Present or To Present:
Workbook For Lexical Competence Development

English for Intermediate - Advanced Levels
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Pratarmé

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Pratarmė

Ši mokomoji knyga skirta VDU nuolatinių studijų studentams ir visiems besimokantiems anglų kalbos. Mokomoji knyga parenkta remiantis Vytauto Didžiojo Universiteto nuolatinių studijų lygių programomis, anglų kalbos dėstytojų ilgą metų patirtimi ir konkrečiais pastebėjimais dėl studentų daromų tipiškų klaidų vartojant anglų kalbą.

Šios knygos tikslas – padėti studentams ir visiems besimokantiems anglų kalbos išvengti tipiškų klaidų ir išmokytį juos teisingai vartoti žodžius tinkamose situacijose, taip pat ir rašant žinutes ar ruošiant užduotis virtualioje erdvėje. Tam tikslui buvo parinkti 76 žodžiai (homografai ir homonimai), kurių vartojimas studentams nėra aiškus ar kelia abejonių.

Knygoje pateikiami žodžio atsiradimo istorija, žodžio reikšmė ir jo funkcija sakinyje, sinonimai, antonimai. Taip pat yra paruoštas konkrečios užduotys, kurios, mūsų manymu, padės plačiau suprasti teisingą anglų kalbos žodžių vartojimą ir jų tikslinį pritaikymą gyveniminiškose situacijose, o taip pat praplės studentų vartojamų žodžių spektrą.


Introduction

The book is intended for intermediate and advanced students and designed with a great emphasis on commonly confused words.

English can be confusing. Words that sound alike or nearly alike but have different meanings often cause problems. Common problems arise out of the similarity of many of the words. The surprising thing is that even native English speakers can commit such errors.
Almost everyone uses the internet for at least a portion of their daily communication, spelling counts more than ever. Whether you are looking for a job or just sending an email to your boss or someone else, poor spelling leaves the recipient with a bad impression and can even make them question your competence.

Some words sound similar, it’s easy to confuse or misuse them when writing. A spell checker won’t be able to alert you to some of the most common problems in writing. Even though you may fully understand and know the difference in meaning between these words, you can make a careless mistake. You can double check to make sure you’ve used them correctly. This can be a time-consuming process.

This book is designed to meet the wide-ranging needs of today’s students and it will help to choose the right word from among words that sound alike that the ear can not distinguish.

Students must know how to spell a word correctly in order to find it in an ordinary dictionary and use it in the right situation. So it is more important that we have a clear idea of what our students really need. Drawing on reliable information, we have identified a central core of around 76 confused words that are most likely to be needed by students of our university. The list of commonly confused words has been specifically chosen and developed for Vytautas Magnus University students of intermediate-advanced levels and contains the most commonly confused words. Examples are drawn from real student’s usage of English, from real-life examples in students’ tests and essay writings. All the exercises are carefully chosen to give extra information about the way a confused word is used. That way the book “PRESENT or TO PRESENT: Workbook for Lexical Competence Development” can pack in more information about the correct usage of confusing words. It will help the students to get more quickly to the sense of the word they need and will help them to find the right word for their purpose and should reduce the number of occasions when they accidentally use the wrong word. We believe that the students will broaden their vocabulary and use the correct word in real-life situations.
1. Homographs

A History of Homographs

Homograph means “written the same” and homographs are words with the same spelling but either a different meaning or different pronunciation, or both. Don’t confuse homographs with homonyms which mean “sound the same”. But some homographs are also homophones. Only a small proportion of word families contain homographs, and in almost all cases, one of the member of homographs is much more frequent and widely used than the others. It is also important to distinguish homographs, which are separate and distinct words with different origin, from words with multiple meanings, all rooted in the same origin.

An example of a multiple meaning word is say. Say is:

- transitive verb, for example, “They say hello.”
- a noun, for example, “I want to have my say.”
- an adverb, for example, “Take a piece of fruit, say an apple.”
- an interjection, for example, “Say! What is that?”

Homographs are words that are easily confused because they look alike or sound alike (or both) but have different meanings. Nouns take the accent on the first syllable, verbs — on the second syllable. By using your knowledge of familiar words, you will soon master the secret of vocabulary building.
1. Homographs

1.1. List of Homographs

1.1.1 Abstract

Origin

adjective: late 14th century, from Latin abstractus “drawn away,” past participle of abstrahere, from ab(s) — “away” + trahere “draw”.

Meaning “withdrawn or separated from material objects or practical matters” is from 1500s – specifically in reference to the fine arts, it dates from 1915. Abstract expressionism from 1952.

noun: sense of “a smaller quantity containing the virtue or power of a greater” [Johnson] is recorded from 1560s; meaning “summary of a document” is from 1520s.

verb: first recorded 1540s. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).
**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A concept or idea not associated with any specific instance;</td>
<td>Summary, abstraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a sketchy summary of the main points of an argument or theory;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Senses</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consider a concept without thinking of a specific example, consider theoretically.</td>
<td>1. one way to see, consider, view;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. make off with belongings of others;</td>
<td>to steal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. to consider apart from a particular case or instance;</td>
<td>take, look at, consider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. give an abstract (of);</td>
<td>to sum up, summarize, resume</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adjective**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. existing only in the mind (words like “truth”, “justice”);</td>
<td></td>
<td>concrete, factual, objective, real;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. abstractionist, nonobjective – not representing external reality or objects of nature;</td>
<td></td>
<td>representational;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. theoretical – based on specialized theory (a theoretical analysis);</td>
<td></td>
<td>non-technical;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. dealing with a subject in the abstract without practical purpose or intention (abstract science);</td>
<td></td>
<td>nonfigurative, non-objective, general applied</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related word: abstractly

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

Mark the following part of speech: noun, verb or adjective.

Write n – to mark a noun, v – to mark a verb, adj. – to mark an adjective.

1. The **abstract** may be no more than 150 words. (…)
2. People don’t like **abstract** paintings. (…)
3. **Abstract** is about the main ideas of a longer text. (…)
4. They are not interested in **abstract** notions like “equality” or “freedom”. (…)

9
5. Information abstracted from newspaper reports. (…)
6. Mathematics is concerned with understanding abstract concepts. (…)
7. He loved her only in abstract – not in person. (…)

VOCABULARY BUILDER

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

Stealing summarizing consider real theoretical

1. After _______ the main arguments, she asked us to vote.
2. The course is designed to be practical rather than _______.
3. Johnny was accused of _______ from the shop.
4. The jury went out to _______ its verdict.
5. I had never met a _______ live pop star before.

1.1.2. Abuse

Origin

verb: early 15th century, from Middle French, from Latin abusare, from Latin abusus, past participle of abuti “use up” also “misuse,” from ab – “away” + uti “use”.

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Definition</strong></th>
<th><strong>Synonyms</strong></th>
<th><strong>Antonyms</strong></th>
<th><strong>Related words</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cruel, violent or unfair treatment, especially of someone who does not have the power to prevent it;</td>
<td>misuse, mistreat, insult, ill-treated</td>
<td>praise, compliment, congratulations, applause</td>
<td>curse, insult, criticism, profanity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Definition</strong></th>
<th><strong>Synonyms</strong></th>
<th><strong>Antonyms</strong></th>
<th><strong>Related words</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inflict physical or emotional harm;</td>
<td>ill-treated, mistreat, misuse</td>
<td>care (for), cherish, gratify, indulge, spoil</td>
<td>outrage, harm, injure, harass, violate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Mark the following part of speech: noun or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, write v – to mark a verb.*

1. Drug abuse is the use of illegal drugs. (…)
2. The boss abuses his workers. (…)
3. We have to put a stop to drug abuse. (…)
4. This is clearly an abuse of executive power. (…)
5. Prisoners reported being regularly abused by their guards. (…)
6. The government abuses our rights. (…)

**VOCABULARY BUILDER**

*Complete the sentences with the words in the box.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mistreated</th>
<th>insult</th>
<th>curses</th>
<th>harm</th>
<th>injury</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. They called down _______ on their enemies.
2. The animals used in the film are in no way _______.

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3. Eating sweets doesn’t do children any _______.
4. Such low wages are an _______ to hard-working employees.
5. She has recovered from _______ sustained in the accident.

### 1.1.3. Address

**Origin**

verb: late 14th century, “to make straight,” from Old French addresser (13th century), from Vulgar Latin addirectiare “make straight,” from Latin ad “to” + directiare, from Latin directus “straight, direct”. Meaning “to direct spoken words (to someone)” is from late 15th century. Meaning in English expanded in 17thc.-18thc. to the notion of directing something, as a letter “straight” to where somebody lives.

noun: to send as a “written message” is from 1630, which led to noun senses of “superscription of a letter” (1712) and “place of residence” (1888). Noun sense of “formal letter” is from 1751.


**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. the code that identifies where a piece of information is stored;</td>
<td>book of facts, reference point, destination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. the place where the person or organization can be found;</td>
<td>name, reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. the act of delivering a formal spoken communications to an audience;</td>
<td>words, talking to, lecture, oral communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. written directions for finding some locations, written on letters, packages that are to be delivered to that location;</td>
<td>goal, destination, box number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 1.1.3. Address

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. give a speech;</td>
<td>talk, call, come up to, direct</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. put an address on (an envelope);</td>
<td>cover, handle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. greet with a prescribed form, title, name</td>
<td>call in, treat, foretell</td>
<td>avoid, cut, ignore, pass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Mark the following part of speech: noun or verb. Write n - to mark a noun, write v - to mark a verb.*

1. She refused to disclose her name and **address** to me. (…)
2. He **addressed** the crowd outside the building. (…)
3. What is your **address**? (…)
4. Our private policy ensures that your e-mail **address** will be safe. (…)
5. Use a comma when making a direct **address**. (…)
6. Would you help me **address** these envelo-|es? (…)
7. This letter is **addressed** to Peter Smith. (…)
8. All enquiries should be **addressed** to head office. (…)
9. He turned his head to **address** me. (…)
10. We were all **addressed** by our surnames. (…)

**VOCABULARY BUILDER**

*Complete the sentences with the words in the box.*

```
goal      call in     reference     destination     address
```

1. Would you help me to _______ these envelo-|es?
2. The title is apparently a _______ to a singer’s brother.
3. Our _______ is to provide a good standard of medical care.
4. He traveled a lot, but his _______ was Paris.
5. The friends had to _______ the police to help.
1.1.4. Ally

**Origin**

verb: c.1300, from Old French *allier* “combine, unite”, from differentiated stem of *aleier* (source of alloy), from Latin *alligare* “bind to”.

noun: c.1600 in the sense “one united with another by treaty or league,” from the verb alliance, c.1300, from Old French *alliance*, from *alier* “combine, unite”. Originally of union by marriage. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. country that makes an agreement with another country that they will work together to help each other, especially in a war; 1a. the Allies (plural) — the countries that united to fight against Germany in the First and Second World Wars, or against Iraq in the Gulf War; 2. someone who is ready to help you, especially against someone else who is causing problems for you;</td>
<td>friend, partner, supporter</td>
<td>enemy, opponent</td>
<td>alliance, well-wisher, collaborator, helper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. if a country allies itself with another country, it makes an agreement with it that they will work together to help each other, especially in a war; 2. if you ally yourself with someone, you work together to help each other;</td>
<td>join, connect, link</td>
<td>separate, divide, disconnect, break up, fall out</td>
<td>collaborate, incorporate, organize, combine, consolidate, group</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MASTERY: Sentence Combining

Mark the following part of speech: noun or verb. Write n - to mark a noun, write v - to mark a verb.

1. If you are going to succeed in this job, you will need allies. (…)
2. He allied himself with the Democrats. (…)
3. Two countries are allies if they support and help each other. (…)
4. Small countries must ally themselves with larger countries in order to live better lives. (…)
5. We didn’t like each other, but we had the same plans for our future, so we became allies. (…)
6. He protected his closest allies. (…)

VOCABULARY BUILDER

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------
support        agreement     alliance    collaborated     incorporate
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------

1. _______ is a formal agreement or treaty between two or more nations to cooperate for specific purposes.
2. He tried to _______ into a society.
3. He _______ with the Nazis before and during World War II.
4. Can he _______ a family?
5. It was a mutual _______.

1.1.5. Close

Origin

verb: c.1200, “to shut, cover in,” from Old French clos; from Latin clauses.
adjective: early 14th century, “strictly confined,” also “secret” from Old French

**Grammatical function**

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Phrasal verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. shut down, close down;</td>
<td>open, open up</td>
<td></td>
<td>close in: move nearer to someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. complete a business deal;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>close off: to prevent people from entering the place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. move so that an opening or passage is obstructed, make shut;</td>
<td></td>
<td>complete, end, finish, terminate, end</td>
<td>close up: to lock the doors of buildings or business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. finish or terminate;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adjective**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>at or within a short distance in space or time;</td>
<td>distant, away, extreme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. close in a relevance or relationship;</td>
<td>faraway, removed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. near – not far in distance in time or space or degree of circumstances;</td>
<td>similar, nearly, like</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. rigorously attentive, strict and thorough;</td>
<td></td>
<td>condensed, compacted, firm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. strictly confined;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adverb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. only a short distant way;</td>
<td>nearly, beside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. only a short time way;</td>
<td>soon, just</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Insert the most suitable part of speech*: noun, verb or adjective. Write n – to mark a noun, write v – to mark a verb, write adj. – to mark an adjective.
1. _______ the door quietly behind you. (…)
2. She moved _______ trying to hear what Nick was saying. (…)
3. She was _______ to tears. (…).
4. Did the fridge door _______ completely. (…)
5. Enemy troops began _______ in at dawn. (…)
6. Snow forced both airports _______ all the flights. (…)
7. As the winter grew _______, we started to think about leaving. (…)
8. The government plans _______ 20 coal mines. (…)
9. Don’t _______ the bird in a cage. (…)
10. If you _______ the computer, it stops operating. (…)
11. The business is going _______ (…)
12. The speech was _______ by the chairman. (…)
13. They _______ the deal on the market. (…)
14. How _______ are we to the city? (…)
15. Don’t get _______ to the fire. (…)
16. Nick _______ the book and put it down. (…)
17. There is a proposal _______ the park to traffic. (…)
18. We _______ the shop on Sundays. (…)
19. It’s time _______ the meeting. (…)
20. _______ up the door. (…)

**VOCABULARY BUILDER**

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
shut-down complete nearly similar soon
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

1. The government decided to _______ the old factory.
2. They’ve spent _______ six million dollars.
3. If we don’t leave _______, we’re going to miss our train.
4. I need three more words to _______ the puzzle.
5. We have _______ hobbies and interests.
1.1.6. Compact

**Origin**

adjective: late 14th century, from Latin *compactus* “concentrated,” past participle of *compingere* “to put together,” from *com* + *pangere* “to fasten,” “to shut away.”

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. container for face-powder;</td>
<td>bargain, contract, note, engagement, bond</td>
<td>disagreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. agreement;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>make condensed;</td>
<td>combine, compress, concentrate, unite, unify</td>
<td>enlarge, thin, loosen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adjective**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Related word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. condensed;</td>
<td>close, dense, packed, hard</td>
<td>uncondensed, loose</td>
<td>concentrated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. short, brief;</td>
<td>concise, pointed, laconic</td>
<td>big, lengthy, long</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Insert the most suitable part of speech:* noun, verb or adjective. Write n – to mark a noun, write v- to mark a verb, write adj. – to mark an adjective.

1. The snow _______ and forms a solid layer. (…)
2. We got a legal document summarizing the _______ between parties. (…)
3. A small cosmetic case with a mirror is _______ (…)
4. I read a _______ review of the week’s news. (…)
5. Families usually use _______ cars. (…)

---

The snow **condensed** and forms a solid layer. (…)

We got a legal document summarizing the **agreement** between parties. (…)

A small cosmetic case with a mirror is **compact** (…)

I read a **short** review of the week’s news. (…)

Families usually use **compact** cars. (…)

---
VOCABULARY BUILDER

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

containers     enlarged    combined   unify     concentrate

1. Women use small _______ for face-powder.
2. The teacher tried to _______ students’ attention on a problem.
3. Send the photos back to the lab to be _______.
4. They are trying to find a candidate who will _______ all the members of the party.
5. She _______ all the ingredients to make the dough.

1.1.7. Compound

Origin

verb “to put together”, late 14th century, from Old French *compon(d)re* “arrange, direct”, from Latin *componere* “to put together.” The –d appeared 1500s on model of expound.

descriptive: c.1400.
noun: meaning “a compound thing” is from 1530. “Compound sentence” is from 1772. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

Grammatical functions

Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>substance combining chemical elements;</td>
<td>blend, synthesis, union</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. mix, combine;</td>
<td>associate, connect, make up, mingle, synthesize, blend</td>
<td>divide, confuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. make difficult</td>
<td>confound, confuse, extend, intensify</td>
<td>make easy, uncomplicated, better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. to increase or add to;</td>
<td>magnify, multiply</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MASTERY: Sentence Combining

*Insert the most suitable part of speech: noun or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, write v – to mark a verb.*

1. The misery of his loneliness was now _______ by his poverty. (…)
2. They tried to _______ a new plan from parts of several plans. (…)
3. Soup is a _______ substance. (…)
4. All the organs and members _______ a human body. (…)
5. Water is a _______ of hydrogen and oxygen. (…)
6. A herbal _______ used for treating headaches. (…)

VOCABULARY BUILDER

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

magnify multiplied synthesis connected blend

1. Within the last 20 years, the profit _______.
2. _______ a little red paint with the blue paint.
3. A complex whole formed by combining is called _______.
4. To _______ is to increase the apparent size of, as lens does.
5. The telephone operator _______ us.
1.1.8. Conduct

**Origin**

verb: c.1400, from Latin *conductus*, past participle of *conducere* “to lead or bring together,” verb sense of “convey” is from early 15th century.
noun: sense of “behaviour” is first recorded 1670s. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Related word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. the way someone behaves, especially in relation to particular rules or accepted ways of behaving;</td>
<td>behaviour, manners, doings</td>
<td>operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. the way in which a process or activity is managed;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. direct course, manage or control;</td>
<td>carry on, deal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. conduct an orchestra;</td>
<td>lead, direct, carry on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. behave in a certain manner;</td>
<td>behave</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. take somebody somewhere;</td>
<td>take, direct, lead carry on, deal</td>
<td>care (for), protect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Insert the most suitable part of speech: noun or verb. Write n - to mark a noun, write v - to mark a verb.*

1. You cannot _______ business like this. (…)
2. His _______ in society is impeccable. (…)
3. They _______ themselves well during the demonstration. (…)
4. The curator’s _______ through the museum was informative (…)
5. Nick _______ us to the office. (…)
6. She _______ herself well. (…)
7. The agreement doesn't allow you to _______ business from your home.  
   (…)
8. Many observers criticized the _______ of the trial. (… )
9. Three players were sent off for violent _______ (…)

**VOCABULARY BUILDER**

*Complete the sentences with the words in the box.*

manners deals care for directed behave

1. Sit up, blow your nose, and _______ yourself.
2. Botany _______ with the study of plants.
3. She has lovely _______.
4. History is _______ by the men, who make it.
5. Will you _______ the children while I am away?

**1.1.9. Conflict**

**Origin**

noun: dates from mid-15th century. Phrase *conflict of interests* was in use by 1743.
verb: c. 1430, Latin *conflictus* “to strike together,” from com-“together” + *fligere* “to strike”.
Psychological sense of “incompatible urges in one person” is from 1859. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).
Grammatical functions

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. angry disagreement between people or groups;</td>
<td>fight, war, disagreement, argument</td>
<td>peace, harmony</td>
<td>conflict of interests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. situation in which it is difficult for two things to exist together or be true at a same time;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. situation in which someone cannot make fair decisions because they will be affected by the result;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to come into collision or disagreement; be contradictory or in opposition;</td>
<td>fight, contest, struggle</td>
<td>agree, be calm, harmonize</td>
<td>disagree, to contradict each other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Insert the most suitable part of speech*: noun or verb. Write n - to mark a noun, write v - to mark a verb.

1. The account of one eyewitness _______ with that of the other. (…)
2. I try to avoid _______ wherever possible. (…)
3. The issue provoked _______ between the press and the police. (…)
4. My class _______ with my going to church. (…)
5. There is a _______ between two sides of his personality. (…)
6. His account _______ with reports received from other journalists. (…)
7. There is a _______ in performances scheduled for the theatre. (…)
8. The senator placed all his stocks in trust to avoid possible _______ of interest. (…)

**VOCABULARY BUILDER**

*Complete the sentences with the words in the box.*
1. Teenagers and their parents often _______.  
2. Her account of the accident _______ that of the other driver.  
3. They won’t accept higher prices without an _______.  
4. A _______ between the two-rated tennis players in the world was very interesting.  
5. If people or animals _______, they hit, kick or bite each other.

### 1.1.10. Contract

**Origin**

verb: early 14th century, from Latin *contractus*, past participle of *contrahere* “to draw together,” metaphorically, “to make a bargain,” from com – “together” + trahere “to draw.”

Noun came first, then verb and variant meaning “become narrowed, get smaller,” especially of a withered limb (both 17th century).

U.S. underworld slang sense of “arrangement to kill someone” first recorded 1940.


**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a written legal agreement between two people or businesses that says what each must do for the other or give to the other;</td>
<td>declaration, agreement, commitment, guarantee</td>
<td>disagreement, misunderstanding, disorder</td>
<td>contractor, treaty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
<th>Phrasal verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. If a substance such as metal contracts, it becomes smaller;</td>
<td>confine, lessen, weaken, adjust</td>
<td>enlarge, extend, break off</td>
<td>collapse, decrease, diminish</td>
<td>contract in – to agree by a written agreement to be included in something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. (medical) – to become infected with a disease;</td>
<td>arrange, negotiate, undertake</td>
<td>disagree</td>
<td>agree</td>
<td>contract out – to agree by a written agreement not to be included in something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. to agree to do something or make someone agree to do something by a formal agreement;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Insert the most suitable part of speech: noun or verb. Write n - to mark a noun, write v - to mark a verb.*

1. The steal _______ as it cools. (…)
2. He has signed a four-year _______ with his partner. (…)
3. The firm has won a $ 3 million _______ to build ships for the navy. (…)
4. She _______ pneumonia and died. (…)
5. A Polish company _______ expires next year. (…)
6. After six months she was offered a _______ of employment. (…)
7. The firm was _______ to build 30 houses. (…)
8. The _______ for building the hospital has been awarded to a Dutch company. (…)
9. If a muscle _______, it becomes tighter. (…)
10. Under this _______ he is not allowed to work for any other company. (…)

**VOCABULARY BUILDER**

*Complete the sentences with the words in the box.*

commitment declaration negotiated infected arrange
1. Keep away from anyone who may be _______.
2. The government will continue its _______ to pensioners.
3. He posted the _______ in a public place.
4. He tried to _______ the details of a meeting.
5. They ______ an important business deal.

### 1.1.11. Engage

**Origin**

verb: early 15th century, from Middle French *engagier*, from Old French *en gage* "under pledge," from *en* “make” + *gage* “pledge”, through Frankish from Proto-Germanic *wadiare* “pledge” (showing the common evolution).

Specific sense of “promise to marry” first recorded 1727.

related: engaged

noun: engagement: 1630s. “formal promise”, from *engage* + *ment*. Meaning “battle, fight” is from 1660s;

marriage sense is from 1742; meaning “appointment” is from 1806.(Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical functions**

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. to attract and keep someone's interest or attention;</td>
<td>appoint, employ, sign</td>
<td>discharge, dismiss, fire, expel,</td>
<td>agree (to), attempt,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>up contract, practice,</td>
<td>refuse, reject, break off</td>
<td>interest, take up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>undertake, activate</td>
<td>disconnect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. to start to employ someone or use their services;</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. if a part of a machine engages, or you engage it, it fits into another</td>
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<tr>
<td>part so that they work together;</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Adjective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonym</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. having chosen to involve oneself in or commit oneself to something (engage);</td>
<td>occupied, involved</td>
<td>disengaged</td>
<td>busy, in use, employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. busy or occupied, involved;</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. pledged to be married;</td>
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</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Insert the most suitable part of speech: verb or adjective. Write v - to mark the verb, write adj.- to mark the adjective.*

1. A good radio script should be able to _______ the listener. (…)
2. His good nature _______ everyone. (…)
3. He _______ her in conversation. (…)
4. He is deeply _______ scientist. (…)
5. The mechanism failed to _______, causing a fault. (…)
6. The _______ couple decided to get married next summer. (…)
7. The company is to _______ a new sales director. (…)
8. If the telephone line is _______, it is already being used when you call. (…)
9. How long have you been ________ ? (…)  
10. She is accused of falling to _______ with the problems of her staff. (…)  

**VOCABULARY BUILDER**

*Complete the sentences with the words in the box.*

undertake employs involved occupied took up

1. More than one person is _______ in this crime.
2. She _______ sewing in her spare time.
3. The sponsors _______ that the candidate they propose meets all the requirements.
4. He _______ himself by reading after work.
5. Photography _______ much of his time.
### 1.1.12. Entrance

**Origin**

noun: 1526, from Middle French *entrance*, from *entrer*. Originally “act of entering” sense of “door, gate” first recorded in England 1535.

verb: 1593 “to throw into a trance”, from *en*-“put in” + *trance*. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Related word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. the place where you can enter a room, building, or area;</td>
<td>access, approach, acceptance, door,</td>
<td>exit, departure, leave</td>
<td>entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. the act of going into a place;</td>
<td>gate, hall, portal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. the right or ability to go into a place;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. the right to join the group or organization;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If someone or something beautiful or impressive entrances you, you are so</td>
<td>attract, fascinate, catch, charm,</td>
<td>irritate, offend, turn off</td>
<td>absorb, delight, please, satisfy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attracted by them that you give them all your attention;</td>
<td>hypnotize</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Insert the most suitable part of speech*: noun or verb. Write *n* – to mark a noun, write *v* – to mark a verb.

1. He has applied for _______ to university. (…)
2. She _______ the audience with her beautiful voice. (…)
3. I will meet you at the main _______ at 5 o’clock. (…)
4. _______ to the museums has always be free. (…)
5. People improperly dressed will be refused _______ to the theatre. (…)
6. When they met the magician, they felt hypnotically _______. (…)
7. The statue of the Little Mermaid stands at the _______ to the harbour. (…)
8. There is a $5 _______ fee. (…)
9. Police have not yet explained how the men gained _______ to the gallery. (…)
10. Our conversation ended abruptly with the _______ of a group of celebrities. (…)

VOCABULARY BUILDER

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

----------------------------------------------------------------
accept entry door access to be attracted to
----------------------------------------------------------------
1. Se is old enough _______ to boys.
2. They have _______ to the files.
3. I don’t _______ an apology.
4. She made her _______ into the room surrounded by her relatives.
5. Mike went through the _______.

1.1.13. Increase

Origin

verb: early 14th century, from Anglo-French enress-, from Old French encreiss-, from Latin increscere “to increase” from in- “in” + crescere “to grow.”
Grammatical functions

Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a rise in the number, amount, or degree of something;</td>
<td>addition, expansion, gain, raise, plus</td>
<td>decrease, lessening, reduction</td>
<td>continuation, extension, jump, upturn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. make greater in size, amount or number;</td>
<td>add (to), amplify, boost, enlarge, expand, multiply</td>
<td>shorten, condense, lower, lessen, contract</td>
<td>intensify, heighten, blow up, rise, prolong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. become greater in extent, volume, amount;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MASTERY: Sentence Combining

*Insert the most suitable part of speech: noun or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, write v – to mark a verb.*

1. There has been a significant _______ in the number of young people who smoke. (…)
2. Our costs _______ dramatically over the last decade. (…)
3. The pop group has been _______ in popularity. (…)
4. The population has _______ by 10 per cent. (…)
5. An _______ number of people are choosing not to have holidays. (…)
6. Sunbathing _______ your risk of getting skin cancer. (…)
7. Sales of automobiles _______ last year. (…)
8. My boss didn’t want to _______ my salary. (…)
9. We need your support to _______ the number of organ donors in Lithuania. (…)
10. Heavy drinking _______ the risk 10 times. (…)

VOCABULARY BUILDER

*Complete the sentences with the words in the box.*

-----------------------------------------------------------
addition     plus     multiplied     boost     amplify
-----------------------------------------------------------
1. There’s been a tremendous _______ in food prices.
2. The process of uniting two or more numbers into one sum is called _______.
3. Within the last 15 years, both sale and profits have _______.
4. If we make sounds louder, we _______.
5. You have to pay back $150 a month _______ interest.

1.1.14. Live

**Origin**

verb: Old English *lifian* (Anglian), “to be alive,” also “to supply oneself with food, to pass life (in some conditions),” from Proto-Germanic stem. To live up “lively, gaily and extravagantly” is from 1951. To live up to “act in accordance with” is from 1690s. live-in “inhabited, occupied” is first recorded 1873. adjective: first attested from 1540 “having life,” later (1611) “burning, glowing.” Expression “live and learn” is attested from c.1620; “to live with” (cohabit as husband and wife) is attested from 1749. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical function**

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Phrasal verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. make ones home or live in;</td>
<td>inhabit, reside, live on, exist, survive, be alive, experience</td>
<td><em>live down</em> – to overcome or reduce the shame over a period of time;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. lead a certain kind of life, live in a certain style;</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>live in</em> – to reside in the place where one is employed;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. continue to live, endure;</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>live out</em> – to live outside one’s place of domestic employment;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. support oneself;</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>live with</em> – to put up with;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. have life, be live;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. have firsthand knowledge of states, situations, emotions;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Homographs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. being performed at the same time of hearing or viewing;</td>
<td>recorded, filmed, taped, tape-recorded</td>
<td>alive, animate, vital, dynamic, active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. showing characteristic ties of life;</td>
<td>dead, lifeless, out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. abounding with life and energy;</td>
<td>dull</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. having life;</td>
<td>dead</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. capable of erupting;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Insert the most suitable part of speech: verb or adjective. Write v – to mark a verb, write adj. – to mark an adjective.*

1. He got a shock from a _______ wire. (…)
2. I _______ in a 100 year old house. (…)
3. The race driver _______ through several serious accidents. (…)
4. He hit a _______ nerve. (…)
5. He couldn’t _______ on such a low salary. (…)
6. The volcano is very much _______ . (…)
7. My grandmother _______ until the end of the previous century. (…)
8. I have _______ a kind of hell when I was a drug addict. (…)
9. Majority of people in India _______ in poverty. (…)
10. Some people don’t like to talk before a _______ audience. (…)

**VOCABULARY BUILDER**

*Complete the sentences with the words in the box.*

------------------------------------
exists survived inhabited (be) alive lived
------------------------------------

1. Belief in magic still _______ .
2. She is most _______ than her contemporaries.
3. They _______ happily ever after.
4. Small animals _______ the woods.
5. He _______ the operation but died the following year.

1.1.15. Love

Origin

noun: Old English *luffer* “love, affection, friendliness” from Gothic *liufs* “dear, beloved” not found as a noun, except luba, (Ger. Liebe). Meaning “a beloved person” is from early 13th century.

verb: Old English *lusian*, from Proto-Germanic *lubojanan*, from root *love*.

to be in love with someone appeared in c.1500, to fall in love is attested from early 15th century. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

Grammatical functions

Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a feeling of strong or constant regard for and dedicated to someone;</td>
<td>affection, passion</td>
<td>hate, hatred</td>
<td>like, liking, worship, fidelity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to hold dear;</td>
<td>appreciate, value</td>
<td>dislike, disgust, turn off</td>
<td>enjoy, like, respect, fancy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MASTERY: Sentence Combining

*Insert the most suitable part of speech:* noun or verb. Write n- to mark a noun, write v – to mark a verb.

1. My _______ for you grows every day. (…)
2. Tom and Jane _______ each other. (…)
3. Lots of _______ , Tom. (…)
4. The boy from school was her first _______. (…)


5. He had lost the _______ of his life. (...)
6. She went back to the country she _______. (...)
7. We _______ each other and we’re going to get married.
8. All her pupils _______ her. (...)
9. He took care of the poor for _______. (...)
10. Those who _______ money will never find happiness. (...)

**VOCABULARY BUILDER**

*Complete the sentences with the words in the box.*

---

fancy     valued     affection     worship    passion
---

1. Everybody noticed the _______ of a father for his son.
2. They _______ political and social success.
3. I don’t _______ staying in tonight.
4. The best student was _______ by the Dean.
5. Accuracy became a _______ with him.

### 1.1.16. Mean/Means

**Origin**

verb: Old English *menan* “to mean, to tell, say, complain,” from West Germanic *mainijanan* (compare Old Frisian *mena*, Dutch *menem*, Ger. *meinen* “to think, suppose, be of the opinion”), from Proto-Indo European *meino* – “opinion, intent” (compare Oscal *meniti* “to think, have an opinion,” Old Irish *miam* “wish, desire,” Welsh *mwyn* “enjoyment”), probably from base *men* – “think”.

adjective: “low-quality,” Old English *gemene* “common, general, universal, shared by all,” from Protp Germanic *ga-mainiz* “possessed jointly” (compare Old Frisian *mene*, Middle Low German *gemeine*, Dutch *gemeen*, Ger. *gemein*, Goth *gamain* “common,” from Proto-Indo European *ko-moin-i* “held in common”) a
compound adjective formed from collective prefix ko- “together”, suffixed from of Proto-Indo European base –mein- “to change, exchange”. Second element in common, a word whose sense evolution parallels that of mean (adj.). Meaning “inferior, poor” emerged c. 1300; that “stingy, nasty” first recorded 1660s; weaker sense of “disobliging, pettily offensive” is from 1839, originally Amer. Engl. slang. Inverted sense of “remarkably good” first recorded c.1900; “not average” first recorded 1590s.

noun: “that which is halfway between extremes,” early 14th century from Old English meien, from Latin medianus “that is in the middle”. Oldest sense is musical. Sense of “so-so, mediocre” led to confusion with mean (adj.). Means “course of action,” late 14th century, from mean (noun). Sense of “wealth” is first recorded c. 1600. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
<th>Useful expressions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. an instrument or method used to attain an end;</td>
<td>budget, estate, fortune, income, manner, mode, technique, system</td>
<td>poorness, shame, paucity</td>
<td>instrument, money</td>
<td>by no means - in no way by all means – used for politely agreeing with someone, or saying ‘yes’ not by any means – not in any way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1a. means: available resources, especially money;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. to have in mind as one’s purpose to intend;</td>
<td>contemplate, indicate, express, signify, promise, suggest, symbolize</td>
<td>imply, suggest, represent, mention, refer (to), point (to), explain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. to intend to a particular purpose;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. to intend to express or indicate;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. to have certain intention toward a person;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adjective**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inferior in grade, quality, or character;</td>
<td>close, miserly, tight-fisted, bad-tempered</td>
<td>generous, polite, extreme, sympathetic</td>
<td>rude, greedy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Homographs

*Insert the most suitable part of speech*: noun, verb or adjective. Write n –to mark a noun, write v – to mark a verb, write adj. – to mark an adjective.

1. The telephone is a _______ of communication. (…)
2. I _______ to talk to him about the show. (…)
3. Stop being so _______ to me. (…)
4. ’Do you mind if I invite my friends?’ ‘By all _______ . (…)
5. What do you _______ by ‘liberal?’ (…)
6. The word ‘liberal’ _______ many things to people. (…)
7. He _______ you no good. (…)
8. Don’t be so _______ to your brother. (…)
9. You _______ we do the work and you get the money? (…)
10. We couldn’t live on that! I _______, it’s ridiculous. (…)

**VOCABULARY BUILDER**

*Complete the sentences with the words in the box.*

-------------------------------------------------------------------------
good-tempered     rude     indicates     technique     explain
-------------------------------------------------------------------------

1. He is always happy about everything, he is a _______ child.
2. How can you _______ such a silly remark?
3. Her hesitation _______ unwillingness.
4. It was a _______ reply.
5. Some shops developed a useful _______ for dealing with difficult customers.
1.1.17. Mobile

**Origin**

adjective: late 15th century, Middle French *mobile*, from Latin *mobilis* “movable,” from *movere* “to move.”
noun: early 15th century, in astronomy.
*mobile home* first recorded 1940. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. a small phone that you can carry around with you;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. mobile home: a large Caravan that people live in as their home;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adjective**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>capable of moving or of being moved readily from place to place;</td>
<td>movable, portable, transportable</td>
<td>fixed, immobile, stable, unmovable</td>
<td>flexible, lively, changing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Insert the most suitable part of speech: noun or adjective. Write n – to mark a noun, write adj. – to mark an adjective.*

1. He's got a broken leg and isn't very ________ . (…)
2. ___ _____ increase business opportunities. (…)
3. Some people use their ________ only to receive income calls. (…)
4. Sentence modifies are frequently ________ , and can occupy any position in the sentence. (…)
5. People living in the village are less socially ________ .(…)
6. A ________ team was sent to rescue people in Africa. (…)
VOCABULARY BUILDER

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

flexible movable portable changing mobile home

1. Accountancy can offer _______ working hours.
2. _______ is a large Caravan that people live in.
3. A _______ computer is easily carried by hand.
4. A _______ stage can be moved from one place to another.
5. A small phone that you can carry around with you is a _______ phone.

1.1.18. Object

Origin

noun: late 14th century “tangible thing, something perceived or presented to the senses,” from Middle Latin objectum “thing put before” (the mind of sight);
verb: c.1400, “to bring forward in opposition” from Latin objectus, past participle obicere “to cite as grounds of disapproval” neut. of Latin objectus, past participle of obicere “to present, oppose, cast in the way,” from ob “against” + jacere “to throw.” Sense of “thing aimed at” is late 14th century. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).
Grammatical functions

Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonym</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. a thing that you can see and touch that is not alive and is usually solid;</td>
<td></td>
<td>subject</td>
<td>item, piece, article, accessory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. something you plan to achieve;</td>
<td>target, destination, intent, intention, motive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. (+ of) the person or thing that something happens to or that people have a particular feeling about;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <em>linguistics</em> a noun, pronoun, or phrase that is affected in a direct by the action of a verb;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to be opposed to something or to express your opposition to it in words;</td>
<td>challenge, complain, disapprove, protest, oppose</td>
<td>accept, agree, consent, go along</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MASTERY: Sentence Combining

*Insert the most suitable part of speech: noun or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, write v – to mark a verb.*

1. The boat seemed to bump against some solid _______ . (…)
2. His _______ was to gain time until help could arrive. (…)
3. If anyone _______ if we started the meeting now? (…)
4. I'll take care of it, unless anyone _______ .(…)
5. Chin and India formally _______ to the peace plan. (…)
6. Investigation of business prospects is the _______ of his trip to China. (…)
7. Some persons _______ that the proposed law would harm world trade. (…)
8. Her personal life was the _______ of curiosity and pity. (…)
1. Homographs

VOCABULARY BUILDER

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

target    destination    opposed    protested    items

1. What is the _______ of that letter?
2. _______ is a goal to be reached.
3. There were 60 _______ on the list.
4. Workers _______ against high unemployment.
5. They _______ a resolution in a debate.

1.1.19. Present

Origin

verb: late 13th century, “to bring into a presence” from Old French presenter; in
phrase “en present” (to offer) “in the presence of,” mettre en present “place before,
give,” from Latin inpraesent “face to face.”

adjective: c.1300, “existing at the time,” Old French present (11 century), from
Latin “present immediate, prompt.” Meaning “being there” is from mid-14th
century. Meaning “this point in time” (opposed to past and future) is attested
from 1500. Presentable “suitable in appearance” first attested 1800. (Douglas
Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

Grammatical functions

Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. something that you give to someone, for example to celebrate a special occasion such as a birthday;</td>
<td>gift, birthday gift, wedding gift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. the present: the period of time that is happening now;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. the present: linguistics the Present Tense;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Adjective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. temporal sense, intermediate between past and future;</td>
<td>future, forthcoming, previous</td>
<td>existing, immediate</td>
<td>in progress, being dealt with now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. spatial sense; being or existing in a specified place;</td>
<td>absent, away, missing, gone, departed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. show, exhibit;</td>
<td>say, tell, perform</td>
<td>take, deny, refuse</td>
<td>inform, display</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. represent – bring forward and present to the mind;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. introduce;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. deliver;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. confront, face, accuse;</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### MASTERY: Sentence Combining

Insert the most suitable part of speech: noun, adjective or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, write adj. – to mark an adjective, write v – to mark a verb.

1. The _______ system of education has greatly changed. (…)
2. The member of the parliament is _______ in this room. (…)
3. I got a _______ for my birthday. (…)
4. She _______ her son’s pictures frequently. (…)
5. We _______ the facts to the boss. (…)
6. The speaker _______ his speech. (…)
7. An enormous dilemma _______ us. (…)
8. The boss _______ his new secretary to the staff. (…)

### VOCABULARY BUILDER

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

---
gift    in progress    immediate    introduce    informed
---
1. There doesn't seem to be any _______ danger.
2. I’d like to _______ my husband, his name is Alec.
3. I got a _______ for my birthday.
4. He _______ them of his arrival.
5. The meeting was already _______ .

1.1.20. Produce

Origin

verb: late 15\textsuperscript{th} century, from Latin \textit{producere} “lead or bring forth, draw out,” from \textit{pro} – “forth” + \textit{ducere} “to bring, lead.” Originally sense of “bring into being” is first recorder 1510; that of “to put” (play on stage) is from 1580s.
noun: “thing or things produced” is 1690s, from the verb, and was originally accented like it. Specific sense of “agricultural productions” is from 1745. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

Grammatical functions

Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fruit, vegetable, and other things that farmers grow:</td>
<td>goods, harvest, production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agricultural, organic produce;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. generate, create;</td>
<td>afford, build, compose</td>
<td>consume, destroy, ruin</td>
<td>make, provide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. cause, effect;</td>
<td>bring about, provoke, secure</td>
<td>result</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. demonstrate, show;</td>
<td>display, exhibit</td>
<td>not show</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. put on a public performance</td>
<td>act, direct, play, perform</td>
<td>stop, not finish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MASTERY: Sentence Combining

*Insert the most suitable part of speech: noun or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, write v – to mark a verb.*

1. Farmers _______ goods for sale. (…)
2. The region _______ some of the best wine in Italy. (…)
3. One of the best screen writers of this country has ever _______. (…)
4. Efforts to _______ a consensus among the member states ended in failure. (…)
5. Local people come to the market to sell their _______. (…)
6. He _______ a series of outstanding tragic plays.
7. Steve McQueen _______ and starred in the Gateway. (…)
8. Stocks _______ unexpected dividends. (…)
9. Producer is a person who _______. (…)
10. Their mines are closed because they no longer _______. (…)

VOCABULARY BUILDER

*Complete the sentences with the words in the box.*

production creates goods perform displayed

1. He wanted to _______ in the role of Romeo.
2. _______ is something that is made, grown in large quantities.
4. She _______ her paintings at the local arts exhibition.
5. A shop specializing in leather _______.
1. Homographs

1.21. Refuse

**Origin**


**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Related word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. something that discarded as worthless and useless;</td>
<td>rubbish, trash, debris, leavings, litter, waste</td>
<td>assets, property, possessions</td>
<td>garbage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. nonsensical talk or writing;</td>
<td>foolish words or writing</td>
<td>polite speech</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Related word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>deny, say no;</td>
<td>decline, disapprove, make excuses, reject</td>
<td>accept, approve, consent, ignore</td>
<td>protest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Insert the most suitable part of speech: noun or verb. Write n –to mark a noun, write v – to mark a verb.*

1. The teacher asked him to apologize, but he _______. (…)
2. Special containers are used for _______. (…)
3. How could he _______ to help his own son? (…)
4. _______ hasn’t been tagged yet. (…)
5. She _______ to discuss the question. (…)
6. Alternative therapies are suggested for patients who _____ conventional medical treatment. (…)
7. The judge _______ the defendant the right to appeal. (…)

44
8. It seemed impolite to _______ when he invited me for dinner. (…)
9. My colleague _______ to comment as he left the meeting. (…)
10. He _______ the nomination for major. (…)

**VOCABULARY BUILDER**

*Complete the sentences with the words in the box.*

---
garbage disapproved rejected denied waste
---

1. The company _______ his request for a transfer.
2. _______ is animal and vegetable matter from a kitchen.
3. He _______ an accusation.
4. The court _______ the verdict.
5. The forest fire left blackened _______.

**1.1.22. Tear**

**Origin**

noun: “water from the eye,” Old English tear, from earlier teahor. **Tear gas** first recorded 1917.

The noun meaning “act of tearing” is attested from 1666.

verb: “pull apart,” Old English teran (past tense). The Old English past tense survived long enough to get into Bible translation as *tare* before giving place 17th century to *tore*, which is from the old *toren*.

Sense of “to pull by force” is attested from 1297. The Old English verb did not survive in Middle English, the modern verb is attested from c.1650, mainly in American English. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).
Grammatical function

Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. a drop of liquid that comes from your eye when you cry;</td>
<td>droplets from eyes, crying, moisture, sob</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. a cut;</td>
<td>break, damage, imperfection</td>
<td>perfection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Phrasal verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. cut;</td>
<td>grab, pull, seize, separate</td>
<td>fix, mend, sew</td>
<td>tear apart - to make someone feel very sad, upset, or worried;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. move very fast;</td>
<td>chase, race, speed, rush</td>
<td>idle, wait</td>
<td>tear at - to pull very strongly at something;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tear away - to force yourself or someone else to leave or stop doing something;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tear down - to destroy or remove a structure or part of a structure;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tear into - to physically attack someone or something;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MASTERY: Sentence Combining

Insert the most suitable part of speech: noun or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, write v – to mark a verb.

1. The new bride was in _______ over her unsuccessful dinner. (…)
2. Don’t _______ a book from my hands. (…)
3. Peter welcomed his friend with _______. (…)
4. Her eyes filled with _______. (…)
5. She _______ the envelope open to see what was inside. (…)
6. He’d _______ his raincoat. (…)
7. Those kids are always _______ around here on their bicycles. (…)
8. You will need to _______ the old wallpaper off the walls. (…)
9. I’ve _______ a hole in my sweater. (…)
10. His story brought _______ to her eyes. (…)
11. It just _______ apart to see you suffering like this. (…)
12. She was unable to _______ her eyes away from his. (…)
13. That old house should have been _______ down years ago. (…)
14. He _______ into a large boy, punching him furiously. (…)
15. The boys _______ off their clothes and jumped into the water. (…)
16. I _______ up all the photos of my ex-girlfriend. (…)

VOCABULARY BUILDER

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

sobbing     damage     separate     cut     tear up

1. She tried to _______ the document.
2. The storm did considerable _______ to the crops.
3. Steve _______ his finger.
4. They decided to _______ two fields by a fence.
5. Her eyes were full of tears, she was _______ .

1.1.23. Second

Origin

noun: “one sixtieth of a minute”, late 14th century, from seconde, from Middle Latin secunda, short for secunda pars minuta “second diminished part”, the result of the second division of the hour by sixty; the first being preminute now called the minute, from Latin secunda . Shortened from sec first recorded 1860.

verb: “to further, to support,” 1586, “to support or represent in a duel, fight,” from Middle French seconder, from Latin secundare “to assist, make favorable.” The verb in the parliamentary tense is first recorded 1597.

adjective: “after first” c.1300, from Old French second, from Latin secundus “following next in order,” from root of sequi “follow.” Replaced native other, in this sense because of the ambiguousness of the earlier word.
secondhand is from 1474; second-rate is from 1669; second-sight is from 1616.

second nature, 1390, from Latin *secundum naturam* “according to nature.” From medieval Aristotelian philosophy, contrasted to phenomena that were *super naturam* (such as God's nature). (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical function**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. the sixtieth part of a minute of time;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. the sixtieth part of a minute of degree, often represented by an extremely short period of time</td>
<td>split-second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. a product that is not perfect that you can buy at a reduced price;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adjective**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. next after the first; being the ordinal number for two;</td>
<td>: additional, another, duplicate, secondary, other, repeated, following</td>
<td>first, cardinal, third</td>
<td>second-rate, second-fiddle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. being one of equal parts;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. next after the first in place, time, or value;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. next after the rank, grade, degree, status, or importance;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. alternate;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. the second number of a series;</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. in the second place, group;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. to officially support a proposal made by another person in a meeting;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. to send someone to work temporarily in another place;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adverb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in the second place;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Insert the most suitable part of speech:* noun or adjective. Write n – to mark a noun, write adj. – to mark an adjective, write adv. – to mark n adverb.

1. It takes only a _______ to phone. (…)
2. I have my hair cut every _______ week (…)
3. He was promoted from the _______ team before the next game. (…).
4. The catcher is batting _______ in today’s line-up. (…)
5. She won the 300 metres race in 40 _______ . (…)
6. The motion has been _______ . (…)
7. He’s been _______ to the Foreign Office. (…)
8. In the first place, I don’t like fried eggs; _______ , these eggs are fried too hard. (…)
9. _______ , he failed to make clear his true purpose. (…)
10. Pupils start their lessons on the _______ of September. (…)

**VOCABULARY BUILDER**

*Complete the sentences with the words in the box.*

second-nature following second-rate second-hand second-best

1. See the _______ for an explanation of this theory.
2. He is a _______ poet.
3. He bought the guitar _______ .
4. Next to the best in performance, achievement is _______ .
5. A love of the outdoor life is _______ to him.
1.1.24. Shift

**Origin**

noun: c. 1300, “a movement, a beginning” from shift (verb). This is the sense in to make shift “make efforts” (c.1460). Meaning of “period of working time” is attested from 1809.

noun: body garment, underclothing, 1598. Originally used for men’s and women’s. In 17th century it began to be used as euphemism for smock, and was itself displaced, for similar reason of delicacy in 19th century, by chemise.

verb: Old English sciftn “arrange, divide, separate,” related to sceadan “divide, separate,” from Proto Germanic skiftan (compare Old Norse skipta “to divide, change, separate,” OldFrisian skifta “decide, determine, test,” Dutch schijten “to divide, turn,” Ger. schichten “to classify,” Schicht “shift”. Sense of “change” appeared in mid-13th century, that of “move, transfer” is late 14th century; that of “manage to get along” is first attested 1510s; in phrase shift for oneself, and yielded shiftness in the modern sense (1580s).


**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Related word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. switch, fluctuation; alteration, double, move, transfer, transformation, turn, variation</td>
<td>maintenance, stagnation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. trick;</td>
<td>device, recourse, substitute</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. time served doing job; period, time, working time</td>
<td>shifter</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHIFT (KEY)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the key that you press on a computer keyboard when you want to write a capital letter;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. if an idea, attitude or plan shifts, it changes;</td>
<td>alter, display, remain, transform</td>
<td>disturb, stagnate</td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. to move from one place, position to another;</td>
<td>exchange</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. switch, fluctuate;</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Insert the most suitable part of speech: noun or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, write v – to mark a verb.*

1. The factory is run of _______ work. (…)
2. He _______ through life. (…)
3. Public opinion had _______ sharply. (…)
4. I hate _______ work. (…)
5. My father works the day _______. (…)
6. The government has _______ its attention away from the fight against crime. (…)
7. If you want to write a capital letter, press the ___ ___ on the computer keyboard. (…)
8. Companies were reacting too slowly to _______ in consumer demand. (…)
9. We’ll need to _______ this table over the wall. (…)
10. They want to _______ the blame for rising unemployment onto the recession (…)

**VOCABULARY BUILDER**

*Complete the sentences with the words in the box.*

| transformation | exchanged | fluctuated | shift key | working days |

1. If you want to write a capital letter, press a _______ on your computer keyboard.
2. The letter should arrive within three _______.
3. He _______ between elation and depression.
4. After four weeks we noticed a total _______ in his behaviour.
5. We _______ addresses and agreed to meet.

1.1.25. Wind

**Origin**

noun: “air in motion,” Old English *wind*, Latin *ventus*
windfall, 1464, from *wind* (noun) + *fall*. Originally literal, in reference to wood or fruit blown down by the wind. Fig. sense of “unexpected acquisition” is recorded from 1542.

verb: “move by turning and twisting,” Old English *windan* “to turn, to twist, wind,” Latin *viere* “twist, weave.”

wind-down “come to a conclusion” is recorder from 1952.

wind-up “come to a conclusion” is from 1825.

to get wind of “receive information about” is recorded from 1809.

The verb meaning “tire, put out of breath” is recorded from 1811.

winding sheet “shroud of a corpse” is attested from c.1420.

related: to wend

(Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. a natural current of air that moves fast enough for you to feel;</td>
<td>current, draft</td>
<td>blast, blow, tornado, breeze, windstorm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. (singular) the air in your lungs;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. gas produced in your stomach that makes you feel uncomfortable;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WIND, WOUND- past tense and past participle
**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms (near)</th>
<th>Antonym</th>
<th>Related words</th>
<th>Useful phrases</th>
<th>Phrasal verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. to wrap or twist something around itself or something else;</td>
<td>twine, twist, curl</td>
<td>straighten</td>
<td>end, turn, wheel, circle, weave, sweep</td>
<td>get wind of something: informal to find out about something secret or private; <strong>get the wind up:</strong> informal to become nervous or frightened; <strong>in the wind:</strong> certain to happen or likely to happen; <strong>winds of change:</strong> mainly journalism actions or influences that will lead to important political or social changes;</td>
<td><strong>wind down:</strong> to end or finish something gradually; <strong>wind up:</strong> to end something;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. to follow a course or path that curves or twists a lot;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. make a cassette tape or video move forwards or backwards;</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. wind or wind up. If you wind a watch or clock, you make it operate by turning a part of it around and around;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Insert the most suitable part of speech: noun or verb. Write n- to mark a noun, write v – to mark a verb.*

1. A cold _______ blew and the rain fell in torrents. (…)
2. The heavy blow knocked the _______ out of his body. (…)
3. The river _______ through the forest. (…)
4. I put my coat and _______ a scarf around my neck. (…)
5. I’ve _______ it back to beginning. (…)
6. I forgot to _______ my watch. What time is it? (…)
7. I believe some change is in the _______. (…)
8. There is a good news in the _______. (…)
9. Smoking affected his _______. (…)
10. The _______ of change are sweeping away corruption and cynicism. (…)
11. De Gaulle got _______ of the invasion plan in August 1942. (…)

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53
12. The party started to _______ down around 3am. (…)
13. I’d like to _______ up the meeting. (…)

**VOCABULARY BUILDER**

*Complete the sentences with the words in the box.*

---------------------------------------------------------
current  breeze  twisted  turned  weave
---------------------------------------------------------

1. _______ is a light or moderate wind or current of air.
2. Strong _______ swept their boat out to sea.
3. He tried to _______ his through traffic.
4. She skillfully _______ the conversation away from so unpleasant a subject.
5. He _______ his body around to look behind him.

### 1.1.26. Wound

**Origin**

noun: Old English *wund* “hurt, injury,” from Proto-Germanic *wundaz*, German *wunde* “wound”

verb: from Proto-Indo-European *(PIE) base* *wen* “to beat, wound”.

*PIE – Proto-Indo-European, the hypothetical reconstructed ancestral language of the Indo-European family. The time scale is much debated, but the most recent date proposed for it is about 5,500 years ago. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An injury in which your skin or flesh is damaged, usually seriously;</td>
<td>abuse, affliction, bad, bite, burn, damage, sore, scar, cut</td>
<td>aid, assistance, health, good, help</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. if someone is wounded, they are injured by something that damages their skin or flesh;</td>
<td>cut, bother, hurt, scratch</td>
<td>heal, appease, help</td>
<td>weaken, damage, pain, trouble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. to hurt someone’s feelings by doing or saying something unpleasant;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MASTERY: Sentence Combining

*Insert the most suitable part of speech*: noun or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, write v – to mark a verb.

1. There was blood pouring down his face from a head _______. (…)
2. It was a remark that had deeply _______ him. (…)
3. When a _______ gets better it heals. (…)
4. The _______ of words is worse than the _______ of swords. (…) (Arabic proverb)
5. He didn’t kill the animal – he just _______ it. (…)
6. The pistol went off and John was fatally _______. (…)
7. You need to put a bandage on that _______ immediately. (…)
8. The nurse _______ the bandage around and around the patient’s ….. (…)

VOCABULARY BUILDER

*Complete the sentences with the words in the box.*

scratch hurt burnt damaged pain

1. The house had been _______ by fire.
2. The lights in the house _______ all night.
3. He was badly _______ in the accident.
4. I’m sorry my news causes you such _______ .
5. I _______ my hand on a nail.
1.2. Test your Vocabulary

Good English means having a big vocabulary.

Choose the correct answer: a, b or c.

1. She was very busy and _______ to come to the party.
   a. refused                     b. accepted             c. approved

2. They _______ more cars than they sell.
   a. destroy                     b. produce              c. ruin

3. Don’t _______ the blame onto someone.
   a. tear                           b. refuse                 c. shift

4. It’s easier to _______ a new plan from parts of several former plans.
   a. divide                       b. compound          c. make difficult

5. If you _______ yourself with someone, you work together to help each other.
   a. break up                   b. separate           c. ally

6. A summary of a statement is called _______ .
   a. an abstract                b. a speech             c. a book

7. The meeting was over, and the debates were _______ .
   a. opened                 b. closed                     c. engaged

8. We _______ next door to the doctor.
1. Test your Vocabulary

1.1.26. Wound

9. He read the address on the envelope and _______ it into pieces.
   a. tore                           b. mend                   c. broke

10. I couldn’t find the President’s _______ in a telephone book.
    a. present                      b. address                c. CV

11. The child was subjected to cruel _______.
    a. applause                    b. praise                   c. abuse

12. The account of the eyewitness _______ with that of the other.
    a. conflicted                   b. shouted               c. suggested

13. The written form of agreement is a _______.
    a. misunderstanding      b. disorder                c. contract

14. When you _______ someone, all your saved-up wishes start coming out.
    (Elizabeth Bowen)
    a. dislike                        b. love                      c. hate

15. Twenty years ago there were no _______ phones, no DVDs.
    a. mobile                       b. TV                         c. light

16. A thing that is visible and is relatively stable in form is called an _______.
    a. action                        b. movement              c. object

17. He is currently _______ in a dispute with his business partner.
    a. dismissed                  b. engaged                  c. rejected

18. Consumption of more than four alcoholic beverages per day appears to _______ your blood pressure.
1. Homographs

a. increase   b. lessen   c. decrease

19. Some bars reserve the right to refuse _______ to teenagers.
   a. means  b. departure  c. entrance

20. They have destroyed a centuries-old tradition, a significant _______ of livelihood.
   a. shame  b. means  c. poorness

21. A unit of time equal to one sixtieth of a minute is _______.
   a. a second  b. a minute  c. 25 minutes

22. The _______ is north-northwest.
   a. tear  b. wound  c. wind

23. Her previous life has left deep psychological _______.
   a. wind  b. wounds  c. presents

24. The _______ situation of people who are suffering poverty and disease is one of the most problematic questions in our society.
   a. future  b. previous  c. present

25. The _______ body of a lightweight wrestler impressed the members of other teams.
   a. compact  b. weak  c. engaged

26. He was asked to _______ a meeting.
   a. produce  b. conduct  c. entrance
1.3. Crosswords

Read the definitions carefully to determine what word will fit in the corresponding line.

A. Fill in the defined words.

1. __ __ __ __ A __ __
2. __ B __ __ __
3. __ __ __ S __
4. __ __ T __ __ __ __ __ __
5. __ __ __ R __ __ __
6. __ __ __ __ __ A __ __
7. __ __ __ __ __ C __
8. __ __ __ __ __ T

1. condensed, concentrated;
2. cruel, violent or unfair treatment, especially of someone who does not have the power to prevent it;
3. at or within a short distance in space or time;
4. the place where you can enter a room, building, area;
5. the place where the person or organization can be found;
6. a rise in the number, amount, or degree of something;
7. a written legal agreement between two people or businesses that says what each must do for the other, or give to the other;
8. a thing that you can see and touch that is not alive and is usually solid;
1. Homographs

B. Fill in the defined words.

1. __ __ C __ __ __
2. __ O __ __ __ __ __
3. __ N __ __ __ __
4. __ __ __ F __
5. __ __ L __
6. __ I __ __
7. __ __ __ __ C __
8. T __ __ __

1. the sixtieth part of a minute of time;
2. the way in which a process or activity is managed;
3. to attract and keep someone's interest or attention;
4. working time;
5. country that makes an agreement with another country that they will work together to help each other in a war;
6. a natural current of air that moves fast enough for you to feel;
7. make, generate;
8. cut, separate;

C. Fill in the defined words.

1. __ __ __ __ R __ __ __
2. __ __ E __ __ __ __ __
3. __ __ __ F __ __ __ __
4. __ __ __ __ U __ __
5. __ __ __ S __
6. __ __ __ E

1. a concept or idea not associated with any specific instance (abstraction);
1. something that you give to someone, for example to celebrate a special occasion;
2. an injury in which your skin is damaged, usually seriously;
3. angry disagreement between people or groups;
4. mixed, combined;
5. shut down;
6. a feeling of strong or constant regard and dedication to someone;

D. Fill in the defined words.

1. __ __ __ __ L __
2. __ O __ __ __
3. __ __ V __
4. __ E __ __

1. capable of moving or of being moved readily from place to place;
2. an injury in which your skin is damaged, usually seriously;
3. inhabit, reside;
4. to have in mind one's purpose to intend;
1.4. Quotations

Read the following quotations and see how the words that you have learnt behave in them. Figure out meanings from the way the words are used in the sentences below.

“When I examine myself and my methods of thought, I come to the conclusion that the gift of fantasy has meant more to me than any talent for abstract positive thinking.” Albert Einstein (1879-1955).

“The greater the power, the more dangerous the abuse.” Edmund Burke (1729-1797).

“The Public is a thing I cannot help looking upon as an enemy, and which I cannot address without feelings of hostility.” John Keats (1795-1821).

“Science can teach us, and I think our own hearts can teach us, no longer to look around for imaginary supports, no longer to invent allies in the sky, but rather to look to our own efforts here below to make this world a fit place to live, instead.” Bertran Russel (1872-1970).

“Each morning some task begun, Each evening it close; Something attempted, Something done.” Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-1882).

“Love is a spirit all compact of fire.” William Shakespeare (1564-1616).

“All human power is compound of time and patience.” Honore de Balzac (1799-1850).

“He who comes to a conclusion when the other is unheard, may have been just in his conclusion, but yet has not been just in his conduct.” Seneca (mid-1st AD).

“Fortunately (psychoanalysis) is not the only way to resolve inner conflicts. Life itself still remains a very effective therapist.” Karen Horney (1885-1952).

“Never contract friendship with a man that is not better than thyself.” Confucius (551-479 BC).

“Those who are too smart to engage in politics are punished by being governed by those who are dumber.” Plato (428 BC-348 BC).
“Every man alone is sincere. At the entrance of a second person, hypocrisy begins.” Ralf Waldo Emerson (1803-1882).

“Increase material comforts, it may be generally laid down, does not in any way whatsoever conduce to moral growth.” Mahatma Gandhi (1869-1948).

“The secret of health for both mind and body is not to mourn for the past, worry about the future, or anticipate troubles, but to live in the present moment wisely and earnestly.” Buddha (563-483BC).

“Carpe diem! Rejoice while you are alive; enjoy the day; live life to the fullest; make the most of what you have. It is later than you think.” Horace (65BC-8BC).

“Be glad of life because it gives you the chance to love and to work and to play and to look up at the stars.” Henry Van Dyke (1852-1933).

“There is some madness in love. But there is also always some reason in madness.” Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900).

“How clever you are, my dear. You never mean a single word to say.” Oscar Wild (1954-1900).

“Existence is no more than the precarious attainment of relevance in an intensely mobile flux of past, present and future.” Susan Sontag (1933-2004).

“Admiration is a very short-lived passion, that immediately decays upon growing familiar with its objects.” Joseph Addison (1672-1719).

“The object in life is not to be on the side of the majority, but to escape finding oneself in the ranks of the insane.” Marcus Aurelius (AD 121-180).

“Endure the present, and watch for better things.” Virgil (70BC-19BC).

“What has once happened, will invariably happen again, when the same circumstances which combined to produce it, it shall again combine in the same way.” Abraham Lincoln (1809-1965).

“I am not only a pacifist but a militant pacifist. I am willing to fight for peace. Nothing will end war unless the people themselves refuse to go to war.” Albert Einstein (1879-1955).

“Three things in human life are important: the first is to be kind; the second is to be kind; and the third is to be kind.” Henry James (1843-1916).

“There is a sacredness in tears. They are not the mark of weakness, but of power. They speak more eloquently than ten thousand tongues. They are messengers of overwhelming grief … and unspeakable love.” Washington Irving (1783-1859).

“Neither fire nor wind, birth nor death can erase our good deeds.” Buddha (563-483 BC).

“Know when to tune out, if you listen too much advice you may wind up making other people mistakes.” Ann Landers (1918-2002).

“Woman’s dearest delight is to wound Man’s self-conceit, though Man’s dearest delight is to gratify her.” George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950).

“All the hours wound you, the last one kills.” (Latin proverb)
2. Homonyms

A History of Homonyms

There is a strange puzzle in the English language — we have many words which have more than one meaning. The meanings are sometimes totally unrelated — how on earth can one word mean two different things? For instance, how can lead be a verb meaning to go first and also the name of a heavy metal? How can pound have four meanings?

The answer lies in the fact that English is an invaded language — it has been influenced by many other languages over its long history. Words which now look the same might have come from entirely different sources. Some words might have started from the same source but gradually acquired different shades of meaning between, say, the 13th and 16th centuries.

The same word with different meanings might be pronounced differently, e.g., the verb row and the noun row.

Another factor is involved. As centuries go by, and different peoples adopt words, the way they pronounce them might shift and change in emphasis. An example of this is explained under bear. Here are the brief stories behind nearly 50 of those apparently confusing words which make English such a rich language. There is a HUGE amount of information in this section, to enrich your brain!
2.1. List of Homonyms

2.1.1. Angle (n, v)
2.1.2. Ball (n, v)
2.1.3. Bank (n, v)
2.1.4. Bat (n, v)
2.1.5. Bear (n, v)
2.1.6. Beef (n, v)
2.1.7. Boot (n, v)
2.1.8. Bowl (n, v)
2.1.9. Box (n, v)
2.1.10. Carp (n, v)
2.1.11. Case (n, v)
2.1.12. Count (n, v)
2.1.13. Counter (n, adj., adv., v)
2.1.14. Dash (n, v)
2.1.15. Deck (n, v)
2.1.16. Express (n, adj., adv., v)
2.1.17. Fast (n, adj., adv.)
2.1.18. File (n, v)
2.1.19. Firm (n, v, adj., adv.)
2.1.20. Flat (n, adj., adv.)
2.1.21. Habit (n, v)
2.1.22. Hail (n, v)
2.1.23. Hatch (n, v)
2.1.24. Hawk (n, v)
2.1.25. Import (n, v)
2.1.26. Interest (n, v)
2.1.27. Jack (n, v)
2.1.1. Angle

**Origin**

The way we measure the space between two straight lines came into English in the 14th century from a French word. Its origin is in the Latin word *angulus*, which means corner.

Angle meaning to fish comes from the Old English word *angil, angul*, a fish-
hook. At the time angle came into English as a word used for a measurement, the word for a fish-hook was *angel*. There was no confusion with heavenly beings, because one of those was called an *engel*, the Old English word from a Latin word *angelus*.

Meanwhile, the Angles were one of the tribes that invaded Britain in the 5th century. Their name forms part of *Anglo-Saxon*, denoting the people whose language gave rise to English. It is also found in the part of England still called East Anglia. They came from an area of the country we now call Germany. The Romans called them *Anglus* because the land from which they came was said to be shaped like a fish-hook. Sailing in small boats round the Danish peninsula, from west to east, negotiating the overall shape as well as the twists and turns, could give this impression.

When Pope Gregory I (560–604) saw a group of Anglo-Saxon child-slaves being offered for sale, he was struck by their beauty, and commented, *Nam et angelicum habent faciem*, ‘For they have the faces of angels’. In popular folklore, this has become, *Non Angli, sed Angeli*, ‘Not Angles, but angels’. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Related word</th>
<th>Antonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. the shape that is made where two straight lines join or cross each other;</td>
<td>decline, edge, incline</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. personal approach, purpose;</td>
<td>aim, direction, point of view, standpoint</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. right angle - the 90 degree between two perpendicular lines;</td>
<td>grade</td>
<td>Oblique angle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to make something point in a particular direction, especially one that is not directly in front of you;</td>
<td>cast, drop a line, dangle a line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.1. List of Homonyms

MASTERY: Sentence Combining

Mark the following part of speech: noun or verb. Write n- to mark a noun, v- to mark a verb.

1. Angles are measured in degrees. (…)
2. Hold a knife at a slight angle. (…)
3. Our efforts have been angled very much towards improving customer service. (…)
4. A political reporter wrote the main story and the financial editor added a sidebar from the investor’s angle. (…)
5. The trout angled downstream. (…)
6. What was his angle in buying up penny stocks? (…)
7. The road angles to the right. (…)
8. He looked at the problem only from his angle. (…)

2.1.2. Ball

Origin

The spherical object used in games gets its name from an Old Norse word, bollr. It came into English around the 13th century and was known as a balle.

In Middle English, ballen meant to dance. It came from an Old French word, baller. Its use as a noun to describe an organised dance started in the 17th century. The word ballet came into English at about the same time but was adapted from the Italian ballo, meaning a little dance. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary).
2. Homonyms

Grammatical functions

Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. dance party; waltz, fox trot (a large, usually lavish party featuring social dancing)</td>
<td>globe, sphere (in referring as round or rounded object)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to become a small round shape or to make something into a small round shape</td>
<td>shape, reshape, form, bend</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MASTERY: Sentence Combining

Mark the following part of speech: noun or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, v- to mark a verb.

1. The boys are out playing ball. (…)
2. The children were balling up snow to make a snowman. (…)
3. When the spun sugar balls, the candy has cooked sufficiently. (…)
4. Ball is a large party featuring social dancing and often given for some particular purpose, as to introduce debutants, benefit a charitable organization. (…)

2.1.3. Bank

Origin

Meaning the edge of a river or a raised area of ground, bank came into English in the 12th century. It was adapted from Scandinavian words like Swedish backe and Danish banke. In Middle English, bank meant a mound or a shore. Bonk meant mound of earth. One of the best loved references to this type of bank is in Oberon’s song in Shakespeare’s A Midsummer Night’s Dream:
I know a bank where the wild thyme blows,  
Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows,  
Quite over-canopied with luscious woodbine,  
With sweet musk-roses, and with eglantine;  
There sleeps Titania sometime
The word for a financial institution came into English in the 15th century, adapted from such words as Italian bance and French banque. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. sloping land;</td>
<td>slope, incline, side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. financial institution;</td>
<td>fund, investment firm, stock, treasury, credit union, savings, depository, repository</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Phrasal verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>have confidence or faith;</td>
<td>trust, rely</td>
<td><strong>bank on</strong> – to depend on something happening or on someone doing something;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

Mark the following part of speech: noun or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, v- to mark a Verb

1. You have to **bank** on your good education. (…)
2. I need to go to the **bank** today and borrow 2 thousand litas. (…)
3. A man was fishing on the opposite **bank**. (…)
4. The village lies on the north **bank** of the river. (…)
5. The library has a valuable **bank** of old documents. (…)
6. They **are banking** on him to save the match. (…)
7. The main **banks** used by ordinary people are called high-street banks. (…)
2.1.4. Bat

**Origin**

The name of the little animal came into English as bakke around the 14th century from Scandinavian words such as Old Norse ledhrblaka, ‘leather-flapper’ and Swedish natbakka, ‘night-bat’.

In Middle English at that time, bat was already used for boat, from Old Norse batr, which has survived in modern Icelandic as bátur. Bats have the unusual distinction of being mentioned only three times in the Bible: Leviticus 11:19, Deuteronomy 14:18 and Isaiah 2:20.

Batty, meaning crazy or dotty, did not come into use until the 16th century, as an allusion to the erratic movements of bats.

In Old English, batt meant mean wooden club. It might have come from an Irish (Celtic) word, bat and thus be one of the few Celtic words that have survived in English. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonym</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>flying mammal;</td>
<td>chiropteran</td>
<td>placental mammal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonym</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. strike with, or as if with baseball bat (bat the ball);</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. wink briefly;</td>
<td>flutter</td>
<td>blink, wink</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Mark the following part of speech: noun or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, v- to mark a verb.*

1. A racket, especially one used in badminton or table tennis is called a **bat**. (…)
2. He never shows any emotion or surprise, he never **bats** an eye. (…)
3. Bats have very poor vision. (…)
4. Anyone can tell that she’s blind as a bat. (…)
5. He was trying to bat the flies away with his newspaper. (…)

2.1.5. Bear

Origin

The furry animals were well-known to the folk of England. Their word was bera. Old English was a Germanic language. The modern German word is very similar to ours, Bär.

The verb meaning to carry was beran in Old English so it has also been in the language for a very long time. In fact, it occurs in the classic saga Beowulf, written in about 725 AD, e.g:

Hi hyne þa ætbæron to brimes færoðe [ætæron = bore away]
His companions bore him away to the edge of the sea.

leton holm beran
let the sea bear [him away]

...Gewitaþ forð beran
wæpen ond gewædu...
Go forth bearing
weapons and weeds [clothes, armour]

Beren was an adjective meaning made of bear-skin. Even in Old English, the word with two meanings looks similar. In Middle English they both became bere. The difference was in the way each version was pronounced. The word for the animal had a longer ‘ee’ sound. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).
2. Homonyms

**Grammatical functions**

### Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a large wild animal with thick fur;</td>
<td>brown bear, American bear, black bear, ice bear, polar bear;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. give birth to;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. hold up;</td>
<td>endure, stand, tolerate, support, suffer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. bear (on), bear upon – to be connected with something or to influence it.</td>
<td>involve, refer to, influence</td>
<td>irrelevant, be of no consequence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. bear something in mind – to remember to consider something when you are thinking about or doing something else</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. bear – carry</td>
<td>expect, be pregnant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Mark the following part of speech: noun or verb. Write n- to mark a noun, v- to mark a verb.*

1. **Bearing** in mind that it’s Christmas, how much do you think the flight will cost? (…)
2. She is **bearing** his child. (…)
3. I cannot **bear** his constant criticism. (…)
4. This information may **bear** on the case. (…)
5. She couldn’t **bear** the thought of moving again. (…)
6. Most of her friends can’t **bear** her husband. (…)
7. A young **bear** is called a bear cub. (…)
8. There are several different types of **bears**, for example the grizzly bear. (…)**
2.1.6. Beef

**Origin**

The word for the meat came into English in the 13th century as boef, bef, from Old French boef. The modern French word for cow is very similar. It has its source in the Latin bos, bovis. So that’s where we get our word bovine! The earlier Old English words for the meat were related to cu, cow. Dictionaries tell us that the use of the same word for to complain or grumble comes from USA farming slang in the 19th century. However, a different story is told by an 18th century of English slang, where to beef was to shout, to yell, particularly at an actor on stage. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. the meat from a cow;</td>
<td>beef cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. complaint (U.S. slang)</td>
<td>dissatisfaction, protestation, criticism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>complain</td>
<td>find fault, grieve, deplore</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

Mark the following part of speech: noun or verb. Write n - to mark a noun, v – to mark a verb.

1. People in Europe have roast beef for lunch. (…)
2. She was beefing about what he had done. (…)
3. Beef-tea is a broth made either by straining water in which bits of lean beef have been cooked. (…)
4. Beef is an adult cow, steer, or bull raised for its meat. (…)

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2. Homonyms

2.1.7. Boot

Origin

The footwear word came into English in the 14th century from Old French *bote*. Its earlier history is not known for certain, but it might be related to *butt*, meaning something blunt and stumpy.

It use for the luggage compartment of a car derives from the word used from the 16th century for an open area on a coach where attendants would sit or stand. It was also used for the space beneath a seat where luggage could be stored. The origin of this usage seems to be lost in the mists of time. Perhaps it related to the idea that a boot was a sort of container.

But how is it that we boot up a computer? Well, footwear comes into this one, too. In the 19th century, a bootstrap was attached to a boot to help in pulling it on. To bootstrap was to go through the first part of the procedure of putting on one’s boots. In the early 1960s, the term was adopted to denote the process of getting a computer ready for work.

Boot used to have another meaning related to ‘advantage’ or to something given as extra to what was already there. An example of this usage could be in a statement such as, ‘This food is rich and tasty, and colourful to boot’. In this case, boot comes from Old English *bot*, benefit, compensation. Middle English had *bote*, meaning remedy, repair. They are related to Old High German *buoza*, improvement. This use of boot appears as early as about 725 AD in the saga *Beowulf*, chapter 14:

```
Dat wæs ungæara þæt ic ænigra me
weana ne wende to widan feore
bote gebidan...
```

It was but recently that I was in great misery [despair of ever] receiving a remedy

It appears in Chaucer’s *Canterbury Tales*, e.g., ‘The Squire’s Tale’:

*She shall eek knowe, and whome it wol do boote*

She shall soon know, and whom it will cure. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).
Grammatical functions

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>covering of leather, rubber, or the like, for the foot</td>
<td>bootlace, bootleg,</td>
<td>footgear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>luggage compartment in a car</td>
<td></td>
<td>automobile trunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swift release of a store of effective force (What a boot)</td>
<td>thrill, kick, rush,</td>
<td>charge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonym</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kick someone or something very hard</td>
<td>kick</td>
<td>boot out, throw out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cause to load ( an operating system and start the initials processes), e.g. boot the computer</td>
<td>reboot, bring up</td>
<td>resuscitate, revive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Mark the following part of speech: noun or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, v – to mark a verb.*

1. **Boot** the computer and start the process. (…)
2. You often wear **boots** to protect your feet from snow and rain. (…)
3. His girlfriend has **booted** him out. (…)
4. A person whose occupation is shining shoes, **boots** is called boot-black. (…)
5. He kept **booting** the ball into a crowd. (…)
6. They were **booted** out of the club for fighting. (…)
7. She wore black leather ankle **boots**. (…)

**2.1.8. Bowl**

**Origin**

In Old English, *bolla* meant bowl, from earlier Anglo-Saxon *bollo*. In later Middle English, *bolle* meant globe or bowl. Our word ball comes from the later 13th century Old Norse *böllr*, which comes from Latin *bulla*, a knob.
Bowl meaning to throw a ball did not come into English until the 15th century, from French *boule*, but the word *boule* was already used in Middle English for a bowl in the sense of dish. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hollow, concave container</td>
<td>dish, boat, vessel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a large structure for open-air sports or entertainment</td>
<td>stadium, arena, sports stadium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>engage in the sport of bowling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roll a ball</td>
<td>cycle, turn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Mark the following part of speech: noun or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, v – to mark a verb.*

1. He made some soup and ate a bowl of it. (…) 
2. He bowls a good game. (…) 
3. That bowl only costs one dollar. (…) 
4. The bad news will bowl over him. (…) 
5. Cover a salad bowl with pieces of the prepared bread. (…) 
6. We were bowled over by the sheer beauty of the landscape. (…) 
7. He tried to roll a ball across the ground in the sport of bowls. (…)
2.1.9. Box

Origin

The word for the container comes straight from Old English. It comes from the Latin name of the box tree, *buxus*, which is related to the name given to a container for medicine, *pyxis*.

To box someone by hitting them comes from the 14th century, perhaps from Dutch *boken*, to push into position. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

Grammatical functions

Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Related</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>container with straight sides, a flat base</td>
<td>case, casket, locker, trunk</td>
<td>safe-deposit, coffin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>box-office (movie Website with the most comprehensive box office database on the Internet)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>box-office: a place where tickets are sold to the public</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>box (boxing)</td>
<td>combat sport, fight between two participants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to fight in the sport of boxing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to put something into a box</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MASTERY: Sentence Combining

*Mark the following part of speech: noun or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, v – to mark a verb.*

1. The box of matches fell on the floor. (…)
2. He gave a boy a box on his air. (…)
3. She boxed the cups into a box. (…)

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2. Homonyms

4. Tickets are sold at the box-office. (…)
5. John gave us some chocolates, and we ate the whole box. (…)
6. Boxing matches attract men. (…)

2.1.10. Carp

Origin

A type of fish. Came into English in the 14th century from an Old French carpe.

verb: To find fault or complain about small matters. 13th century, from Old Norse karpa, to boast. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

Grammatical functions

Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Related word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a large fish that lives in lakes and rivers</td>
<td>fresh water fish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to complain a lot, especially about things that are not important</td>
<td>bother, criticize, fuss, reproach</td>
<td>approve, praise, compliment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MASTERY: Sentence Combining

Mark the following part of speech: noun or verb. Write n- to mark a noun, v – to mark a verb.

1. His wife is constantly carping at him about his smoking. (…)
2. Carp is a large, fresh water food fish. (…)
3. There is no reason to carp about the noise in the street. (…)

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2.11. Case

Origin

noun: an occurrence, instance or example. Check your dictionary to see how it is used. From Old English *casus*, which was used in the sense of a case in grammar; related to Old French *cas*, a happening.

noun: a box or container. 13th century from Old French *casse*, from Latin *capere*, to take hold of something. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

Grammatical functions

Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>instance, example</td>
<td>type, lesson, subject, illustration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>event, case – special set of circumstances</td>
<td>instance, consequence, effect, result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a portable container – for carrying several objects</td>
<td>suit, subject</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Idioms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>look over usually with the intention to rob</td>
<td>encase, incase</td>
<td>in any case – regardless of what has occurred or will occur; in case – if it happens, if; in case of – if there should happen to be; off (someone’s) case – no longer nagging or urging someone to do something:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MASTERY: Sentence combining

Mark the following part of speech: noun or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, v – to mark a verb.

1. I think we can make an exception in your case. (…)
2. It’s really a case of ‘no news is good news.’ (…)
3. It is simply a case of honour. (…)

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4. A case with its content was opened. (…)
5. The musician left his instrument case backstage. (…)
6. You have to call 911 in case of emergency. (…)
7. Take an umbrella in case it rains. (…)
8. In any case, she probably didn’t have enough money for a ticket. (…)
9. If a criminal cases a place, such as a bank, he is planning to rob it. (…)
10. He saw a stranger casing the federal building before it was bombed. (…)

### 2.1.12. Count

**Origin**

verb: to check a number of things in sequence to see how many there are. Adopted into English in the 13th century from Old French *conter*. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the act of counting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of a nobleman in some European countries. 16th century from Old French <em>conte</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>phrasal verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>calculate</td>
<td>sum, rate, number, value</td>
<td>count on/count upon - depend on, rely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plan on</td>
<td>aim, assume, build, intend, plan, trust</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Mark the following part of speech*: noun or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, v – to mark a verb.

1. All the votes have been **counted**. (…)
2. At the last **count**, 100 people had agreed to join. (…)

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3. Hold your breath for a **count** of ten. (…)
4. The whole team was **counting** on me, and I let them down. (…)
5. For tax purposes, sick pay is **counted** as income. (…)
6. You can always **count** on him for good advice. (…)

### 2.1.13. **Counter**

#### Origin
	noun: a table or other structure over which purchases are made in a shop. From 13th century Old French *comptouer*; related to count above.
	noun: something or someone who counts. Related to count, above.

verb: to oppose something. The word came from Norman French *contre*, meaning “against”, in the 15th century.

adverb: in the opposite direction. The same origin as the verb above. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

#### Grammatical functions

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>table or display case on which goods can be shown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adjective**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>opposite, opposing</td>
<td>adverse, against, antagonistic, conflicting, contrasting</td>
<td>agreeing, corresponding, similar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AdVerb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>contrary</td>
<td>against, contrarily, opposite</td>
<td>equally, similarly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Homonyms

Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>answer, respond in retaliation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>counteract, cross, meet, resist, return, take on</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MASTERY: Sentence Combining

Mark the following part of speech: noun, adjective, adverb, verb. Write n – to mark a noun, adj. – to mark an adjective, adv. – to mark an adverb, v- to mark a verb.

1. There was a long queue and no one behind the counter. (...)
2. How can we counter these facts? (...)
3. The policy is divisive, and runs counter to common sense. (...)
4. Caffeine is known to counter tiredness. (...)
5. His carrying a knife was counter to my plan (...)
6. ‘Running counter to all the rules of virtue.’ - Locks. (...)
7. We believe that this proposal is counter to our well-established policy. (...)

2.1.14. Dash

Origin

In this case, both words come from the same source, Middle English daschen, which could mean both to strike and to rush. The earliest meaning was to strike something violently.

Dashboard originally meant a wooden flap at the front of a carriage to prevent mud from splashing up. This meaning is related to a dash of something thrown into something else. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).
**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a quick run</td>
<td>style, sprint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the longer of two telegraphic signals used in Morse code</td>
<td>hyphen, bolt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distinctive and stylish elegance</td>
<td>manner, mode, way</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>break into pieces, as by striking or knocking over</td>
<td>ruin, shoot, demolish, break, smash</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

Mark the following part of speech: noun or verb. Write n- to mark a noun, v- to mark a verb.

1. He dashed the plate into the wall. (…)
2. She recovered consciousness when they dashed water in her face. (…)
3. He made a sudden dash for the door. (…)
4. Dash is used to separate different parts of a sentence. (…)
5. Dash is a long signal used for sending messages in Morse Code. (…)
6. Hopes for an earlier economic recovery have now been dashed. (…)
7. The rain dashed our hopes for picnic. (…)
8. The wave dashes against the cliffs. (…)

**2.1.15. Deck**

**Origin**

Both come from the same source. The word came in the 15th century from Dutch *dec*, a covering. It referred to the planks of wood used as a covering in a boat which eventually became the part of the boat we walk on. It used for a pack of cards came in the 16th century, and probably relates to the similarity in appearance of a stack of planks and a pack of cards, as uniform flat items.
To deck somebody out with clothes also relates to Dutch dekken through Old English theccan from which we also get our word thatch. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the outside top part of a ship that you can walk on</td>
<td>afterdeck, second deck, upper deck</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>decorate a person or object with something, usually for a special occasion</td>
<td>decorate, dress, grace</td>
<td>disrobe, unclothe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Mark the following part of speech:* noun or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, v – to mark a verb.

1. A lot of passengers were sitting up on **deck**. (…)
2. The streets are **decked** out with flags and streamers. (…)
3. He insisted that they play with a fresh **deck** of cards. (…)
4. The church was **decked** with holy for the holiday season. (…)
5. Our stateroom was on **B deck**, not on the promenade deck. (…)

**2.1.16. Express**

**Origin**

verb: to put something into words. It came into English in the 14th century from Latin *expressus* which means literally push out, squeeze out. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).
Grammatical functions

Noun

| Definition | a train, bus etc that makes a particular journey more quickly than ordinary trains, buses |

Adjective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fast, such as an express train, express mail</td>
<td>high-speed, rapid</td>
<td></td>
<td>indirect, slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>certain, precise</td>
<td>accurate, definite, direct, exact, explicit, particular, pointed, special, specific</td>
<td>distinctive, separate, specified</td>
<td>indefinite, obscure, uncertain, vague, nonexclusive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
<th>Near antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mean, articulate</td>
<td>assert, communicate, declare, depict, disclose, formulate, manifest, pronounce, speak</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make known</td>
<td>give, look, sound, voice</td>
<td>advertise, announce, publish, sound off, speak out</td>
<td>restrict, censor, restrain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AdVerb

| Definition | using a service that delivers letters or parcels more quickly than the ordinary service |

MASTERY: Sentence Combining

Mark the following part of speech: noun, adjective, verb or adverb. Write n – to mark a noun, adj. – to mark an adjective, v – a verb, adv. –adverb.

1. He can express himself eloquently. (…)
2. I would like to express my thanks to my parents for their support. (…)
3. You must not leave this house without my express permission. (…)
4. The London to Oxford express is a popular mean of transport. (…)

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5. It came express. (…)
6. We agreed to send a package by express. (…)
7. She finds it difficult to express herself in English. (…)

2.1.17. Fast

**Origin**

The Old English adjective *fæst* meant fast, firm, strong. The adverb *fæste* meant fast, firmly, vigorously. They are related to Old High German *festi*, firm. Modern German for firm, solid, is *fest*.

To fast by abstaining from food, in Old English, was *fæstnian*, related to Old High German *fasten*, to fast, and the same word is used in modern German. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to eat no food or very little for a period of time, often for religious reasons</td>
<td>abstinence (from food)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adjective**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
<th>Near antonyms</th>
<th>Antonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>able to move quickly</td>
<td>breathless, flying, rapid, speedy</td>
<td>hurried, breathtaking, energetic, strong</td>
<td>crawling, unhurried, late</td>
<td>slow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adverb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
<th>Near antonyms</th>
<th>Antonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>with great speed</td>
<td>briskly, hastily, quickly, rapidly, soon, speedily</td>
<td>immediately, promptly, readily, impulsively, rashly, suddenly, vigorously</td>
<td>lingeringly, deliberately</td>
<td>slowly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MASTERY: Sentence Combining

Mark the following part of speech: noun, adjective or adverb. Write n – to mark a noun, adj. – adjective, v- to mark a verb, adv – to mark an adverb.
1. It was quite a fast journey. (…)
2. We drove as fast as we could. (…)
3. Hundreds of prisoners began fast in protest about prison conditions. (…)
4. A fast pain reliever usually helps people when they don't use it very often. (…)
5. I can run very fast. (…)

2.1.18. File

Origin

The word for folder has an interesting history. It came into English in the 16th century from the French verb filer, to string on a thread. This relates to storing documents by tying them together with string. It comes from the Latin filum, meaning thread, from which we also get our word filament. In Middle English, fildor meant thread of gold. A file was a list, as in Shakespeare’s Macbeth, Act 1, Scene 3, where list of special qualities is compared to a general catalogue:

Ay, in the catalogue ye go for men,
As hounds and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs,
Shoughs, waterrugs, and demi-wolves are clept
All by the name of dogs. The valued file
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle,
The housekeeper, the hunter, every one
According to the gift which bounteous nature
Hath in him closed, whereby he does receive
Particular addition, from the bill
That writes them all alike; and so of men.
Now if you have a station in the file,
Not i’ the worst rank of manhood, say it.
The hand-tool used for smoothing rough surfaces gets its name from Old English *fil* and *feol*, related to Old High German *fihala* and has its roots in the Greek *pikros*, bitter, sharp. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

In Middle English, file could also mean a worthless person. This meaning came from Old English *fylan* and *ful*, from which we also get our words foul and defile. However, from the late 16th century, file also referred to a row of people, hence the phrase ‘rank and file’ and filing as queuing. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>computer file - is a block of arbitrary information, or resource for storing information, which is available to a computer programme and is usually based on some kind of durable storage</td>
<td>record, disk, book, record book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a set of papers, or records that you keep because they contain information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to store information in a careful way</td>
<td>arrange papers, put</td>
<td>delete, erase</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

Mark the following part of speech: noun or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, v – to mark a verb.

1. He made a file for a new account. (…)
2. The names are on file in the office. (…)
3. He filed copy from Ankara all through the war. (…)
4. First, you have to create a new file. (…)
5. Please file the invoices in chronological order. (…)

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2.1.19. Firm

**Origin**

adjective: secure, solid. It was adopted into English in the 14th century from the Latin word *firmus*.

noun: a business organization, a company. This word came from the same Latin origin but via the Spanish word *firma*, meaning signature, meaning the title of a business partnership. The idea behind this is that a partnership is regarded as secure. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a partnership or incorporated association of two or more persons for carrying on a business</td>
<td>corporation, consulting firm, law firm, auction house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>business firm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to make something more solid and strong</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adjective**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
<th>Near antonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>not soft, when pressed</td>
<td>forceful, hearty, iron, strong</td>
<td>powerful, tough, energetic, lively, confident, sure</td>
<td>fragile, spiritless</td>
<td>uncertain, weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>having consistency that does not easily yield to pressure</td>
<td>compact, hard, rigid, stiff</td>
<td>compacted, compressed, condensed, substantial</td>
<td>loose, flexible, light, thin</td>
<td>soft, spongy, squishy, flabby</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Homonyms

| Adverb |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Definition** | **Synonyms** | **Antonyms** |
| with resolute determination | firmly, steadfastly | unsteady, insecure, unstable, unsafe, soft, unfixed |

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Mark the following part of speech:* noun, verb, adjective or adverb. Write n – to mark a noun, v – to mark a verb, adj. – to mark an adjective, adv – to mark an adverb.

1. He has a **firm** hand. (…)
2. The stock market was **firm** today. (…)
3. Share prices have **firmed** for the fifth day in a row. (…)
4. I **firmly** believe that we must act at once. (…)
5. She works for a large **firm**. (…)
6. Gently **firm** the earth around the flowers. (…)

### 2.1.20. Flat

**Origin**

adjective: even, level, smooth. (Check other meanings in your dictionary.) It came into English in the 14th century from Old Norse *flatr*. With similar words in other European languages it originates from the Greek word *platus*. You can see that it is related to plate and plateau.

noun: an apartment for accommodation in a larger building. This comes direct from Old English *flett*, meaning floor or house. It is related to the history of the other meaning of flat. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Definition</strong></th>
<th><strong>Synonyms</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a set of rooms for living in, usually on one floor of a large building</td>
<td>lodging, suite, room</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adjective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
<th>Related adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>level, smooth</td>
<td>extended, low, plane, unbroken</td>
<td>raised, broken, rugged, rounded</td>
<td>horizontal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dull</td>
<td>banal, boring, dead, monotonous, tedious, weak</td>
<td>sharp, bubbly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>absolute, positive</td>
<td>categorical, fixed, plain, unconditional</td>
<td>indefinite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AdVerb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonym</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stretched out or lying on a surface</td>
<td>directly</td>
<td>perpendicular, vertical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MASTERY: Sentence Combining

Mark the following part of speech: noun, adjective or adverb. Write n – to mark a noun, adj. – to mark an adjective, adv – to mark an adverb.

1. Let’s meet at my flat. (…)
2. The sea by then was as flat as a pancake. (…)
3. The ladder stood flat against a wall. (…)
4. I’d lend you the dollar but I am absolutely flat myself. (…)
5. Stand with your feet flat on the floor. (…)
6. The building has a flat roof. (…)
7. It was a flat statement of fact, with no apology. (…)
8. He laid out the map flat on the floor. (…)

2.1.21. Habit

Origin

noun: a usual way of behaving or acting. This usage and the next both come from 13th century Latin habitus, custom, which came from the Latin verb habere, to have. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).
2. Homonyms

Grammatical functions

Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a type of costume worn by members of a religious order, e.g., a monk’s habit</td>
<td>costume, garment, clothes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>customary practice or use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acts of volition</td>
<td>fall into a custom, habituate, naturalize, train (educate), learn, come into use, acclimatize</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MASTERY: Sentence Combining

*Mark the following part of speech:* noun or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, v – to mark a verb.

1. Daily bathing is an American habit. (…)
2. The habit of shaking hands is popular in many countries. (…)
3. He had acquired some bad habits at school. (…)
4. She has got into a habit of eating a lot of sweets. (…)
5. The habit of looking both ways before crossing the street helps to avoid accidents. (…)

2.1.22. Hail

Origin

noun: small pieces of ice falling as frozen rain. From Old English *hægl*.
verb: to greet someone; to call for someone’s attention. From 12th century Old Norse (the language of the Vikings) *heill*, which meant whole. Our word “hale” comes from the same source. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).
Grammatical functions

Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greeting</td>
<td>salutation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rain that freezes in the sky and falls to the ground as small balls of ice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Synonym</th>
<th>Related word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to salute or greet</td>
<td>to welcome, recognize</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to fall as hail</td>
<td>Downfall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>praise vociferously</td>
<td>acclaim, herald</td>
<td>applause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be a native of</td>
<td>come</td>
<td>be</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MASTERY: Sentence Combining

Mark the following part of speech: noun or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, v – to mark a verb.

1. The critics **hailed** the young pianist. (…)
2. She **hails** from Spain. (…)
3. They **hailed** the recent advances in medicine. (…)
4. It **hailed** the whole afternoon. (…)
5. The crowds **hailed** the President. (…)
6. They answered the **hail** from a distant place. (…)

2.1.23. Hatch

Origin

verb: to break out of an egg. Also figuratively, e.g., to hatch a plot. This word came into English in about the 13th century from similar Germanic and Scandinavian words. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).
2. Homonyms

Grammatical functions

Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>if a baby bird, fish, insect hatches or is hatched, it comes out of its egg and is born</td>
<td>brood, cover, birth giving, incubate, to emerge from the eggs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>an opening in a floor, roof, wall; the cover for such an opening. From Old English haecce, related to old words meaning “gate”</td>
<td>an escape hatch, a serving hatch, barrier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MASTERY: Sentence Combining

Mark the following part of speech: verb or noun. Write v - to mark a verb, n - to mark a noun.
1. The female hatches the eggs. (…)
2. Mosquito larvae are hatching in the pond. (…)
3. There was a small hatch in the wall between two rooms in a house. (…)
4. A door cut into the floor is a hatch. (…)

2.1.24. Hawk

Origin

noun: a type of bird. From Old English hafoc, related to other old European words but nothing to do with the old word from which we get our word “havoc”.

verb: to offer things for sale by going from door to door. From the noun “hawker” which might have come into English in the 16th century from a similar German word. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).
### Grammatical functions

#### Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>diurnal bird of prey</td>
<td>bird of prey, raptor, red-tailed hawk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an advocate of an aggressive policy of foreign relations</td>
<td>war hawk, chauvinist</td>
<td>militarist, warmonger</td>
<td>peacenik, dove</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to offer things</td>
<td>huckster, monger, peddle, wend, sell, push</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MASTERY: Sentence Combining

Mark the following part of speech: noun or verb. Write n- to mark a noun, v - to mark a verb.

1. Hawks are sometimes used for hunting. (…)
2. Some people hawk goods in the streets. (…)
3. Don’t trust people who hawk you to buy or accept something of bad quality. (…)

### 2.1.25. Import

#### Origin

verb: to bring something from another country. This word came into English in the 16th century from Latin verb importare, to carry in.

noun: the importance of something (not often used). This usage is from the same origin, implying something or someone distinctive. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).


**Grammatical functions**

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonym</th>
<th>Antonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to bring in from a foreign country for sale, use</td>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>export</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonym</th>
<th>Related words</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a product from another country, that is bought from your country</td>
<td>Importation</td>
<td>commodity, trade good</td>
<td>export, exportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>significance, weight</td>
<td>consequence, emphasis, importance, value, substance</td>
<td></td>
<td>insignificance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Mark the following part of speech*: verb or noun. Write v – to mark a verb, n – to mark a noun.

1. Imports from Eastern Europe are quite cheap. (…)
2. Germany imports clothing, textiles, and leather goods from Pakistan. (…)
3. He felt the import of her words. (…)
4. Her words imported a change of attitude. (…)
5. British programme-makers are against importing styles from the United States. (…)

**2.1.26. Interest**

**Origin**

noun: if you have an interest in something, it holds your attention. Came into English in the 15th century from a Latin phrase meaning “it concerns”. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).
Grammatical functions

Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a feeling of wanting to know about or take part in something</td>
<td>affection, enthusiasm, matter, sympathy, regard</td>
<td>apathy, boredom, indifference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advantage</td>
<td>benefit, prosperity, welfare, well-being</td>
<td>disadvantage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>payment for the use of money</td>
<td>bonus, credit, discount, influence, premium, earnings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to hold the attention of</td>
<td>affect, amuse, appeal, attract, engage, entertain, fascinate, intrigue, involve</td>
<td>bore, disinterest, bother</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MASTERY: Sentence Combining

*Mark the following part of speech:* noun or verb. Write n- to mark a noun, v - to mark a verb.

1. She has a great interest in the poetry. (…)
2. His interests are philosophy and languages. (…)
3. We need an arbiter who is without interest in the outcome. (…)
4. History has always interested me. (…)
5. It might interest you to learn that I’ve changed my mind. (…)
6. The fight for peace interests all nations. (…)

2.1.27. Jack

Origin

noun: a device used for lifting heavy items such as a car.
Noun: another name for the knave in a pack of playing cards.
All the uses of “jack” and “Jack” come from the same origin, which is the 16th century Jakke, another form of John. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).
2. Homonyms

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a place of equipment used for lifting and supporting a heavy object</td>
<td>bumper jack, lift</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a deck bearing a picture of a young prince</td>
<td>Knave</td>
<td>court card, face card, picture card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sailor</td>
<td>mate, pirate, sea person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raise</td>
<td>boost, bring up, construct, establish, promote, take up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Mark the following part of speech: noun or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, v – to mark a verb.*

1. A playing card that has a picture of a young man on it and is worth more than a ten and less than a queen is called a jack. (…)
2. A large amount of money that someone wins in a lottery is a jackpot. (…)
3. He served as a jack in the merchant marine. (…)
4. Jack up the car and change the tire. (…)
5. They used a jack for lifting a motor vehicle by the bumper. (…)

**2.1.28. Jam**

**Origin**

All the uses of this word probably evolved around the 18th century from the same informal word meaning “squeeze in” but its etymology (history) is not known. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).
Grammatical functions

Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a spread made of fruit and sugar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>troublesome situation</td>
<td>difficulty, dilemma, problem</td>
<td>benefit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to squeeze together into a tight or small space</td>
<td>force, push, crush, stick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in radio, to transmit signals designed to block other signals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MASTERY: Sentence Combining

Mark the following part of speech: noun or verb. Write n- to mark a noun, v – to mark a verb.

1. The ship was jammed between two rocks. (…)
2. He jammed his hand in the door. (…)
3. A preserve of whole fruit, slightly crushed, boiled with sugar is called jam. (…)
4. I like strawberry jam. (…)
5. Traffic jam is a long line of vehicles that are moving very slowly. (…)
6. Some radio stations try to jam a radio or television by broadcasting another signal on the same wave-length. (…)

2.1.29. Kid

Origin

noun: a young deer or goat; a young person (informal). Came into English in about the 12th century, related to Old Norse (the language of the Vikings) kith. Not related to our modern English word “kith”, which comes from Old English cynthth. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).
Grammatical functions

Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a young person</td>
<td>baby, boy, child, girl, teenager, youngster, youth</td>
<td>adult</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to tease or trick someone. Might have been adapted in the 19th century from the above, relating to the playfulness of a child</td>
<td>joke, mock, tease, trick</td>
<td>be serious</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MASTERY: Sentence Combining

Mark the following part of speech: noun or verb. Write n- to mark a noun, v- to mark a verb.

1. There was a group of kids playing football in the street. (…)
2. He said that? You’re kidding me. (…)
3. She is always kidding about her accent. (…)
4. Have you got kids of your own? (…)
5. Don’t worry. I’m just kidding. (…)

2.1.30. Lead

Origin

In Old English, ledan meant to lead, show the way, or even carry away. It is related to Old High German lidan, to go. In modern German, leite is to lead, to guide, Leitung is direction or guidance.

The heavy metal was called lead in Old English, though the pronunciation was not the same as we used today. It is related to similar words in other old European languages, e.g., Old Frisian lad, Old Dutch lood, Middle High German lot. Lead has been the traditional composition of bullets since 15th century. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).
### Grammatical functions

#### Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>heavy metal</td>
<td>Pb, atomic number 82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
<th>Near antonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to walk drive, fly in front of a group of people, vehicles, planes</td>
<td>track, trail</td>
<td>precede, accompany, attend, escort, control, manage</td>
<td>hound, trail</td>
<td>follow, trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>point out the way for someone especially from a position in front</td>
<td>conduct, direct, guide, show</td>
<td>conduct, regulate, supervise</td>
<td>follow, serve, obey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to serve as a leader</td>
<td>command, dominate</td>
<td>control, regulate, supervise</td>
<td>follow, serve, obey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be at the front</td>
<td>head</td>
<td>announce, accompany</td>
<td>conclude, finish, terminate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phrasal verbs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Idioms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lead off - to begin, to start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lead the way - to show a course by going in advance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lead on - to keep in a state of expectation or hope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lead up to - to result in by series of steps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Mark the following part of speech: noun or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, v- to mark a verb.*

1. A white crystalline, water soluble, poisonous solid is used as a mordant in dyeing and printing textiles, is **lead**. (…)
2. Subsequent events **led** him to reconsider his position. (…)
3. He **led** a peace movement in the late 1930’s. (…)
4. He took the **lead** in the race. (…)
5. They followed the **lead** of the capital in their fashions. (…)
6. One mark often **leads** another. (…)
7. I could tell by her allusions that she was **leading** up to something. (…)

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2.1.31. Lean

**Origin**

Old English and Middle English *hlæn* meant thin or poor. They are thought to have a Germanic origin, perhaps from Lithuanian and Latvian words implying fragment and weak, respectively. The usage in relation to meat came in about the 15th century.

Lean in the sense of inclining towards something comes from Old English *hle-*onian, to lean, to rest. This is related to Old High German *hlinn*. The Latin sources are words related to *clinatus*, inclined. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical functions**

**Adjective**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thin, bare</td>
<td>anorexic, inadequate, poor, scanty, skinny</td>
<td>fat, plump</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bend, angle toward</td>
<td>be off, curve, decline, deflect, incline, turn</td>
<td>straighten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be disposed</td>
<td>prefer, tend, gravitate toward</td>
<td>dislike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>count, depend on</td>
<td>confide, reply, trust</td>
<td>disregard, forget</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Mark the following part of speech: adjective or verb. Write adj. – to mark an adjective, v – to mark a verb.*

1. She **leaned** over the balustrade and shouted to the man downstairs. (…)
2. He was **leaned** and tanned. (…)
3. Lean meat has very little fat in it. (…)
4. The decision to increase the budget hasn’t been made, but the committee is **leaning** in that direction. (…)
5. He **leaned** his head back. (…)

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6. A lean period of time is very difficult to live in because many people lack money or other necessary things. (…)
7. People can read about the lean years of Depression. (…)

2.1.32. Light

Origin

Both come from Old English leoh, could meant both light in the sense of the opposite of dark, bright, and also light in the sense of not heavy. Leoh was also used in relation to weight. At the same time, lyt meant little and liht meant light in weight, easy. The situation seems confusing, but Skeat’s etymological dictionary might have the clue. He suggests that the meaning related to illumination links with Anglo-Saxon leoh, and the meaning to do with weight to Anglo-Saxon lecht.

In Middle English, leoh kept its meaning in relation to illumination but liht related to weight.

In modern German, the first is now Licht, the second leicht.

Somewhere along the 1,500 year history of these words, there is a period when the two shades of meaning diverged. Could it be that light, in the sense of illumination, is an ever-present factor in life but is intangible and cannot be weighed?

There is a third meaning. In Middle English, lihte meant lung, giving rise to modern English usage of lights for the lungs of animals. Lights in modern German are Lunge. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

Grammatical functions

Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
<th>Near antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>brightness from the sun or from a light, which allows you to see things</td>
<td>blaze, glare, illumination, radiance, shine</td>
<td>flash, twinkle, sunlight, aureole, ray, stream, reflection</td>
<td>blackness, dark, darkness, night, shadow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>energy</td>
<td>lamp</td>
<td>light bulb, lightening, flash</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
<th>Near antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>flash, twinkle, sunlight, aureole, ray, stream, reflection</td>
<td>blackness, dark, darkness, night, shadow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>energy</td>
<td>lamp</td>
<td>light bulb, lightening, flash</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Homonyms

**Adjective**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
<th>Near antonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>having little weight</td>
<td>airy, feathery, underweight, weightless</td>
<td>small, tiny, undersized, petite, slim, thin</td>
<td>big, extensive, goodsized, huge, large, masssive, bulky</td>
<td>heavy, over-weight, ponderous, weighty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Related word</th>
<th>Derived words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to set something on fire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to supply with light</td>
<td>ignite, start</td>
<td>burn</td>
<td>light up, lighten, unlit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Mark the following part of speech: noun, adjective or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, adj. – to mark an adjective, v – to mark a verb.*

1. The bird lighted on the branch. (n)
2. The writing on the page had become light and hard to read. (adj.)
3. I prefer a light wine. (adj.)
4. We awoke at the first light. (adj.)
5. If you travel light, you travel with only a few bags or cases. (adj.)
6. Try to look at the situation in a more cheerful light. (adj.)
7. He is a life of a man light of purpose. (adj.)
8. Her presence lighted up the room. (v past)
9. The younger children are as light as a feather. (adj.)
10. She heard a light knock at the window. (adj.)

**2.1.33. Long**

**Origin**

In the sense of measurement, long comes from Old English *lang*, *long*.

In the sense of yearning, it derives from a related Old English word, *langian*. *Longe* was also used to mean a long time. The meanings are linked, one to space and the other to time. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).
Grammatical functions

Adjective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>excessive in length</td>
<td>limitless, for ages, forever and a day, prolonged</td>
<td>short, fleeting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>desire</td>
<td>aim, miss, want, wish, dream of</td>
<td>dislike, hate, despise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adverb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>for or through a great extent of space or, especially time</td>
<td>lengthy, extensive, tedious, boring</td>
<td>short</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MASTERY: Sentence Combining

Mark the following part of speech: adjective, verb or adverb. Write adj. – to mark an adjective, v- to mark a verb, adv – to mark an adverb.

1. How **long** did he stay? (…)
2. He must have taken the **long** way home. (…)
3. We **long** for summer. (…)
4. They haven't been gone for **long**. (…)
5. Don't be **long**. Will we be **long**? (…)
6. The arm of the law is **long**. (…)
7. We had a **long** and boring conversation. (…)

2.1.34. Might

Origin

Might as power comes from Old English *miht, meahht*, might, strength. power, with the same words in Middle English. Old English also had *mægen*, might, power, virtue, host.
Might as a verb is a tense of the verb ‘may’ which comes from Old English *mæg*, which became *mæi* in Middle English. Until the 15th century, may implied to have to power to as well as to be able to. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ability, power</td>
<td>inability, weakness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Stating possibility**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>might of may</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Mark the following:* noun or stating possibility. Write n – to mark a noun, p – to mark possibility.

1. He swung with all his **might**. (…)
2. The sailors hauled in the rope with **might** and main. (…)
3. Times **might** change, but human nature stays the same (…)
4. He **might** win if he tries hard. (…)
5. They **might** have lost their minds. (…)

**2.1.35. Mind**

**Origin**

From Old English *gemynd*, memory, recollection, the mind. To mind in the sense of to take care of arose in the 17th century from the earlier sense of to think about, to apply oneself, to care for. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).
Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>intelligence</td>
<td>brain, creativity, function, head, mentality</td>
<td>body, physicality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>memory</td>
<td>concentration, remembrance, subconscious, thinking</td>
<td>amnesia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>be bothered, care</td>
<td>complain, dislike, disapprove</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obey</td>
<td>behave, respect</td>
<td>disregard, ignore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attend, tend</td>
<td>ensure, discipline, notice, supervise</td>
<td>neglect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remember</td>
<td>recall, recollect</td>
<td>forget</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MASTERY: Sentence Combining

Mark the following part of speech: noun or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, v – to mark a verb.

1. To my mind, it was a foolish mistake. (…)
2. Let me know your mind in this matter before Wednesday. (…)
3. I have a god mind to leave you here all alone. (…)
4. You mustn’t mind about their gossiping. (…)
5. Mind what you say. (…)
6. A disturbing thought crossed her mind. (…)
7. Would you mind handing me that book? (…)

2.1.36. Note

Origin

noun: something written down in just a few words. It came into English in the 13th century from an Old French word which came from Latin, *nota*, meaning a sign. The other uses of the word, below, developed from the same origin. Also used as a verb meaning to notice, e.g., to note something, to take note of someone’s comment. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).
2. Homonyms

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in music, a single sound or the symbol used to represent it</td>
<td>degree, figure, interval, sign, tone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a piece of paper money is called a note or a bank note</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a short letter to someone</td>
<td>agenda, comment, definition, journal, letter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attention</td>
<td>mind, notice, observation, remark</td>
<td>ignorance, neglect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to take notes</td>
<td>note, observe, remark, mention, write down</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>observe, perceive</td>
<td>catch, denote, discover, enter, indicate, mention</td>
<td>ignore, neglect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Mark the following part of speech: noun or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, v – to mark a verb.*

1. I sent a **note** to John thanking him for the invitation. (…)
2. She **noted** the changes with satisfaction. (…)
3. Some differences have been **noted**. (…)
4. Friends were comparing **notes** on the latest news. (…)
5. Martin **noted** the details in his diary. (…)
6. Can I borrow your **notes**? (…)
7. See if you can sing this **note**. (…)
8. She played a few **notes** on the piano. (…)
9. Please **note** that in your letter. (…)
10. I heard a **note** of warning in her voice. (…)

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2.1.37. Peer

**Origin**

In the above meanings, this word came into English in the 14th century from Old French *per* which came from Latin *par*, meaning equal.

verb: to look intently in an attempt to see clearly. This came into English in the 16th century from Flemish *pieren*, meaning “to look with narrowed eyes”. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>someone of your age or status</td>
<td>compeer</td>
<td>individual, person, someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a titled person such as duke or duchess</td>
<td></td>
<td>lord, viscount, aristocrat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peer group</td>
<td>associates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonym</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to look very carefully: especially because something is difficult to see</td>
<td>peep</td>
<td>look, perceive with attention</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

Mark the following part of speech: noun or verb. Write n- to mark a noun, v – to mark a verb.

1. She was peering through the window. (…)
2. She is a girl who is popular with her peers. (…)
3. A person who is equal to another in abilities, qualifications is a peer. (…)
4. He peered at his watch. (…)
5. Few players have gained as much respect from their peers as Bobby Robson. (…)

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2. Homonyms

2.1.38. Pound

**Origin**

The unit of currency arises from the weight, which comes from Old English *pund*, the value of a pound weight of silver (so much for devaluation!). The lost dogs home meaning comes from the meaning of an enclosure from the 14th century prefix *pund*-. In Middle English, *punfeald* or *pinfold* meant an enclosure field.

To pound someone or something with a striking blow comes from Old English *punian*, related to Dutch *puin*, break down into rubble.

To pound the streets, to walk with heavy footsteps, or to pound at a keyboard, is a 20th century colloquial use. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 British pound = 1,6309 U.S. dollars</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pound – 0,45359237 kilograms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a unit for measuring weight, used in several countries including the US and the UK</td>
<td>pint, troy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to hit something several times with a lot of force</td>
<td>hammer, strike, tramp, hit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impress</td>
<td>grave, drive, hammer</td>
<td>give up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Mark the following part of speech:* noun or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, v – to mark a verb.

1. Pound is a unit of money in the UK and several other countries. (...)
2. The baby weighted over 10 pounds. (...)

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3. He pounded his way through the way. (…)
4. Pound the mixture into a coarse powder. (…)
5. I could hear them pounding on the door. (…)
6. They are asking people to help by donating 5 pounds. (…)

### 2.1.39. Rank

**Origin**

This is an interesting example of how words change in meaning. In Old English *ranc* meant straight, leading to erect, proud, haughty. In Middle English denoted strong, brave, proud. In its original meaning, it could imply growing vigorously, as in plants, to the point where it was too prolific. This took on the negative meaning of being ‘too much’. This seems to have led to the meaning of festering. By the 16th century, rank implied having an offensive smell.

Middle English also acquired *rancle*, a festering sore, from which we get rankle. This came from Old French *rancler*.

In the 17th century, the word rancid also came into English, from Latin *rancidus*, meaning rank, disgusting.

Meanwhile, the word rank as a position within an organisation came into English in the 16th century from Old French *ranc*, row, rank, related to Old High German *bring*, circle. In modern French, *rang* means row, line, rank, and in modern German *Rang* means rank, station, position. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Definition</strong></th>
<th><strong>Synonyms</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>standing in a system, often a social one</td>
<td>authority, class, degree, division, grade, hierarchy, reputation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>column, tier of individuals</td>
<td>formation, group, line, range</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Homonyms

 Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>line up, classify in system</td>
<td>arrange, assign, establish, dispose, place,</td>
<td>disorder, scatter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>locate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be worthwhile, have supremacy</td>
<td>belong, precede, have the advantage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

 Adjective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>foul, stinking</td>
<td>disagreeable, disgusting, nasty, strong-smelling</td>
<td>aromatic, sweet, productive, rich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abundant, luxurious</td>
<td>excessive, productive, rich</td>
<td>rare, scarce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>absolute, utter</td>
<td>complete, extravagant, fragrant, outstanding, perfect, positive</td>
<td>indefinite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vulgar</td>
<td>abusive, dirty, filthy, outrageous</td>
<td>clean, moral</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

 MASTERY: Sentence Combining

Mark the following part of speech: noun, verb or adjective. Write n – to mark a noun, v – to mark a verb, adj. – to mark an adjective.

1. He was a writer of the highest rank. (…)
2. Orchestra players are arranged in ranks. (…)
3. He joined in 1999, and quickly rose to the rank of inspector. (…)
4. In the past dress, speech and table manners indicated social rank. (…)
5. The organization is looking for young people to swell their ranks. (…)
6. We live in a society in which comfort ranks very high. (…)
7. Flying still ranks among the safest forms of travel (…)
8. The reversal of policy touched off a violent dispute within the party ranks. (…)
9. The men were ranked according to their height. (…)
10. He is a rank amateur. (…)
2.1.40. Row

**Origin**

In Old English, *raw, ræw*, and in Middle English *rawe, rowe*, meant line, series, row. They are related to Old High German *riga*, line, and words in other European languages. Modern German *Reihe* means row, rank, line.

Old English *rowan* meant to row a boat. In Middle English, it became *rowen*. Related to Middle High German *rüejen*, it became *rudern* in modern German.

Row as a noisy quarrel came into use in the 18th century. Most dictionaries indicate ‘uncertain origin’ but one or two relate it to the word rouse, in the sense of a drunken uproar. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sequence, series</td>
<td>chain, line, order, progression, queue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fight</td>
<td>commotion, dispute, disturbance</td>
<td>agreement, peace</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>move boat with paddle</td>
<td>drag, pull, sail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>argue</td>
<td>dispute, quarrel, scold</td>
<td>agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verbally fight</td>
<td>battle, cross, disagree</td>
<td>agree, harmonize, overlook</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Mark the following part of speech*: noun or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, v – to mark a verb.

1. He liked to visit the theatre and to sit in the third **row** of the balcony. (…)
2. The captain’s barge **rowed** twenty oars. (…)
3. He used to **row** for his college. (…)
4. I had a **row** with my boyfriend last night. (…)

5. My parents never rowed. (…)
6. We rowed past the docks. (…)
7. I am not going to row with you. (…)
8. We had a blazing row a couple of years ago and I haven’t seen her since. (…)
9. We’ve rowed about it bitterly. (…)

2.1.41. Season

Origin

Middle English sesoun from 13th century seson from Latin serere, to sow relate to seseli, plant. The seasons of the year were related to seedtime and harvest, sowing and reaping. To season, as in adding herbs to food, comes from a directly related source: 16th century French saisonner.

Modern French for season, as a time of the year, is saison, for to season food is assaisonner.

There has been very little change in these two related words in their short life in English. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

Grammatical functions

Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>one of the four periods of the year</td>
<td>autumn, division, interval, period, spring, summer, time, winter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acclimatize, prepare</td>
<td>acclimate, accustom, habituate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to add salt, pepper or other spices to food</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MASTERY: Sentence Combining

Mark the following part of speech: noun or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, v – to mark a verb.

1. It was a rainy season. (…)
2. People like the Christmas season. (…)
3. My mood is often affected by the season of the year. (…)
4. It is the peak of the holiday season, so the roads will be busy. (…)
5. The new season at the theatre offers a mix of shows. (…)
6. Stir in the eggs and season with salt and pepper. (…)

2.1.42. Sole

Origin

Sole as part of the foot came into English in Old English or Middle English period, depending on which dictionary you consult, via an Old French word from Latin solea, a sandal or shoe, which is related to solum, ground, floor, bottom.

The fish was given the same name in Middle English, i.e., later, because of its shape.

Sole meaning the only one was adapted in the 14th century from Old French soule, from Latin solus, alone. During the 15th century, it could also mean unmarried or celibate. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

Grammatical functions

Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the underside of footwear</td>
<td>footgear, footwear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a flat fish that lives in the sea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Homonyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thin, bare</td>
<td>anorexic, inadequate, poor, scanty, skinny</td>
<td>fat, plump</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bend, angle toward</td>
<td>be off, curve, decline, deflect, incline, turn</td>
<td>straighten</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be disposed</td>
<td>prefer, tend, gravitate toward</td>
<td>dislike</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>count, depend on</td>
<td>confide, reply, trust</td>
<td>disregard, forget</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MASTERY: Sentence Combining

Mark the following part of speech: adjective or verb. Write adj. – to mark an adjective, v – to mark a verb.

1. She leaned over the balustrade and shouted to the man downstairs. (…)
2. He was leaned and tanned. (…)
3. Lean meat has very little fat in it. (…)
4. The decision to increase the budget hasn’t been made, but the committee is leaning in that direction. (…)
5. He leaned his head back. (…)
6. A lean period of time is very difficult to live in because many people lack money or other necessary things. (…)
7. People can read about the lean years of Depression. (…)

2.1.43. Staff

Origin

Old English stæf meant staff and also letter. Stafas meant letters, writing, literature. In its early usage stæf could mean literally a wooden staff to help a walker, and figuratively a source of support. In the second meaning, it could denote the military personnel who supported a commanding officer. In the 19th century it was applied to salaried employees of non-military organisations such as schools.
The two different meanings thus arise from literal and figurative use of the same word. The meaning of \textit{stæf} as a letter, or even a verse in Middle English, and \textit{stæfcraeft} meaning grammar, have almost died out. The only remaining use is in a stave, from the plural \textit{stafas}, in music, which comes from the plural of staff. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

\textbf{Grammatical functions}

\textbf{Noun}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>\textbf{Definition}</th>
<th>\textbf{Synonyms}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>employees of organization</td>
<td>personnel, team, crew, work force, workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stick (usually for walking)</td>
<td>rode, pole, wand, walking stick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a set of horizontal lines and intermediate space used in notations to represent a sequence of pitches</td>
<td>musical notation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textbf{Verb}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>\textbf{Definition}</th>
<th>\textbf{Related words}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to provide an organization with the workers it needs</td>
<td>operate, provide, supply</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textbf{MASTERY: Sentence Combining}

\textit{Mark the following part of speech:} noun or verb. Write \textit{n} – to mark a noun, \textit{v} – to mark a verb.

1. \textbf{Staff} is used by mountain climbers. (…)
2. Any of 5 horizontal marks comprise a \textbf{staff}. (…)
3. \textbf{Staff} is a notation used by musicians. (…)
4. It is a small hotel with a \textbf{staff} of just 10 people. (…)
5. \textbf{Staff} and residents enjoyed the show. (…)
6. The outer office must be fully \textbf{staffed} at all times. (…)

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2. Homonyms

2.1.44. Stall

**Origin**

Old English *steall* was a place for standing, a position or a state of affairs. In Middle English, *stal* meant a place or station. Both modern English meanings come from the same origins. A market stall is a place for standing — to stall a car is to bring it to standing position. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sales booth</td>
<td>stand, table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>booth</td>
<td>phone booth, call box, voting booth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a compartment in a stable where a single animal is confined and fed</td>
<td>a partitioned section, chamber</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>come to stop</td>
<td>hold up, detain, delay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delay for own purposes</td>
<td>arrest, avoid, check, halt, interrupt, postpone, put off, suspend</td>
<td>advance, allow, further, help</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Mark the following part of speech: noun or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, v – to mark a verb.*

1. They used to run a market **stall** together. (…)
2. A butches **stall** was always clean (..)
3. The truck **stalled** on the hill. (…)
4. He **stalled** the police for 20 minutes so his so his accomplice could get away. (…)
5. A place where animals are confined and fed is a **stall**. (…)
6. The inexperienced driver kept **stalling** the car. (…)

### 2.1.45. State

**Origin**

13th century *stat* from Old French *estat*, meaning estate, state, from Latin *status*, posture, attitude, position. The same meaning was related to the condition and circumstances of an individual and to organisation of a nation. In the 16th and 17th centuries, the meaning developed of setting out conditions, of expressing clearly. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>condition or mode of being</td>
<td>attitude, case, character, element, form, nature, outlook, situation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dignity</td>
<td>ceremony, glory, prestige, rank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>government, country</td>
<td>community, land, nation, territory, union</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>declare, assert</td>
<td>articulate, bring out, describe, interpret, narrate, speak</td>
<td>ask, question</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adjective**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(only before noun) a state occasion or event that involves a country’s government or head</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Mark the following part of speech: noun or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, v – to mark a verb, ad. – to mark an adjective.*

1. He **stated** his position on the case. (…)

---

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2. Some bachelors enjoy the single state. (…)
3. After a year’s study in Spain, he returned to the States. (…)
4. The president is about to start a three-day state visit to Sweden. (…)
5. It is likely that this is the normal state of affairs. (…)
6. He stated that the account would be completed by May. (…)
7. It’s no state secret that they plan to start their own business. (…)
8. He dresses in a manner befitting his state. (…)

2.1.46. Tip

**Origin**

As a point or apex, *typpa* came into English in the 15th century from Old Norse *typpa*, according to one major dictionary. However, *A Middle-English Dictionary* states that it is related to Middle High German *zipf*, tip, extremity, from which modern German for tip is *Zipfel*. Barnhart’s *Dictionary of Etymology* traces it back to the 12th century, related to various historical German and Dutch terms, including *zipf*.

The use of tip meaning to topple or fall over is from the 14th century, with uncertain origins. The Middle English dictionary links *tippen*, to overthrow, with Swedish *tippa*, overthrow.

A tip as a payment for services is from early in the 18th century, perhaps from tap, a light blow. In underground slang, to tip was to give or to lend. A light blow might have encouraged an unwilling giver to succumb. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a small present of money given directly to someone for performing a service</td>
<td>compensation, gift, money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a slender or pointed end or extremity, esp. of anything long or tapered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a light, smart blow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.1. List of Homonyms

Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>knock over, cause to lean</td>
<td>bend, incline, lean</td>
<td>straighten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to pour something from one place into another</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to take rubbish somewhere and leave it</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to hit something very gently</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MASTERY: Sentence Combining

*Mark the following part of speech:* noun or verb. Write `n-` to mark a noun, `v-` to mark a verb.

1. She **tipped** the drinks into our glasses. (...)
2. He gave the waiter a dollar as a **tip**. (...)
3. Don’t forget to **tip** the taxi driver. (...)
4. The booklet gives a lot of useful **tips** on house building. (...)
5. The maid **tipped** the rubbish. (...)
6. I have it on the **tip** on my tongue. (...)
7. Babies usually walk on the **tips** of their toes. (...)

2.1.47. Top

**Origin**

As the highest point, the word comes straight from Old English *top, topp*. It is related to Old High German *zopf*, meaning top, head or tuft of hair. Now, in modern German, *Zopf* means a plait of hair.

As a wooden toy, the same word has its origin in Old English. Dictionaries report that its origins and related words are uncertain. One dictionary links it with Middle High German *topf*, which may or may not be related to modern German *Topf*, pot or jar, on account of its shape. Another links it with tip, as the top, or point, is the point on which it spins. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).
2. Homonyms

**Grammatical functions**

**Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>highest point</td>
<td>climax, culmination, height, maximum</td>
<td>base, bottom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adjective**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>best, highest</td>
<td>dominant, excellent, finest, maximum, first-class, leading, supreme</td>
<td>least, low, unimportant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>reach the highest part</td>
<td>climb, finish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remove the upper part</td>
<td>amputate, cut off, shave off</td>
<td>add, replace</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTERY: Sentence Combining**

*Mark the following part of speech: noun, adjective or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, adj. – to mark an adjective, v- to mark a verb.*

1. They reached the top of the hill. (…)  
2. He lived on the top of the hill. (…)  
3. She is the top of the class. (…)  
4. The mountain was topped with snow. (…)  
5. Let’s take it from the top again, and this time do it right. (…)  
6. The sun had topped the horizon. (…)  
7. He talked at the top of his voice. (…)  
8. Nobody wants to pay top prices. (…)  
9. Her dream was to win top honours in a competition. (…)
2.1.48. Tuck

Origin

As folding or tucking cloth, the word originated in Old English *tucian*, which meant, rather surprisingly, to torment, to chastise. However, it is linked to *tucken* in other European languages, in the sense of to tug, to pull sharply. These meanings of physical manipulation seem to have given rise to it as a way of handling a piece of material or a sheet when we are tucking it in, pushing and pulling almost as punishment.

Tuck as food has a more difficult history to trace. Partridge’s *Dictionary of Historical Slang* offers a possible origin, in the 18th century schoolboy and slang use of ‘tuck up’ and 19th century ‘tuck in’ as to over-eat, to push too much food into one’s mouth. Morriss’s *Dictionary of Australian Words*, first published in 1898 as *Austral English*, confirms the schoolboy slang of tuck for food, especially pastry, in relation to the Australian slang tucker, food.

Friar Tuck, the famous friend of Robin Hood, had no particular liking for food. According to one source, his name was actually Took. But there is a more likely story in *Folklore, Myths and Legends of Britain*. A renowned friar in Yorkshire is said to have challenged Robin Hood to a sword fight. Robin won the fight but invited the friar to join his band, naming him Friar Tuck. This could arise from the fact that a tuck in olden times was a rapier, a type of slender sword. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

Grammatical functions

Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Phrasal verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fold together</td>
<td>contract, gather, insert, push, put in, wrap</td>
<td><em>tuck a way</em> – to hide something somewhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to put into a small, close or concealing place</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>tuck in</em> – to put a child in to bed and make sure he is warm and comfortable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>tuck up</em> – same as tuck in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MASTERY: Sentence Combining

*Mark the following part of speech: noun or verb. Write n – to mark a noun, v – to mark a verb.*

1. **Tuck** the money into your wallet. (…)
2. **Tuck** the edge of the sheet under the mattress. (…)
3. She took off her glasses and **rucked** them in her pocket. (…)
4. She had a magazine **rucked** under her arm. (…)
5. I’ll be upstairs soon and **tuck** you in. (…)
6. He straightened the shirt and **rucked** it into his trousers. (…)

### 2.1.49. Utter

**Origin**

verb: to speak. This might have come into English in about the 14th century from Dutch and German words meaning to make known, to show.

adjective: total, complete. Originally from Old English *utera*, meaning ‘outer’, it seems to have taken on the meaning of total, complete, in about 15th century. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

**Grammatical functions**

**Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to give audible expression to</td>
<td>announce, articulate, assert, express, proclaim, pronounce, talk, whisper</td>
<td>conceal, hide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adjective**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>total, complete</td>
<td>absolute, blessed, complete, confounded, perfect, pure, thorough</td>
<td>incomplete, uncertain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MASTERY: Sentence Combining

Mark the following part of speech: verb or adjective. Write v- to mark a verb, adj. – to mark an adjective.

1. It's all been an utter waste of time. (…)
2. They followed him without uttering a single word of protest. (…)
3. She uttered a lie. (…)
4. He gazed at me in utter confusion. (…)
5. Her ideas are simply utter. (…)
6. The words were uttered in my hearing. (…)
7. The engine uttered a shriek. (…)

2.1.50. Well

Origin

adverb: satisfactorily, in a good way. From Old English wel.

adjective: in good health. The same as above.

noun: a hole dug in the ground for water, oil, etc. From Old English wella related to Germanic words meaning “wave”. (Douglas Harper, Online Etymology Dictionary, 2010).

Grammatical functions

AdVerb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in satisfactory, prosperous manner</td>
<td>happily, fantastic, great</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adjective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>if you are feeling well, your health is good</td>
<td>healthy, fine, strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in complete way</td>
<td>completely, fully, totally</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Homonyms

### Interjection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Usage</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>word or phrase used for expressing a strong emotion</td>
<td>when replaying</td>
<td>OK, I know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>when asking something</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>after a pause</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for ending talk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for introducing statement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Synonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a deep hole dug in the ground to provide a supply of water</td>
<td>artesian well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a deep hole dug in the ground where is a supply of oil or gas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MASTERY: Sentence Combining

Mark the following part of speech: adjective, adverb, noun or interjection. Write adj. – to mark an adjective, adv. – to mark an adverb, n – to mark a noun, interjection – to mark an interjection.

1. ‘How are you?’ Very **well**, thank you.’ (...)
2. She speaks Italian **well**. (...)
3. The girls were not behaving **well**. (...)
4. We used to get our water from a **well**. (...)
5. She plays the piano very **well**. (...)
6. **Well**, I agree with you about that. (...)
7. **Well**, what did he say? (...)
8. I anger easily, as you **well** know. (...)
9. **Well**! There need to shout. (...)
10. A hole drilled into the earth to obtain water or gas is called a **well**. (...)

Good English means having a big vocabulary. Choose the right word and check your vocabulary.

1. If you want to understand the situation better, look at it from all ________.
   - a. angles
   - b. dashes
   - c. banks
2. He stroke the ________ under the line.
2.1. List of Homonyms

3. Don’t _____ on me, you have to solve the problem yourself.
   a. express  b. utter  c. bank

4. He loved her and was blind as a ________.
   a. file  b. staff  c. bat

5. She has ______ him five children.
   a. borne  b. stall  c. tuck

6. Some people like horse ______, but I hate it.
   a. jam  b. beef  c. carp

7. He wore high/riding ______.
   a. pound  b. tip  c. boots

8. She put the sugar ______ on the table.
   a. bowl  b. note  c. lead

9. He hit a ______ on his ear.
   a. box  b. well  c. top

10. ______ is a fish.
    a. bat  b. carp  c. rank

11. You have to help him in ________.
    a. row  b. import  c. any case

12. Don’t try to deceive us, your goal does not _____.
    a. count  b. mind  c. lean

13. She served behind the ______.
    a. jack  b. peer  c. counter

14. Everybody knew him as a man of skill and ______.
    a. state  b. angle  c. dash

15. A pack of playing cards is called a ________.
    a. deck  b. box  c. angle

16. He couldn’t ________ his ideas clearly.
    a. jam  b. bowl  c. express

17. An abstinence from food is called ______.
    a. fast  b. habit  c. beef

18. He made a ______ for a new account.
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. rank</td>
<td>b. file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. ______ is not soft or yielding when pressed.</td>
<td>a. flat</td>
<td>b. sole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. An adjective ______ means horizontally level.</td>
<td>a. top</td>
<td>b. flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. He was in a ______ of eating too much.</td>
<td>a. habit</td>
<td>b. boot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Where do you _____ from?</td>
<td>a. bear</td>
<td>b. lead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. ______ means to cause young to emerge from the egg as by brooding or incubating.</td>
<td>a. staff</td>
<td>b. hatch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. People who _____ , go from door to door.</td>
<td>a. hawk</td>
<td>b. stall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. They _____ the cars from abroad.</td>
<td>a. utter</td>
<td>b. long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. She has a great ______ in the poetry of Shakespeare.</td>
<td>a. sole</td>
<td>b. interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. ______ is a playing card bearing the picture of a servant or soldier.</td>
<td>a. count</td>
<td>b. tip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. The ship was ______ between two rocks.</td>
<td>a. seasoned</td>
<td>b. jammed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. ‘I sold our house.’ ‘Are you _______ ?’</td>
<td>a. kidding</td>
<td>b. fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Nobody wants to take responsibility for, but somebody has to take the ______ .</td>
<td>a. note</td>
<td>b. box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. ______ off the table.</td>
<td>a. lean</td>
<td>b. jam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. ______ come, _____ go.</td>
<td>a. jack</td>
<td>b. light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Don’t tell lies all the time. Make a ______ story short.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.1. List of Homonyms

34. He tried to solve a problem with ______ and mind.
   a. might                                     b. file                                            c. light

35. Don’t put your nose into my shoes. ______ your own business.
   a. express                                   b. mind                                           c. jam

36. During your lecturers you have to take ______ .
   a. rows                                      b. tips                                           c. notes

37. A person who is equal in abilities, qualifications is a ______ .
   a. peer                                      b. hawk                                          c. sole

38. In English speaking countries ______ are used for commerce.
   a. files                                     b. bowls                                         c. pounds

39. I ______ his abilities very high.
   a. lean                                      b. rank                                          c. state

40. It’s not easy to ______ against the wind.
   a. row                                       b. hail                                          c. express

41. Spring is my favorite ______ .
   a. habit                                     b. case                                           c. season

42. ______ is the bottom or under surface of the foot.
   a. sole                                      b. ball                                          c. note

43. Peter became a very valued member of ______ .
   a. fast                                      b. interest                                       c. staff

44. ______ is a shed for an animal.
   a. stall                                     b. flat                                          c. deck

45. What a ______ you are in!
   a. interest                                  b. state                                         c. light

46. She gave the waiter four dollars as a ______ .
   a. tip                                       b. top                                           c. note

47. To become a model was the ______ of her dreams.
   a. top                                       b. tip                                           c. sole

48. While working he used to ______ up his shirt sleeves.
   a. count                                     b. express                                        c. tuck

49. He ______ a lie, but nobody noticed it.
2. Homonyms

a. hailed  b. uttered  c. carped

50. We are ______ supplied with magazines.
   a. firm  b. might  c. well
2.2. Test your Vocabulary

Read the definitions carefully to determine what word will fit in the corresponding line. Fill in the defined words.

1.  _ A _ _
    _ _ _ N _
    _ _ G _ _
    _ _ L _
    _ _ E _ _ _ _

2.  _ _ H _
    _ _ A _
    _ B _ _
    _ I _ _
    _ T _ _

3.  _ P _ _ _ _
    _ _ O _ _
    _ _ U _ _
    _ _ N _
    _ _ D

4.  _ _ S _
    _ _ E _ _
    _ _ A _
    _ _ S _ _
    _ _ O _
    _ _ N _ _

5.  C _ _
    _ _ O _ _
    _ _ U _ _
    _ N _ _
    _ T _ _
    _ E _
    _ R _
2.3. Crosswords

1. Vertically: the shape that is made when two lines straight join or cross each other. Horizontally: 1. a device used for lifting heavy items. 2. British money. 3. ability, power. 4. a set of papers, records. 5. a feeling of wanting to know about or take part in something.

2. Vertically: customary practice or use. Horizontally: 1. brightness from the sun. 2. employees of organization. 3. financial institution. 4. brain, mentality. 5. condition or mode of being.

3. Vertically: a unit for measuring weight. Horizontally: 1. a train that makes a journey more quickly than ordinary train. 2. the act of counting. 3. Indian bread. 4. authority, degree, hierarchy; 5. heavy metal.

4. Vertically: one of the four periods of the year. Horizontally: 1. the longer of two telegraphic signals used in Morse code.
2. someone of your age or status.
3. a large wild animal with thick fur.
4. example, type.
5. chain, series.
6. sloping land

Vertically: table on which goods can be shown.

Horizontally: 
1. fish that lives in lakes and rivers.
2. a product from another country.
3. a unit for measuring weight.
4. remark, sign
5. sales booth.
6. the meat from cow.
7. business institution.
Answer Key: Homographs

MASTERY: Sentence Combining

1.1. abstract - 1. noun; 2. adjective; 3. noun; 4. adjective; 5. verb; 6. adjective; 7. adjective;
1.2. abuse - 1. noun; 2. verb; 3. noun; 4. noun; 5. verb; 6. verb;
1.3. address - 1. noun; 2. verb; 3. noun; 4. noun; 5. noun; 6. verb; 7. verb; 8. verb; 9. verb; 10. verb;
1.4. ally - 1. noun; 2. verb; 3. noun; 4. verb; 5. noun; 6. noun;
1.5. compact - 1. verb; 2. noun; 3. noun; 4. adjective; 5. adjective;
1.6. compound - 1. verb; 2. verb; 3. noun; 4. verb; 5. noun; 6. noun;
1.8. conduct - 1. verb; 2. noun; 3. verb; 4. noun; 5. verb; 6. verb; 7. verb; 8. noun; 9. noun;
1.9. conflict - 1. verb; 2. noun; 3. noun; 4. verb; 5. noun; 6. verb; 7. noun; 8. noun;
1.10. contract - 1. verb; 2. noun; 3. noun; 4. verb; 5. noun; 6. noun; 7. verb; 8. noun; 9. verb; 10. noun;
1.11. engage - 1. verb; 2. verb; 3. verb; 4. adjective; 5. verb; 6. adjective; 7. verb; 8. adjective; 9. adjective; 10. verb;
1.12. entrance - 1. noun; 2. verb; 3. noun; 4. noun; 5. noun; 6. adjective; 7. noun; 8. noun; 9. noun; 10. noun;
1.13. increase - 1. noun; 2. verb; 3. verb; 4. verb; 5. verb; 6. verb; 7. verb; 8. verb; 9. verb; 10. verb;
1.14. live - 1. adjective; 2. verb; 3. verb; 4. adjective; 5. verb; 6. adjective; 7. verb; 8. verb; 9. verb; 10. adjective;
1.15. love - 1. noun; 2. verb; 3. noun; 4. noun; 5. noun; 6. verb; 7. verb; 8. verb; 9. noun; 10. verb;
1.16. mean - 1. noun; 2. verb; 3. adjective; 4. noun; 5. verb; 6. verb; 7. verb; 8. adjective; 9. verb; 10. verb;
1.17. mobile - 1. adjective; 2. noun; 3. noun; 4. adjective; 5. adjective; 6. adjective;
1.18. object - 1. noun; 2. noun; 3. verb; 4. verb; 5. noun; 6. noun; 7. verb; 8. noun;
1.19. present - 1. adjective; 2. verb; 3. noun; 4. verb; 5. verb; 6. verb; 7. verb; 8. verb;
1.20. produce - 1. verb; 2. verb; 3. verb; 4. verb; 5. noun; 6. verb; 7. verb; 8. verb; 9. verb; 10. verb;
1.21. refuse - 1.verb; 2. noun; 3. verb;4. noun; 5. verb; 6. verb; 7. verb; 8. verb; 9. verb; 10 verb;
1.22. tear - 1. noun; 2. verb; 3. noun; 4. noun; 5. verb; 6. verb; 7. verb; 8. verb; 9. verb; 10. noun; 11. verb; 12. verb; 13. verb; 14. verb; 15. verb;
1.23. second - 1. noun; 2. adjective; 3. adjective; 4. adjective; 5. noun; 6. verb; 7. verb; 8. adjective; 9. adjective; 10. adjective;
1.24. shift - 1. noun; 2. verb; 3. verb; 4. noun; 5. noun; 6. verb; 7. noun; 8. verb; 9. verb; 10. verb;
1.25. wind - 1. noun; 2. noun; 3. verb; 4. verb; 5. verb; 6. verb; 7. noun; 8. noun; 9. noun; 10 noun; 11. noun; 12. verb; 13. verb;
1.26. wound - 1. noun; 2. verb; 3. noun; 4. noun; 5. verb; 6. verb; 7. noun; 8.- verb;
## Answer Key: Homographs

### Vocabulary Builder

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.1. abstract</th>
<th>1.8. Conduct</th>
<th>1.15. love</th>
<th>1.21. refuse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. summarizing</td>
<td>1. behave</td>
<td>1. affection</td>
<td>1. rejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. theoretical</td>
<td>2. deals</td>
<td>2. worship</td>
<td>2. garbage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. stealing</td>
<td>3. manners</td>
<td>3. fancy</td>
<td>3. denied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. to consider</td>
<td>4. directed</td>
<td>4. valued</td>
<td>4. disapproved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. real</td>
<td>5. care for</td>
<td>5. passion</td>
<td>5. waste</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.2. abuse</th>
<th>1.9. conflict</th>
<th>1.16. mean</th>
<th>1.22. tear</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. curses</td>
<td>1. disagree</td>
<td>1. bad-tempered</td>
<td>1. tear-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. mistreated</td>
<td>2. contradicts</td>
<td>2. explain</td>
<td>2. damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. harm</td>
<td>3. argument</td>
<td>3. portable</td>
<td>3. cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. insult</td>
<td>4. contest</td>
<td>4. movable</td>
<td>4. separate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. injury</td>
<td>5. fight</td>
<td>5. technique</td>
<td>5. sobbing</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.3. address</th>
<th>1.10. contract</th>
<th>1.17. mobile</th>
<th>1.23. second</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. address</td>
<td>1. infected</td>
<td>1. flexible</td>
<td>1. following</td>
</tr>
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<td>2. reference</td>
<td>2. commitment</td>
<td>2. mobile phone</td>
<td>2. second-rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. goal</td>
<td>3. declaration</td>
<td>3. portable</td>
<td>3. secondhand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. destination</td>
<td>4. portable</td>
<td>4. movable</td>
<td>4. second-best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. call in</td>
<td>5. negotiated</td>
<td>5. mobile</td>
<td>5. second nature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.4. ally</th>
<th>1.11. engage</th>
<th>1.18. object</th>
<th>1.24. shift</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. alliance</td>
<td>1. involved</td>
<td>1. destination</td>
<td>1. shift-key</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. incorporate</td>
<td>2. took up</td>
<td>2. target</td>
<td>2. working days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. collaborated</td>
<td>3. undertake</td>
<td>3. items</td>
<td>3. fluctuated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. support</td>
<td>4. employ</td>
<td>4. protest</td>
<td>4. transformation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. agreement</td>
<td>5. occupied</td>
<td>5. opposed</td>
<td>5. exchange</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>1.5. compact</th>
<th>1.12. entrance</th>
<th>1.19. presen</th>
<th>1.25. wind</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. containers</td>
<td>1. to be attracted</td>
<td>1. immediate</td>
<td>1. breeze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. concentrate</td>
<td>2. access</td>
<td>2. introduce</td>
<td>2. current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. to be enlarged</td>
<td>3. accept</td>
<td>3. gift</td>
<td>3. weave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. unify</td>
<td>4. entry</td>
<td>4. informed</td>
<td>4. turned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. combined</td>
<td>5. door</td>
<td>5. in progress</td>
<td>5. twisted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.6. compound</th>
<th>1.13. increase</th>
<th>1.20. produce</th>
<th>1.26. wound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. multiplied</td>
<td>1. boost</td>
<td>1. perform</td>
<td>1. damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. blend</td>
<td>2. addition</td>
<td>2. production</td>
<td>2. burnt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. synthesis</td>
<td>3. multiplied</td>
<td>3. creates</td>
<td>3. hurt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. magnify</td>
<td>4. amplify</td>
<td>4. displayed</td>
<td>4. pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. connected</td>
<td>5. plus</td>
<td>5. goods</td>
<td>5. scratch</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.7. close</th>
<th>1.14. live</th>
<th>1.19. presen</th>
<th>1.25. wind</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. shut-down</td>
<td>1. exists</td>
<td>1. immediate</td>
<td>1. breeze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. nearly</td>
<td>2. alive</td>
<td>2. introduce</td>
<td>2. current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. soon</td>
<td>3. lived</td>
<td>3. gift</td>
<td>3. weave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. complete</td>
<td>4. inhabited</td>
<td>4. informed</td>
<td>4. turned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. similar</td>
<td>5. Survived</td>
<td>5. in progress</td>
<td>5. twisted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Test Your Vocabulary

1. a (refused); 2. b (produce); 3. c (shift); 4. b (compound); 5. c (ally); 6. a (abstract); 7. b (close); 8. c (live); 9. a (tore); 10. b (address); 11. c (abuse); 12. a (conflicted); 13. c (contract); 14. b (love); 15. a (mobile); 16. c (object); 17. b (engaged); 18. a (increase); 19. c (entrance); 20. b (means); 21. a (second); 22. c (wind); 23. b (wound); 24. c (present); 25. b (conduct);

Crosswords

A
1. compact
2. abuse
3. close
4. entrance
5. address
6. increase
7. contract
8. object

B
1. second
2. conduct
3. engage
4. shift
5. ally
6. wind

C
1. abstract
2. present
3. conflict
4. compound
5. close
6. love

D
1. mobile
2. wound
3. live
4. mean
Answer Key: Homonyms

Part of speech.

angle – 1. n; 2. n; 3. v; 4. n; 5. v; 6. n; 7. v; 8. n; ball – 1. n; 2. v; 3. v; 4.n; bank – 1. v; 2. n; 3. n; 4. n; 5. n; 6. v; 7. n; bat – 1. n; 2. v; 3. n; 4. n; 5. v; bear – 1. v; 2. v; 3. v; 4. v; 5. v; 6. v; 7. n; 8. n; beef – 1. n; 2. v; 3. n; 4. n; boot – 1. v; 2. n; 3. v; 4. n; 5. v; 6. v; 7. n; bowl – 1. n; 2. v; 3. n; 4. v; 5. n; 6. v; 7. n; box – 1. n; 2. n; 3. v; 4. n; 5. n; 6. n; carp – 1. v; 2. n; 3. v; case – 1. n; 2. n; 3. n; 4. n; 5. n; 6. phrasal verb; 7. phrasal verb; 8. phrasal verb; 9. v; 10. v; 12. count – 1. v; 2. n; 3. n; 4. v; 5. v; counter – 1. n; 2. v; 3. adv.; 4. v; 5. adj.; 6. adj.; 7. Adv.; dash – 1. v; 2. v; 3. n; 4. n; 5. n; 6. v; 7. v; 8. v; deck – 1. n; 2. v; 3. n; 4. v; 5. n; express – 1. v; 2. v; 3. adj.; 4. n; 5. adv.; 6. adv.; 7. v; fast – 1. adj.; 2. adv.; 3. n; 4. adj.; 5. adv.; file – 1. n; 2. n; 3. v; 4. n; 5. v; firm – 1. adj.; 2. adj.; 3. v; 4. adv.; 5. n; 6. n; 6. v; 7. v; flat – 1. n; 2. adj.; 3. adj.; 4. adj.; 5. adj.; 6. adj.; 7. adj.; 8. adv.; habit – 1. n; 2. n; 3. n; 4. n; 5. n; hail – 1. v; 2. v; 3. v; 4. v; 5. v; 6. n; hatch – 1. v; 2. v; 3. n; 4. n; hawk – 1. n; 2. v; 3. v; import – 1. n; 2. v; 3. n; 4. v; 5. n; interest – 1. n; 2. n; 3. n; 4. v; 5. v; 6. v; jack – 1. n; 2. n; 3. n; 4. v; 5. n; jam – 1. v; 2. v; 3. n; 4. n; 5. v; kid – 1. n; 2. v; 3. v; 4. n; 5. v; lead – 1. n; 2. v; 3. v; 4. n; 5. n; 6. v; 7. v; lean – 1. v; 2. adj.; 3. adj.; 4. v; 5. v; 6. adv.; 7. n; light – 1. v; 2. adj.; 3. adj.; 4. n; 5. adj.; 6. n; 7. adj.; 8. v; 9. adj.; 10. adj.; 11. v; 12. adj.; 13. adv.; 14. adv.; 15. adv.; 16. adv.; 17. adv.; might – 1. n; 2. n; 3. possibility; 4. possibility; 5. possibility; mind – 1. n; 2. n; 3. n; 4. v; 5. v; 6. n; 7. v; note – 1. n; 2. v; 3. v; 4. n; 5. v; 6. n; 7. n; 8. n; 9. v; 10. n; peer – 1. v; 2. n; 3. n; 4. v; 5. n; 6. n; pound – 1. n; 2. n; 3. v; 4. v; 5. verb (gerund); 6. n; rank – 1. n; 2. n; 3. adj.; 4. n; 5. n; 6. v; 7. v; 8. n; 9. v; 10. adj.; 11. v; 12. v; 3. v; 4. n; 5. v; 6. v; 7. v; 8. n; 9. v; season – 1. n; 2. n; 3. n; 4. n; 5. n; 6. v; sole – 1. adj.; 2. n; 3. n; 4. adj.; 5. adj.; staff – 1. n; 2. n; 3. n; 4. n; 5. n; 6. v; stall – 1. n; 2. n; 3. v; 4. n; 5. n; 6. v; 7. adj.; 8. n; tip – 1. v; 2. n; 3. v; 4. n; 5. v; 6. n; 7. n; top – 1. n; 2. n; 3. adj.; 4. v; 5. n; 6. v; 7. adj.; 8. adj.; 9. adj.; 10. adj.; tuck – 1. v; 2. v; 3. v; 4. v; 5. v; 6. v; utter – 1. adj.; 2. gerund;

**Vocabulary:**
see the list of challenge words in alphabetical order.

**Crosswords.**
1. *vertically* : angle; *horizontally* : 1. jack; 2. pound; 3. might; 4. file; 5. interest;
2. *vertically* : habit; *horizontally* : 1. light; 2. staff; 3. bank; 4. mind; 5. state;
3. *vertically* : pound; *horizontally* : 1. express; 2. count; 3. tuck; 4. rank; 5. lead;
4. *vertically* : season; *horizontally* : 1. dash; 2. peer; 3. bear; 4. case; 5. row; 6. bank;
5. *vertically* : counter; *horizontally* : 1. carp; 2. import; 3. pound; 4. note; 5. stall; 6. beef; 7. firm;
References

Bartusevičienė Virginija; Ivanauskienė Violeta
PRESENT or TO PRESENT: Workbook for Lexical Competence Development / Virginija Bartusevičienė, Violeta Ivanauskienė. – Kaunas: Vytauto Didžiojo universitetas, 2013. – 144 p., iliustr.
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Mokomoji knyga skirta VDU nuolatinių studijų studentams ir visiems besimokantiems anglų kalbos.
Knygos tikslas – padėti studentams ir visiems besimokantiems anglų kalbos išvengti tipiškų klaidų ir išmokyti juos teisingai vartoti žodžius tinkamose situacijose, taip pat ir rašant žinutes ar ruošiant užduotis virtualioje erdvėje.

Virginija Bartusevičienė, Violeta Ivanauskienė

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