. I've been suffering from \_\_\_\_\_ ever since I left that plane! **SICK**
4. The final decision might cause great hardship and \_\_\_\_\_. **SUFFER**

#### **A9**

**ache, acute, dull, piercing, sore, sting**

1. a dull steady pain
2. a sharp organ used as a weapon by some animals, often poisonous
3. not sharp or clearly felt
4. painful when touched or used, especially on the throat
5. situation, feeling, or illness which is severe or intense
6. very sharp

**A10**

**blister, scar, scratch**

If you walk too much with uncomfortable shoes, you will have \_\_\_\_\_s on your feet. If you \_\_\_\_\_ it, a watery substance will flow and it will hurt. On the other hand, a \_\_\_\_\_ is a mark left on the skin after a damage or injury.

**A11**

**beat, bite, blow, break, bruise, fracture, stab**

1. Once again, he is **beating** around the \_\_\_\_\_ (*bush/topic/branch*)
2. During polar expeditions, \_\_\_\_\_ **bite** (*snow/ice/hail*) can be a real problem.
3. Peter **blew** \_\_\_\_\_ (*off/on/out*) the candles and went to sleep.
4. His words \_\_\_\_\_ (*opened/hurt/scratched*) an old **bruise**.
5. My son and her girlfriend **broke** \_\_\_\_\_ (*out/off/in*) last weekend.
6. He had to fight the final round of the boxing match with a **fractured** \_\_\_\_\_ (*nose/palm/brain*).
7. I trusted him and he **stabbed** me in the \_\_\_\_\_ (*top/back/foot*).

**A12**

**blind, deaf, mute**

1. The terrorists \_\_\_\_\_ the hostage so that he wouldn't see any faces. **BLIND**
2. We heard a \_\_\_\_\_ sound. Then, there was a long silence. **DEAF**
3. I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ colours for the curtains. **MUTE**

**A13**

**infirm, senile**

- Which is a more serious problem: (a) being infirm or (b) being senile?

**A14**

**contaminate, immune, infect, outbreak, pestilence, pollute**

(v) <b>contaminate</b>	(n)	(adj)
(v) <b>immune</b>	(n)	(adj)
(v) <b>infect</b>	(n)	(adj)
(v)	(n) <b>outbreak</b>	(adj)
(v)	(n) <b>pestilence</b>	(adj)
(v) <b>pollute</b>	(n)	(adj)

**B. DISEASES AND AILMENTS****B1**

**acne, anaemia, asthma, backache, constipation, contagious, epidemic, fever, paralysis, pneumonia, rabies**

1. a chest disease which makes breathing difficult
2. a dull pain in the back
3. a lot of spots on the face and neck
4. a medical condition which makes people unable to defecate
5. a serious disease which causes people and animals to go mad and die
6. a serious illness which affects the lungs and makes it difficult for one to breathe
7. an occurrence of a disease which affects many people and which spreads quickly
8. being infectious
9. having too few red cells in the blood
10. high temperature due to an illness
11. the loss of feeling in the body or in part of it, and the inability to move

**B2**

**allergic, hysteria, indigestion, insomnia, itch, phobia**

1. I have an \_\_\_\_\_ to plastic substances. **ALLERGIC**
2. Stress can lead to irrational and \_\_\_\_\_ behaviour. **HYSTERIA**

3. This food is really hard to \_\_\_\_\_. **INDIGESTION**
4. As we get older, we all become \_\_\_\_\_. **INSOMNIA**
5. My skin became rather dry and \_\_\_\_\_. **ITCH**
6. He is apparently \_\_\_\_\_; he is scared of almost everything. **PHOBIA**

### **B3**

**antidote, intoxicated, poison, venom**

1. drunk with alcohol
2. poison of a snake or a spider
3. remedy
4. substance that kills people when swallowed or absorbed

## **C. MEDICINE AND GENERAL MEDICAL CARE**

### **C1**

**attend, neglect, nurse, take care of, tend**

1. I have a very \_\_\_\_\_ nurse. **ATTEND**
2. You have to prove that you are not \_\_\_\_\_. **NEGLECT**
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ him devotedly when he was in hospital. **NURSE**
4. Are you being \_\_\_\_\_ here? **TAKE CARE OF**
5. She cradled the baby \_\_\_\_\_. **TEND**

### **C2**

**heal, soothe, treat**

1. damage X \_\_\_\_\_
2. discomfort X \_\_\_\_\_
3. neglect X \_\_\_\_\_

### **C3**

**alleviate, lessen**

- Which of the two is a more technical word: (a) alleviate or (b) lessen?

### **C4**

**cure, diagnose, recover**

When someone becomes ill, which is the possible correct order?

- A) cure diagnose recover
- B) diagnose cure recover
- C) recover diagnose cure
- D) diagnose recover cure

### **C5**

**patient, physician**

- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who treats \_\_\_\_\_ in a hospital or in a place like that.

### **C6**

**casualty, veteran, victim**

1. Following the earthquake, the number of \_\_\_\_\_ is still uncertain.
2. The traffic conditions being as it is, we are sure to be a \_\_\_\_\_ in an accident.
3. William fought in the Gulf War; he is a \_\_\_\_\_.

### **C7**

**bandage, convalescence, dose, invalid, remedy**

1. compress, tie
2. cripple, sickly person
3. measure, portion
4. recovery, healing
5. treatment, cure

### **C8**

**anatomy, medicine, physiology, surgery**

1. the science and practice of treating and understanding disease and bodily disorders
2. the science and practice of treating injuries and diseases by operations on the body
3. the science of how the bodies of living things and their parts work
4. the science or study of the bodies and body parts of people and animals

### **C9**

**drug, ointment, pill, sedative**

1. Such things as aspirin are \_\_\_\_\_ drugs.
2. When a person spoils something, we call him/her a \_\_\_\_\_ in the ointment.
3. If you suffer from insomnia, you can take \_\_\_\_\_ pills.
4. Sedative (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

### C10

#### **anaesthetic, operate, sanitary, vaccinate**

1. a substance that stops you feeling pain
2. cut open a patient's body to remove, replace, or repair a diseased part of it
3. give an injection to prevent one from getting a disease
4. keeping things clean and hygienic

### C11

#### **inject, needle, syringe**

- Doctors \_\_\_\_\_ medicine through a \_\_\_\_\_ or a \_\_\_\_\_.

### C12

#### **abort, premature, symptom, therapy, ward, wheelchair**

1. He is twenty but looks sixty; he is suffering from \_\_\_\_\_ ageing.
2. He was so weak that we needed a \_\_\_\_\_ to take him home from hospital.
3. In the States, the anti-\_\_\_\_\_ act is unlikely to pass.
4. My aunt is in the immunology department, \_\_\_\_\_ number 15.
5. The patient has all the \_\_\_\_\_ of cholera.
6. The prisoners are rejecting any sort of \_\_\_\_\_ treatment.

### **Exercise**

Find synonym for the underlined word.

1. Your fitness obviously depends upon the amount of food, exercise, and rest you get.

- A) readiness                      B) eligibility                      C) health                      D) preparation

2. Because children are inoculated against measles, there are currently no cases in the country.

- A) treated                      B) injected                      C) isolated                      D) subjected

3. When the refrigerator broke down during the heat wave, all our meat was tainted.

- A) warmed                      B) contaminated                      C) humid                      D) frozen

4. The terrorists maimed twenty hostages during the shooting.

- A) shot                      B) massacred                      C) wounded                      D) killed

5. A nation which is in the throes of revolution will not welcome outside interference.

- A) wars                      B) fights                      C) agonies                      D) enmities

6. Toxic waste disposal is a major problem.

- A) Poisonous                      B) Superfluous                      C) Metallic                      D) Liquid

7. Vitamin C has a therapeutic effect in the treatment.

- A) thrifty                      B) medicinal                      C) deficient                      D) utilitarian

8. If you eat wholesome food instead of junk food, you will feel a lot better.

- A) whole                      B) energy                      C) fresh                      D) nutritious

9. Alchemists seek a panacea for the world's ills.

- A) gold                      B) chemical                      C) change                      D) remedy

10. Frequent minor ailments kept her home from work.

- A) irritations                      B) young children                      C) sicknesses                      D) falls
-

## SÖZCÜK BİLGİSİ ÇALIŞMASI

### 4. PEOPLE AND FAMILY

#### A. PEOPLE

##### A1

**female, human, individual, male**

1. fellow, man
2. feminine
3. mortal, manlike
4. person, single

##### A2

**adolescence, infant, orphan, teenage, twin**

1. His \_\_\_\_\_ was not a happy one for him.
2. I have eight adult and five \_\_\_\_\_ students.
3. My sister and I are identical \_\_\_\_\_.
4. They found a newborn \_\_\_\_\_ in the street.
5. When her parents died, she became an \_\_\_\_\_ at the age of twelve.

##### A3

**maternal, parent, paternal**

1. fatherly, patrimonial, patriarchal
2. genitor, forebear, source
3. motherly, protective, sympathetic

##### A4

**adopt, nurture, raise**

- Study the difference in meaning.

adopt, adapt

nurture, nursing

raise, arise, rise

## **A5**

### **adult, elder, kin, relative**

1. She is unlikely to survive into \_\_\_\_\_. **ADULT**
2. You should show respect towards your \_\_\_\_\_ **ELDER**
3. Ties of \_\_\_\_\_ means a lot in our family. **KIN**
4. I was a distant \_\_\_\_\_ of my husband. **RELATIVE**

## **A6**

### **aunt, nephew, niece**

1. the daughter of one's sister or brother
2. the sister of one's mother or father
3. the son of one's sister or brother

## **A7**

### **ancestor, descendant, generation, hereditary, stock, tribe**

1. age group, rank
2. family, kindred, clan
3. forefather, predecessor
4. inherent, inborn, congenital
5. lineage, ancestry
6. successor, heir

## **B. COURTING, SEX, AND MARRIAGE**

### **B1**

#### **court, date, seduce**

1. He was seeking the hand of Pamela, who was a beautiful widow.
2. Many people believe that she is very tempting.
3. She is going out with a handsome boy from university.

### **B2**

#### **caress, embrace, hug, kiss**

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ the cat in her lap quietly.

2. She gave him a goodnight \_\_\_\_\_.
3. This course \_\_\_\_\_ various elements, including speaking and translation.
4. When he \_\_\_\_\_ me, I felt all my bones scream with fear!

### **B3**

#### **adultery, affair, bawdy, prostitute, rape**

1. illicit love affair
2. molest, assault, violate
3. obscene, coarse, vulgar
4. relationship, liaison
5. whore, call girl

### **B4**

#### **divorce, honeymoon, marriage, matrimony, polygamy, wed**

1. Do you take this man as your \_\_\_\_\_ husband?
2. Following their last argument, Tom and Mary are going on \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In legal circles, another name for marriage is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. In many cultures, engagement is a step to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. In Turkey, \_\_\_\_\_ is legally forbidden.
6. We are planning to spend our \_\_\_\_\_ in a seaside hotel.

### **B5**

#### **bachelor, bridegroom, spouse, widow**

1. companion, marriage partner
2. dowager, matron, dame
3. husband, married man
4. unmarried, single

## **C. FRIENDSHIP AND ENMITY**

### **C1**

#### **acquaintance, fellow, mate**

1. In order to support his \_\_\_\_\_ workers, my father is wearing a dark ribbon today.

2. My \_\_\_\_\_ with politics is very little.

3. My room\_\_\_\_\_ is very untidy.

## **C2**

**aloof, antagonism, enemy, hostile, opponent, unfriendly**

1. adverse, antagonistic, unfriendly

2. competitor, rival

3. distant, remote, indifferent

4. enmity, hostility

5. foe, rival, opponent

6. hostile, conflicting

## **C3**

**accomplice, ally, associate, companion, company, neighbour, partner**

1. business colleague

2. friend or visitor

3. people who live near a person

4. someone one spends time with or travels with

5. someone who helps a person to commit a crime

6. someone who helps and supports a person when other people are opposing

7. the person who one is married to or is having a romantic or sexual relationship with

## **C4**

**affability, amiable, amicable, close, intimate**

1. familiar, close

2. harmonious, sympathetic

3. near, adjacent

4. pleasant, friendly

5. pleasantness, kindness

## **C5**

**argue, dispute, quarrel, row**

1. He is quite \_\_\_\_\_ when it comes to his own interest. **QUARREL**
2. It is an \_\_\_\_\_ fact that whales should be strictly protected. **DISPUTE**
3. Many teenage boys are \_\_\_\_\_. **ROW**
4. What is the chairman's \_\_\_\_\_ about the reasons for the budget deficit? **ARGUE**

## C6

**alone, lonely, solitary, solitude**

1. I'm not \_\_\_\_\_ here because I have my pet animals for company.
2. She sat all \_\_\_\_\_ in the park.
3. We saw a \_\_\_\_\_ figure in the middle of the road.
4. When I'm studying, I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ .

## D. DEATH AND BURIAL

### D1

**bereaved, grief, mourn**

1. He is trying to plan his future after the \_\_\_\_\_. **BEREAVED**
2. She was \_\_\_\_\_ for the dead pet cat. **GRIEF**
3. I went out into the garden to join the \_\_\_\_\_. **MOURN**

### D2

**burial, coffin, embalm, funeral, grave, monument, obituary, tomb, wreath**

\_\_\_\_\_ (1) ceremonies vary from country to country. Ancient Egyptians first \_\_\_\_\_ (2) the dead body and then placed it in a \_\_\_\_\_ (3) . Today, the \_\_\_\_\_ (4) has become an industry in some countries. First, expensive \_\_\_\_\_ (5) appear in newspapers. \_\_\_\_\_ (6) are made of best quality wood, and sometimes of metal. During the ceremony people send \_\_\_\_\_ (7) . If the deceased person is rich or an important figure, a \_\_\_\_\_ (8) is built above the \_\_\_\_\_ (9) .

### D3

**deceased, late, mortal**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ president of the company was a real menace.
2. They will share the property of the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. We are all \_\_\_\_\_; one day we'll all die.

## Exercise

Find synonym for the underlined word.

1. The deceased left you all her diamonds.

- A) missing person      B) dead person      C) wealthy person      D) relative

2. A funeral is a melancoly event.

- A) meaningful      B) medical      C) expensive      D) sorrowful

3. The funeral director gave the death notice to the local newspaper.

- A) obituary      B) funeral      C) burial      D) biography

4. In tropical countries the interment takes place within the twenty-four hours of a death.

- A) intermittent      B) burial      C) mourning period      D) interruption

5. He's such an affable person that people eometimes take advantage of him.

- A) accessible      B) good-natured      C) wealthy      D) weak

6. It would be griveous to her to live without her maid.

- A) pleasant      B) grateful      C) painful      D) tearful

7. Peter and Jo made an amicable divorce settlement by dividing their property equally.

- A) avaricious      B) friendly      C) flimsy      D) terrible

8. Constant wrangles over money disturbed the harmony of their marriage.

- A) discussions      B) problems      C) bills      D) arguments

9. The royal nuptials captured the attention of the whole world.

- A) attendance      B) wedding      C) baptism      D) event

10. When the former movie star was killed in a car crash, her obituary appeared worldwide.

- A) picture

## SÖZCÜK BİLGİSİ ÇALIŞMASI

### 5. SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

#### A. SOCIAL ORGANIZATION IN GROUPS AND PLACES

##### A1

##### **civilization, populate, society**

1. Europeans treated Indians as savages to be \_\_\_\_\_. **CIVILIZATION**
2. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ of Ankara? **POPULATE**
3. I hardly have any \_\_\_\_\_ life due to my master's studies. **SOCIETY**

##### A2

##### **district, land, nation, precinct, province, quarter, region, slum, state, suburb**

1. A) area B) precinct C) slum  **district**
2. A) dike B) solid earth C) property  **land**
3. A) community B) country C) suburb  **nation**
4. A) district B) state C) territory  **precinct**
5. A) area B) capital C) district  **province**
6. A) mass B) lodge C) division  **quarter**
7. A) district B) sector C) town  **region**
8. A) ghetto B) shanty town C) suburb  **slum**
9. A) nation B) federation C) area  **state**
10. A) slum B) hamlet C) outlying district  **suburb**

##### A3

##### **capital, citizen, city, rural, town, urban**

1. metropolitan
2. locale, neighbourhood, district
3. metropolis, municipality
4. resident, inhabitant, native

5. rustic, pastoral, agricultural

6. urban area, metropolis

#### **A4**

##### **pair, union**

1. We paired the students \_\_\_\_\_ according to their abilities.

2. British flag is called the Union \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **A5**

##### **bunch, crowd, mob**

1. cluster, batch, bundle

2. people, group (*derogatory*)

3. people, masses, populace

#### **A6**

##### **alien, foreign, local, municipal, stranger**

1. Living in an apartment block, he feels \_\_\_\_\_ towards the green. **ALIEN**

2. It is true that \_\_\_\_\_ bring extra vivacity to a city's life. **FOREIGN**

3. With the help of this new drug, pain is completely \_\_\_\_\_. **LOCAL**

4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Greater London is knee-deep in trouble. **MUNICIPAL**

5. He looked at me \_\_\_\_\_, as if I were a monster. **STRANGER**

#### **A7**

##### **popular, public, royal**

1. communal, civic

2. favourite, prevalent

3. imperial, majestic

## **B. GOVERNMENT**

#### **B1**

##### **colonize, kingdom, republic**

1. Because England is a monarchy, it is ruled by a \_\_\_\_\_ or a queen. **KINGDOM**

2. European \_\_\_\_\_ in Africa was long lasting. **COLONY**

3. In the last elections, \_\_\_\_\_ Party was defeated. **REPUBLIC**

## **B2**

### **autonomous, independence**

1. Several African countries gained \_\_\_\_\_ after the War. **AUTONOMOUS**

2. Is Australia an \_\_\_\_\_ country? **INDEPENDENCE**

## **B3**

### **autocracy, sovereignty, tyranny**

1. despotism, absolute monarchy

2. supremacy, power

3. totalitarian government, dictatorship

## **B4**

### **authority, crown, dynasty**

1. command, strength, power

2. family, series of rulers

3. majesty, throne-holder

## **B5**

### **administer, govern, reign, rule, run**

1. The committee is discussing \_\_\_\_\_ matters. **ADMINISTER**

2. He is the \_\_\_\_\_ of a small town. **GOVERN**

3. In England, the \_\_\_\_\_ monarch is centuries old. **REIGN**

4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the country was a real lunatic. **RULE**

5. I'm not any more interested in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the company. **RUN**

## **B6**

### **ambassador, mayor, minister**

1. governor of a city

2. member of the cabinet; religious figure

3. representative abroad, emissary, delegate

## **B7**

**assembly, congress, convention**

1. The leaders \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris for a meeting. **ASSEMBLY**
2. The groups \_\_\_\_\_ around the pavilion. **CONGRESS**
3. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ a small meeting to discuss the problems. **CONVENTION**

**C. POLITICS AND ELECTIONS**

**C1**

**centre, patriot, policy**

1. core, focus
2. loyalist, nationalist, chauvinist
3. method, line, course

**C2**

**ballot, elect, nominate, vote**

1. a box into which vote papers are put
2. choice in an election or at a meeting where decisions are taken
3. choose a person as representative by giving votes
4. suggest a person as a candidate for a position

**C3**

**represent, stand**

1. He is the \_\_\_\_\_ of a big company. **REPRESENT**
2. In  $e = mc^2$ , what does  $e$  stand \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**C4**

**campaign, candidate, electorate, majority**

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ of the candidates are unaware of the work condition.
2. During his political \_\_\_\_\_, he stressed the importance of peace.
3. I believe that of all the five \_\_\_\_\_, Mr Miller is the best one.
4. Very few of the \_\_\_\_\_ failed to vote in the last election.

**D. POLITICAL TENSION AND TROUBLE**

**D1**

**demonstrate, oppose, protest, reform, riot**

1. Don't drive to the city center. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ there. **DEMONSTRATE**
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ party leader was arrested illegally a year ago. **OPPOSE**
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ damaged several cars before they were overpowered. **PROTEST**
4. What we need is a \_\_\_\_\_ movement. **REFORM**
5. The police have subdued the \_\_\_\_\_ who had blocked the campus road. **RIOT**

**D2**

**oppress, repress, suppress**

1. to rule by holding back from (natural feelings, actions, etc.)
2. to rule in a very hard way, by allowing very little freedom
3. to rule in a very hard way, by taking away the right to act

**D3**

**defeat, overthrow**

1. Their team was so strong that they \_\_\_\_\_ us with a not uncertain score.
2. We have just heard that the King has been \_\_\_\_\_.

**D4**

**betray, rebel, resist, revolt**

1. His \_\_\_\_\_ is unforgettable. **BETRAY**
2. During the campaign, he was very \_\_\_\_\_. **REBEL**
3. The army did not face strong \_\_\_\_\_. **RESIST**
4. South America is famous for sudden and bloody \_\_\_\_\_. **REVOLT**

**D5**

**anarchism, crusade, mutiny, subversion, uprising**

1. disturbance, hubbub
2. overthrow, sabotage, defeat
3. rebellion, overthrow, mutiny
4. religious war campaign, battle
5. upheaval, uprising

## D6

### conspiracy, plot, spy, traitor

1. Conspiracy is done by a c \_\_\_\_\_ r.
2. A plot is planned by a p \_\_\_\_\_ r
3. A spy's main job is e \_\_\_\_\_ e.
4. A traitor is accused of t \_\_\_\_\_ n

## E. SOCIAL CLASSIFICATION AND SITUATIONS

### E1

#### aristocracy, inferior, knight, noble, rank, reputé, superior

1. Everybody admires his \_\_\_\_\_ features. **ARISTOCRACY**
2. Don't take him serious; it is his \_\_\_\_\_ complex. **INFERIOR**
3. A man with \_\_\_\_\_ has the title "Sir". **KNIGHT**
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ would like to see you, Your Highness. **NOBLE**
5. The General has risen from the \_\_\_\_\_. **RANK**
6. He has gained world-wide \_\_\_\_\_. **REPUTE**
7. Neither part could attain \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the game. **SUPERIOR**

### E2

#### evict, slave

- While a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a captive, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who has been expelled from a place.

### E3

#### attendant, maid, servant, servitude

1. attendant; disciple
2. female servant (X matron)
3. servant, aid, orderly
4. slavery, confinement, subjection

### E4

#### emancipate, free, liberate, release

1. **Emancipate** means *to set free by legal means; to give more freedom to*. Noun form is \_\_\_\_\_

2. **Free** means *to let out of bondage, slavery, etc.*. Noun form is \_\_\_\_\_

3. **Liberate** means *to make free from some kind of bondage, tyranny, etc.*. Noun form is \_\_\_\_\_

4. **Release** means *to free or set free*. Noun form is \_\_\_\_\_

## **E5**

### **conventional, orthodox**

1. generally accepted thought, etc.
2. living according to accepted ways, following the usual ways

## **E6**

### **courtesy, polite, rude, snob, sophisticated**

1. attention, civility, politeness
2. civilized, courteous, well-mannered
3. complicated, complex; refined; worldly; deceptive
4. elitist, upstart, snob, pretender
5. impolite, discourteous

## **E7**

### **coarse, nomad, peasant, savage, vulgar**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ = coarse, crude, common; X aesthetic, artistic, decent
2. \_\_\_\_\_ = rough; X fine, smooth
3. \_\_\_\_\_ = rustic; X urban; sophisticated
4. \_\_\_\_\_ = uncultivated; inhuman; animal; X gentle; human, humane
5. \_\_\_\_\_ = wandering, vagrant; X settled

## **E8**

### **casual, dignity, formal, haphazard, informal, pompous**

1. arrogant, boastful
2. casual, relaxed, unofficial
3. casual, irregular, erratic
4. ceremonial, fixed, academic
5. easy-going, careless; accidental, haphazard

6. nobility, honour, self-respect, distinction

### Exercise

Find synonym for the underlined word.

1. The Romans subdued the Celts during the reign of Julius Caesar.

- A) surrendered                      B) attacked                      C) befriended                      D) vanguished

2. Nearly half of the town's inhabitants are descendants of indigenous civilizations.

- A) native                              B) backward                      C) hard-working                      D) poor

3. A multitude of people attended the fund-raising presentation in the mall.

- A) small number                      B) select group                      C) huge crowd                      D) large herd

4. The powerful ruler suppressed a rebellion and punished the instigators.

- A) initiated                              B) supported                      C) quashed                              D) reinstated

5. The flowers on the table were a manifestation of the child's love for his mother.

- A) a demonstration                      B) an infestation                      C) a combination                      D) a satisfaction

6. His company empowered him to negotiate the contract.

- A) helped                              B) forbade                              C) authorized                              D) ordered

7. Crimes against property have risen in the USA and other urbanized countries.

- A) rich                                      B) large                                      C) multicultural                              D) metropolitan

8. The peach tree is native to Florida.

- A) indigenous                              B) transported                              C) allocated                              D) imported

9. The Arctic tern breeds in the Arctic regions of North America.

- A) aspects                              B) areas                              C) islands                              D) marshes

10. Light can be amplified and focused in a single direction by using a laser.

- A) concentrated                              B) adjusted                              C) clarified                              D) scattered
-

## SÖZCÜK BİLGİSİ ÇALIŞMASI

### 6. LAW AND ORDER GENERALLY

#### A. LAW AND ORDER

##### A1

**allow, commit, construct, enact, enforce, legalize, legislate, maintain, permit**

1. It appears that they have made no \_\_\_\_\_ for the child's age. **ALLOW**
2. I have various \_\_\_\_\_ to fulfil. **COMMIT**
3. We need \_\_\_\_\_ ideas to guide us through this chaos. **CONSTRUCT**
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Education Law was a great success. **ENACT**
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ power of the new law is open to debate. **ENFORCE**
6. Criminals are people who do \_\_\_\_\_ things. **LEGALIZE**
7. We can name three powers: jurisdiction, execution and \_\_\_\_\_. **LEGISLATE**
8. They are doing this for the \_\_\_\_\_ of law and order. **MAINTAIN**
9. You have no \_\_\_\_\_ to study these files. **PERMIT**

##### A2

**act, constitution, jurisdiction, law, ordinance**

1. body of laws, amendment
2. enactment, law, decree
3. law, verdict, decree
4. legislature, enactment, the courts, equity
5. sphere of duty, administration

##### A3

**annul, chaos, custom, injustice, justice, legitimate, martial law, official, order, precedent, principle**

1. a general belief that one has about the way one should behave, which influences the behaviour
2. a state of disorder and confusion
3. a traditional activity or festivity
4. an action or official decision that can be referred to in order to justify a similar action or decision
5. approved by the government or someone else in authority
6. fairness in a way that people are treated
7. government by special laws by the army
8. reasonable and acceptable; allowed or justified by law
9. the situation of everything being in the correct place and being done at the correct time
10. to declare that something is legally invalid
11. unfairness and lack of justice in a situation

##### A4

**embargo, illegal, illegitimate, taboo, unlawful**

1. forbidden, banned, restricted
2. penalty, sanction, injunction
3. unlawful, criminal, illegal
4. unlawful, illegitimate
5. wrong, faulty, unfair, illegal, illegitimate

##### A5

**compulsory, mandatory, obligatory, voluntary**

*compulsory = mandatory = obligatory = inescapable, requisite, compelled*

- \_\_\_\_\_ (*compulsory/mandatory/obligatory*) school education.

*voluntary = intentional, considered*

- He went in to \_\_\_\_\_ (*voluntary/intentional*) exile.

##### A6

**license, repeal, revoke, sanction, warrant**

1. authorization, permission; penalty, sentence
2. freedom, permission
3. justification, sanction, authorization
4. repeal, cancel
5. revoke, invalidate, cancel

##### A7

**ban, censor, deny, forbid, outlaw, prohibit, refuse**

(v) <b>ban</b>	(n)	(adj)
(v) <b>censor</b>	(n)	(adj)
(v) <b>deny</b>	(n)	(adj)
(v) <b>forbid</b>	(n)	(adj)
(v)	(n) <b>outlaw</b>	(adj)
(v) <b>prohibit</b>	(n)	(adj)
(v) <b>refuse</b>	(n)	(adj)

**B. COURTS OF LAW AND LEGAL WORK**

**B1**

**advocate, attorney, judge, lawyer, solicitor**

1. counsel, attorney, adviser, advocate
2. lawyer, counsel, adviser
3. legal adviser
4. magistrate, justice
5. supporter, defender, attorney

**B2**

**charge, prosecute, sue**

1. The police are going to charge him \_\_\_\_\_ murder.
2. He was prosecuted \_\_\_\_\_ stealing.
3. He sued them \_\_\_\_\_ wrongful arrest.

**B3**

**accusation, case, proceedings**

1. He has taken legal \_\_\_\_\_ against her and is suing for divorce.
2. She made several \_\_\_\_\_ against me.
3. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ of murder.

**B4**

**alibi, appeal, defend, plead, testimony, try, verdict, witness**

First, a person is \_\_\_\_\_ in the court. A lawyer \_\_\_\_\_ this person. This lawyer \_\_\_\_\_ the case to the court. During the trial, \_\_\_\_\_ tell what they know about the situation. Thus, a \_\_\_\_\_ is formed. The accused person may present \_\_\_\_\_ to the court to prove that s/he was not involved in the crime. Finally, the \_\_\_\_\_ is announced. If the lawyer is not satisfied with it, he/she may \_\_\_\_\_ to a higher court.

**B5**

**evidence, guilt, innocent, liable, responsible**

1. It is \_\_\_\_\_ that he is guilty. EVIDENCE
2. Is he \_\_\_\_\_ or innocent? GUILT
3. He says \_\_\_\_\_ is a vague concept. INNOCENT
4. We have had to undertake heavy \_\_\_\_\_. LIABLE
5. What he did was utterly irrational and \_\_\_\_\_. RESPONSIBLE

**B6**

**acquit, clear, discharge, entitle, punish, sentence**

1. A day after the verdict, he was acquitted \_\_\_\_\_ prison.
2. The lawyer cleared him \_\_\_\_\_ the charge of murder.
3. I was discharged \_\_\_\_\_ the army at the end of the war.
4. The lawyer is fully entitled \_\_\_\_\_ defend the woman.
5. His father punished him \_\_\_\_\_ stealing.
6. He was sentenced \_\_\_\_\_ life imprisonment.

**B7**

**heir, inherit, legacy, mortgage, will**

1. debt, lease
2. decision, bequeath, choice
3. donation, grant, gift
4. inheritor, beneficiary
5. take possession of

### C. THE POLICE, SECURITY SERVICES, CRIME, AND CRIMINALS

#### C1

##### arrest, caution, constable, guard, patrol, protect

1. administrative officer
2. capture, apprehend
3. care, warning, alert
4. guard, shelter, shield, defend
5. look-out, sentinel
6. protector, guardian, ward

#### C2

##### petty, wrongdoing

1. A **petty** crime is a m\_\_\_\_\_ crime.
2. A **wrongdoing** is a bad behaviour which is legally w\_\_\_\_\_

#### C3

##### crime, shop-lifting, theft

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ escaped from prison by climbing down a drain pipe. **CRIME**
2. There are store detectives to catch \_\_\_\_\_. **SHOP-LIFTING**
3. Three \_\_\_\_\_ sneaked in through the open window. **THEFT**

#### C4

##### bandit, burglar, pirate, thief, villain

(v)	(n) <b>bandit</b>	(adj)
(v)	(n) <b>burglar</b>	(adj)
(v)	(n) <b>pirate</b>	(adj)
(v)	(n) <b>thief</b>	(adj)
(v)	(n) <b>villain</b>	(adj)

#### C5

##### arson, assault, black-market, fraud, hold-up, perjury

1. a physical attack on a person
2. a situation in which someone is threatened with a weapon to make him give money
3. a system of buying and selling goods which is not legal
4. lying in the court while giving evidence
5. the crime of deliberately setting fire to a building
6. the crime of gaining money by deceit or trickery

#### C6

##### hijack, kidnap

- Recently, a passenger plane has been \_\_\_\_\_ (hijacked/kidnapped).

#### C7

##### blackmail, embezzle, rob, smuggle, steal, swindle

1. Someone who **blackmails** a person is a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. If you **embezzle** money from your office, this is called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. When someone **robs** a bank, this is a bank \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Someone who **smuggles** goods is a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Someone who **steals** something is a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Someone who **swindles** a person is a \_\_\_\_\_.

#### C8

##### cheat, deceit, deceive

1. Marriages in which \_\_\_\_\_ is a commonplace are bound to end.
2. They try to \_\_\_\_\_ themselves that everything is all right.
3. When I play cards, I always \_\_\_\_\_.

**C9****abduct, loot, murder**

1. kidnap, capture, snatch
2. kill, assassinate, slay
3. rob, steal, plunder

**C10****homicide, suicide**

- \_\_\_\_\_ is murder while \_\_\_\_\_ is self-murder.

**D. PRISON AND PUNISHMENT****D1****cell, dungeon, gaol, jail, prison**

gaol = jail = prison

1. A **cell** is a \_\_\_\_\_ (*yard/room*) in a prison.
2. A **dungeon** is generally \_\_\_\_\_ (*in a tower/in the basement/in the attic*).

**D2****banish, captive, convict, detain, deter, execute, imprison, persecute, remit, whip**

1. He is preparing to protest his \_\_\_\_\_. **BANISH**
2. During his \_\_\_\_\_, he learnt their language. **CAPTIVE**
3. A person who has left prison is called an \_\_\_\_\_. **CONVICT**
4. His \_\_\_\_\_ was politically motivated. **DETAIN**
5. Severe punishment is thought to be a \_\_\_\_\_. **DETER**
6. In the past, \_\_\_\_\_ used to be performed in public places. **EXECUTE**
7. He was sentenced to life \_\_\_\_\_. **IMPRISON**
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ of minorities will be discussed at the meeting **PERSECUTE**
9. Due to his efforts, he gained a \_\_\_\_\_ of five years off his sentence. **REMIT**
10. Today, \_\_\_\_\_ is still used as a way of punishment in some countries. **WHIP**

**D3****confine, custody, detention**

1. Under captivity, he was confined \_\_\_\_\_ bread and water only.
2. He is being held \_\_\_\_\_ custody.
3. Everyone of them has been placed \_\_\_\_\_ detention until further notice.

**D4****fine, penalty**

1. **Fine** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)
2. **Death penalty** is also called c. \_\_\_\_\_ p. \_\_\_\_\_.

**D5****amnesty, exile**

1. banishment, displacement
2. freedom, liberation

**D6****gallows, scaffold**

- For hanging people, \_\_\_\_\_ is used. For beheading and other types of execution, \_\_\_\_\_ is used.

**E. WARFARE, DEFENCE, AND THE ARMY****E1****battle, combat, conflict, field, fight, war, warfare**

When a \_\_\_\_\_ between countries grows too much, they may declare \_\_\_\_\_. When they get engaged in a \_\_\_\_\_, the two sides \_\_\_\_\_ with each other. During war, there may be several phases called \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_. Both sides aim to gain supremacy over the other by defeating the other in the battle \_\_\_\_\_.

**E2****assimilate, besiege, conquer, invade, overcome, siege, trespass**

1. After the war, the powerful side tried to \_\_\_\_\_ minority ethnic groups by using force.
2. During the war, the capital city was under \_\_\_\_\_ for nearly two years, but they did not give in.
3. Iraq \_\_\_\_\_ Kuwait but was forced to withdraw within a few weeks.
4. Istanbul was \_\_\_\_\_ after a long war campaign in 1453.
5. Ottoman armies \_\_\_\_\_ Vienna twice in history, but both campaigns were fruitless.
6. If you don't want your land used as a path, you should put "No \_\_\_\_\_ ing" signs about.
7. Unfortunately, he was \_\_\_\_\_ by a terrible illness.

**E3****ambush, attack, raid, storm**

1. During the air \_\_\_\_\_, we took shelter in the underground.
2. The infantry \_\_\_\_\_ with all its might, but could not break the enemy defence.
3. The police \_\_\_\_\_ the building and caught the robbers.
4. While the soldiers were going to their base, they found themselves in a wisely-prepared \_\_\_\_\_.

#### E4

#### **annex, confront, face, reinforce, relieve, repel, repulse, retreat**

1. to drive back or off
2. to drive back, repel
3. to face or face up to
4. to go back because unable to move forward
5. to go, turn, or look towards or to stand looking at (someone or something that is a danger)
6. to send extra troops to
7. to stop the siege
8. to take control over or seize (especially land)

#### E5

#### **capture, seize**

1. A **captured** person is a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. If workers **seize** control in a factory, this is a \_\_\_\_\_ of power.

#### E6

#### **desert, lose, surrender, yield**

1. abide, continue X \_\_\_\_\_. *Noun form is \_\_\_\_\_.*
2. achieve, acquire X \_\_\_\_\_. *Noun form is \_\_\_\_\_.*
3. advance, forward X \_\_\_\_\_.
4. clash, disallow, hinder X \_\_\_\_\_. *Noun form is \_\_\_\_\_.*

#### E7

#### **armistice, casualty, cease-fire, conquest, peace, treaty, victory**

1. calmness, agreement, reconciliation
2. conquering, victory, triumph
3. fatality, dead and injured
4. pact, contract
5. stop the fight
6. triumph, achievement, conquest
7. truce, finding a middle course

### F. THE ARMED FORCES

#### F1

#### **army, military, navy, regiment**

1. The defeated troops were \_\_\_\_\_ by the victorious side. **ARMY**
2. With his aggressive behaviour, he is very \_\_\_\_\_. **MILITARY**
3. \_\_\_\_\_ forces need the support of air forces. **NAVY**
4. He was unable to tolerate heavy \_\_\_\_\_ and quit. **REGIMENT**

#### F2

#### **admiral, commission, irregular, soldier, warrior**

1. a person who has military experience, inclinations, interests, etc.
2. a person, usually in a uniform, trained to fight, especially for his country, on land
3. a soldier or armed person who fights in a war or campaign only part of the time or for short times
4. a very senior officer who commands a navy or a fleet of ships
5. the authority to act as an officer of the higher level in the army, navy, or air force

#### F3

#### **arm, disarm, enlist, enrol, gather, recruit**

1. to choose and bring together, or order to come together
2. to enter (a branch of) the armed forces
3. to give weapons to
4. to persuade, get, etc. to join the army
5. to take weapons away from
6. to write a person's name on a list

#### F4

#### **ammunition, armament, armour, artillery, cavalry, rampant, troop**

1. Soldiers stood in the \_\_\_\_\_, waiting for the enemy attack.
2. The general lost several \_\_\_\_\_ in the most fierce battle of the war.
3. They used heavy \_\_\_\_\_ against civilians.

4. Today, \_\_\_\_\_ troops are generally used in ceremonies only.
5. We had to retreat because we had run out of \_\_\_\_\_, not even a single bullet.
6. We have necessary \_\_\_\_\_ for a war: tanks, planes, guns, ships, everything.
7. We rocket bounced on the thick \_\_\_\_\_ of the tank.

### Exercise

Find synonym for the underlined word.

1. I tried hard not to succumb to sleep.

- A) scoff                      B) save                      C) yield                      D) try

2. The police hunted through the forest for the escaped felon.

- A) criminal                      B) fellow                      C) fugitive                      D) hunter

3. They refused to cede their rights to the land and declared war.

- A) see                      B) legalize                      C) plant                      D) yield

4. The colonists protested against inequitable taxes.

- A) uneven                      B) unjust                      C) unpublished                      D) unlikely

5. The captain of the militia mustered his troops under a large tree.

- A) trained                      B) gathered                      C) nursed                      D) mumbled

6. By the time peace was negotiated, the affairs of the nation were in a chaotic state.

- A) confused                      B) exotic                      C) disputable                      D) obscure

7. He took a militant stand against the opposition and won the point.

- A) mild                      B) aggressive                      C) positive                      D) awkward

8. The regime favoured unification of the country.

- A) leader                      B) government                      C) regiment                      D) register

9. The beaver dam obstructed the flow of the river.

- A) observed                      B) endangered                      C) assisted                      D) blocked off

10. The family conducted an illicit whisky business during Prohibition.

- A) secret                      B) boundless                      C) ill-fated                      D) illegal

## SÖZCÜK BİLGİSİ ÇALIŞMASI

### 7. RELIGION AND BELIEFS

#### A. RELIGION

##### A1

##### Christian, idol, Jew, religion, sect, theological

1. Jesus \_\_\_\_\_ had apostles to spread his teachings. **CHRISTIAN**
2. You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ your favourite singer. **IDOL**
3. There are about twelve million \_\_\_\_\_ people around the world. **JEW**
4. He is not interested in \_\_\_\_\_ matters. **RELIGION**
5. The group is known to be \_\_\_\_\_ and fanatical. **SECT**
6. She studied \_\_\_\_\_ at university. **THEOLOGICAL**

##### A2

##### angel, apparition, archangel, fiend, ghost, haunt, soul, spirit

1. **Angel (n)** □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
2. **Apparition** is synonymous to *soul* or *spirit*. Is it countable or uncountable?
3. What is the difference between an **angel** and an **archangel**?
4. What is the main difference between an **angel** and a **fiend**?
5. The word **ghost** is used to describe *pale face* in the expression \_\_\_\_\_.
6. If ghosts **haunt** a house, this place is now called a \_\_\_\_\_ house.
7. The word **soul** is used in the expression *to keep \_\_\_\_\_ and soul together*.
8. The word **spirit** is used in the expression \_\_\_\_\_-spirited to mean *very lively*.

##### A3

##### heaven, hell, paradise

1. Good \_\_\_\_\_! What have you done to your hair!
2. This place is a \_\_\_\_\_ on earth! I can live here all my life!
3. Where the \_\_\_\_\_ have you been!

##### A4

**adherent, apostle, atheist, martyr, pilgrim, prophet, saint**

1. a follower of a great man/woman, especially one who is sent to spread his/her teachings
2. a person of a holy and admired way of life, especially one given this title by the Roman Catholic Church after death
3. a person who denies the existence of God or any gods.
4. a person who favours and supports a particular idea, opinion, or political party
5. a person who is killed or caused suffer greatly, especially for his/her religious duties
6. a person who travels to a sacred place, special shrine
7. a person who believes that he is directed by God to make known and explain or to lead or teach a new religion

**B. PEOPLE**

**archbishop, bishop, clergy, pope, priest**

1. a bishop of the highest rank
2. a clergyman of high rank, especially in Christian churches.
3. a member of the Christian clergy in the Catholic, Anglican, or Orthodox churches.
4. the head of the Roman Catholic Church
5. the officially appointed leaders of the religious activities of a particular church or temple

**C. PLACES**

**aisle, altar, church, mosque, sanctuary**

1. In the church, the bridegroom walked slowly down the \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. The minaret of the \_\_\_\_\_ was badly damaged in a thunderstorm.
3. Those who had illegally entered the country took \_\_\_\_\_ in a church.
4. While Christian people pray at \_\_\_\_\_, Jews do so in synagogue.
5. While the priest was giving his sermon at the \_\_\_\_\_, several children were giggling.

**D. BELIEF**

**D1**

**believe, bless, convert, meditate, ordain, pray, preach, revere, sacrifice, worship**

1. He has very strange \_\_\_\_\_. **BELIEVE**
2. They asked the Pope's \_\_\_\_\_. **BLESS**

3. She is a recent \_\_\_\_\_ to the idea of a global unity. **CONVERT**
4. He interrupted my \_\_\_\_\_. **MEDITATE**
5. His \_\_\_\_\_ was at the church grounds. **ORDAIN**
6. He said his \_\_\_\_\_ and left quickly. **PRAY**
7. Because they strongly disagreed with the \_\_\_\_\_, they booed him. **PREACH**
8. We all regard him with \_\_\_\_\_ **REVERE**
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ her own life to save her children. **SACRIFICE**
10. May I present the \_\_\_\_\_ Mayor of Brighton. **WORSHIP**

## **D2**

### **baptism, ceremony, fast, ritual, sermon**

1. a Christian religious ceremony in which a person is touched or covered with water to make him/her pure and to show that he/she has been accepted to the Church
2. a special formal, solemn action organized to mark an important social or religious event
3. one or more ceremonies or customary acts which are often repeated in the same form
4. religious talk given as part of a Christian church service
5. to eat little or no food, especially for religious reasons

## **D3**

### **divine, holy, sacred**

1. **Divine** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Holy** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
3. **Sacred** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

## **D4**

### **pagan, profane, secular**

1. a person who is not part of a major religion
2. not sacred, worldly
3. of or concerning the ways of the world, not the spiritual values of religion

## **D5**

### **redeem, repent, sin**

1. recover, liberate; X ignore, neglect
2. regret, mourn
3. transgress, err, misbehave

**D6**

**incarnation, reincarnation**

While Hinduism holds the belief of \_\_\_\_\_, Christianity holds that Jesus Christ is the \_\_\_\_\_ of God.

**D7**

**ecclesiastic, patriarch**

1. a clergyman
2. any of the several chief bishops of the Eastern Churches

**E. SUPERNATURAL**

**legend, magic, myth, spell, supernature, superstition, witch**

1. Here is the \_\_\_\_\_ film star, Tom Cruise! **LEGEND**
2. He is said to have \_\_\_\_\_ powers. **MAGIC**
3. Unicorn is a \_\_\_\_\_ beast. **MYTH**
4. As soon as he saw her, he was **spell-**\_\_\_\_\_. **SPELL**
5. Ghosts and apparitions are all \_\_\_\_\_ occurrences. **SUPERNATURE**
6. Are you \_\_\_\_\_? **SUPERSTITION**
7. She had a \_\_\_\_\_ smile. **WITCH**

**Exercise**

Find synonym for the underlined word.

**1. The Freemasons are one of the oldest fraternities in the world.**

- A) universities                      B) sociologists                      C) exhibitions                      D) brotherhoods

**2. By the end of the First World War, the name of Mustafa Kemal was legendary.**

- A) imaginary                      B) novel                      C) gratifying                      D) famous

**3. There is common superstition that red sky means snow in the morning.**

- A) attitude                      B) speculation                      C) belief                      D) approach

4. The daring rescue operation was truly a creditable deed.

A) hard to believe

B) praiseworthy

C) unusual

D) risky

5. Superstition may easily lead you astray.

A) Irrational belief

B) Succession

C) Logic

D) Misdirection

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## SÖZCÜK BİLGİSİ ÇALIŞMASI

### 8. BUILDINGS, HOUSES, THE HOME

#### A. ARCHITECTURE AND KINDS OF HOUSES AND BUILDINGS

##### A1

**architect, build, erect**

1. He is studying \_\_\_\_\_. **ARCHITECT**
2. The whole \_\_\_\_\_ collapsed during the night. **BUILD**
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the new monument took several years. **ERECT**

##### A2

**cottage, greenhouse, hut, tent**

1. a shelter of skins or cloth
2. a small building for plants
3. a small building, often made of wood
4. a small house, especially in the country

##### A3

**apartment, flat, house, palace**

1. She lives in an **apartment** \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I live with a friend; my **flat** \_\_\_\_\_ is a student.
3. He greeted the **house** \_\_\_\_\_ with a nod of the head.
4. She lives in a **palace** \_\_\_\_\_ mansion.

##### A4

**castle, citadel, fortress, tower, turret**

A \_\_\_\_\_ is generally built in a high place. When it is built around a city, it is called \_\_\_\_\_. The high and strong walls of such a place are generally called \_\_\_\_\_ or bailey. There are also high and round \_\_\_\_\_ with a conical roof to watch the enemy. If there is no roof, this building is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

#### B. PARTS OF HOUSES

##### B1

**attic, basement, chimney, roof**

1. a hollow passage often rising above the roof which allows smoke and gases to pass

2. a room or area immediately below the roof
3. the lowest level of a building
4. the top covering of a building

## **B2**

### **fence, railing**

1. a sort of fence with rail-like wooden or iron rods
2. a sort of wood or metal wall usually to put up to divide two pieces of land

## **B3**

### **dome, balcony**

1. He looked up at the blue **dome** of the s \_ \_ .
2. A **balcony** is usually enclosed with a metal or wooden r \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ .

## **B4**

### **entry, door, gate**

1. Which of the following has a more general meaning: **entry, door, gate**?
2. Which of the following does not have to have a frame: **door** or **gate**?

## **B5**

### **partition, tile**

1. a thin piece of baked clay used for covering floor, walls, floors, etc.
2. a thin wall inside a house

## **B6**

### **indoors, outdoor**

1. What is difference between **indoor** and **indoors**?
2. What is difference between **outdoor** and **outdoors**?

## **B7**

### **arcade, arch, beam, column, pillar**

1. a covered passage, especially one with a roof supported by arches or with a row of shops on one or both sides
2. a curved top on two supports, for example under a bridge or a church roof or above a door or window
3. a large long heavy piece of wood, especially used as a part of the structure of a building

4. a tall solid upright stone post used in a building as a support or decoration or standing alone as a monument
5. something tall, narrow and upright

## **B8**

### **flight, floor, level, storey**

1. a floor or level in a building
2. a position of height in a city, building, etc.
3. a set of stairs
4. the part of a room, house etc. on which one walks

## **B9**

### **ladder, stairs, step**

1. a number of fixed steps one above the other, on which one can go up or down a building, from one level to another
2. an apparatus made especially two long pieces of wood, metal or rope, joined together by many short pieces up which one climbs
3. each section of stairs

## **B10**

### **alcove, chamber, knob, poker, recess**

1. a metal rod used to poke a fire in order to make it burn better
2. a room
3. a round handle or control button
4. a small space in the form of a small room added to another room for a bed, chair, books, etc.
5. a space in the wall of a room for shelves, cupboards, etc.

## **B11**

### **lavatory, restroom, sink, towel**

In the word list, **lavatory** is synonymous to \_\_\_\_\_. A **sink** is in the kitchen; when it is in the bathroom, it is called a \_\_\_\_\_. The sort of **towel** that is sold in small boxes and used for cleaning is used \_\_\_\_\_ towel.

## **B12**

### **pipe, plumber, sewage, sewer, tank, tap**

1. The verb form of the word **pipe** is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The verb form of the word **plumber** is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The system which drains sewage is called **sewage** \_\_\_\_\_ system.
4. A **sewer** system is called a \_\_\_\_\_ system.
5. A committee of experienced people is called a \_\_\_\_\_ **tank**.
6. In the sentence *His phone is being tapped*, the verb **tap** means \_\_\_\_\_.

### C. AREAS AROUND AND NEAR HOUSES

#### estate, patio

1. He is a \_\_\_\_\_ **estate** agent.
2. A structure similar to **patio** is a t\_\_\_\_\_.

### D. RESIDENCE

#### D1

#### accommodate, dwell, inhabit, reside, settle

1. The committee is providing \_\_\_\_\_ for the participants. **ACCOMMODATE**
2. They discovered an ancient \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of the island. **DWELL**
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the island protested against the traffic system. **INHABIT**
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ held a demonstration in the area. **RESIDE**
5. They are setting up a new \_\_\_\_\_ near the city. **SETTLE**

#### D2

#### landlady/lord, occupant, pioneer, tenant

1. colonist, immigrant, pilgrim
2. paying passenger, passenger
3. property owner, owner
4. resident

#### D3

#### premises, refuge, shelter

1. a building considered a piece of property
2. a building or roofed enclosure that gives cover or protection
3. a place that provides protection or shelter from danger

## E. FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD FITTINGS

### E1

**adorn, decorate, embellish, enchantment, furnish, ornament, renovation**

1. We watched the gaudy \_\_\_\_\_ with disgust. **ADORN**
2. He works as a \_\_\_\_\_. **DECORATE**
3. It was an artictic \_\_\_\_\_. **EMBELLISH**
4. He was \_\_\_\_\_ by the idea. **ENCHANTMENT**
5. Whenever he visits us, he breaks a piece of \_\_\_\_\_. **FURNISH**
6. The picture was in a beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ frame. **ORNAMENT**
7. The old house is being \_\_\_\_\_. **RENOVATION**

### E2

**armchair, bench, sofa, stool, throne**

1. a comfortable chair with supports for the arms
2. a comfortable seat with raised arms and a back, wide enough for usually two or three people
3. a long, usually wooded seat for two or more people, especially one used outdoors
4. a seat without a supporting part for the back or arms
5. the ceremonial seat of a king, queen, bishop, etc.

### E3

**blanket, lamp, mirror, pillow, wardrobe**

1. He always keeps a gun under his \_\_\_\_\_.
2. He looked at himself in the \_\_\_\_\_ and combed his hair.
3. No industry can develop under the soft \_\_\_\_\_ of state protection.
4. The bed room was too narrow to fix the \_\_\_\_\_ in.
5. When he was drunk, he climbed up a street \_\_\_\_\_.

### E4

**canopy, curtain, rug, upholstery**

1. a covering, often held up by poles and usually made of cloth or sometimes wood over a bed, doorway, large chair, etc.

2. a large piece of cloth, especially when hung from above, over a window inside room a usually smaller or thicker carpet

3. the materials used to fit chairs and other pieces of furniture with softer parts, such as springs, cloth, leather, etc.

### Exercise

Find synonym for the underlined word.

1. Queen Victoria's palatial country home draws many visitors.

A) palatine                      B) paltry                      C) palace-like                      D) partial

2. All of the tenants in the building complained about the lack of hot water.

A) old people                      B) landlords                      C) superintendents                      D) occupants

3. Many lawsuits are resolved through settlement prior to court due to the effort and expense involved in trial.

A) debate                      B) amelioration                      C) dismissal                      D) compromise

4. About one-third of Canada's people inhabit the province of Ontario.

A) inherit                      B) reside in                      C) depart from                      D) are born in

5. The old hotel has recently been renovated.

A) repainted                      B) refurbished                      C) refurnished                      D) reiterated

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## SÖZCÜK BİLGİSİ ÇALIŞMASI

### 9. CLOTHES, BELONGINGS, AND PERSONAL CARE

#### A. CLOTHES AND PERSONAL BELONGINGS

##### A1

##### attire, garment, outfit

1. **Attire (n)** □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)
2. The word **garment** is similar to c\_\_\_\_\_ing.
3. **Outfit (n)** □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

##### A2

##### fold, take off, undo, wear

1. bend back, crease
2. put on, get into
3. remove
4. untie

##### A3

##### bare, nude

1. He was walking **bare**\_\_\_\_\_; he'd left his shoes on the beach.
2. In some countries, \_\_\_\_\_ is severely punished. **NUDE**

##### A4

##### gloves, pair, pants, trousers

- A pair of:  
[ + ] **pants** [ + ] **trousers** [ + ] **gloves** [ ? ] \_\_\_\_\_ [ ? ] \_\_\_\_\_ [ ? ] \_\_\_\_\_ [ ? ] \_\_\_\_\_

##### A5

##### helmet, veil

- Soldiers, the police and motorbike riders wear \_\_\_\_\_. In wedding ceremonies, girls wear a \_\_\_\_\_ over their face.

##### A6

##### buckle, button, zip

1. a fastener of two rows of metal or plastic teeth used on clothes or bags

2. a piece of metal or plastic attached to one end of a belt or strap, which is used to fasten it
3. a small hard object sewn on to shirts or other pieces of clothing

#### A7

##### **belt, scarf**

While a \_\_\_\_\_ is wrapped around the neck, a \_\_\_\_\_ is wrapped around the waist.

#### A8

##### **purse, wallet**

Women usually carry \_\_\_\_\_ while \_\_\_\_\_ is for men.

#### A9

##### **heel, overalls, sleeve**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a part of a shoe.
2. Before you start a hard task, you roll your \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Workers wear \_\_\_\_\_.

#### A10

##### **crease, tailor**

1. What is the difference between a **crease** and a **wrinkle**?
2. Which of the following is synonymous to *tailor* (v): **adopt** or **adapt**?

#### A11

##### **accessory, jewellery**

1. aide
2. badge, brooch

### **B. CLEANING AND PERSONAL CARE**

#### B1

##### **shave, bathe, comb**

1. Men generally use **shaving**-\_\_\_\_\_ and razor to shave.
2. In order to keep your hair dry, you can wear a **bathing**-\_\_\_\_\_.
3. **Comb** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

#### B2

**cleanse, rinse, scrub, wash, wipe**

1. After she had drunk water, she \_\_\_\_\_ the glass in water and left on the table.
2. Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ your hands before you sit for the lunch!
3. The floor was so dirty that I had to \_\_\_\_\_ it with a thick brush all afternoon.
4. The nurse \_\_\_\_\_ the wound thoroughly before stitching.
5. When he'd completed the sculpture, he \_\_\_\_\_ his forehead with satisfaction.

**B3**

**brush, freshen, polish**

1. How often do you \_\_\_\_\_ your teeth?
2. This perfume will \_\_\_\_\_ the stagnant air in the room.
3. When we \_\_\_\_\_ the table, we could see our own reflection on it.

**B4**

**mark, pollute, stain**

1. blot, mark, blemish
2. dirty, contaminate
3. imprint, stamp

**B5**

**neat, orderly, smart, tidy**

1. **Neat** X c\_\_\_\_\_less.
2. **Orderly** X c\_\_\_\_\_ed.
3. **Smart** X s\_\_\_\_\_y.
4. **Tidy** X m\_\_\_\_\_y.

**B6**

**dirt, sordid, spotless**

1. This room is f\_\_\_\_\_ **dirty**.
2. **Sordid** = dirty, sq\_ \_ \_ \_d.
3. The room was **spotlessly** c\_\_\_\_\_.

**B7**

**filth, mess, muck, mud**

1. **Filth** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
2. **Mess** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
3. **Muck** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)
4. **Mud** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

**B8**

**laundry, massage, wig**

1. artificial hair
2. dry-cleaning
3. rubbing the body

**C. BELONGING AND OWNING, GETTING AND GIVING**

**C1**

**belong to, keep, own, possess**

1. During the Great Fire of London, people threw their \_\_\_\_\_ into the Thames. **BELONG TO**
2. We need to ensure the \_\_\_\_\_ of the system. **KEEP**
3. Who is the \_\_\_\_\_ of this car? **OWN**
4. He is in \_\_\_\_\_ of several flats. **POSSESS**

**C2**

**property, proprietor**

1. owner, possessor, landlord
2. possession, land, estate

**C3**

**acquire, derive, deserve, earn, gain, obtain, receive**

1. **Acquire** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Derive** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
3. **Deserve** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
4. **Earn** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
5. **Gain** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

6. **Obtain** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

7. **Receive** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

#### C4

##### **choose, pick, pluck, select**

1. You have several \_\_\_\_\_ in this situation. **CHOOSE**
2. \_\_\_\_\_ of apples is a cumbersome job. **PICK**
3. He is not afraid of anything; he is quite \_\_\_\_\_. **PLUCK**
4. He bought a \_\_\_\_\_ of modern paintings. **SELECT**

#### C5

##### **lift, take**

1. elevate, raise
2. acquire, obtain, seize

#### C6

##### **recover, regain, replace, restore, retrieve, return**

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (*regained/recovered*) consciousness.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (*went/returned*) back and \_\_\_\_\_ (*regained/retrained*) her bag from the station.
3. The math teacher left the school and we need a \_\_\_\_\_ (*replacement/restoration*).

#### C7

##### **instead, substitute**

1. They gave me a low grade **instead** \_\_\_\_\_ a high one.
2. Artificial blood will **substitute** \_\_\_\_\_ human blood in emergency cases.

#### C8

##### **abandon, dispense with, forlorn, remove, (get) rid of**

1. **Abandon** = *quit, desert*. Its adjective form is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. **Dispense with** X *keep back, retain*. Its adjective form is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. **Forlorn** = miserable; neglected. What is a forlorn hope?
4. **Remove** X *conserve, deposit, install*. Its adjective form is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. **Get rid of** X *stay attached*. Check the use of the verb rid.

## C9

### surrender, yield

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ the city to the enemy.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ up the city to the enemy.

## C10

### maintain, retain, storage, upkeep, withhold

1. The noun form of the verb **maintain** is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The adjective form of the verb **retain** is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The verb form of the noun **storage** is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The noun form of the verb **upkeep** is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The verb **withhold** is the opposite of d\_\_\_\_\_s.

## C11

### capture, catch, clutch, grab, grasp, grip, hold, snatch, trap

1. **Capture** and **catch** are the opposites of l\_\_\_\_\_, r\_\_\_\_\_.
2. In the car, there are three pedals: *accelerator*, *brake*, and \_\_\_\_\_ (*clutch/grab/grasp/grip*).
3. The **hold** of a ship is the \_\_\_\_\_ (*cargo/storage*) of it.
4. The verb **snatch** means *to grab*. The noun form means \_\_\_\_\_.
5. **Traps** which are hidden and are triggered through a secret mechanism are called a \_\_\_\_\_ trap.

## C12

### administer, devote to, donate, offer, prescribe, volunteer

1. I have \_\_\_\_\_ duties in the office. **ADMINISTER**
2. He looked at the baby with great \_\_\_\_\_. **DEVOTE**
3. We need \_\_\_\_\_ of baby clothes. **DONATE**
4. His \_\_\_\_\_ was hard to reject. **OFFER**
5. This rule is \_\_\_\_\_; you must obey it. **PRESCRIBE**
6. He attended the search party \_\_\_\_\_. **VOLUNTEER**

## C13

### hand, provide, supply

1. You should **hand** \_\_\_\_\_ your thesis by the end of the month.
2. We **provide** people \_\_\_\_\_ essential information.
3. We are **supplying** workforce \_\_\_\_\_ the construction of the new dam.

#### C14

##### award, prize, reward

Oscar \_\_\_\_\_, Nobel \_\_\_\_\_, money \_\_\_\_\_

#### C15

##### contribution, gift, souvenir

1. The verb form of the noun **contribution** is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A synonymous word for the noun **gift** is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Compare **souvenir** and **sovereign**.

#### C16

##### allocate, distribute, share

1. The noun form of the verb **allocate** is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The noun form of the verb **distribute** is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The noun form of the verb **share** is \_\_\_\_\_.

#### C17

##### phase, range, scope

1. extent, magnitude, scope
2. reach, limits, extent
3. step, level

#### C18

##### choice, facility, serve

1. The verb form of the noun **choice** is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The verb form of the noun **facility** is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The noun form of the verb **serve** is \_\_\_\_\_.

### Exercise

Find synonym for the underlined word.

**1. A credit card allows the user to receive credit at the time of the purchase.**

- A) donate                      B) arbitrate                      C) reject                      D) obtain

**2. Taking some kinds of medicine will cause your body to retain fluids.**

- A) sustain                      B) inject                      C) lose                      D) keep

**3. The technique of putting colourful designs on fabric is called batik.**

- A) metal                      B) plastic                      C) cloth                      D) rubber

**4. The smallest blood vessels in the body are not visible to the naked eye.**

- A) unaided                      B) trained                      C) undressed                      D) damaged

**5. The French explorer Sieur de La Salle laid claim to territory in the New World, designating it Louisiana after the French monarch King Louis XIV.**

- A) labelling                      B) transferring                      C) asquiring                      D) unifying

**6. Tom insisted on a fair share of the partnership's profits.**

- A) spare                      B) division                      C) merit                      D) help

**7. Manufacturers are donating computers to schools.**

- A) giving                      B) going                      C) dedicating                      D) deducting

**8. Mr. Peters went down to receive his visitors.**

- A) get                      B) welcome                      C) say good-bye to                      D) sign for

**9. My understanding of basic mathematics puts advanced physics beyond my scope.**

- A) range                      B) telescope                      C) view                      D) hollow

**10. After the riot, the prison officials rescinded the prisoners' privileges.**

- A) relegated                      B) removed                      C) added to                      D) changed
-

## SÖZCÜK BİLGİSİ ÇALIŞMASI

### 10. FOOD, DRINK, AND FARMING

#### A. FOOD GENERALLY

##### A1

**absorb, consume, digest, feed, nourish**

1. Her father admires her growing \_\_\_\_\_ in the study of chemistry. **ABSORB**
2. We need to defend \_\_\_\_\_ rights. **CONSUME**
3. My \_\_\_\_\_ has always been poor. **DIGEST**
4. Actually, I'm \_\_\_\_\_ up with studying for tests. **FEED**
5. She's recovered sufficiently to take some \_\_\_\_\_. **NOURISH**

##### A2

**maintenance, provisions, sustenance**

1. **Maintenance** means *enough to support life*. The origin of the word is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. **Provisions** are *substances provided as food*. The origin of the word is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. **Sustenance** is *food and drink essential for life*. The origin of the word is \_\_\_\_\_.

##### A3

**indigestion, malnutrition, nutrition**

1. having sufficient amount of food
2. inability or difficulty of absorbing food
3. lack of enough food to sustain life

##### A4

**bite, chew, lick, munch, nibble, sip, suck, swallow**

1. People consider **biting** \_\_\_\_\_ as a bad habit.
2. Children love **chewing** \_\_\_\_\_.
3. When we expect something nice to happen, we **lick** our \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The horse was **munching** \_\_\_\_\_ at my straw hat!
5. In Turkey, after a wedding people are given \_\_\_\_\_ to **nibble**.

6. In order to taste the wine, he \_\_\_\_\_ a **sip** of it.
7. Small babies generally **suck** their \_\_\_\_\_.
8. He understood his mistake and **swallowed** his \_\_\_\_\_.

#### A5

##### **fast, starve**

1. I love having butter and jam for my \_\_\_\_\_. **FAST**
2. In many regions of the world, \_\_\_\_\_ is a serious problem. **STARVE**

#### A6

##### **famine, famished, hunger, ravenous, thirst**

1. **Famine** is synonymous to a) *hunger* b) *thirst*
2. **Famished** is antonymous to a) *hungry* b) *full*
3. **Hunger** is synonymous to a) *appetite* b) *aversion*
4. **Ravenous** is synonymous to a) *starved* b) *satisfied*
5. **Thirst** is synonymous to a) *abhorrence* b) *drought*

#### A7

##### **banquet, beverage, dish, feast, meal, ration, refreshment, supper**

1. **Banquet** and **feast** are synonymous. Other related words are: \_\_\_ (v) and d \_\_\_ ht (v)
2. What is the difference between **meal** and **dish**?
3. What is the verb form of **ration**?
4. What is the difference between **beverage** and **refreshment**?
5. **Supper** is another name for a) *breakfast*, b) *lunch*, c) *dinner*.

### B. FOOD

##### **bacon, juice, meat, oil, pork, sauce, slice**

1. Bacon and **pork** are \_\_\_\_\_ meat.
2. Adjective form of the noun **juice** is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. What is the difference between **meat** and **flesh**?
4. What is the difference between **oil** and **fat**?
5. What is the difference between **sauce** and **dressing**?

6. What is the verb form for the noun **slice**?

### C. DRINKS

#### C1

**ferment, sweet**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ takes place under a certain degree of heat. **FERMENT**
2. This cake has been artificially \_\_\_\_\_. **SWEET**

#### C2

**propose, toast**

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ to drink for the honour of the young couple.
2. Let's drink a \_\_\_\_\_ to the young couple.

#### C3

**alcohol, ale, draught, intoxicate, spirits**

1. What is the difference between **alcohol** and **spirits**?
2. What is the difference between **ale** and **beer**?
3. What is the difference between **draught** and **drought**?
4. What is the adjective form for the verb **intoxicate**?

#### C4

**drunk, sober**

1. Other words for **drunk** are *drunken* and *in\_\_\_\_\_*.
2. **Sober** is the opposite of **drunk**. Also it means s\_\_\_\_s.

### D. CIGARETTES AND DRUGS

#### D1

**addict, drug**

1. He's **addicted** \_\_\_\_\_ cocaine.
2. Taking pills when there is no need is called **drug** \_\_\_\_\_.

#### D2

**ash, ashtray, tar, tobacco**

1. As this is a non-smokers' room, you cannot find \_\_\_\_\_ around.

2. Cigar has lower amounts of \_\_\_\_\_ than cigarette.
3. He dropped his cigarette \_\_\_\_\_ on the carpet.
4. Turkey is a major \_\_\_\_\_ producing country.

## E. THE PREPARATION AND QUALITY OF FOOD

### E1

#### **bake, fry, roast, scramble**

1. I need some \_\_\_\_\_ powder. **BAKE**
2. I like chicken \_\_\_\_\_. **FRY**
3. We had \_\_\_\_\_ potatoes for lunch. **ROAST**
4. Don't worry about the dinner; we'll have \_\_\_\_\_ eggs. **SCRAMBLE**

### E2

#### **chop, freeze, peel, preserve, shred, spread, stuff, whip**

1. Do not forget to \_\_\_\_\_ your mayonnaise before you make potato salad.
2. During the repair works, our deep-\_\_\_\_\_ ran on its battery.
3. He cut a few carrots into tiny \_\_\_\_\_ before he added them to the salad.
4. I asked the butcher to \_\_\_\_\_ the chicken into six pieces.
5. I generally boil potatoes without \_\_\_\_\_ the skin.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ a thin layer of dough on the pie.
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ the chicken with herbs and vegetables before we put it in the oven.
8. We had strawberry \_\_\_\_\_ for breakfast.

### E3

#### **edible, raw, stale**

1. What is the difference between **edible** and **eatable**?
2. What is the difference between **raw** and **crude**?
3. What is the difference between **stale** and **rough**?

### E4

#### **delicious, spicy, tasteless, tawdry**

1. flat, dull

2. savoury, hot
3. superficial
4. tasty, delicate

## **E5**

### **ingredient, recipe**

- What is the difference between **ingredient** and **recipe**?

## **F. PLACES AND PEOPLE ASSOCIATED WITH FOOD AND DRINK**

### **F1**

#### **agriculture, agronomy**

1. the art or practice of farming, especially of growing crops
2. the scientific study of soil and growing of crops

### **F2**

#### **brewery, crops, estate, field, grain, harvest, orchard, patch, yield**

1. cropping, gathering
2. garden for fruit trees
3. harvest, graze
4. land, province
5. making beer
6. product
7. realty, property
8. seed of cereal
9. small area for growing vegetables

### **F3**

#### **arid, barren**

- What is the difference between **arid** and **barren**?

### **F4**

#### **arable, cultivate, fertile, fruitful, productive**

1. **Arable** \_\_\_\_\_ (land/soil)

2. The land is suitable for \_\_\_\_\_. **CULTIVATE**
3. This soil is completely useless; it is \_\_\_\_\_. **FERTILE**
4. He gained nothing; his efforts were \_\_\_\_\_. **FRUITFUL**
5. He gained nothing; his efforts were \_\_\_\_\_. **PRODUCTIVE**

#### **F5**

#### **grow, plough, sow**

1. dig, till
2. scatter, seed
3. sprout; cultivate

#### **F6**

#### **barn, dairy, graze, manure, pasture**

1. feed on grass
2. fertilizer
3. field, meadow
4. place for milk products
5. stable, livery, shelter

### **Exercise**

Find synonym for the underlined word.

**1. In the middle of the desert, they found a refreshing spring.**

- A) hot                                      B) dry                                      C) sandy                                      D) cooling

**2. Having fasted for five days, the woman was starving.**

- A) famished                                      B) prudent                                      C) circumspect                                      D) heedless

**3. In some countries, fish is eaten raw.**

- A) marinated                                      B) fresh                                      C) rotten                                      D) uncooked

**4. If the crops are not irrigated soon, the harvest will be sparse.**

- A) watered                                      B) ploughed                                      C) fertilized                                      D) planted

5. The Titanic lies buried in its aqueous tomb.

- A) watery                      B) subterranean                      C) glorious                      D) unknown

6. William Shakespeare was a prolific writer.

- A) productive                      B) famous                      C) esteemed                      D) celebrated

7. Great art is characterized by its ability to invigorate the senses with its power.

- A) absorb                      B) control                      C) refresh                      D) expand

8. Chinese cuisine specializes in rice dishes.

- A) delicacies                      B) cooking                      C) chefs                      D) gourmet

9. According to Carl Sagan, the Earth is a tiny and fragile world that needs to be cherished.

- A) explored                      B) valued                      C) unified                      D) developed

10. Great art is characterized by its ability to invigorate the senses with its power.

- A) absorb                      B) control                      C) refresh                      D) expand
-

## SÖZCÜK BİLGİSİ ÇALIŞMASI

### 11. FEELINGS, EMOTIONS, ATTITUDES, AND SENSATIONS

#### A. FEELING AND BEHAVIOUR GENERALLY

##### A1

**experience, impulse, instinct, sentimental**

1. encountering; knowledge
2. impelling force, inspiration
3. inborn sense or feeling
4. romantic, emotional

##### A2

**enjoy, feel, lust, sense**

1. His personal \_\_\_\_\_ is more important than anything else. **ENJOY**
2. Insects have two or more \_\_\_\_\_ to sense the environment. **FEEL**
3. He was expelled from the group due to his \_\_\_\_\_ behaviour. **LUST**
4. He didn't even have a look at the patient; he was quite \_\_\_\_\_. **SENSE**

##### A3

**mood, morale, temper**

1. The adjective form of the word **mood** is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. What is the difference between **moral** and **morale**?
3. Compare **temper**, **temperate**, **temperament** and **temperature**.

##### A4

**attitude, emotion, sensation**

1. feeling, consciousness
2. feeling, sense; agitation
3. manner, temperament

##### A5

**care, desire, despair, fancy, hope, long, urge, want, will, wish**

1. Would you **care** \_\_\_\_\_ a drink?
2. Our team is \_\_\_\_\_ for a real success. **DESIRE**
3. She was \_\_\_\_\_ great **despair**.
4. He is looking for a pirate costume for a **fancy** \_\_\_\_\_ party.
5. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ case; it is impossible to rescue our money. **HOPE**
6. I'm **longing** \_\_\_\_\_ a long holiday.
7. His demand to be given a pay rise was very \_\_\_\_\_. **URGE**
8. We are \_\_\_\_\_ **want** of currency at present.
9. Giving up smoking requires \_\_\_\_\_. **WILL**
10. Peace on earth? This is only \_\_\_\_\_ thinking. **WISH**

#### **A6**

#### **lack, miss, need, request, require, resign**

1. The noun form for the verb **lack** is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The adjective form for the verb **miss** is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The adjective form for the verb **need** is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The noun form for the verb **request** is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The noun form for the verb **require** is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. When **resign** means *surrender*, its noun form is \_\_\_\_\_

#### **A7**

#### **desperate, optimism, pessimism**

1. cynicism, melancholy
2. frantic; hopeless
3. hopefulness, confidence

#### **A8**

#### **bear, endure, stand, suffer, tolerate**

1. When things became \_\_\_\_\_, he left the country. **BEAR**
2. Finally, our \_\_\_\_\_ gave in when we heard the defeat. **ENDURE**
3. I really \_\_\_\_\_ **stand** him. He is so thoughtless!

4. They killed the horse to end its \_\_\_\_\_. **SUFFER**
5. My father is so \_\_\_\_\_ that he will accept anything. **TOLERATE**

#### **A9**

**conform, misbehave, obedience, patronize**

1. He is a real \_\_\_\_\_; he is a man for all seasons. **CONFORM**
2. Due to his \_\_\_\_\_, he failed and had to repeat a whole semester. **MISBEHAVE**
3. When you are in the army, you are expected to be \_\_\_\_\_. **OBEDIENCE**
4. My roommate is so \_\_\_\_\_ that I'm thinking of moving to another flat. **PATRONIZE**

#### **A10**

**act, behave, treat**

1. I have no obligation to explain my \_\_\_\_\_. **ACT**
2. His \_\_\_\_\_ was quite provoking. **BEHAVE**
3. Her \_\_\_\_\_ of the matter was so skilful that I was astounded. **TREAT**

#### **A11**

**impartial, neutral, objective, prejudice, subjective**

1. When you act as a go-between, \_\_\_\_\_ is very important. **IMPARTIAL**
2. They are trying to \_\_\_\_\_ those chemical weapons in Iraq. **NEUTRAL**
3. I'm afraid he treats his students' papers with strict \_\_\_\_\_. **OBJECTIVE**
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ idea is often a cause for dispute. **PREJUDICE**
5. He lost his \_\_\_\_\_ when he realized that our cause was reasonable. **SUBJECTIVE**

### **B. LIKING AND NOT LIKING**

#### **B1**

**appeal, attract, captivate, charm, concern, fascinate, fond, glamour, tempt**

1. His ideas are generally quite \_\_\_\_\_. **APPEAL**
2. What an \_\_\_\_\_ girl she is! **ATTRACT**
3. The tribe leader is being held \_\_\_\_\_ in the town jail. **CAPTIVATE**
4. A holiday in the middle of winter is simply a \_\_\_\_\_ idea. **CHARM**
5. I'm very \_\_\_\_\_ about the future of our town. **CONCERN**

6. A fair is often a \_\_\_\_\_ for children. **FASCINATE**
7. My \_\_\_\_\_ of her grew when I saw her help the poor. **FOND**
8. The holiday was \_\_\_\_\_! **GLAMOUR**
9. He couldn't resist \_\_\_\_\_ and went out to play football. **TEMPT**

## B2

### affection, attachment, passion

1. My mother is very \_\_\_\_\_ towards us. **AFFECTION**
2. He carefully \_\_\_\_\_ his CV to the application letter. **ATTACHMENT**
3. He sings his songs with \_\_\_\_\_ love. **PASSION**

## B3

### adore, favour, interest, prefer, suit

1. admire, love, be fond of
2. agree with, adapt
3. appeal, fascinate
4. favour, choose
5. prefer

## B4

### abhor, alienate, detest, disgust, dislike, hate, loathe, repel

- |                      |             |               |              |
|----------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. <b>abhor X</b>    | a) detest   | b) disgust    | c) adore     |
| 2. <b>alienate X</b> | a) connect  | b) divide     | c) disunite  |
| 3. <b>detest X</b>   | a) hate     | b) loathe     | c) admire    |
| 4. <b>dislike =</b>  | a) delight  | b) condemn    | c) disrelish |
| 5. <b>disgust X</b>  | a) nauseate | b) esteem     | c) repel     |
| 6. <b>hate X</b>     | a) abhor    | b) scorn      | c) adorn     |
| 7. <b>loathe X</b>   | a) detest   | b) appreciate | c) despise   |
| 8. <b>repel X</b>    | a) attract  | b) offend     | c) revolt    |

## B5

**ghastly, revolting, ugly, unsightly**

- **ghastly** □ **revolting** □ **unsightly** □ **ugly** X appe\_\_\_\_\_ ; X att\_\_\_\_\_

## B6

**beautiful, elegance, enticing, good-looking, graceful, lovely, picturesque, popular, pretty, striking**

1. The verb form of the word **beautiful** is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The adjective form of the word **elegance** is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The noun form of the word **enticing** is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The term **good-looking** is synonymous to p\_\_\_\_\_ or h\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The noun form of the word **graceful** is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The word **lovely** is synonymous to c\_\_\_\_\_.
7. The word **picturesque** is synonymous to st\_\_\_\_\_.
8. The noun form of the word **popular** is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The word **pretty** is synonymous to b\_\_\_\_\_ or g\_\_\_\_\_.
10. The verb form of the word **striking** is \_\_\_\_\_.

## C. GOOD AND EVIL

### C1

**excellent, magnificent, pleasant, splendid, superb, superior, supreme, terrific, wonderful**

1. The verb form of the word **excellent** is ex\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The noun form of the word **magnificent** is ma\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The noun form of the word **pleasant** is pl\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The noun form of the word **splendid** is sp\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The word **superb** is synonymous to be\_\_\_\_\_.
6. The word **superior** is antonymous to in\_\_\_\_\_.
7. The noun form of the word **supreme** is su\_\_\_\_\_.
8. The word **terrific** is synonymous to su\_\_\_\_\_.
9. The word **wonderful** is synonymous to ma\_\_\_\_\_.

## C2

### average, decent, fair

1. Each room can hold a large group of students, \_\_\_\_\_ between 150 to 200. **AVERAGE**
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ of his study shocked all of us. **DECENT**
3. In all \_\_\_\_\_, I can tell that we will find a way out. **FAIR**

## C3

### honour, noble, virtue, worthy

1. It is an \_\_\_\_\_ deed to be awarded the Nobel Prize. **HONOUR**
2. Until the second half of the 20th century, \_\_\_\_\_ was very important. **NOBLE**
3. He was very \_\_\_\_\_ when he tried to persuade his son. **VIRTUE**
4. Is it \_\_\_\_\_ a try? **WORTHY**

## C4

### depravity, dreadful, evil, formidable, horrible, mischief, nasty, naughty, obscene, selfish, sinister, terrible, wicked, wrong

1. The verb form of the word **depravity** is \_\_\_\_\_ and its preposition is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The verb form of the word **dreadful** is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A person who does **evil** is an \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The word **formidable** is antonymous to ple\_\_\_\_.
5. The verb form of the word **horrible** is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The adjective form of the word **mischief** is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The noun form of the word **nasty** is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The noun form of the word **naughty** is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The noun form of the word **obscene** is \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The noun form of the word **selfish** is \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The adjective form of the word **sinister** is *sinister*-\_\_\_\_\_.
12. The verb form of the word **terrible** is \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The noun form of the word **wicked** is \_\_\_\_\_.
14. An adjective form of the word **wrong** is \_\_\_\_\_.

## C5

**conscience, conscientious, duty, moral**

1. devoted; careful
2. good, upright, conscientious
3. mind; being
4. obligation, liability

## D. HAPPINESS AND SADNESS

### D1

**delight, delighted, glad, happy, joy, merry, pleasure, well-being**

1. **Delight** = pl\_\_\_\_\_.
2. **Delighted** = pl\_\_\_\_\_.
3. **Glad** = con\_\_\_\_\_.
4. **Happy** X de\_\_\_\_\_.
5. **Joy** = de\_\_\_\_\_.
6. **Merry** = jo\_\_\_\_\_.
7. **Pleasure** = en\_\_\_\_\_.
8. **Well-being** = he\_\_\_\_\_.

### D2

**please, rejoice, satisfy**

1. The adjective form of the word **please** is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The word **rejoice** is synonymous to ce\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The noun form of the word **satisfy** is \_\_\_\_\_.

### D3

**grateful, gratitude, thankful**

Grateful = thankful

- **Gratitude** = gr\_\_\_\_\_ness

### D4

**miserable, touching**

1. The noun form of the word **miserable** is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The word **touching** is synonymous to sen\_\_\_\_\_.

#### **D5**

##### **depressed, sad, unhappy, wistful**

1. The noun form of the word **depressed** is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The noun form of the word **sad** is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The noun form of the word **unhappy** is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The noun form of the word **wistful** is \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **D6**

##### **grief, mourn, pity, regret, remorseful, sorrow**

1. The adjective form of the word **grief** is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The word **mourn** is synonymous to la\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The adjective form of the word **pity** is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The adjective form of the word **regret** is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The word **remorseful** is synonymous to re\_\_\_\_\_.
6. The noun form of the word **sorrow** is \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **D7**

##### **agitate, bewilder, concerned, confuse, depress, nervous, worry**

1. Before a test, it is normal to feel a bit \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Don't you \_\_\_\_\_ about the expenses. I'll pay for everything.
3. His answer was so complex that it \_\_\_\_\_ my mind.
4. The heavy and never-ending rain \_\_\_\_\_ us all.
5. The sudden death of our boss \_\_\_\_\_ all the staff.
6. These days, parents are rather \_\_\_\_\_ about their children's TV watching habit.
7. The strange decision of the committee \_\_\_\_\_ all the staff.

#### **D8**

##### **bother, calamity, distress, disturb, upset**

1. The verb **bother** is synonymous to d\_\_\_\_\_.

2. The noun **calamity** is synonymous to adv\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The verb **distress** is synonymous to b\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The verb **disturb** is synonymous to u\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The verb **upset** is synonymous to ag\_\_\_\_\_.

#### D9

##### **anguish, anxiety**

1. The word **anguish** is synonymous to di\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The noun form of the word **anxiety** is \_\_\_\_\_.

#### D10

##### **nuisance, trouble**

1. The word **nuisance** is synonymous to an\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The adjective form of the word **trouble** is \_\_\_\_\_.

### **E. ANGER, VIOLENCE, STRESS, CALM AND QUIETNESS**

#### E1

##### **annoy, displease, irritate, peevish, provoke, tease**

1. The noun form of the word **annoy** is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The noun form of the word **displease** is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The noun form of the word **irritate** is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The adjective **peevish** is synonymous to cr\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The noun form of the word **provoke** is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The adjective form of the word **tease** is \_\_\_\_\_.

#### E2

##### **anger, cross, furious, infuriate, mad, rage**

1. The adjective form of the word **anger** is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The word **cross** is synonymous to comp\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The noun form of the word **furious** is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The noun form of the word **infuriate** is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The noun form of the word **mad** is \_\_\_\_\_.

6. The adjective form of the word **rage** is \_\_\_\_\_.

### E3

**argue, quarrel, row**

1. What is your \_\_\_\_\_ about this topic? **ARGUE**

2. She is quite \_\_\_\_\_. **QUARREL**

3. The word **row** is synonymous to f\_\_\_\_\_.

### E4

**disagree, dispute**

1. The noun form of the word **disagree** is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The adjective form of the word **dispute** is \_\_\_\_\_.

### E5

**aggression, cruel, fierce, murderous, violence, wild**

1. The adjective form of the word **aggression** is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The noun form of the word **cruel** is \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The adjective form of the word **fierce** is \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The word **murderous** is synonymous to de\_\_\_\_\_.

5. The adjective form of the word **violence** is \_\_\_\_\_.

6. The noun form of the word **wild** is \_\_\_\_\_.

## F. FEAR AND COURAGE

### F1

**afraid, alarm, dread, fear, fright, horrify, panic, petrify, scare, terrify, terrorize**

1. The noun form of the word **afraid** is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The adjective form of the word **alarm** is \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The adjective form of the word **dread** is \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The adjective form of the word **fear** is \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The verb form of the word **fright** is \_\_\_\_\_.

6. The noun form of the word **horrify** is \_\_\_\_\_.

7. The adjective form of the word **panic** is \_\_\_\_\_.

8. The adjective form of the word **petrify** is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The adjective form of the word **scare** is \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The noun form of the word **terrify** is \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The adjective form of the word **terrorize** is \_\_\_\_\_.

## F2

### **embarrassed, ashamed, reticent, shy, timid**

1. The noun form of the word **embarrassed** is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The noun form of the word **ashamed** is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The word **reticent** is synonymous to res\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The noun form of the word **shy** is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The word **timid** is synonymous to co\_\_\_\_\_.

## F3

### **appall, shock**

- **Appall** = **shock**. Their adjective forms end in - \_\_\_\_.

## F4

### **bold, brave, courage, coward, daring, nerve, reckless**

1. The noun form of the word **bold** is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The noun form of the word **brave** is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The adjective form of the word **courage** is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The adjective form of the word **coward** is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The verb form of the word **daring** is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The adjective form of the word **nerve** is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The noun form of the word **reckless** is \_\_\_\_\_.

## F5

### **boast, hero, risk, venture**

1. After his great success, he was very \_\_\_\_\_. **BOAST**
2. She is a real \_\_\_\_\_. **HERO**
3. What you did was quite \_\_\_\_\_. **RISK**

4. He wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ far from his mother's door. **VENTURE**

## **F6**

**firm, obstinate, rude, stubborn**

1. The Government should \_\_\_\_\_ **firm** against the terrorists' demands.

2. He is as **obstinate** as a \_\_\_\_\_.

3. This was all because of his **rude**\_\_\_\_\_.

4. He is as **stubborn** as a \_\_\_\_\_.

## **G. ADMIRATION, PRIDE, CONTEMPT, AND ABUSE**

### **G1**

**admire, appreciate, esteem, glorify, respect**

1. I have great \_\_\_\_\_ for him. **ADMIRE**

2. I have great \_\_\_\_\_ towards them. **APPRECIATE**

3. He is a highly \_\_\_\_\_ person. **ESTEEM**

4. He returned home with great \_\_\_\_\_. **GLORIFY**

5. He is a \_\_\_\_\_ businessman. **RESPECT**

### **G2**

**arrogance, haughty, humble, impressive, pride, promising, splendour**

1. If you have **arrogance**, you are a\_\_\_\_\_.

2. If you are **haughty**, you are ar\_\_\_\_\_.

3. If you are **humble**, you are not bo\_\_\_\_\_.

4. If something is **impressive**, you are i\_\_\_\_\_ by it.

5. If you have **pride** in something, you are p\_\_\_\_\_ of it.

6. If something or someone is **promising**, it/he/she can expect a good f\_\_\_\_\_.

7. If something is full of **splendour**, it is sp\_\_\_\_\_.

### **G3**

**condemn, contempt, humiliate, insult, offend**

1. The word **condemn** is synonymous to den\_\_\_\_\_.

2. The word **contempt** is synonymous to sc\_\_\_\_\_.

3. The word **humiliate** is synonymous to deg\_\_\_\_\_.

4. The word **insult** is synonymous to off\_\_\_\_\_.

5. The word **offend** is synonymous to irr\_\_\_\_\_.

#### **G4**

#### **disappoint, disgrace, insolent, shame**

1. The noun form of the word **disappoint** is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The adjective form of the word **disgrace** is \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The noun form of the word **insolent** is \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The adjective form of the word **shame** is \_\_\_\_\_.

### **H. KINDNESS AND UNKINDNESS**

#### **H1**

#### **beneficial, benevolent, considerate, generous, helpful, kind, tender**

1. We need to \_\_\_\_\_ from the situation. **BENEFICIAL**

2. In some religions, several gods are believed to have \_\_\_\_\_ **BENEVOLENT**

3. He gave great \_\_\_\_\_ onto the matter before he made up his mind. **CONSIDERATE**

4. What he really lacks is \_\_\_\_\_! **GENEROUS**

5. I have nothing to do in this situation! I'm \_\_\_\_\_. **HELPFUL**

6. He showed great \_\_\_\_\_. **KIND**

7. I have a feeling of great \_\_\_\_\_ for you. **TENDER**

#### **H2**

#### **human, humane**

1. kind, civilized

2. mortal

#### **H3**

#### **charity, consideration, console, humanity, sympathize**

1. The adjective form of the word **charity** is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The adjective form of the word **consideration** is \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The noun form of the word **console** is \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The verb form of the word **humanity** is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The adjective form of the word **sympathize** is \_\_\_\_\_.

#### H4

##### **aggrieved, malice, ruthless, sour, spiteful, vicious**

1. The word **aggrieved** stems from the noun g\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The word **malice** is synonymous to h\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The word **ruthless** is synonymous to me\_\_\_\_\_less.
4. The word **sour** is synonymous to cr\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The word **spiteful** is synonymous to bad-t\_\_\_\_\_.
6. The word **vicious** is synonymous to co\_\_\_\_\_pt and mal\_\_\_\_\_ous.

#### H5

##### **greed, miser**

1. lust, passion
2. tightwad, cheapstake

#### H6

##### **avenge, envious, jealous, merciless, resent, revenge, sullen, vengeance**

1. The word **avenge** is synonymous to \_\_\_\_\_ in the word list.
2. The word **envious** is similar in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_ in the word list.
3. The word **jealous** is synonymous to gr\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The word **merciless** is synonymous to r\_\_\_\_\_less
5. The word **resent** is synonymous to di\_\_\_\_\_.
6. The word **revenge** is synonymous to vin\_\_\_\_\_.
7. The word **sullen** is synonymous to mo\_\_\_\_\_.
8. The word **vengeance** is synonymous to \_\_\_\_\_ in the word list.

#### I. HONESTY, LOYALTY, TRICKERY, AND DECEIT

#### I1

##### **candid, confident, frank, genuine, gullible, honest, sincere, trustworthy, truthful**

1. The word **candid** is synonymous to ge\_\_\_\_\_.

2. The noun form of the word **confident** is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The noun form of the word **frank** is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The word **genuine** is synonymous to aut\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The word **gullible** is synonymous to cre\_\_\_\_us.
6. The noun form of the word **honest** is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The noun form of the word **sincere** is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The word **trustworthy** is synonymous to de\_\_\_\_\_able.
9. The noun form of the word **truthful** is \_\_\_\_\_.

## I2

### **blunt, confidential, explicit, implicit, overt**

1. If someone is **blunt**, this person is *uncivil* or d\_\_\_\_\_.
2. If something is **confidential**, it is s\_\_\_\_\_.
3. If something is **explicit**, it is cl\_\_\_\_\_.
4. If something is **implicit**, it is im\_\_\_\_\_ed.
5. If something is **overt**, it is straight\_\_\_\_\_.

## I3

### **cunning, innocent, naive, sly**

1. The word **cunning** is synonymous to \_\_\_\_\_ in the word list.
2. The word **innocent** is synonymous to \_\_\_\_\_ in the word list.

## I4

### **allegiance, constant, faith, loyal**

1. The word **allegiance** is synonymous to the word s\_\_\_\_\_t.
2. The noun form of the word **constant** is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The adjective form of the word **faith** is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The noun form of the word **loyal** is \_\_\_\_\_.

## I5

### **betray, depend, rely on/upon, treacherous, trust**

1. We'll never forgive his \_\_\_\_\_. **BETRAY**

2. Is he really \_\_\_\_\_? Can we trust him? **DEPEND**

3. She proved to be very \_\_\_\_\_. **RELY**

4. He is famous for his \_\_\_\_\_. **TREACHEROUS**

5. She proved to be very \_\_\_\_\_. **TRUST**

## 16

### **deceit, fool, liar, mislead, pretend**

1. The adjective form of the word **deceit** is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The verb form of the word **fool** is \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The word **liar** stems from the word \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The adjective form of the word **mislead** is \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The noun form of the word **pretend** is \_\_\_\_\_.

## 17

### **disloyal, treacherous**

1. The word **disloyal** is synonymous to fa\_\_\_\_\_less.

2. The word **treacherous** is synonymous to unre\_\_\_\_\_.

## 18

### **conspiracy, plot, secret, subterfuge, stuck, stranded, trap, trick**

1. The verb form of the word **conspiracy** is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The word **plot** is synonymous to pl\_\_\_\_\_.

3. The noun form of the word **secret** is \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The word **subterfuge** is synonymous to ma\_\_\_\_\_.

5. The word **stuck** is the *past participle form* of the verb \_\_\_\_\_.

6. The word **stranded** is synonymous to aba\_\_\_\_\_ed.

7. The adjective form of the word **trap** is \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Another word for the word **trick** is tr\_\_\_\_\_.

## 19

### **conceal, disguise, hide**

1. The word **conceal** is synonymous to \_\_\_\_\_ in the word list.

2. The word **disguise** is synonymous to ca\_\_\_\_\_.

## I10

### **expose, reveal, uncover**

1. The word **expose** is synonymous to dis\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The word **reveal** is synonymous to s\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The word **uncover** is synonymous to \_\_\_\_\_ in the word list.

## J. RELAXATION, EXCITEMENT, INTEREST, AND SURPRISE

### J1

### **calm, comfort, ease, patience, peace, placid, quiet, serene, tranquillity**

1. The noun form of the word **calm** is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The opposite form of the word **comfort** is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The adjective form of the word **ease** is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The opposite form of the word **patience** is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The adjective form of the word **peace** is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The word **placid** is synonymous to tr\_\_\_\_\_il.
7. The verb form of the word **quiet** is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The noun form of the word **serene** is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The adjective form of the word **tranquillity** is \_\_\_\_\_.

### J2

### **excite, exhilarate, inspire, relax, stimulate, thrill**

1. The noun form of the word **excite** is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The noun form of the word **exhilarate** is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The noun form of the word **incpire** is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The noun form of the word **relax** is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The noun form of the word **stimulate** is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The noun form of the word **thrill** is \_\_\_\_\_.

### J3

### **ardent, ardour, enthusiasm, zeal**

1. The word **ardent** is synonymous to ea\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The word **ardour** is synonymous to \_\_\_\_\_ is the word list.
3. The opposite of the word **enthusiasm** is in\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The word **zeal** is synonymous to \_\_\_\_\_ in the word list.

#### J4

##### **avid, desirous, eager, keen**

1. The word **avid** is synonymous to \_\_\_\_\_ in the word list.
2. The word **desirous** is synonymous to a\_\_\_\_\_ous.
3. The word **eager** is synonymous to en\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The word **keen** is synonymous to en\_\_\_\_\_.

#### J5

##### **curiosity, frenzy, frustrate, hysteria, nosy, sensitive, stress, tense**

1. If you have **curiosity**, you are \_\_\_\_\_.
2. If you have **frenzy**, you are \_\_\_\_\_.
3. If something **frustrates** you, you are \_\_\_\_\_.
4. If you are in **hysteria**, you are \_\_\_\_\_.
5. If you are **nosy**, you are cu\_\_\_\_\_.
6. If you are **sensitive**, you have \_\_\_\_\_.
7. If you are full of **stress**, you are \_\_\_\_\_.
8. If you are **tense**, you are \_\_\_\_\_ up.

#### J6

##### **apathy, boredom, monotonous, tedious**

1. The word **apathy** is synonymous to *listlessness* and in\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The word **boredom** is synonymous to \_\_\_\_\_ in the word list.
3. The word **monotonous** is synonymous to \_\_\_\_\_ in the word list.
4. The word **tedious** is synonymous to bu\_\_\_\_\_ some.

#### J7

##### **amaze, astonish, astound, enigma, perplex, startle, surprise, taken aback**

amaze/astonish/astound/puzzle/startle/surprise (n/v)

amaze/astonish/astound/perplex/puzzle/startle/surprise + -ing/-ed (adj)

- The term **taken aback** is synonymous to \_\_\_\_\_.

## J8

### marvel, wonder

1. The adjective form of the word **marvel** is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The adjective form of the word **wonder** is \_\_\_\_\_.

## J9

### enigma, miracle, mystery

1. The adjective form of the word **enigma** is \_\_\_\_\_.

1. The adjective form of the word **miracle** is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The adjective form of the word **mystery** is \_\_\_\_\_.

## K. ACTIONS OF THE FACE RELATED TO FEELINGS

### K1

#### blush, chuckle, giggle, grin, laugh, smile

1. When you **blush**, your face becomes \_\_\_\_\_ in colour.

2. When you **chuckle**, you are either su\_\_\_\_\_ or dis\_\_\_\_\_.

3. When you **giggle**, you l\_\_\_\_\_ quickly.

4. When you **grin**, you smile to show your t\_\_\_\_\_h to people.

5. The noun form of the word **laugh** is \_\_\_\_\_.

6. When you **smile**, you don't open your m\_\_\_\_\_.

### K2

#### frown, groan, moan, mock, ridicule, scowl, snarl, sneer

1. The word **frown** is synonymous to gri\_\_\_\_\_.

2. The word **groan** is synonymous to \_\_\_\_\_ in the word list.

3. The word **moan** is synonymous to la\_\_\_\_\_.

4. The word **mock** is synonymous to \_\_\_\_\_ in the word list.

5. The word **ridicule** is synonymous to s\_\_\_\_\_ in the word list.

6. The word **scowl** is synonymous to fr\_\_\_\_\_.
7. The word **snarl** is synonymous to \_\_\_\_\_ in the word list.
8. The word **sneer** is synonymous to cr\_\_\_\_\_.

### K3

#### **cry, weep**

- To **weep** is to **cry** \_\_\_\_\_ly.

## L. SENSES AND SENSATIONS

### L1

#### **contact, tangible, tap, touch**

1. The word **contact** is synonymous to \_\_\_\_\_ in the word list.
2. The word **tangible** is synonymous to \_\_\_\_\_able.
3. When you **tap** someone on the shoulder, you use the tip of your \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The word **touch** is synonymous to \_\_\_\_\_ in the word list.

### L2

#### **audible, auditory, sensory**

1. If something is **audible**, you can \_\_\_\_\_ it.
2. The word **auditory** is synonymous to \_\_\_\_\_ in the word list.
3. The word **sensory** is synonymous to f\_\_\_\_\_.

### L3

#### **eye, face, gape, notice, observe**

1. When you **eye** something, you \_\_\_\_\_ at it.
2. When you **face** something, you en\_\_\_\_\_ it.
3. When you **gape**, you look with your \_\_\_\_\_ open.
4. When you **notice** something, you become \_\_\_\_\_ of it.
5. When you **observe** something, you de\_\_\_\_\_ it.

### L4

#### **scan, sightsee, spot, watch, witness**

1. The word **scan** is synonymous to sc\_\_\_\_\_.

2. The noun form of the word **sightsee** is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The word **spot** is synonymous to de\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The word **watch** is synonymous to ob\_\_\_\_\_.
5. If you see something as a **witness**, you are an \_\_\_\_witness.

## L5

### **gaze, glance, glimpse, peer, stare**

1. look for a long time
2. look steadily for a long time
3. look very hard, usually because it is very difficult to see
4. look very quickly and look away immediately
5. see very briefly and not clearly

## L6

### **sight, vision, visual**

1. The verb form of the word **sight** is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The word **vision** is synonymous to \_\_\_\_\_ in the word list.
3. The verb form of the word **visual** is \_\_\_\_\_.

## L7

### **apparent, clear, obvious, prominent, visible**

1. The verb form of the word **apparent** is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The verb form of the word **clear** is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The word **obvious** is synonymous to \_\_\_\_\_ in the word list.
4. The word **prominent** is synonymous to ma\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The opposite of the word **visible** is \_\_\_\_\_.

## L8

### **alert, cautious**

1. The word **alert** is synonymous to aw\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The noun form of the word **cautious** is \_\_\_\_\_.

## L9

**dense, opaque, transparent**

1. The noun form of the word **dense** is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The word **opaque** is synonymous to \_\_\_\_\_-transparent.
3. The noun form of the word **transparent** is \_\_\_\_\_.

**L10**

**hear, noise, overhear, sound, voice**

1. If you have problem with your **hearing**, you are \_\_\_\_\_ of hearing.
2. The adjective form of the word **noise** is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. When you **overhear** something, you hear it by \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The verb form of the word **sound** is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The verb form of the word **voice** is \_\_\_\_\_.

**L11**

**aloud, loud, silence**

1. What is difference between **aloud** and **loud**?
2. The verb form of the word **silence** is \_\_\_\_\_.

**L12**

**pop, rattle, ring, roar, toll**

1. a sharp sound of a balloon bursting or a cork being pulled out of a bottle
2. a very loud noise
3. ring slowly and repeatedly
4. the sound made by a bell
5. to make a series of short, regular knocking sounds because it is being shaken or it is hitting against something hard

**L13**

**fragrance, odour, scent, smell, stink**

1. a pleasant smell
2. a strong smell
3. a sweet, pleasant smell

4. smell extremely unpleasant
5. the effect that something has on the nose as a sense

#### L14

**acid, delicious, flavour, savour, taste**

1. The word **acid** is synonymous to bi\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The word **delicious** is synonymous to ta\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The word **flavour** is synonymous to \_\_\_\_\_ in the word list.
4. The word **savour** is synonymous to \_\_\_\_\_ in the word list.
5. The word **taste** is synonymous to ta\_\_\_\_\_.

#### L15

**bitter, sweet**

1. acrid, piercing
2. sugary, pleasant

### Exercise

Find synonym for the underlined word.

1. **Ammonia is a chemical with a penetrating odour.**

- A) smell                      B) flavour                      C) sting                      D) burn

2. **When frost appears on a window, it often has a delicate and curious pattern.**

- A) special                      B) strange                      C) fine                      D) cute

3. **The actress had to raise her voice in order to be audible in the balcony.**

- A) musical                      B) dramatic                      C) heard                      D) appreciated

4. **Dictators do not tolerate opposition of any kind.**

- A) understand                      B) permit                      C) justify                      D) execute

5. **She was overcome by chagrin at the check-out counter when she discovered she had left her wallet at home.**

- A) anger                      B) poverty                      C) challenge                      D) embarrassment

6. **Apathy toward his studies prevented his graduation.**

A) Indirection                      B) Indifference                      C) Indecision                      D) Indication

**7. Although he knew she had work to do, he tried to entice her to go the beach.**

A) trace                                  B) enervate                                  C) tempt                                  D) thrice

**8. We supported the chairman's budget plan ardently.**

A) expertly                                  B) zealously                                  C) ardously                                  D) entirely

**9. She left explicit instructions regarding her burial.**

A) vague                                  B) exciting                                  C) irregular                                  D) clear

**10. He was careful not to incur too many bills for us to pay.**

A) inquire                                  B) pay                                  C) acquire                                  D) change

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## SÖZCÜK BİLGİSİ ÇALIŞMASI

### 12. THOUGHT

#### A. THINKING, JUDGING AND REMEMBERING

##### A1

##### intellect, mentality, mind, thought

1. What I need is \_\_\_\_\_ discussions. **INTELLECT**
2. She has \_\_\_\_\_ disability. **MENTALITY**
3. She is very absent-\_\_\_\_\_; she keeps forgetting things. **MIND**
4. You are so \_\_\_\_\_! Thank you! **THOUGHT**

##### A2

##### contemplate, reason, solve, think, work out

1. She peered down at him in deep \_\_\_\_\_. **CONTEMPLATE**
2. The points he makes are \_\_\_\_\_ and logical. **REASON**
3. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ to this problem? **SOLVE**
4. High \_\_\_\_\_ and high anger cannot be together. **THINK**
5. Is the solution really \_\_\_\_\_? **WORK OUT**

##### A3

##### deliberate, meditate

1. After long \_\_\_\_\_, he decided to accept the offer. **DELIBERATE**
2. We caught him in deep \_\_\_\_\_. **MEDITATE**

##### A4

##### ponder, reflect, speculate

1. We've had to accomplish a \_\_\_\_\_ task. **PONDER**
2. This is to be given thorough \_\_\_\_\_. **REFLECT**
3. His \_\_\_\_\_ did not become real. **SPECULATE**

##### A5

##### consideration, deliberation

1. He is \_\_\_\_\_ to be the real director of the firm. **CONSIDERATION**
2. I'm sure it was a \_\_\_\_\_ action; he can't have made it accidentally. **DELIBERATION**

##### A6

##### abstract, coherent, philosophy, rational

1. \_\_\_\_\_ like love, hatred and greed are difficult to explain to a foreign language learner.

##### ABSTRACT

2. If you add this sentence, the paragraph will lose its \_\_\_\_\_. **COHERENT**
3. He loves making long, \_\_\_\_\_ speeches. **PHILOSOPHY**
4. What you say is utterly \_\_\_\_\_ and unacceptable. **RATIONAL**

##### A7

##### conceive, imagine, reckon, regard

1. We tried every \_\_\_\_\_ way to convince him. **CONCEIVE**
2. Because he lacks \_\_\_\_\_, he can never be a writer. **IMAGINE**
3. If you give it a bit of \_\_\_\_\_, you will see my point. **RECKON**
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ our warnings and went out to swim in the dangerous lake. **REGARD**

##### A8

##### fancy, suppose

1. He has \_\_\_\_\_ ideas. **FANCY**
2. Mine is simply a \_\_\_\_\_. **SUPPOSE**

##### A9

##### assume, guess

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ that there will be global warming is a real nightmare. **ASSUME**
2. What do I have in my hand? Make a \_\_\_\_\_! **GUESS**

##### A10

##### concept, idea

- What is the difference between **idea** and **concept**?

##### A11

##### impression, insight, intuition

1. feeling, anticipation
2. idea, concept, perception
3. understanding, recognition, perception

**A12****aspect, notion, opinion, theory, viewpoint**

1. appearance; attitude
2. belief, assumption; address
3. hypothesis, philosophy
4. opinion, conception; whim
5. perspective, angle

**A13****conclude, deduce, induce, infer**

1. In \_\_\_\_\_, we decided to check the order again. **CONCLUDE**
2. His \_\_\_\_\_ was misleading and wrong. **DEDUCE**
3. Here, we use \_\_\_\_\_ method of teaching. **INDUCE**
4. You can make \_\_\_\_\_ from what he said. **INFER**

**A14****analyse, arbitrate, criticize, review**

1. After a thorough \_\_\_\_\_, we realized that an integral circuit was broken. **ANALYSE**
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ accepted the offer. **ARBITRATE**
3. I don't want to hear this \_\_\_\_\_ of him. **CRITICIZE**
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ of my latest novel appeared in a small magazine. **REVIEW**

**A15****assess, evaluate, interpret, judge**

1. Testing is an \_\_\_\_\_ technique. **ASSESS**
2. This needs to be given a bit of \_\_\_\_\_. **EVALUATE**
3. He made a big mistake and \_\_\_\_\_ the dog's behaviour. **INTERPRET**
4. His \_\_\_\_\_ is generally correct. **JUDGE**

**A16****ascribe, attribute**

**Ascribe** is synonymous to **attribute**. The noun form of the verb **attribute** is synonymous to p\_\_\_\_\_y and c\_\_\_\_\_ic.

**A17****accept, believe, credible, credit**

1. Such a small error is \_\_\_\_\_. **ACCEPT**
2. His nasty behaviour was \_\_\_\_\_! **BELIEVE**
3. It is \_\_\_\_\_ how fast she can run! **CREDIBLE**
4. He is a \_\_\_\_\_ member of our club. **CREDIT**

**A18****anticipate, expect**

1. **Anticipate** is synonymous to fore\_\_\_\_\_ and fore\_\_\_\_\_.
2. **Expect** is synonymous to *anticipate*, h\_\_\_\_\_ for, co\_\_\_\_\_te.

**A19****basis, incentive, inspire, intention, mean, motivate**

1. His argument did not have a sound \_\_\_\_\_. **BASIS**
2. The word **incentive** is synonymous to ob\_\_\_\_\_ve.
3. The noun form of the word **inspire** is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I believe that her behaviour was not accidental; it was completely \_\_\_\_\_. **INTENTION**
5. This word does not look correct; it is totally \_\_\_\_\_. **MEAN**
6. Because he didn't have essential \_\_\_\_\_, he lost the match. **MOTIVATE**

**A20****forget, recall, recollect, remember, remind**

1. If you **forget** things again and again, you are forget\_\_\_\_\_.
2. **Recall** is the opposite of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Your memories are your recollect\_\_\_\_\_s.
4. The noun form of the verb **remember** is rememb\_\_\_\_\_.
5. A piece of note that **reminds** you of something is a remind\_\_\_\_\_.

**A21****omit, overlook**

1. exclude, leave out
2. ignore, neglect; forgive

**A22****oblivion**

- The word **oblivion** is synonymous to for\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ness.

### A23

**celebrity, fame, famous, notorious, renown**

1. celebrity, reputation
2. fame, reputation
3. infamous
4. notable, renown
5. prominent, eminent, famed

### A24

**distinguished, outstanding**

The opposite of **distinguished** is c\_ \_ \_ \_n, and the opposite of **outstanding** is c\_ \_ \_ \_p\_ \_ \_e.

### A25

**notable, noteworthy, well-known**

1. If something is **notable**, it is also note\_ \_ \_ \_ \_y.
2. The word **noteworthy** is opposite in meaning to \_ \_significant.
3. **Well-known** is synonymous to famous, famed, pro\_ \_ \_ \_ \_t.

## B. KNOWING AND LEARNING

### B1

**acclaim, comprehend, dawn on, memorize, perceive, realize, recognize**

1. **Acclaim** (n) = re\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ion
2. **Comprehend** (v)  compre\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ (n)
3. "It suddenly **dawned on** him that he'd made a mistake" means "He suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ that he'd made a mistake."
4. **Memorize** (v)  memor\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ (n)
5. **Perceive** (v)  perce\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ (n)
6. **Realize** (v)  realiz\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ (n)
7. **Recognize** (v)  recog\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ (n)

### B2

**educate, instruct, teach, train**

1. He is highly-\_\_\_\_\_. **EDUCATE**
2. He is very well \_\_\_\_\_. **INSTRUCT**
3. He attended language \_\_\_\_\_ courses and received a certificate. **TEACH**
4. He is attending teacher \_\_\_\_\_ courses. **TRAIN**

### B3

**consciousness, knowledge**

- The opposite of the word **consciousness** is

- un
- dis consciousness
- in

### B4

**aware, civilized, learned, training**

1. He suddenly attacked the man and caught him \_\_\_\_\_. **AWARE**
2. Western \_\_\_\_\_ owes a lot to ancient Egypt. **CIVILIZED**
3. Language \_\_\_\_\_ can be a cumbersome process. **LEARNED**
4. We need \_\_\_\_\_ people; qualification is essential in our firm. **TRAINING**

### B5

**apt, clever, ingenious, shrewd, smart, subtle**

1. **Apt** means in\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ed, app\_ \_ \_ \_ \_te or com\_ \_ \_ \_ \_nt.
2. **Clever** means intelligent, s\_ \_ \_ \_t, b\_ \_ \_ \_t, gi\_ \_ \_ed.
3. What is the difference between **ingenious** and **genius**?
4. When it bears a negative meaning, **shrewd** is synonymous to s\_ \_ \_ , tr\_ \_ \_y.
5. **Smart** is the opposite of s\_ \_ \_ \_d.
6. The noun form of the word **subtle** is \_\_\_\_\_.

### B6

**bright, brilliant**

1. **Bright** (adj)  \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Brilliant** (adj)  \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

**B7****cautious, judicious, prudent**

1. A **cautious** person acts with ca\_\_\_\_\_.
2. A **judicious** person is prudent, pr\_\_\_\_\_al and s\_\_\_\_\_ible.
3. A **prudent** person has pru\_\_\_\_\_.

**B8****discreet, genius, tactful, wise**

1. **Discreet** is synonymous to pru\_\_\_\_\_.
2. A **genius** is ta\_\_\_\_\_ed.
3. **Tactful** is synonymous to att\_\_\_\_\_ive.
4. A **wise** person has wis\_\_\_\_\_.

**B9****clear, intelligible**

1. **Clear** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Intelligible** means s\_\_\_\_e, rea\_\_\_\_\_ble, und\_\_\_\_\_able.

**B10****able, capable, gifted, proficient**

1. **Able** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Capable** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
3. **Gifted** is synonymous to ta\_\_\_\_\_ed.
4. **Proficient** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

**B11****ability, aptitude, competence, merit, skill**

1. **Ability** X \_\_\_\_ability
2. **Aptitude** = fa\_\_\_\_y, talent
3. **Competence** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
4. **Merit** is synonymous to w\_\_\_\_h, v\_\_\_\_e.
5. **Skill** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

**B12****facility, resource**

1. **Facility** generally means ma\_\_\_\_\_ery, tool, eq\_\_\_\_\_ent.
2. What is the difference between **source** and **resource**?

**B13****absent-minded, absurd, awkward, clumsy, dumb, ignorant, retarded, silly, slow, stupid**

1. **Absent-minded** = for\_\_\_\_\_
2. **Absurd** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
3. **Clumsy** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
4. **Dumb** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
5. **Ignorant** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
6. **Retarded** = back\_\_\_\_\_
7. **Silly** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
8. A person can be **slow** \_\_\_\_\_ (on / in) learning.
9. **Stupid** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

**B14****crazy, insane, lunacy, mad, morbidity, normality, sane, unbalanced**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ can sometimes be irritating. **CRAZY**
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is difficult to cure. **INSANE**
3. This is complete \_\_\_\_\_! **MAD**
4. He is quite \_\_\_\_\_. **MORBIDITY**
5. He is very strange and \_\_\_\_\_. **NORMALITY**
6. He has not regained his \_\_\_\_\_ after the incident. **SANE**
7. The word **unbalanced** is similar in meaning to mad\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise**

Find synonym for the underlined word.

1. Vincent Van Gogh is renowned for his post-impressionist painting.

- A) regarded                      B) applauded                      C) accomplished                      D) famous

2. William Faulkner, a brilliant American novelist, was awarded the 1949 Nobel Prize in literature.

- A) intelligent                      B) starry                      C) captive                      D) well-known

3. The central part of Turkey is noted for its production of wheat.

- A) applauded for            B) informed of            C) known for            D) described by

4. A domineering husband, he is the stereotype of a male chauvinist.

- A) musician            B) opposite            C) fixed conception            D) disagreeable type

5. I am not ingenious enough to invent a video game.

- A) studious            B) clever            C) glorious            D) indigenous

6. Einstein was a brilliant mathematician.

- A) shining            B) very intelligent            C) famous            D) foreign

7. The teacher was amazed by the students' versatility in handling the computer.

- A) verse            B) enthusiasm            C) variety of skills            D) version

8. She was graceful and never moved awkwardly.

- A) smoothly            B) clumsily            C) merrily            D) gracefully

9. I think your decision to buy the house was judicious.

- A) wise            B) extravagant            C) careful            D) joyful

10. A good teacher must establish rapport with his or her students.

- A) report            B) acquaintance            C) understanding            D) conversation

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**Exercise (Unit 7-12)**

1. He is a real fanatic of his team and he is almost ..... about the footballers there.

- A) bored            B) impassive            C) opposite            D) passionate            E) silent

2. He has always been a thoroughly ..... supporter of his team and watches every one of their matches.

- A) avid            B) genuine            C) infamous            D) quick            E) sacred

3. They are planning to send more police forces to the part of the city where a certain ..... has arisen recently as a reaction to increases in prices.

- A) disaster            B) distribution            C) disturbance            D) division            E) interruption

4. Racial ..... is still a big handicap for many people throughout the world.

- A) advantages            B) eagerness            C) kindness            D) prejudice            E) prevention

5. She is such a ..... person that she will always tell the truth.

- A) legal            B) secure            C) shrewd            D) sincere            E) sinful

6. Thanks to your ....., we have finally managed to complete the hospital building.

- A) cash            B) generosity            C) hostility            D) meanness            E) misery

7. His behaviour was very ..... and therefore nobody helped him.

- A) offensive            B) polite            C) quiet            D) reported            E) tender

8. The rents being so high, I have no option but ..... my flat with a person.

- A) equalize            B) hire            C) minimize            D) share            E) swap

9. As he was still under the effect of the anaesthesia given before the operation, Peter's speech lacked .....

- A) coherence            B) conviction            C) elegance            D) randomness            E) vocabulary

10. In Shakespeare's play, Romeo expresses his ..... and deep love for Juliet in a poetic way.

- A) ardent            B) brief            C) lethal            D) mortal            E) temporary

11. Because sunlight ..... off the road, most drivers need to wear sunglasses.

- A) angles            B) appears            C) crashes            D) reflects            E) splashes

12. Because we ..... the first scene of the play, I didn't understand the plot.

- A) curtailed            B) discovered            C) longed            D) missed            E) wondered

13. Whenever I hear something embarrassing, I feel my face burning hot and I naturally .....

A) bend            B) blush            C) bow            D) faint            E) weep

**14. The pizza we ordered from the corner shop was utterly ..... and we all suffered from stomach ache later.**

A) delicate            B) delicious            C) expensive            D) indigestible            E) uncooked

**15. He is such a ..... driver that he has had three accidents within a week.**

A) cautious            B) listless            C) reckless            D) respectful            E) sober

**16. After the ..... suggestion he made at the conference, all he could receive was a burst of laugh from the audience.**

A) absurd            B) bold            C) delicate            D) intelligent            E) serious

**17. While some children can grasp a huge chunk of information, others can ..... only a little at a time.**

A) absorb            B) forget            C) realize            D) reject            E) transmit

**18. He achieved a ..... success and his name was a household one within a night.**

A) reasonable            B) seeming            C) sensational            D) sensible            E) sensitive

**19. The most ..... time in my life was when I went to school in my slippers.**

A) convincing            B) damaging            C) embarrassing            D) encouraging            E) relaxing

**20. Because he ..... his friends in the most bloody battle of the war, he will be tried in court martial.**

A) assisted            B) abandoned            C) abolished            D) navigated            E) revenged

**21. He looked back to see if he'd hit the dog and a moment's ..... caused a terrible accident.**

A) diminishing            B) dismay            C) dispute            D) disregard            E) distraction

**22. Many ships and planes ..... disappeared in the Bermuda Triangle, never to be seen again.**

A) invisibly            B) mysteriously            C) partially            D) probably            E) reasonably

**23. The dogs in this kennel are looked after by such cruel and ..... people that we need to do something urgently.**

A) alien            B) benevolent            C) elegant            D) feeble            E) merciless

**24. Though she earns very little, she always dresses neatly and ..... .**

A) elegantly            B) firmly            C) placidly            D) punctually            E) untidily

**25. A gambler is a ..... person and you can never trust him.**

A) careful            B) deceitful            C) helpful            D) powerful            E) remorseful

## SÖZCÜK BİLGİSİ ÇALIŞMASI

### 13. COMMUNICATING

#### A. COMMUNICATING, MAINLY BY SPEAKING AND TALKING

A1

confer, converse, name, pronounce, recite, tell

1. Confer = di \_ \_ \_ s

2. Converse (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

3. He worked for an intelligence service, \_\_\_\_\_ Mossad. **NAME**

4. **Pronounce** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

5. **Recite** = na\_ \_ \_ \_e

6. A piece of story that you **tell** can be named as a t\_ \_ \_.

## A2

**interfere, interrupt**

- What is the difference between **interfere** and **interrupt**?

## A3

**chat, interview, talk**

1. If a person talks too much, this person is called a chat\_ \_ \_box. **CHAT**

2. **Interview** = con\_ \_ \_ \_e with

3. If a person **talks** too much, this person is \_\_\_\_\_. **TALK**

## A4

**advise, communicate, contact, inform, notify, address, lecture**

1. Which is the verb: **advise** or **advice**?

2. Telephone is a means of \_\_\_\_\_. **COMMUNICATE**

3. **Contact** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

4. We need more \_\_\_\_\_ here. **INFORM**

5. We haven't yet received the \_\_\_\_\_. **NOTIFY**

6. **Address** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

7. The \_\_\_\_\_ forgot what he was going to tell in the middle of the seminar. **LECTURE**

## A5

**eloquent, speech, utterance**

1. He talked with such \_\_\_\_\_ that we were astounded. **ELOQUENT**

2. He didn't know what to say; he was \_\_\_\_\_. **SPEECH**

3. She didn't \_\_\_\_\_ a single word throughout the boat trip. **UTTERANCE**

## A6

**mumble, mutter, whisper**

1. What is the difference between **mumble** and **mutter**?

2. **Whisper** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

### A7

**comment, express, phrase, remark, statement, word**

1. **Comment** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

2. These books give some useful \_\_\_\_\_s to use when speaking. **EXPRESS**

3. "Look forward to" is a \_\_\_\_\_ verb. **PHRASE**

4. He made a \_\_\_\_\_ speech! **REMARK**

5. His speech was nicely \_\_\_\_\_. **WORD**

### A8

**affirm, aside, assert, attest, declare, state**

1. **Affirm** (v) = de\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ , app\_ \_ \_ e.

2. **Aside** means *to one side*, but at the same time it may mean mono\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ .

3. **Assert** = declare, proc\_ \_ \_ \_ .

4. **Attest** = \_ \_ \_ \_

5. **Declare** = an\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

6. **Approve** = favour, con\_ \_ \_ m

### A9

**allege, announce, claim, demand**

1. **Allege** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

2. **Announce** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

3. **Claim** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

4. **Demand** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

### A10

**re-phrase, repeat, restate**

1. **Rephrase** = \_ \_ \_ \_ phrase

2. **Repeat** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

3. **Restate** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

## A11

### emphasis, highlight, insist, pinpoint, stress, underline

1. He is trying to \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of his discovery. **EMPHASIS**
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ the basic principles of her method. **HIGHLIGHT**
3. Why are you so \_\_\_\_\_? Can't you think of anything else! **INSIST**
4. At the meeting, they \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of a budget increase. **PINPOINT**
5. In English, the first word is \_\_\_\_\_ in question tags. **STRESS**
6. I tried to focus on the \_\_\_\_\_ points. **UNDERLINE**

## A12

### exaggerate, understate

1. **Exaggerate** (v) = overstate, em\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ h
2. **Understate** (v) = re\_ \_ \_ e

## A13

### account, account for, define, depict, describe, explain

1. This fact is not taken \_\_\_\_\_ **account**.
2. **Account for** = ex\_ \_ \_ \_ \_
3. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ for this word? **DEFINE**
4. **Depict** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
5. I need the exact \_\_\_\_\_ of the man. **DESCRIBE**
6. We want an \_\_\_\_\_ from the authorities. **EXPLAIN**

## A14

### argue, debate, discuss

- Study the difference in meaning: **argue** (v); **debate** (v, n); **discuss** (v)

## A15

### assure, conviction, convince, plausible, reassure

1. I am asking for an \_\_\_\_\_. **ASSURE**
2. Study the difference in meaning between **convict** (v, n) and **conviction** (n).
3. His speech was far from being \_\_\_\_\_. **CONVINCE**

4. **Plausible** = cr\_ \_ \_ \_le

5. I need your \_\_\_\_\_ to win this game. **REASSURE**

#### A16

**dissuade, persuade**

**Dissuade** and **persuade** are similar in meaning. **Dissuade** means warn, disco\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ whereas **persuade** means influence, con\_ \_ \_ \_ \_.

#### A17

**entail, hint, imply, suggest**

1. **Entail** = at\_ \_ \_ \_

2. **Hint** (n) = c\_ \_ \_

3. **Imply** = in\_ \_ \_ \_ \_

4. **Suggest** = offer, pr\_ \_ \_ \_ \_

#### A18

**allude to, bring up, propose**

1. intimate, hint, suggest

2. propose, present

3. suggest

#### A19

**citation, mention, quote, raise, refer, reference**

1. He is \_\_\_\_\_ among the most prominent scientists. **CITATION**

2. This point is worth a \_\_\_\_\_. **MENTION**

3. I am collecting famous \_\_\_\_\_s from famous people. **QUOTE**

4. What does this word **refer** \_\_\_\_?

5. In his speech, he made **references** \_\_\_\_\_ earlier studies.

#### A20

**answer, ask, enquire, inquire, reply, respond**

1. What is the difference between the words **answer**, **reply**, and **respond**?

2. What is the difference between the words **ask**, **enquire**, and **inquire**?

## A21

### doubt, query, sceptic, suspect

1. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to say that he will succeed! He is the best! **DOUBT**
2. He made several \_\_\_\_\_. **QUERY**
3. If it goes out of control, \_\_\_\_\_ may give way to paranoia. **SCEPTIC**
4. I am really \_\_\_\_\_ of his motives. **SUSPECT**

## A22

### contradict, interrogate, promise

1. **Contradict** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Interrogate** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
3. **Promise** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

## A23

### appeal, beg, petition, plea

1. This is quite \_\_\_\_\_. **APPEAL**
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ stopped me in the middle of the street and asked for money. **BEG**
3. **Petition** (v) = req\_ \_ \_ \_
4. **Plea** (n) = appeal, en\_ \_ \_ \_ \_y

## A24

### complain, object

- You can **complain** \_\_\_\_\_ something and **object** \_\_\_\_\_ something.

## A25

### apologize, excuse, forgive

1. I would like to express my deepest \_\_\_\_\_es. **APOLOGIZE**
2. What is your \_\_\_\_\_ for being late this time? **EXCUSE**
3. Actually, he is exploiting your \_\_\_\_\_. **FORGIVE**

## A26

### accuse, blame

1. What am I **accused** \_\_\_\_\_?

2. I know. I am to **blame** \_\_\_\_\_ the accident.

### A27

#### admission, admit

1. What is the difference between **admission** and **admittance**?

2. **Admit** = permit; ac\_\_\_\_\_ge

### A28

#### adopt, confess

1. What is the difference between **adopt** and **adapt**?

2. **Confess** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

### A29

#### commit, oath, pledge, swear, treaty

1. He **committed** himself \_\_\_\_\_ his wife.

2. Remember that in the court you will be speaking \_\_\_\_\_ **oath**.

3. **Pledge** = pr\_\_\_\_\_

4. I **swear** \_\_\_\_\_ God that I'll take my revenge!

5. **Treaty** = p\_\_\_\_\_

### A30

#### acknowledge, undertake

1. admit, tell, thank

2. assume, shoulder

### A31

#### blaspheme, curse

- Which of these two words is more closely related with religion: **blaspheme** or **curse**?

### A32

#### command, commandment, dictate, obey, order

1. He is the \_\_\_\_\_ officer of a large troop. **COMMAND**

2. Moses received Ten \_\_\_\_\_ from God. **COMMANDMENT**

3. He **dictated** everything \_\_\_\_\_ his secretary.

4. The little boy is very \_\_\_\_\_; he never listens to his parents. **OBEY**

5. I don't take \_\_\_\_\_ from anyone. **ORDER**

### A33

**invite, summon**

1. call, convene

2. request, ask; tempt

### A34

**advice, recommend**

1. We need to find a legal \_\_\_\_\_. **ADVICE**

2. I desperately need your \_\_\_\_\_. **RECOMMEND**

### A35

**consult, referee, support**

1. He is my financial \_\_\_\_\_. **CONSULT**

2. We use **referee** for football but \_\_\_\_\_ for basketball.

3. One of the \_\_\_\_\_ beams crashed and the whole construction collapsed. **SUPPORT**

### A36

**admonish, beware, threat, warn**

1. *Admonish* is the opposite of en\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ge.

2. **Beware** \_\_\_\_\_ dog!

3. Do not \_\_\_\_\_ me! **THREAT**

4. This is my last \_\_\_\_\_. **WARN**

### A37

**acquiesce, agree, approve, assent, coincide, concurrence, confirm, consent, endorse**

1. **Acquiesce** and **agree about** are synonymous. They both mean "*come to* \_\_\_\_\_s".

2. We got his \_\_\_\_\_. **APPROVE**

3. **Assent** = ac\_ \_ \_e

4. **Coincide** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

5. **Consent** / **Concurrence** = acq\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ce

6. Do we need further \_\_\_\_\_ from the boss? **CONFIRM**

7. **Endorse** = confirm; san\_ \_ \_ \_n

### A38

**deny, disagree, reject**

1. **Deny** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

2. **Disagree** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

3. **Reject** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

### A39

**call, exclaim**

1. On the telephone, the \_\_\_\_\_ does not say "I am ...", but "This is ...". **CALL**

2. The name of ! sign in grammar is \_\_\_\_\_ mark. **EXCLAIM**

### A40

**bellow, cheer, cry, scream, shout, shriek, yell**

1. When you are in great pain you \_\_\_\_\_ [*bellow / cheer*].

2. He is recording animal \_\_\_\_\_ [*cries / shouts*]

3. He **shouted** \_\_\_\_\_ [at / to] me because he wanted to attract my attention.

4. Both **shriek** and **yell** are very loud. Is there a difference in meaning between them?

### A41

**stammer, stutter**

- What is the difference between **stammer** and **stutter**?

## B. COMMUNICATING, MAINLY BY READING AND WRITING, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, RADIO AND TELEVISION

### B1

**annotate, autograph, browse**

1. explain

2. inscribe

3. skim; glance

### B2

**inscribe, sign, signature**

1. He is trying to decipher wall \_\_\_\_\_s. **INSCRIBE**
2. **Sign** = en\_ \_ \_ \_ \_
3. A photo of a famous person with the **signature** of this person is called an \_\_\_\_\_.

**B3**

**edit, print, rewrite, shorthand, type, write**

1. He is the \_\_\_\_\_ of a big newspaper. **EDIT**
2. What is the difference between **print** and **imprint**?
3. What is the difference between **rewrite** and **restate**?
4. Can your secretary \_\_\_\_\_ **shorthand**?
5. I bought an electric \_\_\_\_\_ machine. **TYPE**
6. A person who **writes** plays is called a play\_\_\_\_\_.

**B4**

**delete, erase**

1. **Delete** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Erase** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

**B5**

**legible, literate, readable**

- Something can be \_\_\_**legible** or \_\_\_**readable**. A person can be \_\_\_**literate**.

**B6**

**alphabet, decipher, initial, letter, transcription**

1. A dictionary generally presents words and their meanings in \_\_\_\_\_ order. **ALPHABET**
2. **Decipher** = solve; unr\_ \_ \_l
3. If you are asked to write in your **initials** on a formal document, what do you need to do?
4. A, B, C, etc. are \_\_\_\_\_ **letters** and a, b, c etc. are \_\_\_\_\_ **letters**.
5. **Transcription** is a noun with two meanings. Which meaning of the word is uncountable: *the act of copying* or *transcript*?

**B7**

### **apostrophe, asterisk, punctuate, syllable**

1. When an **apostrophe** is used in such short forms as *I'm, he's, we'll, isn't* etc., this short form is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Which of the following is an **asterisk**: a) # b) \* c) @?
3. *Full-stop, semicolon, question mark* and other are called **punctuation** \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Chinese is a \_\_\_\_\_ language. **SYLLABLE**

### **B8**

#### **sheet, stationery**

1. What is the difference between a **sheet** of paper and a **piece** of paper?
2. What is the difference between **stationery** and **stationary**?

### **B9**

#### **epistle, label, record, register**

1. **Epistle** = l \_ \_ \_ \_ r
2. What is the difference between **label** and **lapel**?
3. **Record** = register, ta \_ \_ \_ \_ te
4. Where is the \_\_\_\_\_ office? **REGISTER**

### **B10**

#### **anecdote, article, diary, manual, tale, thesis, version**

1. **Anecdote** = tale, nar \_ \_ \_ \_ ve
2. When a journalist's **articles** appear on a certain column of the newspaper every day, this journalist is called a co \_\_\_\_\_ st.
3. What is the difference between a **diary** and a **manual**?
4. The kind of unreal **tales** that people like hunters tell are called a \_\_\_\_\_ tale.
5. **Thesis** = pro \_ \_ \_ \_ tion; re \_ \_ \_ \_ ch paper
6. **Version** = translation, rendition; acc \_ \_ \_ \_

### **B11**

#### **headline, title**

1. When a piece of news appears with a large **headline**, we say that this piece of news has \_\_\_\_\_ **the headlines**.

2. **Title** = name, de\_ \_ \_ \_ation (n); \_\_title (v)

## **B12**

**abbreviate, abridge, summarize, synopsis, synthesis**

1. Why is \_\_\_\_\_ such a long word? **ABBREVIATE** (Duvar yazısı)
2. I bought an \_\_\_\_\_ copy of the dictionary. **ABRIDGE**
3. I've already read the \_\_\_\_\_ of the play. **SUMMARIZE**
4. I've read several \_\_\_\_\_ so far. **SYNOPSIS**
5. He decided to \_\_\_\_\_ his two previous studies into one. **SYNTHESIS**

## **B13**

**draft, manuscript, script**

1. **Draft** = sk\_ \_ \_h
2. **Manuscript** = written \_ \_ \_put
3. **Script** = manuscript, \_ \_ \_ \_writing, document

## **B14**

**chapter, preface**

1. introduction to a book, speech, etc.
2. one of the parts into which a book is divided

## **B15**

**album, anthology, autobiography**

1. **Album** = book, volume; e\_ \_ \_ion
2. **Anthology** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
3. **Autobiography** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

## **B16**

**pamphlet**

- A **pamphlet** is a \_\_\_\_\_ (small / large) book.

## **B17**

**literary**

- What is the difference between **literary** and **literally**?

## **B18**

### **fiction, novel, poem, prose**

1. A science book can be defined as \_\_\_\_\_. **FICTION**
2. Yaşar Kemal is a great \_\_\_\_\_. **NOVEL**
3. He is both a writer and a \_\_\_\_\_. **POEM**
4. **Prose** = w\_ \_ \_ing; rh\_ \_ \_ic

## **B19**

### **serial, series**

- What is the difference between **serial** and **series**?

## **B20**

### **lyric, rhyme**

1. match, coin
2. songlike poem

## **B21**

### **author, scribe**

1. clerk, correspondent
2. writer, creator

## **B22**

### **bind, bring out, edition, publication, publish**

1. distribute, print; advertise
2. issue, publication, copy
3. printing, proclamation, work
4. publish
5. secure, tie attach; confine, obligate; enslave

## **C. COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION**

## **C1**

### **deliver, dispatch, remit**

1. **Deliver** (v) \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

2. **Dispatch** = h\_ \_ \_e; s\_ \_d; kill

3. **Remit** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

## C2

**gossip, rumour**

- What is the difference between **gossip** and **rumour**?

## C3

**journalism, message, news**

1. information; report

2. news media, broadcasting

3. note, notation; minute

## C4

**gesticulate, gesture, signify**

1. a movement of the hands or arms, or an expression on the face, to show an idea or feeling

2. make known; show by a sign

3. use movements of the arms and hands to express ideas or feelings

## C5

**symbolize, token**

1. personify; exemplify

2. symbol, sign

## C6

**nonsense, meaning**

1. The opposite of the word **nonsense** is cer\_ \_ \_ \_ty.

## C7

**advertise, advertisement**

1. **Advertise** = pub\_ \_ \_ \_ze, pro\_ \_ \_im

2. An **advertisement** on TV is called a com\_ \_ \_ \_ \_al.

## C8

**broadcast, correspond, publicity**

1. advertising, promotion
2. communicate; agree
3. proclaim, declare

## C9

### receive, transmit

1. **Receive** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Transmit** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

## Exercise

Find synonym for the underlined word.

1. The homework was to write a synopsis of our favourite novel.

- A) evaluation                      B) summary                      C) critique                      D) dramatization

2. The number of illiterates in this country continues to rise.

- A) people who cannot read and write  
B) people without children  
C) people who participate in sports  
D) people who purchase more than they can afford

3. The consensus among his sisters was that he ought to get married.

- A) agreement                      B) statistics                      C) survey                      D) concentration

4. A younger sister is obnoxious to have around when a young girl's boyfriend comes to call.

- A) welcome                      B) too much                      C) objectionable                      D) talkative

5. The public is very dubious about the government's plans for a tax cut.

- A) debit                      B) delightful                      C) delirious                      D) doubtful

6. The refusal of many nations to participate in the Olympic Games in Moscow was an admonishment to the Soviets.

- A) admission                      B) admiration                      C) rebuke                      D) stigma

7. The fireman tried to coax the cat down the top branch of the tree.

- A) push                      B) shoot                      C) cajole                      D) force

8. Germany after the war had no industry to enable the nation to make reparations to the Allies.

- A) compensate                      B) rewards                      C) returns                      D) reasons

9. His sage suggestion saved us from starvation.

- A) repeated                      B) wise                      C) helpful                      D) ingenious

10. On every packet of cigarettes, there is a warning.

- A) caution                      B) message                      C) reaction                      D) price
- 

## SÖZCÜK BİLGİSİ ÇALIŞMASI

### 14. LANGUAGE AND GRAMMAR

#### A. LANGUAGE

##### A1

**colloquial, idiom, jargon, proverb, saying, slang**

1. **Colloquial** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

2. **Idiom** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

3. **Jargon** = ter\_ \_ \_ \_ \_gy

4. **Proverb** = ad\_ \_ \_

5. **Saying** = m\_ \_ \_o, ma\_ \_m

6. **Slang** = vul\_ \_ \_ism

##### A2

**accent, accentuate, articulate, tongue, voice**

1. **Accent** = in\_ \_ \_ \_tion; em\_ \_ \_sis

2. **Accentuate** = under\_ \_ \_ \_

3. **Articulate** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

4. What is the difference between **voice** and **sound**?

##### A3

**adage, alias, fluency, oral, philology, term**

1. **Adage** = s\_ \_ing; sl\_ \_an

2. What is the difference between **alias** and **nickname**?

3. **Fluency** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

4. **Oral** = sp\_ \_ \_n, v\_ \_ \_ ed

5. A person who works in the field of **philology** is a \_\_\_\_\_.

6. **Term** = word, phrase, ex\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ion

#### **A4**

##### **context, setting, text**

1. **Context** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

2. **Setting** = en\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ment, r\_ \_ \_ \_on

3. **Text** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

#### **A5**

##### **issue, subject, theme, topic**

1. This is a public \_\_\_\_\_ (**issue / topic**)

2. What is the **subject**\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ of the composition.

3. **Theme** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

4. **Topic** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

#### **A6**

##### **allegory, ironic(al), literal, metaphor, rhetorical, sarcasm, satire**

1. bitterness, severity

2. eloquent

3. exact

4. humour

5. mocking, sardonic

6. resemblance, likeness

7. story, legend, fable

#### **A7**

##### **antonym, synonym**

1. **Antonym** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

2. **Synonym** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

#### **A8**

**alliterate, translate**

1. **Alliterate** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. What is the difference between **translate** and **interpret**?

**B. GENERAL GRAMMATICAL WORDS**

**B1**

**personal, private**

- What is the difference between **personal** and **private**?

**B2**

**accordingly, consequently, furthermore, hence, thus**

1. **Accordingly** = cor\_\_\_\_\_ly
2. **Consequently** = h\_\_\_\_e
3. **Furthermore** = b\_\_\_\_s
4. **Hence** = t\_\_\_\_\_re
5. **Thus** = con\_\_\_\_\_ly

**B3**

**although, nevertheless, nonetheless, still**

1. What is the difference between **although** and **despite**?
2. **Nevertheless** = h\_\_\_\_r
3. **Nonetheless** = not\_\_\_\_\_ing
4. **Still** = \_\_\_\_

**B4**

**account, sake, through**

1. **Account** = ex\_\_\_\_\_ion
2. I am doing everything \_\_\_\_ the **sake** of my friends.
3. **Through** = \_\_a

**Exercise**

Find synonym for the underlined word.

1. A familiar adage says that the early bird gets the worm.

- A) proverb                      B) lady                      C) anecdote                      D) book

2. The kids spoke a jargon of their own that no one else understood.

- A) accent                      B) unintelligible talk                      C) vocabulary                      D) foreign language

3. The squirrel has adapted well to a suburban setting.

- A) scenery                      B) establishment                      C) environment                      D) dwelling

4. This sentence refers to the topic of the paragraph.

- A) includes                      B) digests                      C) applies to                      D) selects
- 

## SÖZCÜK BİLGİSİ ÇALIŞMASI

### 15. SUBSTANCES, MATERIALS, OBJECTS, AND EQUIPMENT

#### A. SUBSTANCES AND MATERIALS GENERALLY

##### A1

**item, material, matter, resources, stuff, substance**

1. If you lose something, you should apply to the \_\_\_\_\_ item office.
2. **Material** means *substance*; at the same time, it means te\_ \_ \_le and in\_ \_ \_ \_ation.
3. We haven't been able to figure out the \_\_\_\_\_ matter of the whole incident.
4. What is the difference between **resources** and **sources**?
5. Stuff means *thing*; at the same time it means \_\_\_\_\_ (v).
6. **Substance** means *object*; at the same time it means es\_ \_ \_ce.

##### A2

**component, composite, compound, constituent, ingredient, partial**

1. **Component** = constituent, el\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ , part
2. **Composite** (adj, n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)
3. **Compound** = com\_ \_ \_ \_te
4. **Constituent** (adj, n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)
5. What is the difference between **ingredient** and **recipe**?

6. **Partial** means *unfinished* and *component*. One other meaning is bi\_\_ed.

### A3

#### complex, simple

1. **Complex** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Simple** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

### A4

#### detail, feature

1. He told everything \_\_\_\_\_ **detail**.
2. **Feature** = pe\_\_\_\_\_ity

### A5

#### fluid, liquid, solid

1. What is the difference between **fluid** and **liquid**?
2. What is the difference between **solid** and **tough**?

### A6

#### bubble, glue, oil

1. adhesive, paste
2. foam, globule
3. grease, smear

### A7

#### adhere, paste, stick

1. He is an \_\_\_\_\_ of the conservative party. **ADHERE**
2. **Paste** (v) = stick, att\_ \_ \_
3. I like to read \_\_\_\_\_ on car windows. **STICK**

### A8

#### garbage, litter, residue, rubbish, trash, waste

1. He works as a **garbage** \_\_\_\_\_ or.
2. Please do not \_\_\_\_\_! **LITTER**
3. **Residue** = re\_ \_ \_nt

4. **Rubbish** = d\_ \_ \_ \_s

5. He dumped everything into the **trash** \_\_\_\_\_.

6. He has got quite \_\_\_\_\_ habits. **WASTE**

#### **A9**

**contain, content, cover, hold, include**

1. We need to find a large \_\_\_\_\_ to store all these unused books. **CONTAIN**

2. What is the difference between **content** (n) and **content** (adj)?

3. Archaeologists have been trying to \_\_\_\_\_ the mysteries of the Pyramids for ages. **COVER**

4. This is a **hold-**\_\_\_\_! Give me all the money!

5. Here, there is a household of ten persons, \_\_\_\_\_ of the servants. **INCLUDE**

#### **A10**

**dispose, except, exclude, implicate, involve**

1. Everything was at my \_\_\_\_\_ **DISPOSE**

2. \_\_\_\_\_ break the rule. **EXCEPT**

3. Everybody was present at the meeting, with an \_\_\_\_\_ of the under-secretary. **EXCLUDE**

4. What are the \_\_\_\_\_ of this statement? **IMPLICATE**

5. Complete \_\_\_\_\_ is essential in this sport. **INVOLVE**

#### **A11**

**comprise, consist of, constitute**

1. My course of study **comprises** \_\_\_\_\_ English and Latin.

2. What is the difference between **consist** and **consistent**?

3. What are the basic \_\_\_\_\_ of the structure? **CONSTITUTE**

#### **A12**

**insert, remove**

1. eliminate, exclude

2. include, put in, inject

#### **A13**

**circle, encircle, enclose, envelop, muffle, surround, wrap**

1. The plane was making \_\_\_\_\_ movements. **CIRCLE**
2. **Encircle** = ring, surround, en\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ss
3. **Enclose** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
4. What is the difference between **envelop** and **envelope**?
5. His gun has a \_\_\_\_\_. **MUFFLE**
6. The house is in beautiful \_\_\_\_\_. **SURROUND**
7. They carefully removed the \_\_\_\_\_ of the mummy. **WRAP**

#### **A14**

**accrue, amass, collect, congregate, convene, gather, pool**

1. **Accrue** = acc\_ \_ \_ \_ate
2. **Amass** = collect, agg\_ \_ \_ate
3. **Collect** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
4. **Congregate** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
5. **Convene** = ass\_ \_ \_ \_e; s\_ \_ \_on
6. **Gather** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
7. **Pool** (v) = com\_ \_ \_ \_

#### **A15**

**assemble, assembly**

1. **Assemble** = congregate; con\_ \_ \_ \_ct
2. **Assembly** = con\_ \_ \_tion

### **B. OBJECTS GENERALLY**

#### **B1**

**article, piece**

1. fragment, section, part
2. item, commodity

#### **B2**

**shred, slice**

1. He tore it \_\_\_\_\_ **shreds**.

2. They \_\_\_\_\_ the large loaf with utmost care. **SLICE**

### **B3**

**fraction, fragment**

- 1.375 is a decimal \_\_\_\_\_ (**fraction / fragment**)

### **B4**

**layer, section, segment**

1. **Layer** = sh\_ \_ \_h, mantle

2. **Section** = division, fr\_ \_ \_tion

3. **Segment** = p\_ \_ \_tion

### **B5**

**bit, particle, pinch**

1. **Bit** = grain, sp\_ \_ \_

2. **Particle** = scrap, sh\_ \_ \_

3. **Pinch** = bit; to\_ \_ \_

### **B6**

**bunch, cluster, heap, mass, pile**

1. What is the difference between **bunch** and **bundle**?

2. What is the difference between **cluster** and **bunch**?

3. What is the difference between **heap** and **hill**?

4. What is the difference **a mass of people** and **a group of people**?

5. What is the difference between **pile** and **heap**?

### **B7**

**essence, gist, kernel**

1. **Essence** (n, adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

2. **Gist** = c\_ \_ \_

3. **Kernel** = essence, nu\_ \_ \_ \_s

### **B8**

**brick, plank**

1. block, chunk
2. strip of wood, lumber

### **B9**

#### **beam, shaft, tube**

1. brace, stud, timber
2. passage, pipe
3. pipe, line, hose

### **B10**

#### **band, belt, ribbon, strap**

1. She bought herself a colourful \_\_\_\_\_ to tie her hair with.
2. She put a first-aid \_\_\_\_\_ on the wound to prevent infection.
3. The strong \_\_\_\_\_ that held the luggage together broke just when they were being loaded into the cargo department.
4. You need to fasten your safety \_\_\_\_\_ when driving.

### **B11**

#### **chain, rope, string, thread, wire**

1. As her eyes were failing, she spent almost an hour to put the \_\_\_\_\_ through the knitting needle.
2. In the past, prisoners had to carry a metal ball fastened tightly to their ankle with an iron \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The cat was playing with a ball of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The executioner put the \_\_\_\_\_ around the prisoners neck and tightened the fasten.
5. The horse tripped over a barbed \_\_\_\_\_ during a gallop and was badly hurt.

### **B12**

#### **globe, sphere**

1. **Globe** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
2. **Sphere** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

### **B13**

#### **ball, bulb**

- He was trying to change an electric \_\_\_\_\_ (*ball / bulb*) when he fell down.

## B14

### hook, pin

1. curved metal
2. sharp metal

## C. SPECIFIC SUBSTANCES AND MATERIALS

### C1

#### marble, stone

- **Marble** is a kind of **stone**. What is the difference between **stone** and **rock**?

### C2

#### alluvium, clay, deposit

**Alluvium** and **deposit** are similar in meaning. What is the difference between **clay** and **mud**?

### C3

#### dust, earth, ooze, powder

1. **Dust** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
2. What is the difference between **mud** and **muck**?
3. **Ooze** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)
4. **Powder** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

### C4

#### dirt, muck, sand, soil

1. dirt, earth, mud, grime
2. mud, filth
3. sediment, silt
4. soil, earth, clay, dust, grime

### C5

#### amber, pearl

- **Amber** is produced by trees while **pearl** is produced by \_\_\_\_\_.

### C6

#### cement, plaster

First you use \_\_\_\_\_ to produce concrete; then you put this liquid concrete in moulds to build walls. Next, you cover the walls with \_\_\_\_\_ so that they can be neatly painted.

### C7

#### alloy, steel, tin

1. admixture of metals
2. aluminium/iron alloy
3. hardened iron

### C8

#### rust, tarnish

1. corrode
2. discolour

### C9

#### log, pulp, timber, wood

When a tree is cut down, those who cut it shout "\_\_\_\_\_!" so that people around should be careful. Then the branches are removed and the remaining part is called a \_\_\_\_\_. In the factory, this piece is cut into small pieces called \_\_\_\_\_. These pieces are further ground and then mixed with water and certain chemicals to produce \_\_\_\_\_. The next stage is paper-making.

### C10

#### acid, alcohol, alkali, starch

1. **Acid** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
2. **Alcohol** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
3. **Alkali** is a substance like soda, potash or ammonia. **Starch**, on the other hand, is a white, tasteless substance found in most plants, including grain and potato. Yet, a *starched* person is a very \_\_\_\_\_ person.

### C11

#### blaze, burn, combustion, extinguish, fire, flame, inflammable, spark

1. What is difference between **blaze** (n) and **fire** (n)?
2. What is the difference between **burn** (v) and **fire** (v)?
3. The instrument which is used to put out fires is called an \_\_\_\_\_. **EXTINGUISH**
4. What is the difference between **flame** and **spark**?
5. What is the difference between **flammable** and **inflammable**?

## C12

### ignite, power

1. **Ignite** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Power** (v, n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

## C13

### paraffin, petrol

1. What is the difference between **paraffin** and **kerosene**?
2. What is the difference between **petrol** and **oil**?

## C14

### ash, fumes, smoke

1. burnt gases
2. cinder
3. vapour, effluvium

## C15

### bleach, leather, soap, wool

1. cleansing bar
2. fleece, yarn, fuzz
3. tanned hide
4. whitener

## C16

### asphalt, resin, wax

1. gum, tree sap, glue
2. mortar, concrete
3. polish

## C17

### coat, dye, paint, polish

1. First, he gave his wooden statue a \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_; then he applied \_\_\_\_\_ so that it would shine.

2. What is the difference between **dye** (v) and **paint** (v)?

#### **D. EQUIPMENT, MACHINES, AND INSTRUMENTS**

##### **D1**

##### **apparatus, equipment**

- What is the difference between **apparatus** and **equipment**?

##### **D2**

##### **gear, tackle**

1. cogwheel, pinion
2. ropes and pulleys

##### **D3**

##### **artefact, instrument, lever, tool**

1. a handle or bar that you will pull or push in order to operate a piece of machinery
2. a tool or device that is used to do a particular task
3. an ornament, tool, or other object made by a human being
4. any instrument or piece of equipment that you hold in your hands in order to help you to do a particular kind of work

##### **D4**

##### **device, gadget, utensil**

1. The children were left to their own \_\_\_\_\_. **DEVICE**
2. Mixer, blender, toaster and iron are all \_\_\_\_\_ **gadgets**.
3. The kitchen had no cooker and no proper \_\_\_\_\_ **utensils**.

##### **D5**

##### **bearing, engine, machine**

1. Today, almost all moving parts of the steering system of vehicles have \_\_\_\_\_ **bearings**.
2. In the past, the *locomotive* used to be called the \_\_\_\_\_ **engine**.
3. We export textile \_\_\_\_\_ to various countries. **MACHINE**

##### **D6**

##### **frame, network, structure**

1. a large number of lines or things that cross each other or meet at many points
2. I was caught when I felt no-one could ever find me. I wonder who \_\_\_\_\_ me! **FRAME**
3. the way in which something is made, built, or organized

#### **D7**

##### **beacon, candle, lamp, torch**

1. a device which produces light by using electricity or by burning oil or gas
2. a light or fire on a hill or tower, which acts as a signal or a warning
3. a small electric light which can be carried in the hand and which gets its power from batteries inside it
4. a stick of hard wax with a piece of string through the middle

#### **D8**

##### **fridge, oven, stove**

1. The word **fridge** is an abbreviated form of the word \_\_\_\_\_.
2. What is the difference between **oven** and **stove**?

#### **D9**

##### **binoculars, magnet, scales, spectacular, watch**

1. Can the word **binoculars** be used in the singular?
2. **Magnet** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
3. Can the word **scales** be used in the singular?
4. **Spectacular** = imp\_ \_ \_ \_ive
5. **Watching** secretly is called \_ \_ \_ \_ing.

#### **D10**

##### **badge, banner, flag, seal**

1. banner, emblem, jack
2. emblem, button
3. emblem, symbol
4. stamp, sticker, tie

### **E. TOOLS**

## E1

**axe, blacksmith, blade, dagger, handle, nail, point, razor, saw, scissors, screw, sharp, spade, swivel, wheel, wrench**

1. Another word for a knife used for a weapon is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Another word for *turn* is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. If you need an iron fence, you go to the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. If you want to hang a picture on a wall, you need to find a \_\_\_\_\_ first.
5. Men shave with a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Metal or wooden plates are connected to each other with \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The opposite of the word *blunt* is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The sharp face of a knife is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The sharp tip of a knife or sword is the \_\_\_\_\_ of it.
10. You can change the flat-tyre of a car using a \_\_\_\_\_.
11. You chop wood with the \_\_\_\_\_.
12. You cut paper with the \_\_\_\_\_.
13. You cut wood into regular pieces with a \_\_\_\_\_.
14. You dig holes with a \_\_\_\_\_.
15. You direct the car through the steering-\_\_\_\_\_.
16. You hold many things from its \_\_\_\_\_.

## E2

**broom, brush, mop, mow, shovel, sweep**

1. A witch is depicted as an old woman with a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. He now and then \_\_\_\_\_ the blood on his forehead with his handkerchief.
3. He was \_\_\_\_\_ his lawn when he accidentally cut the garden hose.
4. In the past, the train driver needed to \_\_\_\_\_ more coal into the engine if he wanted to accelerate the train.
5. My windscreen wipers fail to \_\_\_\_\_ the whole of the windscreen.
6. Your jacket is covered with dust; \_\_\_\_\_ it before you wear it for the office.

## F. CONTAINERS

## F1

### barrel, bucket, cage, jar, mug, pan

1. You carry a big amount of water with a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. You drink coffee from a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. You keep a bird in a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. You keep marmalade in a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. You make omelette in a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. You store wine in a \_\_\_\_\_.

## F2

### chest, lid, trunk

1. **Chest** is a body part; as a container it means \_\_\_\_\_.
2. **Lid** is a body part as in **eyelid**; as a part of a container, it means \_\_\_\_\_.
3. **Trunk** is a body part; as a container it means \_\_\_\_\_.

## F3

### package, parcel

- What is the difference between a **package** and a **parcel**?

## F4

### bundle, pack, sack

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ him into an ambulance and drove off. **BUNDLE**
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ his bags and left. **PACK**
3. He got \_\_\_\_\_ he was always late to work. **SACK**

## F5

### baggage, luggage

- What is the difference between **baggage** and **luggage**?

## G. ELECTRICITY AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

## G1

### anode, circuit, current, input

1. The opposite of the word **anode** is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. **Circuit** (n) (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

3. An electric **current** runs through \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The opposite of the word **input** is \_\_\_\_\_.

## G2

### **battery, fuse, socket, switch**

1. This **battery** is \_\_\_\_\_; it will not start the car.

2. When one of the **fuses** \_\_\_\_\_, the whole cinema remained in pitch darkness for a moment.

3. He \_\_\_\_\_ the bulb clockwise gently into the **socket**.

4. Please \_\_\_\_\_ the **switch**, it is dark in here.

## G3

### **generate, overload**

1. encumber, burden

2. produce, engender

## H. WEAPONS

### H1

#### **ammunition, armaments, arsenal, weapon**

1. arms depot

2. arms

3. bullets and rockets that are made to be fired from guns

4. weapons and military equipment belonging to an army or country

### H2

#### **arrow, bayonet, club, pike, spear, sword, tip, trigger**

1. In the past, soldiers that used bows and **arrows** were called \_\_\_\_\_.

2. What is the difference between **club** and **stick**?

3. **Bayonet** is generally attached to the tip of a \_\_\_\_\_.

4. What is the difference between **pike** and **spear**?

5. He \_\_\_\_\_ his **sword** and attacked the enemy.

6. What is the difference between **tip** and **top**?

7. He \_\_\_\_\_ the **trigger** and shot the animal.

### H3

#### armour, shield

- What is the difference between **armour** and **shield**?

### H4

#### bullet, cannon, cartridge, gun, magazine

1. In Russian roulette, you get a \_\_\_\_\_, open the \_\_\_\_\_, and put one live \_\_\_\_\_.

2. **Cannon** is a kind of weapon. Its synonymous to b\_ \_ \_ \_ry.

3. What is the difference between **cartridge** and **magazine**?

### H5

#### aim, shoot, sniper

1. assassin

2. direct, point

3. fire, ignite

### H6

#### mine, missile

1. explosive charge

2. rocket, projectile

### Exercise

Find synonym for the underlined word.

1. The Milky Way consists of about a hundred billion stars.

A) surrounds

B) contains

C) makes

D) is conscious of

2. Of the Olympic ski events, ski jumping is the most spectacular.

A) striking

B) dangerous

C) appealing

D) difficult

3. Politics should not impinge upon athletic events.

A) imply

B) enlist

C) encroach

D) demand

4. Their path was beset by various dangers.

A) surrounded                      B) chased                      C) frightened                      D) bested

**5. A barometer is a device that is of great use to sailors.**

A) method                      B) invention                      C) figure                      D) instrument

**6. In the folk music type named Calypso, cleverly worded phrases make up the lyrics.**

A) comprise                      B) oversee                      C) accompany                      D) complement

**7. Nuclear generated electricity is in use in many parts of England.**

A) related                      B) inherited                      C) produced                      D) motivated

**8. Francis Drake circumnavigated the globe in 3 years.**

A) earth                      B) continent                      C) equator                      D) latitude

**9. Human body consists of a large percent of water and minerals.**

A) retains                      B) thrives on                      C) is composed of                      D) is enchanted with

**10. Sedimentary rock consists of layers of what millions of years ago was loose material.**

A) mixtures                      B) carcasses                      C) strata                      D) crystals

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## SÖZCÜK BİLGİSİ ÇALIŞMASI

### 16. ARTS AND CRAFTS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, INDUSTRY AND EDUCATION

#### A. MAKING THINGS

##### A1

**assemble, assembly, erect, fabricate, make, manufacture, output, produce**

1. bring together, put together

2. build, form, construct, erect

3. cause, bring about, create

4. construction, attachment

5. make, put together, build, assemble

6. manufacture, create

7. price, figure, expenditure

8. set up, raise

##### A2

**formulate, mould, pattern, scheme, shape**

1. describe something in terms of a list of substances used to make the thing
2. form of something
3. make something into a shape you want to be
4. plan
5. something you copy if you want to make something

**A3**

**imitate, invent, reproduce**

1. **Imitate** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Invent** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
3. **Reproduce** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

**A4**

**authentic, genuine, natural**

1. The opposite of the word **authentic** is \_ \_ \_ \_less.
2. **Genuine** means *not* hy\_\_\_\_\_tical
3. **Natural** = int\_\_\_\_\_ic

**A5**

**artificial, counterfeit, false, forgery, synthetic**

1. As technology progresses, we are more \_\_\_\_\_ than ever before. **ARTIFICIAL**
2. They had been \_\_\_\_\_ \$100 notes. **COUNTERFEIT**
3. They suspect that he has been \_\_\_\_\_ documents. **FALSE**
4. He got the money dishonestly, by \_\_\_\_\_ his brother's signature on a cheque. **FORGERY**
5. A great number of material had been produced \_\_\_\_\_. **SYNTHETIC**

**A6**

**demolish, destroy**

1. **Demolish** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Destroy** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

**A7**

**adapt, alter**

1. What is the difference between **adapt** and **adopt**?
2. What is the difference between **alter** and **change**?

**A8**

**mutated, transform**

1. **Mutated** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Transform** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

**A9**

**change, vary**

1. be different; have qualities that are not the same as each other
2. become or make different

**A10**

**correct, rectify, revise, version**

1. **Correct** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Rectify** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
3. **Revise** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
4. **Version** = r\_ \_ \_ ition

**A11**

**adjust, mend, repair**

1. change slightly
2. fix, repair, improve
3. make work again

**A12**

**develop, prepare, process, rate, sort**

1. grow, improve
2. arrange, make
3. action
4. evaluate, rank, assess

5. order, arrange, classify

### **A13**

#### **blend, combine, merge, mix**

1. combine in careful proportions to produce a taste, smell, or other good result
2. combine so that the parts no longer have shape, appearance, etc. or cannot be easily separated
3. join or stick to each other, but keep own identity
4. stick or combine to a thing so that they become one or one of them becomes lost in the other

### **A14**

#### **abuse, exploit, misuse, waste**

1. **Abuse** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
2. **Exploit** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
3. **Misuse** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
4. **Waste** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

### **A15**

#### **function, usage, use, utilize**

1. appropriateness (n); employ, utilize (v)
2. duty; reception (n); perform (v)
3. make use of
4. utilization, usefulness

## **B. ARTS AND CRAFTS**

### **B1**

#### **art, craft, handicraft**

1. career, handiwork
2. humanities
3. skill; occupation

### **B2**

#### **manner, means, medium**

1. agency, instrument, environment

2. instrumentality, method

3. method, way; character

### **B3**

#### **method, technique, way**

1. **Method** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

2. **Technique** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

3. **Way** = m\_ \_ \_ \_ r

### **B4**

#### **background, outline**

1. contour, framework, silhouette; summarize

2. setting, environment; credentials

### **B5**

#### **engrave**

- To **engrave** means to e\_ \_ \_ letter in metal.

### **B6**

#### **image, sketch**

1. **Image** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

2. **Sketch** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

### **B7**

#### **clay, plaster**

Walls can be covered with a thin layer of \_\_\_\_\_; when someone has broken his/her arm, the doctor puts it in a \_\_\_\_\_ mould.

### **B8**

#### **artist, sculptor, statue**

1. What is the difference between **artist** and **actress**?

2. A **sculptor** produces sc\_\_\_\_\_.

3. What is the difference between **sculpture** and **statue**?

### **B9**

**embroider, knit, needle, sew, stitch, weave**

1. join wool or other thread into a sort of cloth using long needles
2. make threads into cloth, by moving a thread over and under a set of longer threads on a loom
3. mend or make by using a needle and thread
4. movement of a needle and thread through cloth and out again
5. sew with ornamental patterns
6. thin piece of pointed metal with a hole at one end for thread

**C. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**C1**

**science, technology**

1. **Science** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
2. **Technology** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

**C2**

**artisan, manual, mechanic**

1. artist, designer
2. by hand
3. workman

**C3**

**anthropology, physiology, psychiatry, psychology**

1. science concerned with the study of how the bodies of living things and their various parts work
2. scientific study of the human race
3. study and treatment of diseases of the mind
4. study or science of the mind and the way it works and influences behaviour

**C4**

**experiment, try**

1. **Experiment** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
2. **Try** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

**D. INDUSTRY AND WORK**

## D1

**chore, effort, industrialization, labour, operate**

1. automation
2. striving, attempt
3. task, burden
4. work; working class
5. work, function

## D2

**assiduous, demanding, painstaking**

1. complicated, intricate, complex
2. difficult, querulous, challenging
3. diligent, continuous, careful

## D3

**busy, diligent, engaged, idle, strenuous, vacant**

1. Digging a water-well requires \_\_\_\_\_ effort.
2. George Orwell lived in Paris as a completely \_\_\_\_\_ writer just to get the feel of it.
3. He is one of our most \_\_\_\_\_ workers. If only all other workers were like him!
4. I am sorry; I am too \_\_\_\_\_ to help you now.
5. The line is \_\_\_\_\_; I'll call later.

## D4

**brewery, mill, plant, refinery**

1. **Brewery** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)
2. **Mill** = f\_ \_ \_ \_ \_y
3. What is the difference between **plant** (= factory) and **plantation**?
4. **Refinery** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

## D5

**assembly line, automation, shift**

1. change, variation

2. industrialization
3. mass production method

### **D6**

#### **bore, dig, excavate, pit**

1. cavity, hollow
2. drill, penetrate, pierce
3. mine
4. shovel, unearth

### **D7**

#### **carpenter, plumber**

1. The art or work of a **carpenter** is car\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The work of a **plumber** is plu\_\_\_\_\_.

### **D8**

#### **boss, supervise**

1. During the expedition, the leader of the team was very \_\_\_\_\_. **BOSS**
2. They completed the project under my \_\_\_\_\_. **SUPERVISE**

## **E. EDUCATION**

### **E1**

#### **academic, apprenticeship, pupil, scholar, tutor**

1. concerning education, especially in a college or university
2. educator, teacher, lecturer
3. novitiate
4. person with great knowledge of a subject
5. student

### **E2**

#### **term, topic**

1. He explained in no \_\_\_\_\_ **terms** that he wanted to resign.
2. "Please stop beating around the bush!" means "Please \_\_\_\_\_ to the **topic**".

### E3

certificate, expert, graduate, qualify, specialize, undergraduate

1. **Certificate** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)
2. **Expert** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)
3. **Graduate** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
4. **Qualify** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
5. **Specialize** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
6. **Undergraduate** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

### E4

award, prize

1. **Award** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Prize** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

### Exercise

Find synonym for the underlined word.

1. Dr Jones. suggested that final examinations should be discontinued, an innovation which I support.

- A) entrance                      B) change                      C) inner part                      D) test

2. Charles Darwin formulated his famous theory of evolution during his five-year cruise on the "Beagle".

- A) expanded                      B) developed                      C) critiqued                      D) finished

3. The general planned a new stratagem to conquer the rebel forces.

- A) strafing                      B) scheme                      C) bomb                      D) headquarters

4. The hurricane cause great havoc in the islands.

- A) winds                      B) treatment                      C) destruction                      D) immersion

5. He devised a computer game and sold it to Atari.

- A) played                      B) bought                      C) invented                      D) divided

6. The earthquake caused great devastation in California.

A) ruin                      B) confusion                      C) movement                      D) gaps

7. Swarms of locusts ravaged the crops.

A) raided                      B) landed on                      C) flew over                      D) destroyed

8. He devised a folding toothbrush for travellers.

A) sold                      B) bought                      C) described                      D) designed

9. As an alumnus of Harvard, he was sure that he would get the job.

A) student                      B) professor                      C) supporter                      D) graduate

10. Television and newspapers are primary mediums of advertising.

A) formulations                      B) averages                      C) sources                      D) means

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## SÖZCÜK BİLGİSİ ÇALIŞMASI

### 17. NUMBERS, MEASUREMENT, MONEY, AND COMMERCE

#### A. NUMBERS AND QUANTITIES

##### A1

percentage, primary, unit

1. principal, chief
2. proportion, ratio
3. system, section, piece

##### A2

thrice, triple

- What is the difference between **thrice** and **triple**?

##### A3

alone, single, sole

1. He feels so \_\_\_\_\_. **ALONE**
2. He came \_\_\_\_\_; his wife was busy in the office. **SINGLE**
3. I came \_\_\_\_\_ for you! **SOLE**

##### A4

doubly, half, multiple, quadruple

1. Each \_\_\_\_\_ of the brain is called a hemisphere.
2. Profits have \_\_\_\_\_ this year.
3. The driver of the crashed car received \_\_\_\_\_ injuries.
4. You are \_\_\_\_\_ mistaken

#### **A5**

##### **sum, whole**

- What is the difference between **sum** and **whole**?

#### **A6**

##### **dozen, pair**

1. couple, twosome
2. twelve

#### **A7**

##### **nil, zero**

In football, we use \_\_\_\_\_ to tell the score, as in 1-0. In mathematics we use \_\_\_\_\_. In tennis we use \_\_\_\_\_ to tell the score, as in 30-0. In daily life, we also use nought or oh.

## **B. MATHEMATICS**

#### **B1**

##### **algebra, arithmetic**

1. **Algebra** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
2. **Arithmetic** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

#### **B2**

##### **add, addition, append, calculate, compute, count, figure, subtract**

1. add, attach; annex
2. attach, increase; calculate
3. compute, count; presume
4. compute, think (v); number (n)
5. enumerate
6. figure, calculate, count; estimate

7. summation; annexation

8. take, deduct

### **B3**

#### **amount to, average, norm**

1. middle, mean

2. standard, mean

3. total, come to

### **B4**

#### **proportion, ratio, variable**

1. **Proportion** = di\_ \_ \_ \_ions

2. **Ration** = proportion, per\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

3. **Variable** = al\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ting

### **B5**

#### **angle, degree**

1. **Angle** (n)  \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

2. **Degree** = pro\_ \_ \_ \_tion

### **B6**

#### **plane, row, straight**

1. **Plane** = level surface (n); \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ (adj)

2. **Row** = line, column (n). What does **row** mean in the sentence "They have a fierce row yesterday" ?

3. **Straight** = d\_ \_ \_ \_ct

### **B7**

#### **circle, crescent**

1. **Circle** (n)  \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

2. Which of the following is has **crescent** in it? a)  b)  c)  d)

### **B8**

#### **crucifix, rectangle**

1. Jesus Christ was \_\_\_\_\_ . **CRUCIFIX**

2. The room has a \_\_\_\_\_ shape. **RECTANGLE**

### **B9**

**oblong, square, triangle**

1. What is the difference between **oblong**, **rectangle**, and **square**?

2. **Triangle** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

### **B10**

**arc, central, centre, direct, periphery**

1. boundary, frontier

2. core, focus

3. main, chief

4. part of a curved line or circle

5. straight

## **C. MEASUREMENT**

### **C1**

**dimension, measure, quantify, weigh**

1. **Dimension** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

2. **Measure** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

3. **Quantify** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

4. **Weigh** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

### **C2**

**broad, wide**

1. **Broad** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

2. **Wide** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

### **C3**

**across**

- Across X a \_ \_ \_ \_

### **C4**

**depth, height, length, weight, width**

1. **Depth** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
2. **Height** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
3. **Length** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
4. **Weight** (n) X \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
5. **Width** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

## **C5**

### **area, mass, volume**

1. quantity, amount, mass
2. quantity, body
3. region, field, distance

## **C6**

### **acre, fathom, yard**

1. □ 0,5 of a hectare = 1 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 1.8 metres = 1 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 91 centimetres = 1 \_\_\_\_\_

## **C7**

### **cash, change, exchange, order**

1. arrangement
2. convert
3. money in return
4. money, currency

## **C8**

### **drop, fall**

- I \_\_\_\_\_ (*dropped / fell*) my books into mud.

## **C9**

### **devalue, escalate, lose, rise**

1. **Devalue** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Escalate** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

3. **Lose** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

4. **Rise** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

### **C10**

#### **borrow, lend**

1. loan, impart, give
2. obtain the use of; adopt

### **C11**

#### **debt, loan, overdue, owe**

1. advance, credit, mortgage, debt
2. have to pay
3. liability
4. unpaid, owed

### **C12**

#### **account, safe**

1. The task of counting money and keeping the books in a company is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
**ACCOUNT**
2. For reasons of \_\_\_\_\_, these pavilions are closed to the public. **SAFE**

### **C13**

#### **invest, save, thrift**

1. **Invest** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Save** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
3. **Thrift** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

### **C14**

#### **asset, dividend, interest, speculate, trust, withdraw**

1. advantage, worth
2. confide in, believe
3. gain, earnings
4. gamble, venture

5. remove, retread

6. share

### **C15**

#### **prosperous, riches, well-off**

1. **Prosperous** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

2. **Riches** = w\_ \_ \_ \_ h

3. **Well-off** = aff\_ \_ \_ \_ \_

### **C16**

#### **affluent, fortune, luxury, treasure, wealth**

1. extravagance

2. rich; abundant

3. riches; wealth; stock

4. richness

5. treasure; possessions

### **C17**

#### **broke, penniless, poverty, short, tramp**

1. bankrupt; destitute

2. destitute, poor, miserable

3. lacking

4. shortage, scarcity

5. vagrant, vagabond

### **C18**

#### **expenditure, income**

1. earnings

2. price, figure

### **C19**

#### **bankrupt, budget, deficit, maintain, upkeep**

1. Finally, the company \_\_\_\_\_ **bankrupt** a year ago.

2. A **budget** holiday is a \_\_\_\_\_ holiday.

3. **Deficit** = defi\_ \_ \_ \_cy

4. **Maintain** = s\_ \_tain

5. **Upkeep** = mai\_ \_ \_ \_ance

## C20

**economic, economical**

1. **Economic** = f\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ial

2. **Economical** = m\_ \_ \_ \_ate

## D. COMMERCE

### D1

**pawnbroker**

- A **pawnbroker** works in a pawn\_\_\_\_\_.

### D2

**buy, purchase, retail, sell**

1. Which is a more formal word: a) **buy** or b) **purchase**?

2. Which is a more formal word: a) **retail** or b) **sell**?

### D3

**cost, worth**

1. **Cost** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

2. **Worth** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

### D4

**afford, pay, spend**

1. give the money of

2. manage to buy

3. pass, circulate

### D5

**charge, price, prize**

1. award, honour

2. sell for
3. tariff, worth

## **D6**

**assess, bargain, expense, fare, sale, value**

1. **Assess** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Bargain** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
3. **Expense** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
4. What is the difference between **fare** and **fee**?
5. **Sale** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)
6. Study the difference in meaning: **valuable, valueless, invaluable**

## **D7**

**handle, monopolize, trade**

1. control, do business
2. exchange, patronize
3. subdue, tame, handle, control

## **D8**

**economics, enterprise, venture**

1. Study the difference in meaning: **economics, economy, economical**.
2. Study the difference in meaning: **enterprise, enterprising**.

## **D9**

**estimate, mediator, negotiate, overestimate, underestimate**

1. exaggerate
2. go-between, arbitrator
3. guess, assess, predict
4. moderate, mediate
5. neglect, discount

## **D10**

**hire, rent**

1. own for a longer time
2. own for a short life

#### **D11**

##### **bill, receipt**

- In a restaurant, after you've finished your meal, you ask for the \_\_\_\_\_ (*bill/receipt*) first.

#### **D12**

##### **burden, load**

1. The donkey is a \_\_\_\_\_ of **burden**.
2. This is ridiculous! A **load** of \_\_\_\_\_!

#### **D13**

##### **goods, merchandise**

1. possessions, commodities
2. wares, stock, goods, commodities

#### **D14**

##### **insure, policy**

1. **Insure** = safe\_ \_ \_ \_ \_
2. **Policy** = m\_ \_ \_ \_ d

#### **D15**

##### **bribe, customs, tax**

1. He is accused of \_\_\_\_\_ several companies to win the contract.
2. I need to pay my income \_\_\_\_\_ this month.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ officer checked my luggage.

#### **D16**

##### **discount, wholesale**

1. abate, deduct
2. bulk distribution

#### **D17**

##### **profit, revenue, turnover**

1. **Profit** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

2. **Revenue** = ea\_ \_ \_ \_ \_s

3. **Turnover** = pr\_ \_ \_ \_

## E. SHOPPING AND GENERAL EXPENSES

### E1

#### market, shop, store

1. Because it is tax-free region, Hong Kong is called an \_\_\_\_\_ **market**.
2. Entering a **shop** as a customer and stealing things from the **shop** is called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. When a **store** has several sections or storeys, it is called a \_\_\_\_\_ **store**.

### E2

#### auction, bid

1. offer, declare
2. public sale

### E3

#### client, customer

- What is the difference between **client** and **customer**?

### E4

#### shelf, trolley

1. carriage on wheels
2. place to put things, rack

### E5

#### baker, stationery

1. A **baker** \_\_\_\_\_ bread and sells it at a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. What is the difference between **stationary** and **stationery**?

### E6

#### dear, expensive, inexpensive

1. **Dear** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Expensive** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

3. **Inexpensive** = e\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ical

### E7

**steep, low**

1. **Steep** = a\_ \_ous

2. **Low** = d\_ \_ \_ \_ded

### E8

**invaluable, precious, priceless**

1. **Invaluable** X \_\_\_\_\_

2. **Precious** X \_\_\_\_\_

3. **Priceless** X \_\_\_\_\_

### E9

**inferior, superior**

1. **Inferior** = sub\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ate

2. **Superior** = s\_ \_ \_ \_r

### E10

**banknote, coin**

1. piece of paper money

2. round piece of money made of metal

## F. BUSINESS, WORK, AND EMPLOYMENT

### F1

**business, career, finance, job, occupation, profession**

1. He is \_\_\_\_\_ **business** with several European companies.

2. He is trying to \_\_\_\_\_ a **career** in teaching.

3. **Finance** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

4. A person without a **job** is \_\_\_\_\_.

5. What is the difference between **occupation** and **profession**?

### F2

**mission, task**

1. assignment, goal, duty
2. job, assignment, chore

### **F3**

#### **employ, recruit**

1. enrol in the army forces
2. give job to

### **F4**

#### **discharge, dismiss, fire, redundant, retire, sack, strike**

1. He had only a month to \_\_\_\_\_ when he had a heart attack and died.
2. I was made \_\_\_\_\_ when the new robots were installed in the factory.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ the offer with a wave of the hand and left the meeting.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ from the factory was included highly toxic substances.
5. They are \_\_\_\_\_ several workers because they no longer need them.
6. We are going on \_\_\_\_\_ to protest our low wages.
7. You cannot \_\_\_\_\_ me without any prior notice!

### **F5**

#### **enlist, join**

1. attach; unite
2. enrol in the armed forces

### **F6**

#### **quit, relinquish, resign**

1. give up, abandon, quit
2. leave the post, relinquish
3. leave, relinquish; yield

### **F7**

#### **assign, demote, promote**

1. **Assign** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Demote** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

3. **Promote** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

### F8

**earn, gain**

- Study the difference in meaning; **earn, gain, win**.

### F9

**allowance, fee, pension, raise, salary, wage**

1. The plan does not make \_\_\_\_\_ for a future change in the schedule. **ALLOWANCE**

2. I need to pay my course \_\_\_\_\_ (*fee / fare*) before the end of this week.

3. My father is a \_\_\_\_\_. **PENSION**

4. I'm expecting a pay \_\_\_\_\_ this month. **RAISE**

5. What is the difference between **salary** and **wage**?

### F10

**crew, personnel, staff, team**

1. a group of people who work, act, or especially play together

2. all the people employed by a company, in the armed forces, or working in any organization all the people who work on a ship or a plane

3. the group of people who carry on a job or do the work of an organization, especially of a teaching or business organization

### F11

**permanent, temporary**

1. momentary, brief

2. stable, constant

### F12

**agency, agent, corporate**

1. bureau, affiliate; instrument

2. partner, association

3. representative; instrument

### F13

**nationalize, private, public**

1. **Nationalize** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

2. **Private** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

3. **Public** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

#### F14

##### **base, headquarters, sector**

1. camp, center

2. point of departure

3. region, section

#### F15

##### **boss, member, partner**

1. When someone behaves like a **boss**, this person is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Being a **member** is \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Being a **partner** is \_\_\_\_\_.

#### F16

##### **dictate, file, shorthand**

1. The boss was speaking while the secretary was taking \_\_\_\_\_. **DICTATE**

2. We need a \_\_\_\_\_ cabinet in this office. **FILE**

3. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ **shorthand**?

### Exercise

Find synonym for the underlined word.

1. The earthworm is a segmented worm found in all parts of the world.

A) plated

B) round

C) long

D) sectional

2. In many coastal areas of Turkey, there is deficiency of sand, causing an erosion problem.

A) quality

B) propagation

C) movement

D) lack

3. Peter advised his clientele that they should not hurry to buy the shares.

A) clinic

B) customers

C) contact

D) salespeople

4. I am not affluent enough even to go to the cinema.

- A) destitute                      B) arrogant                      C) wealthy                      D) afraid

5. The principal threatened to expel him from school.

- A) excise                      B) exert                      C) send out                      D) try out

6. No one could decide whether she married him for mercenary motives.

- A) money-loving                      B) mercurial                      C) unknown                      D) lucrative

7. They lived luxuriously even though they had no income.

- A) expensively                      B) cheaply                      C) utterly                      D) beautifully

8. Although she is economical in most things, she spent a lot of money on clothes.

- A) awkward                      B) extravagant                      C) thrifty                      D) careless

9. Mary joined a health club in order to use the swimming pool.

- A) visited                      B) co-ordinated                      C) bought a share of                      D) became a member of

10. He began his business in a very small way but died a tycoon.

- A) type  
B) civic leader  
C) politician  
D) successful businessman

## SÖZCÜK BİLGİSİ ÇALIŞMASI

### 18. ENTERTAINMENT, SPORTS, AND GAMES

#### A. ENTERTAINMENT GENERALLY

##### A1

**amuse, celebrate, entertain, hilarious**

1. Disneyland is a large \_\_\_\_\_ park. **AMUSE**
2. During \_\_\_\_\_, tons of cakes were consumed. **CELEBRATE**
3. In the past, radio use to be the major source of \_\_\_\_\_. **ENTERTAIN**
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the party surprised the foreign delegates. **HILARIOUS**

##### A2

**leisure, pastime, recreation**

1. amusement and enjoyment; way of spending free time
2. something done to pass one's time in a pleasant way
3. time when a person is free from work or duties of any kind

##### A3

**craze, enthusiasm, excite, keen, passion, zeal**

1. **Craze** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
2. **Enthusiasm** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj) X r \_\_\_\_\_ t
3. **Excite** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
4. **Keen** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
5. **Passion** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
6. **Zeal** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

##### A4

**audience, spectator**

- What is the difference between **audience** and **spectator**?

**A5**

**clap, congratulate, praise**

1. applaud
2. compliment
3. glorify, honour

**A6**

**game, play**

- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of \_\_\_\_\_ or sport, or one example or type of this.

## **B. MUSIC AND RELATED ACTIVITIES**

**B1**

**rhythm, song, tune**

1. What is the difference between **rhythm** and **rhyme**?
2. What is the difference between **song** and **tune**?

**B2**

**bagpipes, whistle**

1. **Bagpipes** is the typical musical instrument of which people?
2. **Whistle** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

## **C. RECORDING SOUND, LISTENING TO THE RADIO, ETC.**

**replay, rewind**

- In the words **replay** and **rewind**, what does the prefix *re-* stand for?

## **D. DRAMA, THE THEATRE, AND SHOW BUSINESS**

**D1**

**aisle, balcony, curtain, line, queue, row, screen, stage**

1. a kind of thin wall that you can move around
2. a line of people or things
3. a line of people waiting to do something
4. a number of people side by side or one behind the other
5. a sheet of heavy material that can be lowered across the front of a stage in a theatre
6. a way between lines of seats, for example in a church or theatre
7. the part of a theatre where actors, dancers, etc. stand and move
8. the seats upstairs in a theatre

**D2**

**audition, rehearsal**

- What is the difference between **audition** and **rehearsal**?

**D3**

**act, climax**

1. In a theatre play, an **act** can have several s\_\_\_\_s.
2. **Climax** = s\_\_\_\_t

**D4**

**actor, actress, artist, cast, role, villain**

1. a man who is a main bad character
2. a person who acts in plays, films or television programmes
3. a person who draws or paints pictures
4. a woman who acts in plays, films or television programmes
5. the actors in a play, film, etc.
6. the part or character taken by an actor in a play, film, etc.

**D5**

**humour, joke, tragic**

1. **Humour** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
2. **Joke** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)
3. **Tragic** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

**D6**

**acrobat, puppet**

1. What an **acrobat** does is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The person who plays **puppets** is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

## **E. SPORTS AND GAMES GENERALLY**

**E1**

**bounce, exercise, jump, ride**

1. hurdle, leap
2. jump, hop, spring, leap
3. motor, tour
4. training

**E2****contest, tournament**

- Beauty \_\_\_\_\_; chess \_\_\_\_\_.

**E3****challenge, compete, defiance, rival**

1. **Challenge** (v □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
2. **Compete** (v □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
3. **Defiance** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)
4. **Rival** (adj) \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

**E4****beat, defeat**

1. **Beat** = \_ \_ \_ do
2. **Defeat** = \_ \_ \_ \_ power

**E5****lose, miss**

1. not to hit or catch something
2. not to keep; not to have something any more

**E6****result, triumph, victory, win**

1. He had a narrow \_\_\_\_\_ in the competition; he won by only a few points.
2. He heard the football \_\_\_\_\_ on the radio and was very disappointed.
3. How many \_\_\_\_\_ did the champion have so far?
4. When the British won the Waterloo battle, they held various celebrations as this was a magnificent \_\_\_\_\_.

**E7****award, prize, trophy**

1. a prize given for winning a race, competition, or test of skill
2. something given as the result of an official decision
3. something of value given to someone who is successful in something

**E8****adjudicate, judge, referee**

1. act as a judge in charge of a team game such as football
2. give decisive decision
3. judge, especially in competitions

**E9****amateur, professional, team**

1. company; close-knit crew
2. skilled, expert
3. unskilled, inexperienced

**E10****bet, gamble, odds**

1. He lost on the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ are 10 to 1 that her horse will not win the race.
3. The operation may not succeed; it is a \_\_\_\_\_ whether he dies or lives.

**F. INDOOR GAMES****ace, backgammon, capture, deal, punch, wrestle**

1. a game for two players, using round wooden pieces and dice
2. a playing card that has a single mark or spot and which usually has the highest or lowest value in a game
3. fight by holding and throwing the body
4. strike hard with the closed hand
5. take
6. the act or right of giving out cards to players in a card game

**G. CHILDREN'S GAMES AND TOYS****doll, riddle, toy**

1. He started to cry because he broke one of his \_\_\_\_\_ soldiers.
2. Here is a \_\_\_\_\_: What has four legs but can't walk? A chair!
3. Probably the most famous baby \_\_\_\_\_ today is either Barbie or Cindy.

## H. OUTDOOR GAMES AND SPORTS

### H1

#### ball, flag, goal, net, pool

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is an American version of billiards.
2. He kicked the \_\_\_\_\_ his all his might.
3. In golf, a \_\_\_\_\_ marks the place where the hole is.
4. The goalkeeper stood alert before his \_\_\_\_\_.
5. When the ball passed the goal line and eventually met the \_\_\_\_\_, we knew we were going to win this match.

### H2

#### saddle, trot

1. keep a steady pace
2. seat; chair

### H3

#### leap, skid, skip, walk

1. She fell and hurt her knee when she was \_\_\_\_\_ rope.
2. The car \_\_\_\_\_ on a pool of oil and ran into a fence.
3. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ over the high wall to the other side.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ to school each day.

### H4

#### skate, ski

- What is the difference between **skate** and **ski**?

### H5

#### aim, archer, target

The \_\_\_\_\_ carefully \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ and held his breath.

### H6

#### bait, rod

- What is the difference between **bait** and **rod**?

## Exercise

Find synonym for the underlined word.

1. During the long flight, she beguiled herself by reading comic books.

- A) fooled                      B) tired                      C) laughed                      D) amused

2. She plans to compete in the marathon.

- A) contend                      B) compare                      C) delay                      D) register

3. As a rookie player, he doesn't get paid much.

- A) rotten                      B) novice                      C) experienced                      D) practising

4. Her employer lauded her for her flawless typing.

- A) lowered                      B) promoted                      C) fired                      D) praised

5. Ancient religious festivals are today held in many countries.

- A) celebrations                      B) services                      C) documents                      D) traditions

6. When I was a young boy, I used to challenge my friends to climb to the top of a cherry tree.

- A) dare                      B) motivate                      C) encourage                      D) persuade

7. Shakespeare describes the seven stages of human life, from birth to death, in *As You Like It*.

- A) platforms                      B) types                      C) scenes                      D) steps

### Exercise (Unit 13-18)

1. Laurel Hardy and Oliver Stone were two great ..... who wrote the scenario of their own comedy films.

- A) acrobats                      B) clowns                      C) humourists                      D) plotters                      E) producers

2. When he was ..... to the headquarters, Peter realized that his mistake had finally been found out.

A) controlled    B) expelled    C) rectified    D) sacked    E) summoned

**3. He ..... so that they would help him when he fell into the pit, but nobody heard him.**

A) gurgled    B) murmured    C) muttered    D) whispered    E) yelled

**4. The other day, because I didn't know that taxi ..... had been increased a day before, I was shocked when I saw the amount I needed to pay on my arrival to the office.**

A) amounts    B) fares    C) fees    D) prices    E) rates

**5. I need to ..... my boss before I decide on such a vital matter.**

A) complement    B) conduct    C) consent    D) consult    E) convene

**6. When his tonsils were removed, he was unable to speak for a few days and had to use ..... to communicate with people.**

A) blinking    B) gestures    C) handiwork    D) jests    E) pretension

**7. People said that Norwegian economy would suffer a lot if they refused the EU membership; ....., their economy developed as it had never before.**

A) conversely    B) diversely    C) intensively    D) likewise    E) similarly

**8. In order to prevent AIDS from spreading among drug users, municipalities in major cities distribute ..... syringes free of charge.**

A) disposable    B) economical    C) inexpensive    D) recyclable    E) reversible

**9. As taking photos inside the museum was in ..... of the rules announced on the walls, the insistent visitor was forced to leave the building by the museum guards.**

A) defence    B) defiance    C) hindering    D) opposition    E) resistance

**10. A ..... or loss of vitamins from the daily diet may result in serious health problems especially in children.**

A) deficiency    B) excess    C) luxuriance    D) over-indulgence    E) surfeit

**11. Because I was too late to see the first act of the play, I could not grasp the ..... of the whole action.**

A) abridgement    B) abstract    C) kernel    D) summary    E) synopsis

**12. When we reached the car, it was already in ..... and there was nothing we could but wait for the fire brigade.**

A) ablaze    B) blazing    C) burning    D) flames    E) lighted

**13. While we was trying to change his flat type, he forced the steel ..... and broke it.**

A) apparatus    B) device    C) gadget    D) lever    E) tool

**14. When the queen reluctantly put her ..... on the document for more democratic freedom, an era of total monarchy was ending.**

A) badge    B) sign    C) signal    D) signature    E) symbol

**15. On the face of ..... employment in the last few months, the Prime Minister chose to resign.**

A) average    B) fair    C) massive    D) mediocre    E) medium

**16. I divided the cake into several small ..... so that each of us would get a share.**

A) particulars    B) proportions    C) divisions    D) sections    E) segments

**17. My uncle is an addicted .....; he spends all his time at the poker table.**

A) competitor    B) contestant    C) gambler    D) opponent    E) rival

**18. There is no doubt that he was ..... in the robbery even though he may look very innocent now.**

A) accused    B) applicable    C) blamed    D) condemned    E) implicated

**19. The hill was too ..... for the train to climb.**

- A) eminent      B) exalted      C) illustrious      D) mountainous      E) steep

**20. A ..... and therefore dangerous road climbs the mountain and reaches its top.**

- A) copious      B) large      C) massive      D) thriving      E) winding

**21. Companies spend millions of pounds to ..... their new products.**

- A) acquire      B) obtain      C) promote      D) recover      E) retrieve

**22. She carefully filled the ..... and started to carry it up the stairs.**

- A) basket      B) bucket      C) drawer      D) till      E) tray

**23. Quietly, she put her clothes into a small ....., put on her shoes, opened the door, and left home.**

- A) bunch      B) bundle      C) chunk      D) lump      E) trunk

**24. I paid a fortune on a letter which was said to have been written by General Washington, but, unfortunately it turned out to be a ..... .**

- A) derision      B) forgery      C) imitation      D) mimicry      E) mockery

**25. In the past, people who had lost one hand by accident would place a metal ..... so that it would sort of function as an artificial hand.**

- A) grip      B) handle      C) holder      D) hook      E) knob

## SÖZCÜK BİLGİSİ ÇALIŞMASI

### 19. SPACE

#### A. THE UNIVERSE

##### A1

**world, world-wide**

1. earth, globe
2. in everywhere

##### A2

**astronomy, constellation, eclipse, planet, solar, space, universal**

1. **Astronomy** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
2. **Constellation** = a\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ment
3. When the moon covers outer rim of the sun completely, this is called the \_\_\_\_\_ **eclipse** of the sun.
4. **Planet** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
5. **Solar** = concerning the \_\_\_\_

6. When a place is large, it is \_\_\_\_\_. **SPACE**

7. **Universal** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

### **A3**

**axis, clockwise, compass, direction, gravity, latitude(s), orbit, orient, pole, zone**

1. area, territory
2. circumscription
3. course, passage; circle
4. device to indicate direction
5. far east; turn
6. pivot, shaft
7. point of compass
8. pulling force
9. orb, shaft, axis
10. to the left direction

## **B. LIGHT AND COLOUR**

### **B1**

**gloom, shade, shadow**

1. **Gloom** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
2. What is the difference between **shade** and **shadow**?

### **B2**

**bright, brilliant, dazzle, gleam, glow, illuminate, radiate, shine**

1. **Bright** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Brilliant** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
3. **Dazzle** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
4. **Gleam** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)
5. **Illuminate** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
6. **Radiate** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
7. **Shine** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

### B3

**darken, dim, dull, dusk, faint, obscure, vague**

**Darken** (v) = **dim** (v) = **dull** (v) = **obscure** (v)

1. What is the difference between **dusk** and **dawn**?
2. What is the difference between **faint** and **vague**?

### B4

**dye, spectrum, tint**

1. Compare **die** (v), **die** (n) and **dye** (v).
2. **Spectrum** = continuous r \_ \_ \_ \_
3. **Tint** = \_ \_ \_

### B5

**amber, purple**

1. colour of a badly swollen part
2. yellowish

### B6

**fade, pale, vivid**

1. brilliant; animated
2. colourless, dim
3. decline, disappear

### B7

**redde(n), whiten**

**Redden** = make red; **whiten** = make white. Which combinations are possible?

**black, grey, rich, poor,  
light, yellow, green,  
strength, wide**

-(e)n

## C. WEATHER AND TEMPERATURE

### C1

**climate, temperature, weather**

1. **Climate** = at\_ \_ \_ \_heric conditions
2. Compare **temperature**, **temperate** and **temperament**.
3. **Weather** (v) = en\_ \_ \_ \_ \_

**C2**

**acclimatize, adjust**

1. adapt, accustom
2. fit, regulate, settle

**C3**

**erode, illustrate, scale, wear**

1. Soil \_\_\_\_\_ is a big problem in Turkey. **ERODE**
2. There were lifesize \_\_\_\_\_ on the wall. **ILLUSTRATE**
3. **Scale** = climb, a\_ \_ \_ \_ \_
4. I feel \_\_\_\_\_ out. **WEAR**

**C4**

**air, atmosphere, breathe, inhale, vacuum**

1. The room was quite \_\_\_\_\_ and comfortable. **AIR**
2. \_\_\_\_\_ conditions forced the astronauts to orbit the Earth one more day. **ATMOSPHERE**
3. The scenery was magnificent! The forest was absolutely \_\_\_\_\_! **BREATHE**
4. \_\_\_\_\_ of the cigarette smoke gives pleasure as well as dangerous substances! **INHALE**
5. **Vacuum** = emptiness, v \_ \_ \_

**C5**

**dew, fog, mist, steam**

1. What is the difference between **dew** and **steam**?
2. What is the difference between **fog** and **mist**?

**C6**

**condense, evaporate, vaporize**

1. **Condense** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

2. **Evaporate** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

3. **Vaporize** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

### C7

**frost, rainfall, shower, snow**

1. Because his fingers were \_\_\_\_\_, doctors had to amputate them. **FROST**

2. Which area in your country takes the most \_\_\_\_\_? **RAINFALL**

3. Heavy \_\_\_\_\_ are expected in the area. **SHOWER**

4. This year, the \_\_\_\_\_ has been quite heavy. **SNOW**

### C8

**blizzard, hurricane, storm, thunder, typhoon, wind**

- Study the difference: **blizzard, hurricane, typhoon**.

1. In \_\_\_\_\_ sessions, people put their ideas together in a randomly order. **STORM**

2. **Thunder** and \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Study the difference: **wind** (n) and **wind** (v)

### C9

**abate, lessen**

- Finally, the storm \_\_\_\_\_ (**abated / lessened**)

### C10

**damp, humid, moisten**

1. **Damp** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

2. **Humid** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

3. **Moisten** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

### C11

**drown, soak, wet**

1. What is the difference between **drown** and **suffocate**?

2. **Soak** = drench, im \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

3. **Wet** = soaked, mo \_ \_ \_

### C12

**melt, molten, thaw**

1. During the eruption, \_\_\_\_\_ lava went down the hill at a great speed.
2. He left the frozen chicken on the kitchen counter so that it would \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The snow is finally \_\_\_\_\_ .

**C13**

**heat, warm**

- What is the difference between **heat** and **warm**?

**C14**

**chilly, cool, mild**

1. **Chilly** = cold, in \_ \_ \_ \_
2. **Cool** = chilly, ch \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
3. **Mild** = calm, tem \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

**D. GEOGRAPHY**

**D1**

**map, wilderness**

1. **Map** = chart, diagram, blu \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
2. **Wilderness** = wasteland, de \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

**D2**

**horizon, landmark, panorama, scene**

1. He apologised even though he was not at fault, because he did not want to make a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The observatory provides you with a \_\_\_\_\_ view.
3. The opposite of vertical is \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. This battle was one of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the history of the whole nation.

**D3**

**continent, island, land, peninsula, territory**

1. What is **the Continent**?
2. People who live on an **island** are called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. What is the difference between **land** and **territory**?

4. What is the difference between **peninsula** and **isthmus**?

#### D4

**dam, lake, ocean, pond, pool**

1. **Dam** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v) 2. Study the difference: **lake, pond, pool**.

3. **Ocean** = high s \_ \_ \_

#### D5

**course, ebb, tide**

1. **Course** = direction, ro \_ \_ \_

2. **Ebb** and **tide** occur at certain periods in the ocean. Study the verb form of **ebb**.

#### D6

**drift, flood, flow, influx, surge**

1. deluge, glut, inundate

2. discharge, proceed

3. flow, trend, ride

4. gush, rush, swell

5. inflow, crowd

#### D7

**foam, wave**

1. **Foam** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

2. **Wave** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

#### D8

**bank, bay, beach, coast, shore**

- Study the difference in meaning: **bank, bay, beach, coast, shore**.

#### D9

**brook, fountain, source, stream, torrent, waterfall**

1. What is the difference between **brook** and **stream**?

2. What is the difference between **fountain** and **source**?

3. What is the difference between **torrent** and **waterfall**?

## D10

**alpine, cliff, hill, mountain, mountainous, range, scale, slope, summit, top, valley**

1. **Alpine** = mountainous, lo \_ \_ \_
2. **Cliff** = pre \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
3. **Hill** = bluff, mo \_ \_ \_
4. **Mountain** = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
5. **Mountainous** = alpine, soa \_ \_ \_ \_
6. **Range** = series, r \_ \_
7. **Scale** = cl \_ \_ \_
8. **Slope** = slant, inc \_ \_ \_ \_
9. **Summit** = peak, zenith, ap \_ \_ \_
10. **Top** = peak, cr \_ \_ \_
11. **Valley** = chasm, ab \_ \_ \_

## D11

**cave, crack, dribble, hole, hollow, leak**

1. Study the difference in meaning: **cave, crack, hole, hollow.**
2. Study the difference in meaning: **dribble, leak.**

## D12

**oasis, prairie, swamp**

1. green area in the desert
2. land covered with water and mud
3. large and green land

## D13

**jungle, wood**

- Compare **forest, jungle** and **wood**

## D14

**avalanche, earthquake, landslide**

1. What is the difference between **avalanche** and **landslide**?

2. **Earthquake** = tr\_ \_ r TREMOR

### Exercise

Find synonym for the underlined word.

1. **Amphibians like frogs and toads have moist skin.**

- A) wet                                      B) slimy                                      C) sticky                                      D) tough

2. **Blizzards in the high mountains can be dangerous for hikers and skiers.**

- A) Snow storms                              B) High winds                              C) Avalanches                              D) Slippery ice

3. **If you are going to be in a swamp area, you should take a mosquito repellent.**

- A) marsh                                      B) jungle                                      C) savanna                                      D) tropical

4. **Tensing Norkay and Sir Edmund Hillary were the first people to scale Mount Everest.**

- A) climb                                      B) camp on                                      C) discover                                      D) survive on

5. **At a high temperature, evaporation is more rapid than at a lower temperature.**

- A) absorption of a liquid  
B) decreased energy of molecules  
C) change of a solid into a liquid  
D) change of liquid into vapour

6. **The main road will be closed until the blizzard finishes.**

- A) snowstorm                              B) hurricane                              C) tornado                              D) thunderstorm

7. **After climbing to the zenith, he slowly walked his way down the mountain.**

- A) zero                                      B) top                                      C) cabin                                      D) mountain

8. **The lifeboat was inundated by a huge wave.**

- A) flooded                                      B) capsized                                      C) involved                                      D) lifted

9. **A pole with red and white spiral stripes is the symbol for a barber's shop.**

- A) rectangle                                      B) stick                                      C) wire                                      D) figure

10. **The river streams through the city centre.**

- A) fixates                                      B) inclines                                      C) glides                                      D) breezes

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## SÖZCÜK BİLGİSİ ÇALIŞMASI

20. TIME

## A. TIME GENERALLY

### A1

#### anachronism, schedule

1. incongruity, misdate
2. list, agenda

### A2

#### cycle, recycle, spell

1. What is the difference between **cycle** and **spell**?
2. **Recycle** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

### A3

#### interval, period, transition

1. **Interval** = time, sp \_ \_
2. **Period** = cycle, dur \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
3. **Transition** = transformation, sh \_ \_ \_

### A4

#### hesitate, pause

1. **Hesitate** = falter, flu \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
2. **Pause** = break, h \_ \_ \_

### A5

#### brief, lapse, moment, occasion, prior, prompt, punctual, quite, time

1. \_\_\_\_\_ to taking the test, you need to learn what question types they are likely to use.
2. He himself is so \_\_\_\_\_ that he will get annoyed if you are a few minutes late.
3. Hours \_\_\_\_\_ between each telephone call. I started to feel a bit worried.
4. Okay, tell me what you saw. But please make it \_\_\_\_\_. I don't have much \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Orson Wells broadcast *The War of the Worlds* on the radio. On that \_\_\_\_\_, millions of people thought it was real.
6. She is studying in her room at the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The situation calls for \_\_\_\_\_ action; we cannot tolerate any delay!

8. They tried to persuade me to sell my car, telling that it was about to break into pieces. I said no and see what happened. \_\_\_\_\_ the contrary! It is running better than ever!

9. You swim around the pool and I'll \_\_\_\_\_ you.

#### A6

#### epoch, era

- What is difference between **epoch** and **era**?

#### A7

#### abrupt, immediate, instant, sudden, urgent

1. **Abrupt** = brusque, s \_ \_ \_ p

2. **Immediate** = instantaneous, di \_ \_ \_ \_

3. **Instant** = immediate; m \_ \_ \_ \_ t

4. **Sudden** = abrupt, s \_ \_ \_ t

5. **Urgent** = pressing, im \_ \_ \_ ative

#### A8

#### frequent, regular, tick

1. **Frequent** = repeated, rec \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

2. **Regular** = customary, per \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

3. **Tick** = click, th \_ \_ \_

#### A9

#### historic, historical

- Ladies and Gentlemen! This is a \_\_\_\_\_ (*historic / historical*) moment!

#### A10

#### endure, spend

1. **Endure** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

2. **Spend** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

#### A11

#### last, outlive, persist

1. **Last** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

2. **Outlive** = out \_ \_ \_ \_

3. **Persist** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

#### A12

**continue, persevere, prevail, proceed**

1. **Continue** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

2. **Persevere** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

3. **Prevail** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

4. **Proceed** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

#### A13

**constant, eternal, incessant, permanent, perpetual, steady, temporal, temporary**

1. Here to stay                    **constant, eternal, ...**

2. Bound to change            **temporal, ...**

#### A14

**chance, destined, fate**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ of anything coming from Mars are a million to one, he said.

2. He is \_\_\_\_\_ to succeed; he has no other choice.

3. Study the difference: **fate, fatal, faith.**

#### A15

**inevitable, unavoidable**

1. **Inevitable** = certain, ines \_ \_ \_ able

2. **Unavoidable** = inevitable, i \_ \_ \_ nent

#### A16

**envisage, predict**

1. **Envisage** = visualize, co \_ \_ \_ ive

2. **Predict** = guess, fore \_ \_ \_ \_

#### A17

**forecast, outlook, visualize**

1. **Forecast** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

2. Study the difference: **outlook**, **overlook**

3. **Visualize** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

### A18

**omen, prophesy, prophet**

1. Study the difference between **omen** and **prophecy**.

2. **Prophet** = seer, au \_ \_ \_

## B. BEGINNING AND ENDING

### B1

**inaugurate, initiate, introduce, launch, resume, trigger**

1. **Inaugurate** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

2. **Initiate** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

3. **Introduce** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

4. **Launch** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

5. **Resume** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

6. **Trigger** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

### B2

**break out, outbreak**

Which of the following can **break out**?

epidemic,  fire,  flood,  hooliganism,  test,  war

- **Outbreak** = outbu \_ \_ \_

### B3

**cease, expire, shut**

1. " \_\_\_\_\_ fire!" called out the colonel.

2. The contract \_\_\_\_\_ by the end of next month.

3. Will you please \_\_\_\_\_ the door?

### B4

**abort, finish, halt**

1. Do not attempt to leave your seat until after the vehicle has come to a complete \_\_\_\_\_ !
2. The computer is running quite slow. You need to \_\_\_\_\_ some of the programmes already running.
3. When does the lesson \_\_\_\_\_?

### B5

#### complete, culminate in, terminate

1. **Complete** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Culminate** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
3. Study **terminate** and **terminal**.

### B6

#### end up, turn out

1. If he goes on drinking like this, he'll soon \_\_\_\_\_ in hospital.
2. The stranger in my compartment \_\_\_\_\_ to be a close friend of my father's!

### B7

#### adjourn, cancel, delay, postpone, suspend

1. Study the difference: **adjourn, cancel, suspend**.
2. Study the difference: **delay, postpone**.

### B8

#### ceaseless, infinite

1. **Ceaseless** = continual, incessant, pe \_ \_ \_ tual
2. **Infinite** = limitless, b \_ \_ \_ \_ less

### B9

#### origin, original, prime

1. **Origin** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)
2. **Original** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
3. **Prime** = primary, le \_ \_ ing

### B10

#### antecedent, former, latter

1. Both Pakistan and Bangladesh originally belonged to India. The \_\_\_\_\_ gained independence a few years later India had gained hers, and, a several decades later, the \_\_\_\_\_ gained independence from Pakistan.

2. The lawyer cited several \_\_\_\_\_ to support his argument.

### **B11**

#### **premature, previous**

1. His ideas are yet too \_\_\_\_\_.

2. I don't remember what we did in the \_\_\_\_\_ lesson.

### **B12**

#### **eventual, subsequent, terminal, ultimate**

1. **Eventual** = inevitable, ult \_\_\_\_\_

2. **Subsequent** = following, su \_\_\_\_\_ ing

3. **Terminal** = end, bo \_\_\_\_\_ ary

4. **Ultimate** = furthest, su \_\_\_\_\_ me

### **B13**

#### **begin, commence, end, start**

1. Study the difference: **begin, commence, start**

2. Study the difference: **end, end up**

## **C. OLD, NEW, AND YOUNG**

### **C1**

#### **ancient, antics, archaic, obsolete**

1. **Ancient** = very old, anti \_\_\_\_\_ ed

2. Study the difference: **antics, antique.**

3. **Archaic** = prehistoric, anti \_\_\_\_\_

4. **Obsolete** = archaic, ex \_\_\_\_\_ t

### **C2**

#### **out-of-date, outdated**

- What is the difference between **out-of-date** and **outdated**?

### **C3**

**antique, antiquity, contemporary**

1. Study the difference between **antique** and **antiquity**.
2. Study the difference between **contemporary** and **temporary**.

**C4**

**current, novel, recent, up-to-date**

1. Study the difference between **current** and **recent**.
2. Study the difference between **novel** (adj) and **up-to-date**.

**C5**

**imminent, peak, prospective**

1. He was in \_\_\_\_\_ danger.
2. It is better to remain in the office for an extra hour until the \_\_\_\_\_ time traffic subsides.
3. So, this is the \_\_\_\_\_ husband, is that so?

**C6**

**adult, teenage**

1. What is the difference between **adult** and **adultery**?
2. What is the difference between **teenage** and **adolescence**?

**C7**

**mature, ripe**

- Peter was a very \_\_\_\_\_ (*mature / ripe*) boy.

**C8**

**aged, elderly, senile**

1. What is the difference between **aged** and **elderly**?
2. **Senile** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

**C9**

**adolescence, youth**

1. **Adolescence** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n - person)
2. **Youth** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

**C10**

**age, evolve**

1. **Age** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
2. **Evolve** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

**D. PERIODS OF TIME AND THEIR MEASUREMENT**

**D1**

**dawn, sunset, twilight**

1. **Dawn** = \_ \_ \_ break
2. **Sunset** = sun \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
3. **Twilight** = d \_ \_ ness

**D2**

**century, decade, fortnight**

1. 10 years
2. 100 years
3. 2 weeks

**D3**

**anticlockwise, pendulum, second, strap, watch**

1. Just a \_\_\_\_\_. I'm coming.
2. The antique clock had been secured with a \_\_\_\_\_ around it.
3. The grandfather clock in the hall had a huge \_\_\_\_\_ made of brass.
4. Turn the knob \_\_\_\_\_.
5. What time do you make it? My \_\_\_\_\_ has stopped.

**D4**

**AD, calendar, leap year**

1. 366 days
2. after the time of Christ
3. yearly agenda

**D5**

**autumn, season, spring, summer, winter**

1. **Autumn** = \_\_\_\_\_ (AmE)
2. Study the difference: **season** (n), **season** (v)
3. Study the difference: **spring** (n), **spring** (v)
4. Summer = summer \_ \_ \_ \_
5. **Winter** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

## D6

### anniversary, annual, centennial

1. commemoration
2. of each century
3. yearly

## E. GRAMMATICAL WORDS AND PHRASES RELATING TO TIME

### E1

#### about to, again, by and by, soon

1. "This food is delicious!" "You can say that \_\_\_\_\_."
2. How \_\_\_\_\_ do you think he'll be here?
3. Hurry up! The film is \_\_\_\_\_ start!
4. It took the dog a long time to get used to its new home but, \_\_\_\_\_, it regarded the place its home.

### E2

#### right away, simultaneous

1. "Bring me a notepad." " \_\_\_\_\_, Sir."
2. Do not speak \_\_\_\_\_. One by one, please.

### E3

#### almost, already, always, forever, seldom

1. And the tiny spacecraft *Pioneer I* finally left our solar system to travel in interstellar space \_\_\_\_\_.
2. This can't be Tom at the door. He has \_\_\_\_\_ gone to bed.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ had an accident on the way home.
4. We work in different departments, so I \_\_\_\_\_ see her.

5. Why do you \_\_\_\_\_ scratch your nose? Is it a habit?

#### E4

**afterwards, ago, beforehand**

1. He left his home to live alone. \_\_\_\_\_, he regretted having left his parents.
2. Let me tell you \_\_\_\_\_. We will sleep in a small tent and eat canned food for three weeks.
3. This crater must have been formed several million years \_\_\_\_\_.

#### E5

**through, throughout**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ history, there is not a single day when there has been no war.
2. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ with this newspaper?

#### Exercise

Find synonym for the underlined word.

**1. Credit card holders can postpone payment on their purchases by accepting a monthly interest charge.**

- A) provide                      B) decrease                      C) mail                      D) defer

**2. To make raisins, the ripened grapes are usually picked by hand, placed on trays, and set in the sun for several days.**

- A) dried                      B) cleaned                      C) crushed                      D) mature

**3. Charles Darwin and A. R. Wallace published their ideas on evolution simultaneously in 1858.**

- A) in the same book      B) for the same people      C) fewer in numbers      D) at the same time

**4. An increasing number of women in the 1980s delayed marriage and childbirth in order to launch their careers.**

- A) postpone                      B) expand                      C) begin                      D) participate in

**5. If you stay on this diet, you will ultimately lose weight.**

- A) formerly                      B) finally                      C) unlikely                      D) possibly

**6. Earthquakes frequently occur in Japan.**

- A) instantly                      B) annually                      C) often                      D) spontaneously

**7. It is inevitable that smoking will damage your health.**

A) invading                      B) unhealthy                      C) unavoidable                      D) intriguing

**8. The president held a brief press conference.**

A) documented                      B) long                      C) pleasant                      D) short

**9. The epoch of space travel has just begun.**

A) fear                      B) moment                      C) period                      D) event

**10. Students beguile their leisure hours in book shops.**

A) cause time to pass unnoticed  
B) begin  
C) waste regrettably  
D) fool around

## SÖZCÜK BİLGİSİ ÇALIŞMASI

### 21. MOVEMENT, LOCATION, TRAVEL, AND TRANSPORT

#### A. MOVING, COMING, AND GOING

##### A1

**approach, attend, circulate, loiter, move, remain**

1. Everything changes but my troubles \_\_\_\_\_ the same!
2. He failed to get a certificate because he failed to \_\_\_\_\_ most of the lessons.
3. In some European countries, \_\_\_\_\_ is considered a crime.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ the leaflet on general strike in town streets.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ a policeman to ask the whereabouts of the museum.
6. When are you \_\_\_\_\_ into your new flat?

##### A2

**await, wait**

1. **Await** = expect, an \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ te
2. **Wait** = await, expect, li \_ \_ \_ \_

##### A3

**depart, emerge, evacuate, leave**

1. **Depart** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Emerge** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

3. **Evacuate** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

4. **Leave** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

#### A4

**appear, appearance, vanish**

1. **Appear** = come into view, emerge \_ \_ \_

2. **Appearance** = emergence, arrival \_ \_ \_ \_

3. **Vanish** = disappear, recede \_ \_ \_

#### A5

**admit, arrive, reach**

1. As soon as he'd \_\_\_\_\_, he started giving orders.

2. The child \_\_\_\_\_ out for the apple but the branch was too high for him to touch.

3. We \_\_\_\_\_ members only.

#### A6

**greet, meet, salute, welcome**

1. He sends you his very best \_\_\_\_\_. **GREET**

2. Do you know where the \_\_\_\_\_ is? **MEET**

3. Each political party had adopted a peculiar way of \_\_\_\_\_. **SALUTE**

4. Dear President, we \_\_\_\_\_ you to our town. **WELCOME**

#### A7

**alight, descend, disembark**

1. What is the difference between **alight** and **disembark**?

2. What is the opposite of the word **descend**?

#### A8

**ascend, sink, subside**

1. What is the difference between **ascend** and **subside**?

2. **Sink** (v) X \_\_\_\_\_

#### A9

**ascent, board, embark, mount**

1. What is the difference between **ascend** and **ascent**?

2. Study the difference: **board, embark, mount**.

#### A10

##### **motion, movement**

1. The cat was completely \_\_\_\_\_ so that the dog would not notice it. **MOTION**

2. When he had made his next \_\_\_\_\_, I knew that I was about to win the game. **MOVEMENT**

#### A11

##### **admission, destination, reception**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ to the concert is free.

2. The plane missed its \_\_\_\_\_ due to severe atmospheric conditions.

3. You should check in first at the \_\_\_\_\_ desk.

#### A12

##### **busy, idle, mobile, portable, stationary, still**

1. As expected, he lost his \_\_\_\_\_ phone.

2. I'm sorry but I'm too \_\_\_\_\_ to help you now.

3. On way to the office, I enviously watched two \_\_\_\_\_ old man enjoying themselves in the park.

4. We took a \_\_\_\_\_ table to the picnic ground.

5. Will you please stand \_\_\_\_\_. I can't do your shoelaces.

#### A13

##### **quick, rapid, swift**

1. **Quick** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

2. **Rapid** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

3. **Swift** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

#### A14

##### **gradual, hasty, slow**

1. **Gradual** X h \_\_\_\_\_

2. **Hasty** X anxious, calculated, ca \_\_\_\_\_

3. **Slow X** quick, \_ \_ \_ \_

### A15

**pace, precipitate, rate, speed**

1. Study the difference: **pace, rate, speed**
2. **Precipitate** = indiscreet, abrupt (adj); fall (v); s \_ \_ \_ \_ (n)

### A16

**hitchhike, ride, sail**

Hitchhike □ hitchhiker

- **Ride** □ \_\_\_\_\_

- **Sail** □ \_\_\_\_\_

### A17

**amble, stagger, tiptoe, wander**

1. **Amble** = walk, me \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
2. **Stagger** = sway, fal \_ \_ \_
3. **Tiptoe** = walk lightly, scutt \_ \_
4. **Wander** = roam, st \_ \_ \_

### A18

**march, parade, procession**

1. I do not know what to wear for the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. There is a protest \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. There will be a torch light \_\_\_\_\_ tonight.

### A19

**pound, ramble, stride**

1. beat; pulverize
2. walk, march
3. wander; babble

### A20

**dash, race, zoom**

1. **Dash** = rush, race, d \_ \_ t
2. **Race** = speed, h \_ \_ \_ en
3. **Zoom** = speed, s \_ u \_ t

### A21

#### **crawl, creep, roll**

1. A baby \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A snake \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A stone \_\_\_\_\_.

### A22

#### **glide, slip, sneak, sob**

1. "I didn't deserve this!" she \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Do not pay any attention to what he may have said. I'm sure it was merely a \_\_\_\_\_ of the tongue.
3. The neighbour's children silently \_\_\_\_\_ into the kitchen to steal a piece of cake.
4. The plane \_\_\_\_\_ through the clouds.

### A23

#### **cruise, navigate, steer**

1. **Cruise** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Navigate** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
3. **Steer** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

### A24

#### **accelerate, brake, overtake**

1. catch up with, reach
2. slow, stop
3. speed, advance

### A25

#### **haste, hurry, rush**

1. **Haste** = rapidity, prompt \_ \_ \_ \_

2. **Hurry** = haste, quick \_ \_ \_ \_

3. **Rush** = haste, cha \_ \_ \_

### A26

#### chase, follow, pursue

- Study the difference in meaning and use: **chase, follow, pursue.**

### A27

#### elude, escape, flee, fugitive

1. **Elude** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

2. **Escape** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

3. **Flee** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

4. **Fugitive** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

### A28

#### avoid, evasion

1. **Avoid** = evade, el \_ \_ \_

2. **Evasion** = avoidance, subter \_ \_ \_ \_

### A29

#### abandon, desert

1. **Abandon** = quit, relin \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

2. **Desert** = abandon, run \_ \_ \_ \_

### A30

#### advance, progress

1. **Advance** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

2. **Progress** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

### A31

#### curve, throw

1. arch, bend

2. hurl, toss

### A32

### **bend, distort**

1. A sharp curve on a road is sometimes called a "hairpin \_\_\_\_\_".
2. I'm sure the newspapers will \_\_\_\_\_ my words.

### **A33**

### **lean, turn, twist**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ around so that we can see your trousers.
2. He was \_\_\_\_\_ against the wall when the whole wall collapsed.
3. You need to \_\_\_\_\_ the cap to open this beer bottle.

### **A34**

### **drift, drip, spill, trickle**

1. flow, flux
2. leak, escape, ooze
3. seepage, leakage
4. slop, splash, drop

## **B. PUTTING AND TAKING, PULLING AND PUSHING**

### **B1**

### **install, lay, place, position, predicament, put, set, situate**

1. **Install** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. Study the difference: **lay**, **layman**.
3. **Place** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
4. **Predicament** = co \_ \_ \_ tion
5. Study the difference: **put**, **set**.
6. **Situate** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

### **B2**

### **bring, fetch**

- What is the difference between **bring** and **fetch**?

### **B3**

### **bear, carry, convey, dispatch, lift**

1. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ his insults any more!
2. Several children \_\_\_\_\_ their fingers to the teacher's question.
3. The cat was \_\_\_\_\_ its kitten in its mouth.
4. This sentence \_\_\_\_\_ a completely different meaning from the original.
5. Troops were \_\_\_\_\_ to the southern border.

#### **B4**

##### **project, protrude**

1. **Project** = protrude, ex \_ \_ \_ \_
2. **Protrude** = project, stick \_ \_ \_

#### **B5**

##### **deliver, send**

1. **Deliver** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Send** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

#### **B6**

##### **remove, shift**

1. **Remove** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Shift** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

#### **B7**

##### **accompany, lead, usher**

1. They entered the city with the \_\_\_\_\_ of a troop of soldiers. **ACCOMPANY**
2. He is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ figures of the party. **LEAD**
3. In the cinema hall, an \_\_\_\_\_ helped us find our seats. **USHER**

#### **B8**

##### **drag, draw, pull, tow**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a card. It doesn't matter which.
2. Do not \_\_\_\_\_ this sack on the ground! Its fabric is not that strong!
3. They have \_\_\_\_\_ my car away!
4. Will you stop \_\_\_\_\_ and pushing about!

**B9****extract, withdraw**

1. deduce, elicit, distil
2. remove, retread

**B10****push, thrust**

- Study the difference: **push, thrust**

**B11****scatter, sprinkle, toss**

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ the coin and shouted, "Heads, I win!"
2. She carefully \_\_\_\_\_ herbs on to her macaroni.
3. Suddenly, all of the children \_\_\_\_\_ around.

**B12****eject, emit**

1. **Eject** = throw out, dis \_ \_ \_ \_
2. **Emit** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

**B13****bar, jam**

1. They are \_\_\_\_\_ enemy's radio broadcast.
2. We was \_\_\_\_\_ from entering the disco.

**B14****fasten, knot**

1. **Fasten** = affix, at \_ \_ \_ \_
2. **Knot** = web, tan \_ \_ \_

**B15****lock, tie, unlock**

1. **Lock** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Tie** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

3. Study the difference: **unlock, dismantle**.

## **B16**

### **gap, opening**

- What is the difference between **gap** and **opening**?

## **C. TRAVEL AND VISITING**

### **C1**

#### **come across, encounter, invite**

1. call
2. face, meet
3. meet accidentally

### **C2**

#### **commute, roam**

1. A person who travels to work by train is a \_\_\_\_\_. **COMMUTE**
2. **Roam** = wander i \_ ly

### **C3**

#### **expedition, itinerary, journey, pilgrimage, travel, trip, voyage**

In this list, **travel** is the most general word. \_\_\_\_\_ is for religious purposes. \_\_\_\_\_ is short. \_\_\_\_\_ is either on the sea or in space. \_\_\_\_\_ is long and with a purpose. \_\_\_\_\_ is for scientific purposes. \_\_\_\_\_ is a plan.

### **C4**

#### **emigrate, immigrate, migrate, nomad, refugee**

1. Study the difference: **emigrate, immigrate, migrate**
2. Study the difference: **nomad, refugee**

### **C5**

#### **guest, host, passenger**

1. one who entertains guests
2. traveller
3. visitor

### **C6**

**book, reserve, seat**

1. **Book** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

2. **Reserve** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

3. **Seat** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

**D. VEHICLES AND TRANSPORT ON LAND**

**D1**

**auto, buffet, carriage, transport, vehicle**

1. car

2. instrument

3. move, carry

4. passenger car on the train

5. restaurant car on the train

**D2**

**pram, trolley, wheelchair**

1. baby's car

2. vehicle for serving drinks etc. in a restaurant

3. vehicle for sick or physically handicapped people

**D3**

**due, scheduled**

1. **Due X** \_\_ \_ due

2. **Scheduled X** \_\_ \_ -scheduled

**D4**

**boot, chain, engine, gear, puncture, shield, tyre, wheel, windscreen**

1. a bicycle has two

2. on bicycles, this transmits power to the back wheel

3. rubber part of a wheel

4. sometimes the upper part of a car is called this

5. the "front window" of a car

6. the part that runs the car
7. the place where luggage is placed
8. you change this in a vehicle when you want to speed
9. you have this when you have a flat tyre

#### D5

#### **tube, underground**

- **Tube** = underground = m \_ \_ \_ \_

#### D6

#### **luggage, pedestrian, porter**

1. people who walk on the pavement
2. person who carries bags, etc.
3. what you carry when you travel

#### D7

#### **accident, collide, crash, impact**

1. **Accident** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
2. **Collide** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
3. **Crash** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
4. **Impact** = crash, col \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

### E. PLACES

#### E1

#### **junction, locate, posture, stretch**

1. attitude, position
2. find the whereabouts
3. range, length
4. where roads meet

#### E2

#### **barrier, border, boundary, frontier, margin, span**

1. What is the difference between **barrier** and **barricade**?

2. Study the difference: **border, boundary, frontier**.
3. What is the difference between **margin** and **span**?

### **E3**

#### **threshold, verge**

1. doorsill; starting point
2. edge, brink, border

### **E4**

#### **environment, setting**

1. We are faced with a very big \_\_\_\_\_ problem. **ENVIRONMENT**
2. The film is \_\_\_\_\_ in north India. **SETTING**

### **E5**

#### **alley, avenue, walk**

1. It is dangerous to walk around dark \_\_\_\_\_ after sunset.
2. The main \_\_\_\_\_ of the city has been closed to car traffic.
3. These workers come from different \_\_\_\_\_ of life.

### **E6**

#### **path, road, route, thoroughfare, track, trail, way**

1. Finally, we found a narrow \_\_\_\_\_ down the hill. **PATH**
2. **Road** = passage, ch \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
3. **Route** = course, iti \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
4. **Thoroughfare** = highway, ar \_ \_ \_ y
5. **Track** = path, trail, tr \_ \_ e
6. **Trail** = path, track, l \_ \_ e
7. **Way** = passage, channel, av \_ \_ \_ e

### **E7**

#### **beacon, pavement, square**

1. curb
2. plaza

3. street lamp

## F. SHIPPING

### F1

#### launch, shipping

1. **Launch** = initiate, set fo \_ \_ \_
2. **Shipping** = lo \_ \_ ing

### F2

#### deck, keel, propeller, raft

1. a small, flat, primitive type of water vehicle, generally made of wood
2. a system of blades that chop the air or water so that the vehicle can move
3. the main skeleton of a ship or a similar vehicle
4. the upper part of a ship or a similar vehicle

### F3

#### aboard, afloat, aground, ashore, astern, dive, float

1. go under water
2. on board
3. on or to the shore
4. on the ground
5. on the surface of a liquid
6. stay on the surface
7. to the rear

### F4

#### ahead, below

1. "May I smoke here?" "Go \_\_\_\_\_."
2. Temperature is \_\_\_\_\_ freezing.

### F5

#### harbour, warehouse

1. What is the difference between **harbour** and **dock**?

2. What is the difference between **warehouse** and **depot**?

### **F6**

**crew, mate**

1. comrade, assistant
2. group, gathering

### **F7**

**alongside, anchor**

1. **Alongside** \_\_\_\_\_ his proposal, several others will be discussed at the meeting.
2. What is the difference between **anchor** and **hook**?

### **F8**

**oar, paddle**

- Study the difference between **oar** and **paddle**.

### **F9**

**capsize, overturn**

- Which of these two words is generally used for boats, ships and the like: **capsize** or **overturn**?

## **G. AIRCRAFT**

### **G1**

**aeroplane, aerospace, airfield, airplane, airport, aviation, charter**

Aeroplane = airplane

Airfield □ airport

1. Study the difference: **aerospace, aerodynamic**.
2. Study the difference: **aviation, flight**.
3. Study the difference: **charter, scheduled**.

### **G2**

**land, take off**

1. come into port, arrive
2. fly, depart

## **H. LOCATION AND DIRECTION**

## H1

### brim, edge, ridge, surface

1. **Brim** = margin, perimeter, fr \_ \_ \_ e
2. **Edge** = border, bo \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ y
3. **Ridge** = bank, r \_ \_ f
4. **Surface** = covering, f \_ \_ e

## H2

### apex, bottom

1. **Apex** = peak, s \_ \_ \_ \_ t
2. **Bottom** = lowest part, s \_ \_ e

## H3

### core, heart, middle

1. \_\_\_\_\_ of a volcano.
2. Apple \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In the \_\_\_\_\_ of a lesson.

## H4

### tip, top

1. She has a \_\_\_\_\_ nose. **TIP**
2. Women sunbathe \_\_\_\_\_ here. **TOP**

## H5

### rear, side

1. back
2. edge

## H6

### around, round, throughout

1. Study the difference between **around** and **round**.
2. Study the difference between **through** and **throughout**.

## H7

**indoors, inner, inside, interior, internal, inward(s)**

1. Fold the paper \_\_\_\_\_.
2. He is an \_\_\_\_\_ decorator.
3. I have \_\_\_\_\_ doubts about his sincerity.
4. I would like to know what is \_\_\_\_\_ this box.
5. We are making an \_\_\_\_\_ office voting.
6. We have an \_\_\_\_\_ swimming pool.

**H8**

**external, outdoor, outermost, outward(s)**

1. **External** X \_\_\_\_\_
2. **Outdoor** X \_\_\_\_\_
3. **Outermost** X \_\_\_\_\_
4. **Outward(s)** X \_\_\_\_\_

**H9**

**absence, present**

1. **Absence** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
2. **Present** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

**H10**

**across, along**

1. above, over, beyond
2. ahead, onward, forward

**H11**

**against, through**

1. He was leaning \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.
2. We walked \_\_\_\_\_ the park to the bus-stop.

**H12**

**adjacent, beside, by, close, near, next**

- What is the difference between **beside** and **besides**?

- What is the difference between **close** and **closed**?

1. close, related
2. immediate, close, near
3. near, close to, next to
4. near, imminent, neighbouring

### H13

**almost, approximate, straight**

1. It is \_\_\_\_\_ ten o'clock.
2. Walk \_\_\_\_\_ and you cannot miss the building.
3. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ price of this car?

### H14

**distance, extreme, far, remote**

1. **Distance** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
2. **Extreme** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
3. **Far** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (phrase)
4. **Remote** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

### H15

**among, apart, aside, away**

1. Study the difference between **among** and **between**.
2. Apart \_\_\_\_\_ this, we visit the museum.
3. Study the difference between **aside** and **away**, as in "*He put it aside / He put it away*".

### H16

**backwards, onward(s), toward(s), upward(s)**

1. above
2. advanced; ahead
3. in the direction of
4. retrograde, reactionary

### H17

**above, beneath, underneath**

1. **Above** X b \_ \_ \_ \_
2. **Beneath** X o \_ \_ \_
3. **Underneath** X a \_ \_ \_ \_

**H18**

**after, before, back, front**

1. In the \_\_\_\_\_ of the war, the Allies helped Germany re-establish its economic power. **AFTER**
2. Let me tell you \_\_\_\_\_. I don't agree with you. **BEFORE**
3. He is a bit \_\_\_\_\_ in his class due to a major hearing problem. **BACK**
4. I think what you need is a small \_\_\_\_\_ operation on your gums. **FRONT**

**H19**

**beyond, foremost, past**

1. first, leading
2. former, gone, recent
3. over, distance, thence

**H20**

**outside, upside-down**

1. What is the difference between **outside** and **outward**?
2. What is the difference between **upside-down** and **inside-out**?

**Exercise**

Find synonym for the underlined word.

1. Coral is made by a small, sedentary animal that lives in the ocean.

- A) secluded                      B) immobile                      C) lively                      D) hard-working

2. When the earth turns, the moon appears to rise in the east and set in the west.

- A) refers                      B) seems                      C) is likely                      D) is supposed

3. In certain areas of many cities, it is against the law to loiter.

A) throw paper                      B) stand around                      C) join a mob                      D) carry a weapon

**4. The argument caused a great dilemma.**

A) situation                      B) predicament                      C) embarrassment                      D) aura

**5. He sang the hymn to the accompaniment of the church choir.**

A) voices                      B) support                      C) meter                      D) music

**6. She was slow and never seemed to drag.**

A) dread to move                      B) dress carelessly                      C) walk fast                      D) move too slowly

**7. He used various means to elicit a confession from the murderer.**

A) make                      B) force                      C) frame                      D) draw out

**8. I will have to keep my arms immobile for a few days.**

A) in a sling                      B) encased in plaster                      C) motionless                      D) exercised

**9. The Captain gave order for the crew to jettison the cargo to lighten the ship.**

A) throw overboard                      B) consume                      C) jostle lightly                      D) transfer

**10. A girl ushered us during the party.**

A) introduced                      B) conducted                      C) pushed                      D) entered

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## SÖZCÜK BİLGİSİ ÇALIŞMASI

### 22. GENERAL AND ABSTRACT TERMS

#### A. POSSIBILITY, CHANCE, AND NECESSITY

##### A1

**apt, feasible, likely, possible, probable, random**

1. **Apt** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

2. **Feasible** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

3. **Likely** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

4. **Possible** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

5. **Probable** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

6. Study the meaning: **random, at random.**

##### A2

**bound, certain, conclusive, confidence, definite, signify, sure**

1. He is **bound** \_\_\_\_\_ win the race.
2. **Certain** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
3. **Conclusive** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
4. I have full **confidence** \_\_\_\_\_ your success.
5. **Definite** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)
6. **Signify** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
7. He is **sure** \_\_\_\_\_ be successful.

**A3**

**chance, contingent, fortune, luck, misfortune**

1. His being promoted was completely \_\_\_\_\_.
2. She's experienced quite a number of \_\_\_\_\_ on her travel abroad.
3. We met a \_\_\_\_\_-teller on the pier.
4. What are his \_\_\_\_\_ of survival?
5. With a bit of \_\_\_\_\_, we can complete the project on time.

**A4**

**advantage, auspicious, opportunity, prospect**

1. He took \_\_\_\_\_ of the road conditions and took the lead in the race.
2. He's always had unbelievably high \_\_\_\_\_.
3. His is a great \_\_\_\_\_ for your father to be promoted.
4. The proposal he brought about at the meeting was \_\_\_\_\_ for the future of the organisation.

**A5**

**fortunate, unfortunate**

1. **Fortunate** = happy, fav \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
2. **Unfortunate** = unlu \_ \_ \_

**A6**

**danger, hazard, jeopardy, peril, safe**

1. **Danger** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

2. **Hazard** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

3. **Jeopardy** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

4. **Peril** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

5. **Safe** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

#### A7

##### **endanger, ensure, risk**

1. **Endanger** = risk, \_ \_ peril

2. **Ensure** = protect, \_ \_ \_ \_ guard

3. **Risk** = endanger, ga \_ \_ \_ e

#### A8

##### **ominous, threatening**

1. **Ominous** = dangerous; d \_ \_ \_ ed

2. **Threatening** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

#### A9

##### **grave, important, serious, sober, solemn, substantial**

1. Study the difference in meaning: **grave** (n), **grave** (adj).

2. Study the difference in meaning: **sober** (adj-1), **sober** (adj-2).

3. Study the difference in meaning: **serious**, **series**.

4. **Important** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

5. **Solemn** = grave, serious, dig \_ \_ \_ \_ ed

6. **Substantial** = real; important; ab \_ \_ \_ \_ nt

#### A10

##### **essential, indispensable**

1. fundamental, necessary, rudiment

2. necessary, imperative

#### A11

##### **key, necessary**

1. **Key** = m \_ \_ \_ s

2. **Necessary** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

### A12

#### **crucial, drastic, vital**

1. **Crucial** = acute, fi \_ \_ \_ \_

2. **Drastic** = extreme, exce \_ \_ \_ ve

3. **Vital** = necessary; vi \_ \_ \_ ous

### A13

#### **imperative, urgent**

1. **Imperative** = essential, p \_ \_ \_ \_ ing

2. **Urgent** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

### A14

#### **mere, petty, trifling, trivial**

1. **Mere** = simple, p \_ \_ e, small

2. **Petty** = trivial, \_ \_ significant

3. **Trifling** = worth \_ \_ \_ \_

4. **Trivial** = idle, use \_ \_ \_ \_

## **B. GENERAL, USUAL, UNUSUAL, ETC.**

### B1

#### **common, communal, prevalent, widespread**

1. In England, the Parliament has two divisions: the House of Lords and the House of \_\_\_\_\_ .

**COMMON**

2. There is a large Christian \_\_\_\_\_ in Iran. **COMMUNAL**

3. The law does not exist any more, but its negative effects still \_\_\_\_\_. **PREVALENT**

4. **Widespread** = prevalent, uni \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

### B2

#### **absolute, altogether, by and large, mutual**

1. Study the difference: **absolute, obsolete**.

2. Study the difference: **altogether, all together**.

3. **By and large** = ge \_ \_ \_ \_ ly

4. **Mutual** = communal, col \_ \_ \_ tive

### B3

**individual, local, particulars, specific, vacant**

1. I buy a \_\_\_\_\_ newspaper to learn what's going on in the neighbourhood.

2. Position \_\_\_\_\_: Night watchman wanted.

3. They are streamlining the \_\_\_\_\_ of the agreement.

4. This meal is \_\_\_\_\_ to this island only.

5. This new law will safeguard the rights of the \_\_\_\_\_ before the State.

### B4

**rare, unique**

1. **Rare** = uncommon, sc \_ \_ \_ \_

2. **Unique** = sole, so \_ \_ \_ ary

### B5

**customary, familiar, regular, usual**

1. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to being treated like this by him! **CUSTOMARY**

2. I sense a feeling of \_\_\_\_\_, but I can't make out what. **FAMILIAR**

3. Bowels \_\_\_\_\_ in an infant is of crucial importance. **REGULAR**

4. He hates smoking, so it is rather \_\_\_\_\_ for him to be smoking a large cigar in his office.  
**USUAL**

### B6

**common, ordinary, plain**

1. In **common** \_\_\_\_\_ the nomads of other countries, gypsies in Turkey are viewed with suspicion.

2. I'd like to buy her something \_\_\_\_\_ of the **ordinary**.

3. Murat IV was famous for walking **plain**-\_\_\_\_\_ around in the streets of Istanbul.

### B7

**easy, straightforward**

1. Study the difference in meaning: **easy, uneasy, at ease**.

2. Analyse **forward**, **straight** and **straightforward**.

### B8

**awkward, difficult, tough**

1. **Awkward** = strange, \_ \_ \_ \_
2. **Difficult** = hard, st \_ \_ \_ \_ ous
3. Study the difference: **tough**, **hard**, **stale**.

### B9

**basic, elementary**

- What is the difference between **basic** and **elementary**?

### B10

**advanced, primitive**

1. **Advanced** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Primitive** = simple, \_ \_ civilized

### B11

**complex, elaborate, intricate, sophisticated**

1. Study the difference: **complex**, **complicated**, **sophisticated**.
2. **Elaborate** = complicated, de \_ \_ \_ \_ ed
3. **Sophisticated** = complex, obs \_ \_ \_ \_

### B12

**complicate, simplify**

1. **Complicate** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
2. **Simplify** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

### B13

**generalize, particular**

1. **Generalize** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Particular** = de \_ \_ \_ \_

### B14

**accustom, regulate, standardize**

1. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to living in this chaotic city.
2. This gadget \_\_\_\_\_ the flow of liquid.
3. They are trying to \_\_\_\_\_ the dimensions of postal parcels.

### B15

#### limitation, restriction

- What is the difference between **limitation** and **restriction**?

### B16

#### amend, modify

1. **Amend** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Modify** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

### B17

#### extraordinary, remarkable

1. **Extraordinary** = phenomenal, amazing, \_\_ \_\_ believable
2. **Remarkable** = outstanding, mar \_ \_ \_ \_ ous

### B18

#### odd, peculiar, queer, strange

1. Study the difference: **odd** (n), **odd** (adj).
2. This is **peculiar** \_\_\_\_\_ us.
3. **Queer** = odd, ex \_\_ \_\_ ic
4. **Strange** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

### B19

#### eccentric, eerie, uncanny, weird

1. Study the difference: **eccentric**, **weird**.
2. **Eerie** = uncanny; fear \_ \_ \_ \_
3. **Uncanny** = abnormal, freak \_ \_ \_ \_

### B20

#### monster, pervert

1. **Monster** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

2. **Pervert** (n, adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

### C. SIZE, IMPORTANCE, AND AVAILABILITY

#### C1

**amount, bulk, mass, quantity, size, volume**

1. **Amount** = sum, wh \_ \_ \_
2. **Bulk** = mass, mag \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
3. **Mass** = quantity, acc \_ \_ \_ \_ ation
4. **Quantity** = amount, agg \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
5. **Size** = extent, di \_ \_ \_ \_ ion
6. **Volume** = quantity, s \_ \_ \_

#### C2

**colossal, enormous, gigantic, huge, immense, large, mammoth, prodigious, tremendous**

All these words mean *very big*: colossal, enormous, gigantic, huge, immense, mammoth, prodigious, tremendous. Study the noun forms of **enormous**, **huge**, **immense**, and **large**.

#### C3

**heavy, light**

1. In the sentence "He lay sleeping, his breathing heavy", what does the word **heavy** mean?
2. **Light** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

#### C4

**considerable, maximum, optimum, vast**

1. **Considerable** = important, sub \_ \_ \_ \_ tial
2. **Maximum** = supreme, \_ \_ \_ most
3. **Optimum** = i \_ \_ al
4. **Vast** = big, en \_ \_ \_ ous

#### C5

**minute, negligible, small, tiny**

1. Study the difference between **minute** (n) and **minute** (adj).
2. **Negligible** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

3. **Small** X great, large, br \_ \_ \_

4. **Tiny** = little, dw \_ \_ \_

### C6

**chief, main, major, principal, priority, privilege**

1. Study the difference between **chief** (n) and **chief** (adj).

2. Study the difference between **main** (n) and **main** (adj).

3. Study the difference between **major** (n) and **major** (adj).

4. Study the difference between **principal** (n) and **principal** (adj).

5. **Privilege** = freedom, im \_ \_ \_ ity

### C7

**minor, senior, superior**

1. **Minor** X \_ \_ \_ or

2. **Senior** X \_ \_ \_ \_ or

3. **Superior** X \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ or

### C8

**amplify, enlarge**

1. **Amplify** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

2. **Enlarge** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

### C9

**exceed, expand, extend**

1. Study **exceed**, **exceeding** and **excessive**.

2. **Expand** □ \_\_\_\_\_

3. Study **extend** and **extent**.

### C10

**grow, increase, inflate, magnify, multiply, prolong**

1. 30 \_\_\_\_\_ by 13 is 390.

2. All children \_\_\_\_\_ up; what matters is how they are brought up.

3. High oil prices are artificially \_\_\_\_\_ prices of other goods.

4. I keep a coffee plant in my balcony and I do not know how I can \_\_\_\_\_ its life.
5. Inflation is on the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. This special gadget will \_\_\_\_\_ object ten times so that we can get a better view.

### C11

#### augment, extent, spread, sprout, swell

1. **Augment** = enlarge, en \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
2. **Extent** = border, l \_ \_ \_ t
3. **Spread** = distribute, dis \_ \_ \_ \_ e
4. **Sprout** = flourish, de \_ \_ \_ \_ p
5. **Swell** = expand, b \_ \_ \_ e

### C12

#### addition, supplement

1. **Addition** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
2. **Supplement** (n, v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

### C13

#### decline, decrease, lessen, minimize, reduce

1. **Decline** X imp \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
2. **Decrease** X \_ \_ crease
3. **Lessen** X \_ \_ large
4. **Minimize** X \_ \_ \_ \_ mize
5. **Reduce** X \_ \_ \_ lify

### C14

#### contract, shrink

- What is the difference between **contract** and **shrink**?

### C15

#### majority, minority

1. bulk, most, plurality
2. lesser part, opposition

## C16

### barely, just, hardly

He had barely = just = hardly opened the door when he remembered that he had invited friends for dinner.

- Study **bare** (adj) and **barely** (adv).
- Study **just** (adj-1) and **just** (adj-2).
- Study **hard** (adj) and **hardly** (adv).

## C17

### also, besides

- Study **also, in addition, moreover, furthermore, what's more, too; besides** and **beside**.

## C18

### by the way, furthermore, moreover

- We met outside the pub as we'd arranged. \_\_\_\_\_, (*By the way / Furthermore / Moreover*) have you met Alice before? She's my girlfriend.

## C19

### otherwise, rest

- I warn you for the last time not to insist on your silly idea. \_\_\_\_\_, (*Otherwise, Rest*) I'll have to take whatever action is needed.

## C20

### adequacy, enough, sufficient

1. **Adequacy** X \_\_ adequacy
2. **Enough** = abun \_ \_ \_ \_
3. **Sufficient** X \_\_ sufficient

## C21

### ample, generous, numerous, several

1. **Ample** = ex \_ \_ \_ sive
2. **Generous** X m \_ \_ \_
3. **Numerous** = p \_ \_ \_ \_ y
4. **Several** = s \_ \_ \_

## C22

### abundance, excess, extravagant, plenty

1. It was a beautiful party! Food and drink was \_\_\_\_\_. **ABUNDANCE**
2. They have taken \_\_\_\_\_ measures against terrorism. **EXCESS**
3. His \_\_\_\_\_ is beyond logic! **EXTRAVAGANT**
4. There were a handful of supporters for my team, but the fans of the other team were definitely \_\_\_\_\_. **PLENTY**

## C23

### scarce, short, shortage

1. Food and drink was so \_\_\_\_\_ that we had to draw a plan as to how to use the available amount most efficiently.
2. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ of money these days.
3. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ of foreign currency.

## C24

### moderate, modest

- Study the difference between **moderate** and **modest**.

## C25

### access, available, ready

1. "Are you \_\_\_\_\_ for the final exam?" "Not exactly. I have a few more pages to study."
2. I have no \_\_\_\_\_ to these files on the computer.
3. Now, these secret files and documents of the Second World War are \_\_\_\_\_ in libraries and similar institutions.

## C26

### spare, surplus

1. I always carry a \_\_\_\_\_ key to my car, just in case.
2. We sell \_\_\_\_\_ warfare material here, like helmets and jeeps from the American NATO forces in Europe.

## D. RESEMBLANCE, DIFFERENCE, AND CHANGE

## D1

### resemble, take after

- Study the difference: **resemble, take after, look like.**

## D2

**alike, analogous, like, unlike**

1. Study the difference: **alike, like, unlike.**

2. **Analogous** = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ lent

## D3

**even, level, uniform**

1. What does to **get even** mean?

2. What does **level** mean in the sentence "She levelled the picture on the wall."

3. What is the difference between **uniform** (n) and **uniform** (adj)?

## D4

**distinct, identical, respective, same, similar**

1. 4 X 3 is the \_\_\_\_\_ as 3 X 4.

2. Is this hat \_\_\_\_\_ to the one I bought last season?

3. Me and my brother are \_\_\_\_\_ twins.

4. These houses are slightly \_\_\_\_\_ from each other. The one on the left is larger.

5. They invited Professor Wilkins, Sir Adams and Sir Peterson, \_\_\_\_\_, to present the awards to winners.

## D5

**contrary, perverse, reverse**

1. **Contrary** \_\_\_\_\_ common belief, sharks rarely attack people.

2. **Perverse** = ag \_ \_ \_ able

3. **Reverse** = contrary, \_ \_ \_ \_ site

## D6

**varied, various**

- What is the difference between **varied** and **various**?

## D7

**alternate, another, assortment, identity, variety**

- Study the difference between **assortment** and **variety**.

1. Can I have \_\_\_\_\_ beer, please?
2. Have you checked the policeman's \_\_\_\_\_.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ driving from Istanbul to Erzurum; I drove mostly during daytime, my wife after sunset.

## D8

**deviate, divergent**

1. **Deviate** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Divergent** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

## D9

**compare, contrast, differ, equal, oppose**

1. What is the difference between **compare** and **contrast**?
2. Study: differ and vary; **different** and **indifferent**.
3. **Equal** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)
4. **Oppose** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

## D10

**discriminate, distinguish, identify**

1. He is accused of \_\_\_\_\_ between races.
2. His sharp features \_\_\_\_\_ him from the rest of the group.
3. It is wrong to \_\_\_\_\_ him with the notorious figures of his country's history.

## D11

**arrange, classify**

1. **Arrange** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Classify** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (b)

## D12

**grade, order, rank, sort, systematic**

1. I'd like you to place the tins in this \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Isn't there a \_\_\_\_\_ way of memorizing phrasal verbs in English?

3. My sister is older than me; she is \_\_\_\_\_ Six at school.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ among the best swimmers of the world.
5. We couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ this out.

### E. RIGHTNESS, FAIRNESS, PURPOSE, USE, AND STRENGTH

#### E1

#### appropriate, convenient, proper, relevant, suitable

1. **Appropriate** X \_ \_ appropriate
2. **Convenient** X \_ \_ convenient
3. **Proper** X \_ \_ proper
4. **Relevant** X \_ \_ relevant
5. **Suitable** X \_ \_ suitable

#### E2

#### valid, worthy, worthwhile

1. His documents have no \_\_\_\_\_. **VALID**
2. He is **worthy** \_\_\_\_\_ praise.
3. **Worthwhile** = suit \_ \_ \_ \_

#### E3

#### accuracy, exact, precise

1. **Accuracy** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
2. **Exact** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
3. **Precise** = exact, exp \_ \_ \_ \_

#### E4

#### ideal, perfect, spotless

1. He has \_\_\_\_\_, none of which can be realized.
2. The patient was in a \_\_\_\_\_ condition following the operation.
3. The room was \_\_\_\_\_ clean.

#### E5

#### purge, purify, rectify, refine

1. better, correct
2. clean, refine, disinfect
3. cleanse, eliminate
4. purify, polish

## E6

### correct, right

1. **Correct** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)
2. **Right** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

## E7

### defect, drawback, fault, flaw

1. Study the difference between **defect** and **drawback**.
2. Study the difference between **fault** and **flaw**.

## E8

### anomaly, discrepancy

1. **Anomaly** = \_\_ normality
2. **Discrepancy** = \_\_ consistency

## E9

### error, lapse, mistake

1. To \_\_\_\_\_ is human, to forgive is divine. (*Proverb*) **ERROR**
2. **Lapse** = decline; error, s \_\_ p
3. He **mistook** me \_\_\_\_\_ a friend, probably.

## E10

### detect, evidence, proof, prove

1. **Detect** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Evidence** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
3. **Proof** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)
4. **Prove** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

## E11

**clarify, clear, dilute, obvious, prune**

1. **Clarify** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. What is the difference between **clear** and **clean**?
3. **Dilute** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
4. **Obvious** X am \_ \_ \_ \_ ous
5. **Prune** = cut, t \_ \_ m

**E12**

**accord, balance, counteract, harmonious**

1. His plans are in \_\_\_\_\_ with the decisions of the higher council. **ACCORD**
2. The whole building was \_\_\_\_\_ due to the tremours during the earthquake. **BALANCE**
3. They responded with \_\_\_\_\_. **COUNTERACT**
4. Your hair style should be in \_\_\_\_\_ with the way you dress. **HARMONIOUS**

**E13**

**align, correspond, fit, match**

1. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to my own homework. **ALIGN**
2. Our special \_\_\_\_\_ in the area reported serious damage. **CORRESPOND**
3. This tool is \_\_\_\_\_ for the repair we aim to undertake; we need a stronger one. **FIT**
4. This is a disaster of \_\_\_\_\_ volume in the history of mankind! **MATCH**

**E14**

**account for, answer for, justice, justify**

1. confirm, assert
2. explain, bring an explanation
3. fairness, right
4. trust, have confidence in

**E15**

**aim, end, purpose**

- Study the difference: **aim, end, purpose**.

**E16**

### helpful, use, utility

1. What is the difference between **helpful** and **helpless**?
2. Study the difference between **use** (v) and **use** (n).
3. **Utility** (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

### E17

#### ambition, goal

1. aim, objective
2. aspiration, desire

### E18

#### profitable, practical

1. **Profitable** X \_ \_ profitable
2. **Practical** X \_ \_ practical

### E19

#### futile, pointless, sensible, vain

1. **Futile** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. There is no \_\_\_\_\_ in arguing with him. **POINTLESS**
3. Study the difference **sensible** and **sensitive**.
4. He tried \_\_\_\_\_ **vain** to escape the argument.

### E20

#### fragile, might, robust, strength

1. He lacks \_\_\_\_\_ strength and courage essential for a real boxer.
2. He tried to lift the weight with all his \_\_\_\_\_.
3. These \_\_\_\_\_ robust sailors crossed the ocean to explore new lands.
4. This parcel contains \_\_\_\_\_ material and should be handled with utmost care.

### E21

#### arbitrary, feeble, impotent, intense, potent, weak

1. **Arbitrary** = \_ \_ \_ cretionary
2. **Feeble** = frail, \_ \_ effective

3. **Impotent** = power \_ \_ \_ \_

4. **Intense** = con \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ed

5. **Potent** = power \_ \_ \_

6. **Weak** = fragile, feeble, de \_ \_ \_ \_ ate

## **E22**

**affiliate, attach, attachment, relate**

1. **Affiliate** = associate, col \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ e

2. **Attach** X \_ \_ tach

3. **Attachment** = s \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ation

4. **Relate** = \_ \_ \_ connect

## **E23**

**concentrate, reinforce**

1. focus, pay attention

2. strengthen

## **E24**

**able, enable**

1. **Able** X \_ \_ capable

2. **Enable** X \_ \_ \_ able

## **F. FULLNESS, HEAVINESS, THICKNESS, STIFFNESS, ROUGHNESS, ETC.**

### **F1**

**complete, entire**

- What is the difference between **complete** and **entire**?

### **F2**

**thorough, thoroughbred**

1. Study the difference between **thorough** and **through**.

2. Study the difference between **thoroughfare** and **thoroughbred**.

### **F3**

**pitch, sheer, total, utter, whole, wholehearted**

1. He has the \_\_\_\_\_ support of the younger members.
2. I think this is \_\_\_\_\_ madness.
3. It was \_\_\_\_\_ dark and we needed a torch.
4. To my \_\_\_\_\_, amazement, I passed the test.
5. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ amount?

#### F4

##### blank, empty, superficial, vacant

1. **Blank** = empty, v \_ \_ \_ \_
2. **Empty** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)
3. **Superficial** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
4. **Vacant** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

#### F5

##### fill, occupy, pervade

1. \_\_\_\_\_ in the blanks with correct form of the word in brackets.
2. A strong smell of gas \_\_\_\_\_ the building
3. The troops \_\_\_\_\_ the school building as their headquarters.

#### F6

##### drain, plug

1. **Drain** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Plug** X \_ \_ plug

#### F7

##### unload, unpack

1. **Unload** = unpack, e \_ \_ ty
2. **Unpack** = unload, \_ \_ \_ charge

#### F8

##### airy, light

1. **Airy** = sp \_ \_ \_ ous
2. **Light** X \_ \_ avy

**F9****dense, thick, thin**

1. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the fog? **DENSE**
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ of this mattress is in line with the standards. **THICK**
3. My hair is \_\_\_\_\_. **THIN**

**F10****firm, hard, harsh, rigid, stiff**

1. **Firm** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Hard** (adj, adv) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)
3. **Harsh** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
4. **Rigid** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
5. **Stiff** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

**F11****austere, stern, strict**

1. **Austere** = stern, gr \_ \_ \_
2. **Stern** = harsh, cruel, \_ \_ ve \_ \_
3. **Strict** = stern, cr \_ \_ ical

**F12****limp, mild, rigour, severe**

1. cold
2. gentle, calm, tender
3. infirm, loose, weak
4. strict, grim

**F13****flexible, slope**

1. **Flexible** X \_ \_ flexible
2. **Slope** = sl \_ \_ \_

**F14**

**spring, stretch**

1. **Spring** = \_ \_ coil

2. **Stretch** = length \_ \_

**F15**

**consistence, loose, soften, tight**

1. **Consistence** X \_ \_ consistence

2. **Loose** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

3. **Soften** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

4. **Tight** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

**F16**

**coarse, crude, smooth**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ oil prices have risen again.

2. His palms felt \_\_\_\_\_ from working too much in the garden.

3. We intend a \_\_\_\_\_ pass into a fully computerized factory.

**F17**

**fickle, jagged, rough, serrated, stabilize**

1. irregular, uneven, jagged, unfinished

2. irregular, uneven, rough

3. saw-toothed

4. steady, firm

5. unstable, inconstant

**Exercise**

Find synonym for the underlined word.

1. The Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961 resulted in severe criticism of President Kennedy by the American people.

A) deep

B) special

C) tight

D) harsh

2. The increase in world population was negligible until around 1900.

A) unimportant

B) needless

C) average

D) misleading

3. One goal of physical fitness is to maximize a person's strength and endurance.

- A) split                      B) distinguish                      C) increase                      D) combine

4. Among the dangers of drilling for oil in the ocean is the problem of potential leaks.

- A) serious                      B) dangerous                      C) imminent                      D) possible

5. Most animals have become scarce during this century.

- A) easily frightened                      B) prone to disease                      C) fewer in numbers                      D) difficult to catch

6. In coastal areas where there is an abundance of fish, the fishing industry prospers.

- A) more than sufficient quantity  
B) a wide variety  
C) a unique type  
D) a common diet

7. A backyard swimming pool can be a hazard for small children.

- A) pleasure                      B) disaster                      C) danger                      D) thrill

8. She has written a new, comprehensive book.

- A) complete                      B) factual                      C) festive                      D) illustrated

9. My students think I am odd.

- A) dangerous                      B) friendly                      C) strange                      D) humorous

10. Oil is one of the principal sources of energy.

- A) most expensive                      B) most important                      C) most difficult                      D) most popular
- 

## SÖZCÜK BİLGİSİ ÇALIŞMASI

### 23. DOING THINGS

#### A. BEING, BECOMING, AND HAPPENING

##### A1

**exist, prevail**

1. I'm glad to state that today the smallpox disease is \_\_\_\_\_. We've won the battle against it.

##### EXIST

2. One view \_\_\_\_\_ among astronomers is that the moon was once a part of the Earth.

##### PREVAIL

##### A2

**appear, look like, seem**

1. In the Victorian times, it was forbidden for women to \_\_\_\_\_ on the theatre stage.

2. It \_\_\_\_\_ it is going to rain.

3. What does your cousin \_\_\_\_\_ ?

##### A3

**attribute, quality, trait**

1. School kills creativity and free-choice, both \_\_\_\_\_ essential for a genius.

2. The idea of the United Nations is \_\_\_\_\_ to the US President Roosevelt.

3. Those items that fail the \_\_\_\_\_ control are sent to a separate section of the plant.

##### A4

### appearance, state

1. **Appearance** = emergence, s \_ \_ \_ ing
2. **State** = condition, cir \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ces

### A5

#### character, personality

- What is the difference between **character** and **personality**?

### A6

#### type, typical

1. \_\_\_\_\_ type of films do you like?
2. This is **typical** \_\_\_\_\_ him! He is late again!

### A7

#### example, exemplify, instance, sample, specimen

1. Study **example** and **instance**.
2. Study **sample** and **specimen**.
3. **Exemplify** = ty \_ \_ fy

### A8

#### embody, realize

1. **Embody (v)** □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Realize (v)** □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

### A9

#### essence, fact, truth

- This is not \_\_\_\_\_ **essence** a book for KPDS and YDS only. As a \_\_\_\_\_ of **fact**, it is for multiple-choice type questions. To tell you \_\_\_\_\_ **truth**, even those who prepare for general purpose English can benefit from it.

### A10

#### false, fiction

1. **False (adj)** □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)
2. **Fiction** X \_ \_ \_ fiction

### A11

#### actual, concrete, fake, real, virtual

1. **Actual** = true, ab \_ \_ \_ \_ te
2. **Concrete** = actual, s \_ \_ \_ \_ d
3. **Fake** = false, counter \_ \_ \_ \_
4. **Real** = actual, ge \_ \_ \_ ne
5. **Virtual** = essential, imp \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

### A12

#### apparent, imaginary

1. **Apparent (adj)** □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)
2. **Imaginary (adj)** □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

### A13

#### become, happen, occur, take place

1. What does **become** mean in the sentence "Being a mother becomes her" ?
2. Study the difference: **happen, occur, take place**.

### A14

#### adventure, arise

1. **Adventure** = venture, jeo \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
2. Study the difference: **arise, rise, raise**.

### A15

#### affair, circumstance, event, incident, phenomenon

Be careful: **phenomenon** (n-singular), **phenomena** (n-plural)

1. I'm afraid her husband has a revolting \_\_\_\_\_ with his secretary.
2. In any \_\_\_\_\_, we will have to sell the car.
3. It was through an unfortunate \_\_\_\_\_ that we realized how bad a person he was.
4. Total eclipse of the Sun is a natural \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Under these \_\_\_\_\_, there is no point in going any further.

### A16

#### catastrophe, disaster, holocaust, trouble

1. Study the difference: **catastrophe** and **chaos**.
2. Study the difference: **disaster** and **holocaust**.
3. Study the difference: **trouble** and **problem**.

## B. DOING

### B1

#### act, behave, perform, react, respond

1. **Act** (v, n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Behave** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
3. **Perform** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
4. **React** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
5. **Respond** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

### B2

#### practise, repeat

1. Study the difference: **practise**, **practice** and **exercise**?
2. **Repeat** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

### B3

#### active, activity, deed, function

1. **Active** X \_ \_ active
2. **Activity** = movement, per \_ \_ \_ mance
3. **Deed** = act, accomp \_ \_ \_ \_ ment
4. **Function** = purpose, d \_ \_ \_

### B4

#### inert, listless, passive

1. **Inert** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Listless** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
3. **Passive** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

### B5

#### action, work

1. labour, drudgery
2. movement, activity, behaviour

### B6

#### flourish, manage, prosper, succeed

1. Study the difference between **flourish** and **prosper**.
2. Study the difference between **manage** and **succeed**.

### B7

#### excel, improve

1. **Excel** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
2. **Improve** X decline, dete \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ te

### B8

#### accomplish, achieve, attain

1. **Accomplish** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Achieve** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
3. **Attain** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

### B9

#### execute, fulfil, implement

1. He is the chief \_\_\_\_\_ of a company. **EXECUTE**
2. People find \_\_\_\_\_ in working together. **FULFIL**
3. Speedy \_\_\_\_\_ of the plan is of vital importance. **IMPLEMENT**

### B10

#### accept, agree, transact, undertake

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the proposal plan came as a real relief! **ACCEPT**
2. There is full \_\_\_\_\_ between the two parties. **AGREE**
3. Legal \_\_\_\_\_ in a state-controlled system are rather cumbersome. **TRANSACTION**
4. This is a great \_\_\_\_\_. **UNDERTAKE**

### B11

#### refuse, reject

- Study the difference: **refuse**, **reject**, **deny**.

### B12

#### avoid, evasion

1. Study the difference between **avoid** and **prevent**.
2. **Evasion** = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ fuge

### B13

#### attempt, endeavour, strive, vigour

1. The athlete was able to qualify for the finals in his third \_\_\_\_\_.
2. These problems were discussed with great \_\_\_\_\_.
3. They have \_\_\_\_\_ for freedom for years.
4. We must wish him good luck in his \_\_\_\_\_.

#### B14

##### aid, assist, subsidy, try

1. "The car won't work!" "Shall I give it another \_\_\_\_\_?"
2. Doctor Peterson will \_\_\_\_\_ me during the operation.
3. It appears that the Municipality has wasted the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. We provide financial \_\_\_\_\_ to several countries.

#### B15

##### auxiliary, benefit, support

1. additional, subsidiary
2. aid, assistance
3. profit

#### B16

##### hamper, hindrance, keep, prevent

1. This constant stream of visitors really **hampers** \_\_\_\_\_ (*of / from / -*) us!
2. Is **hindrance** *countable* or *uncountable*?
3. We told the children to **keep** \_\_\_\_\_ (*of / out / away*) from the cake.
4. There is nothing that will **prevent** them \_\_\_\_\_ (*from / into / away*) invading the city.

### C. CAUSING

#### C1

##### arouse, involve, make

Complete with **arise, arouse, rise**

1. A serious problem has now \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. The sun is \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. This new computer may \_\_\_\_\_ his interest into his studies.
- **Involve** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)  
 - **Make** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

#### C2

##### precipitate, prompt, render, stir

1. hint, push
2. make, perform, provide; translate
3. excite
4. speed, accelerate

#### C3

##### cause, reason

- Study the difference: **cause, reason, result**.

#### C4

##### aftermath, by-product

1. In the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Second World War, Germany became a divided country.
2. This chemical substance is a \_\_\_\_\_ of our production.

#### C5

##### consequence, consequent, effect, effectual, result

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a **consequence** of his efforts, the dog kennel was moved to a safer place.
2. **Consequent** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
3. This paper, \_\_\_\_\_ **effect**, will change the political layout of the whole state.
4. **Effectual** = effective, inf \_\_\_\_\_ ial
5. **Result** (n, v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

#### C6

##### compel, constrain, force, impel, indebted, oblige

1. **Compel** = force, constrain, \_\_ \_ force
2. **Constrain** = force, \_\_ \_ fine
3. **Force** = compel, inf \_\_\_\_\_
4. **Impel** = propel, mo \_\_\_\_\_ ate
5. **Indebted** = obliged, thank \_\_\_\_\_
6. **Oblige** = compel, force, re \_\_\_\_\_ re

#### C7

##### crush, pressure, push, subject to

1. **Crush** X compact, cake, comp \_ \_ \_ \_
2. **Pressure** X re \_ \_ ef
3. **Push** X pull, drag, d \_ \_ \_

Study the difference:

1. The new law is **subject to** change.
2. The new law is **bound to** change.

### C8

#### dissuade, persuade

1. influence, convince
2. warn, alarm

### C9

#### demand, urge

1. **Demand** (n, v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
2. **Urge** (n, v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

### C10

#### must, necessitate, need

1. A piece of mind is what I really \_\_\_\_\_.
2. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ that you submit your thesis before the end of this month.
3. This job will \_\_\_\_\_ working with your hands.

### C11

#### request, require

1. He made a \_\_\_\_\_ in writing.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ more people to carry on with the rescue operation.

### C12

#### discourage, encourage

Study the difference: **discourage, dissuade; encourage, persuade.**

### C13

#### base, establish, found

1. **Base** = establish, found, g \_ \_ \_ \_ d
  2. **Establish** = found; verify; \_ \_ act
  3. **Found** = establish, set \_ \_
- Did you know the longest word in English? "**Antidisestablishmentarianism**".

### C14

#### attentive

**Attentive** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

### C15

#### decide, determine

1. **Decide** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
2. **Determine** □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)

### C16

#### resolution, resolve, settle, unravel

1. **Resolution** = solution, \_ \_ \_ \_ come
2. **Resolve** X \_ \_ \_ \_ solidate
3. **Settle** X \_ \_ \_ \_ fuse
4. **Unravel** = resolve, \_ \_ tangle

### C17

#### affect, enhance

1. What is the difference between **affect** and **effect**?
2. **Enhance** = inf \_ \_ \_ \_

### C18

#### chair, dominate, govern, guide, influence, manipulate, preside, supervise

1. He is the \_\_\_\_\_ of a big company. **CHAIR**
2. These genes are \_\_\_\_\_. **DOMINATE**
3. She was elected the \_\_\_\_\_ of a large town. **GOVERN**
4. We need the expert \_\_\_\_\_ of a medical person. **GUIDE**
5. His views have always been \_\_\_\_\_. **INFLUENCE**
6. The careful \_\_\_\_\_ of the events prevented a disaster. **MANIPULATE**
7. Who was the fifth \_\_\_\_\_ of the USA? **PRESIDE**
8. She acts as the legal \_\_\_\_\_ of us. **SUPERVISE**

### C19

### conduct, maintain, organize

1. **Conduct** (v) means **direct** and **guide**. What does the noun form mean?
2. **Maintain** = assist; per \_ \_ \_ re
3. **Organize** = establish, institute, \_ \_ \_ stitute

### D. ACTIONS AND POSITIONS

#### D1

##### kneel, perch, rise, squat

1. Study the difference: **kneel, perch, squat**.
2. Study the difference: **arise, rise**.

#### D2

##### collapse, fall, trip

1. While he was walking, he \_\_\_\_\_ (*fell / tripped*) over a dog's lead and \_\_\_\_\_ (*fell / tripped*) flat on to the pavement.
2. Study the difference between **collapse** and **demolish**.

#### D3

##### dip, drop, lift, lower, raise

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ his biscuit into his tea and popped it into his mouth.
2. I'm afraid I've \_\_\_\_\_ my bag somewhere.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ the blinds so that the afternoon sun would not disturb the patient's eyes.
4. The point he \_\_\_\_\_ during the monthly meeting was really trivial.
5. This crane can \_\_\_\_\_ cargo boxes to a height of 23 meters.

#### D4

##### bank, bow, lean, reel

1. **Bank** = turn, \_ \_ cline
2. **Bow** = bend, curve, buc \_ \_ \_
3. **Lean** = incline, bend, sl \_ \_ \_
4. **Reel** = stagger; wh \_ \_ l

#### D5

##### shake, sway, swing

1. Children were \_\_\_\_\_ in the park.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the huge pendulum of the clock came to a halt.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ hands before they sat at the table.

#### D6

##### curl, revolve, rotate, spin, turn, twist, whirl, wind

1. He has \_\_\_\_\_ hair. **CURL**
2. He pulled out his \_\_\_\_\_ and fired. **REVOLVE**
3. Out of the job \_\_\_\_\_ policy of our company, I'll have to work abroad for some time. **ROTATE**
4. She was sitting at her \_\_\_\_\_ wheel and weaving. **SPIN**
5. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ point in history. **TURN**
6. A monstrous \_\_\_\_\_ destroyed houses in the north part of the continent. **TWIST**
7. Followers of Mevlana are named \_\_\_\_\_ dervishes. **WHIRL**
8. It was a long, \_\_\_\_\_ road. **WIND**

#### D7

##### pulse, shiver, shudder, throb

1. As she was soaked to the skin, she \_\_\_\_\_.
2. He was so angry that we could see a vein \_\_\_\_\_ of his forehead.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ to think of the consequences.
4. The doctor checked the patient's \_\_\_\_\_.

#### D8

##### nod, tremble, vibrate, wag, wave

1. **Nod** X \_\_\_\_\_
2. Study the difference between **tremble** and **vibrate**.
3. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ (*wagged / waved*) its tail as soon as it saw its owner.

#### D9

##### dangle, hang

1. Clark Gable was famous for his cigarette \_\_\_\_\_ (*dangling / hanging*) from his lips.
2. Study the difference in meaning:

**hang - hanged - hanged**

**hang - hung - hung**

#### D10

**slanted, tilted, upright, vertical**

1. **Slanted** = tampered \_ \_ \_ \_
2. **Tilted** = slop \_ \_ \_
3. **Upright** = vertical, erect X crooked; horizon \_ \_ \_
4. **Vertical** = upright, erect, stand \_ \_ \_

**D11**

**flat, prostrate**

1. **Flat** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)
2. **Prostrate** = flat X elevated, ro \_ \_ \_

**D12**

**deep, low, shallow, wide**

1. **Deep** (adj, n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)
2. **Low** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)
3. **Shallow** = sh \_ \_ \_
4. **Wide** (adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

**D13**

**fine, narrow**

1. little, minute, small
2. slender, thin

**D14**

**broaden, shorten**

1. **Broaden** = length \_ \_
2. **Shorten** = abb \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

**D15**

**habit, inclined, liable, lie, prone, tend**

1. These are all \_\_\_\_\_ actions. **HABIT**
2. She has an \_\_\_\_\_ toward alcoholism. **INCLINED**
3. I have certain \_\_\_\_\_ to bear. **LIABLE**
4. He is a really butter-finger and is, therefore, \_\_\_\_\_-prone; he cuts himself and hurts himself too often.
5. There is an apparent \_\_\_\_\_ to increase wages. **TEND**  
- Study the difference between **lie** (v) and **lay** (v).

**E. CUTTING, JOINING, BREAKING, AND DESTROYING**

**E1**

**carve, chop, slice, trim**

1. Can I have another \_\_\_\_\_ of this delicious bread, please?
2. He cut himself while he was \_\_\_\_\_ the hedge around his garden.
3. I can \_\_\_\_\_ a better man than you out of this log!
4. We decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the tree down because it was too old and would definitely collapse during a strong storm.

**E2**

**detach, disengage**

- What is the difference between **detach** and **disengage**?

**E3**

**divide, part, separate, split**

1. **Divide** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Part** (v, n) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
3. **Separate** (v, adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
4. **Split** (v, adj) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

**E4**

**insulate, isolate**

- What is the difference between **insulate** and **isolate**?

**E5**

**affix, amalgamate, bang, penetrate, pierce**

1. **Affix** = attach, app \_ \_ \_
2. **Amalgamate** = mix, al \_ \_ \_
3. **Bang** = strike, bat \_ \_ \_
4. **Penetrate** = pierce, b \_ \_ e
5. **Pierce** = penetrate, enter, d \_ \_ ll

**E6**

**combine, connect, consolidate, integrate, join, tie, unite**

1. The rescue operation is a \_\_\_\_\_ undertaking of several rescue teams. **COMBINE**
2. He did the cleverest thing and \_\_\_\_\_ the plug before he opened the cabin door. **CONNECT**
3. This has been a real \_\_\_\_\_. **CONSOLIDATE**
4. Reading, writing, listening and speaking are named \_\_\_\_\_ skills in language teaching.  
**INTEGRATE**
5. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ venture. **JOIN**
6. Do you think you can \_\_\_\_\_ this lock? Otherwise, I'll have to cut it. **TIE**
7. We need \_\_\_\_\_ and loyalty. **UNITE**

**E7**

**adjunct, junction**

1. addition, appendix
2. joining, connection

**E8**

**rip, tear**

1. The identity of the famous murderer of the nineteenth century, Jack the \_\_\_\_\_, will probably never be found. **RIP**
2. Study the difference between **tear** (v) and **tear** (n).

**E9**

**associate, association, incorporate, union**

1. **Associate** = comrade, coll \_\_\_\_\_
2. **Association** = alliance, relation \_\_\_\_\_
3. **Incorporate** = merge, com \_\_\_\_\_
4. **Union** = coalition, un \_\_\_\_\_

**E10**

**blast, break**

1. **Blast** = explosion, \_\_\_ charge
2. **Break** = frac \_\_\_\_\_

**E11**

**shatter, smash, snap**

1. Study the difference between **shatter** and **smash**.
2. Study the difference between **snap** and **snatch**.

**E12**

**depress, dready, press**

1. Study the difference between **depress** and **press**.
2. Study the difference between **dready** and **dreary**.

**E13**

**bruise, rub, squeeze**

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ the lemon, but it was too green.
2. He survived the accident with minor cuts and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. If you want to polish your silverware, you need to \_\_\_\_\_ it with some polishing liquid.

**E14**

**hit, kick, knock, strike**

1. **Hit** = blow, strike, cr \_\_\_\_\_
2. **Kick** = blow with the \_\_\_\_\_
3. **Knock** = rap, \_\_\_ p
4. **Strike** = hit, b \_\_\_ t

**E15**

**burst, erupt, explode**

1. Finally, she \_\_\_\_\_ into tears.
2. The volcano \_\_\_\_\_ with a great roar.
3. When the bomb \_\_\_\_\_, I was within the radius of the hazardous area.

**E16**

**damage, harm, hurt, spoil**

1. Alcohol apparently did great \_\_\_\_\_ on his health.
2. His being drunk \_\_\_\_\_ the party.
3. I didn't want to \_\_\_\_\_ her feelings! I thought she deserved to know the truth.
4. The dam was seriously \_\_\_\_\_ because of the earthquake.

**E17**

**annihilate, destroy, eradicate**

1. demolish, dissolve
2. destroy, demolish, overthrow
3. end, exterminate, destroy

#### E18

##### devastate, disrupt, ruin, undermine

1. The blaze was \_\_\_\_\_! The factory was destroyed completely. **DEVASTATE**
2. It is impossible to tolerate further \_\_\_\_\_. **DISRUPT**
3. We visited the archaeological site where some of the \_\_\_\_\_ were yet to be uncovered. **RUIN**
4. **Undermine** = threaten, w \_ \_ \_ en

#### E19

##### deteriorate, worsen

- What is the difference between **deteriorate** and **worsen**?

### F. SHOWING, HIDING, FINDING, SAVING, AND SIMILAR WORDS

#### F1

##### demonstrate, display, indicate, point

1. **Demonstrate** = show, explain, il \_ \_ \_ \_ rate
2. **Display** = exhibit, ex \_ \_ \_ \_
3. **Indicate** = point, show, \_ \_ note
4. **Point** = indicate, sug \_ \_ \_ \_

#### F2

##### exhibit, expose, exposure, reveal, revelation

1. Study the difference: **exhibit**, **expose** and **reveal**.
2. **Exposure** = \_ \_ \_ closure
3. **Revelation** = an \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ment

#### F3

##### conceal, hide

- What is the difference between **conceal** and **hide**?

#### F4

##### discover, track down, trace

1. **Discover** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. What is the difference between **track down** and **trace**?

#### F5

##### find, hunt, lose, search, seek, stalk

1. **Find** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. Study the difference: **hunt**, **search**, **seek**, **stalk**.
3. Study the difference: **lose**, **loss**, **loose** and **loosen**.

#### F6

##### explore, inspect, investigate

1. **Explore** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
2. **Inspect** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)
3. **Investigate** (v) □ \_\_\_\_\_ (n)

#### F7

##### check, examine, probe, research

1. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ whether we've remembered to bring our portable gas stove?
2. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ the patient casually.
3. Trying to figure out a solution to this problem is like \_\_\_\_\_ in darkness.
4. We'll have make a detailed \_\_\_\_\_ into the causes of this office fire.

#### F8

##### conserve, preserve

- What is the difference between **conserve** and **preserve**?

#### F9

##### salvage, save

- Study the difference: **salvage**, **save**, **rescue**.

#### F10

##### rescue, reserve, withhold

1. Study the difference: **rescue**, **help**, **survive**.
2. Study the difference: **reserve**, **preserve**.
3. **Withhold** = disown, \_ \_ \_ claim

#### F11

##### care, guard, protect, secure, vulnerable



**9. While waiting for the dentist, you can find plenty of medical magazines to ..... in the waiting room.**

A) look over      B) stare at      C) refer to      D) browse through      E) look around

**10. Mine is only a compact car but it ..... my needs wonderfully.**

A) fills      B) supplies      C) settles      D) completes      E) meets

**11. I am so contented with my present job that I have little ..... to change it.**

A) incitement      B) influence      C) incentive      D) instigation      E) insight

**12. I run a factory that produces cheap but durable electrical ..... of IBM compatibles.**

A) elements      B) ingredients      C) constituents      D) components      E) compositions

**13. You cannot refuse this offer by any ..... ; it would be very rude.**

A) consideration      B) degree      C) means      D) way      E) regard

**14. Floods covered the whole area when snow started to ..... unexpectedly.**

A) dissolve      B) thaw      C) defrost      D) liquefy      E) freeze

**15. The Prime Minister's election ..... cost his party a real fortune.**

A) campaign      B) promotion      C) operation      D) enterprise      E) commercial

**16. An optical ....., such as seeing an oasis, is not unusual in the desert.**

A) error      B) deception      C) delusion      D) mishap      E) illusion

**17. He went to the hospital to visit a friend and ..... cholera.**

A) came down with      B) came across      C) came up with      D) came round      E) came by

**18. If the police were to find a ..... of evidence against him, they would certainly arrest him.**

A) speck      B) stain      C) scrap      D) thread      E) pinch

**19. I had ..... him against cheating in the test.**

A) alarmed      B) cautioned      C) pleased      D) claimed      E) warned

**20. The twins ..... well on the whole.**

A) get over      B) get through      C) get round      D) get on      E) get up

**21. What can we do in the middle of a huge desert ..... water?**

A) off      B) without      C) instead of      D) in spite of      E) none of

**22. She heard a ..... at the door and went to see who was outside.**

A) hit      B) knock      C) strike      D) lean      E) touch

**23. A young art student acted as our ..... when we visited the National gallery.**

A) coach      B) conductor      C) guide      D) lead      E) trainer

**24. Please ..... your bill before you leave the shop and make sure that it is correct.**

A) check      B) control      C) esteem      D) figure      E) prove

**25. If you hear the baby ....., please tell me.YDL**

A) cry      B) say      C) shout      D) weep      E) whisper