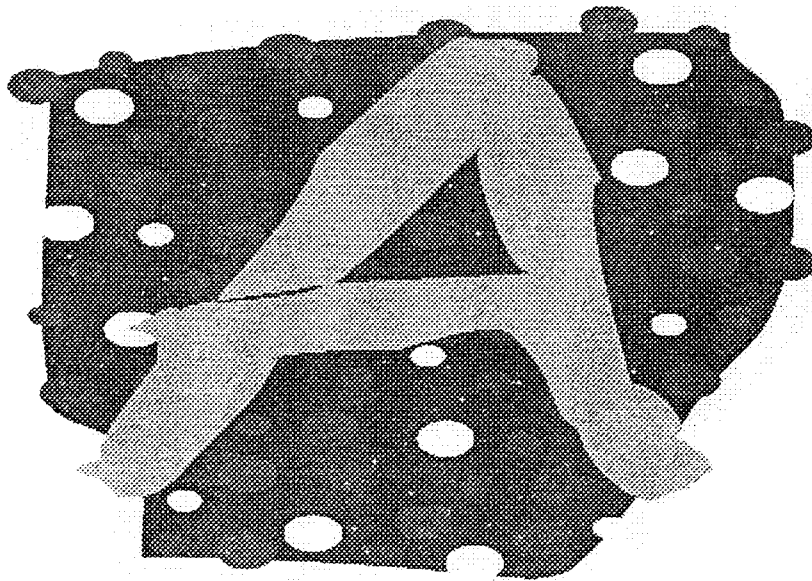


# **ENGLISH FOR ADVANCED STUDIES**

## **VOCABULARY SKILLS**



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## prefix + act

react  
enact  
reenact  
interact  
transact

## act + suffix

action  
active  
actively  
actionless  
actable  
activity  
activate  
activation  
actor  
actress

## prefix + act + suffix

reaction  
enactment  
reenactment  
reactor  
reactive  
reactivate  
reactivation  
interaction  
transaction  
inactive  
inaction

By learning only a few prefixes and suffixes, you will be able to recognize or guess the meaning of hundreds of English words. Word roots, also can enable you to analyze the meaning of many words without having to look them up in a dictionary.

Suppose that you read the following passage in a short story:

"It was incomprehensible to Mr. Butterfield why his wife could never foresee the consequences of her extravagant talk."

There are several words you might not know: incomprehensible, foresee, consequences, extravagant. You might stop at the first new word, incomprehensible, look it up in a dictionary, write its meaning in the book or your vocabulary record, then start reading the sentence again, stop at foresee, look it up, write it down, then read again, stop at consequence, and so on. But this would be tiring and time-consuming. It would also seriously interrupt your understanding and pleasure of the story. Instead you might analyze the new words and guess at their meaning. For example, you probably know that comprehension means "understanding"; the -ible suffix forms an adjective; the in- prefix makes the word negative. Incomprehensible probably means "not understandable." You have seen the fore of foresee in such words as forward or before. Foresee must mean something like "to see before".

If you know that the root -sequ- has a general meaning of "follow" (as in sequence) and con- means "together" or "close", you can make a fairly good guess at the meaning of consequences. Even without knowing the meaning of extravagant, you know that extra means "more than necessary", apparently Mrs. Butterfield talks too much.

Of course this analytical approach to the meaning of words is limited and cannot be used with all words. Also, it may occasionally lead you into mistakes. An invaluable thing, for example, is not something of no value; it means the thing has so much value that it cannot be figured; it is priceless. Very often, however, you can analyze the meaning of words with a good degree of confidence. Word roots, prefixes, and suffixes are like master keys. A few of them will open the doors to many meanings. Practice using what words you already know to help you learn the words that you do not know.

## Learning Word Parts

### (Prefixes, Roots and Suffixes)

1. **mono-** means one, single, or alone.  
When used as part of a word, it indicates one of something.
  - a. monorail = a train that runs on one rail
  - b. monoplane = an airplane with one wing *on each side*
  - c. monotone = all in the same tone, usually in reference to one's voice
  - d. monotonous = continuing in the same tone; boring or dull, due to sameness
  - e. monochloride = a substance whose molecules contain a single chloride atom
2. **chroma** means or refers to color
  - a. monochrome = painting in (different tints of) one color
  - b. a monochromatic picture = a picture with various shades of the same color
3. **ocul** means eye
  - a. monocular = something affects/involves only one eye at a time
  - b. monocular vision = vision with only one eye
  - c. monocle = an eyeglass for just one eye
  - d. binoculars = something for use of both eyes at once
4. **gram** means written or drawn
  - a. monogram = several letters, usually the initials of one's name, combined to form a single design
5. **tele-** means far
  - a. a telegram = a message sent a long distance by telegraphy
6. **graph** means to write
  - a. telegraph = a device for communicating over a distance via wire or radio
  - b. a monograph = a written document, usually a book, written on one subject
7. **gamos** means marriage
  - a. monogamy = the practice of being married to only one person at a time
8. **arch** means rule
  - a. monarch = one who is the sole ruler
  - b. a monarchy = a state having a single ruler

9. matri means mother  
- a. matriarchy = a family group that is ruled or dominated by the mother
10. patri means father  
- a. patriarch = male head of a family/tribe; formerly a bishop  
- b. patrimony = property inherited from one's father or ancestors  
- c. patricide = killing of one's own father
11. uni- means one  
- a. unit = a single thing or a group of things considered as one  
- b. unite = to bring a number of things or people together to form a unit  
- c. unicycle = a one-wheeled vehicle that is often ridden by clowns at the circus  
- d. union = the uniting or joining of a group of things or people  
- e. unify = to unite or bring together as one  
- f. unicameral = one chamber or one room. It is most frequently used to refer to a system of government that has only one legislative chamber or body of elected officials  
- g. uniform(adj)= all the same, or all in one form
12. prime (prima) means first  
- a. a prime minister = the first or the top minister in a government body  
- b. primer (prim-er) = a beginning reader  
- c. primer (pry-mer) = the first coat of paint
13. genus/gener means birth  
- a. primogenitor = a term for primitive human beings, literally "first to give birth", a forefather  
- b. primogeniture = first to be born; oldest child
14. du- means two of something  
- a. duet = a piece of music composed for two voices or instruments  
- b. duo = two singers or musicians who perform together  
- c. dual = two. It is often used to refer to two things that are alike.  
- d. dual purpose= having two aims  
- e. duel = an armed fight between two people

15. plex or plic means fold
- a. duplex = two-fold or having two parts
  - b. a duplex house = a two-family house
  - c. duplicate (n) = one of two things that are exactly alike. Duplicates are usually copies or reproductions
  - d. duplicity = doubleness of thought, speech or action
16. bi- means two
- a. bicycle = a two-wheeled vehicle
  - b. bicameral = a system of government that has two legislative chambers or bodies of elected officials
  - c. bimonthly = twice a month, or every two months
  - d. bifocal = having two focal lengths, usually refers to eyeglasses
17. ann, enn means year
- a. biannual = twice a year
  - b. annual = yearly
  - c. biennial = every two years
18. cent- means hundred, one-hundredth
- a. centennial = a one-hundredth anniversary (centenary)
  - b. bicentennial = a two-hundredth anniversary
  - c. century = one hundred years
  - d. centimeter = one-hundredth of a meter
19. manus means hand
- a. manual (adj) = done with the hands
  - b. bimanual = done with or needing two hands
20. ped/pod means foot
- a. biped = a two-footed creature
  - b. pedestrian = someone who travels on foot
  - c. pedal = a lever pushed by the foot
  - d. tripod = a three-legged stand or stool
21. -ary means pertaining to
- a. binary = made up of two parts
  - b. military = pertaining to the life of a soldier
  - c. primary = most important or essential
22. di- means two
- a. dioxide = a compound in which each molecule has two atoms of oxygen
  - b. dipole = two poles, a pair of magnetic poles
  - c. dichotomy = a division into two, usually opposite parts

23. plo comes from -ply or plex meaning fold
- a. diploma = originally a piece of paper or parchment that had been folded in two. The original Greek meaning was a letter of recommendation, or a letter of license or privilege. Its first English meaning was a state paper, or an official document or a document bearing record of graduation from a school, university or college.
  - b. diplomat = a person who has been awarded or entrusted with official documents, or a person skilled in conducting relations between nations
  - c. diplomatic = of or having diplomacy; skilled in relations with other people
  - d. diplomacy = the art and practice of conducting negotiations between nations
24. opia means eyes or vision
- a. diplopia = double vision
25. pteron means wing
- a. dipterous = having two wings
  - b. pterodactyl = a flying dinosaur
26. tri- means three
- a. tricycle = a three-wheeled vehicle operated by foot pedals
  - b. triplicate = to make three copies
  - c. triplex = a three-unit apartment building; having 3 parts
  - d. triple = to make three times as much
  - e. triennial = every three years
  - f. trio = three singers or musicians who perform together
  - g. triplet = one of three babies born at the same time to the same mother
27. quad/quartr/quadr- means four (Latin)
- a. quarter = one of four equal parts into which a thing may be divided
  - b. quadrangle = a flat geometric figure with four angles and four sides
  - c. quadrant = a quarter of a circle, an instrument using a quadrant to measure distances
  - d. quadruped = four-footed creature
  - e. quadruple = fourfold or four times
  - f. quadrennial = continuing for four years, or occurring once every four years
  - g. quadrennium = a four-year period
  - h. quadruplet = one of four babies born at the same time to the same mother



28. twi/twe means two
- a. twin = one of two babies born at the same time to the same mother
  - b. twice = two times
  - c. twilight = the light in the sky between sunset and full night
  - d. between = in the space or time separating, in the middle
29. tetra- means four (Greek)
- a. tetragon = a plane figure having four angles or sides
30. hedra means face
- a. tetrahedron = a solid figure having four faces
  - b. polyhedron = a solid figure having more than four faces
31. meter means to measure
- a. a speedometer = an instrument for measuring speed
  - b. telemeter = an instrument for measuring the distance of an object from the observer
32. hydra/hydro means water
- a. hydrate = a compound formed by the union of water with some other substance
  - b. hydraulic = operated by the pressure of water or other liquids in motion
  - c. hydrophone = an instrument for listening to sounds transmitted through water
  - d. hydroplane = a seaplane
  - e. hydrotherapy = the use of water in the treatment of diseases
33. quint/quinqe- means five (Latin)
- a. quintuplet = one of five babies born at the same time to the same mother
  - b. quinquennium = once every five years, lasting for five years
  - c. quintessential = being the most typical or representative example
34. folium means leaf - the leaf of a tree, or a leaf of paper
- a. foliage = the leaves on trees
  - b. foliate = to split into layers or leaves, such as gold
  - c. folio = a page number or an oversized book
35. penta- means five (Greek)
- a. pentagon = a plane figure with 5 sides and 5 angles
  - b. pentagonal = something that is in the shape of a pentagon

36. -oid means appearance or form  
- a. pentagonoid = like a pentagon in form
37. anthrop/anthropo means human being  
- a. anthropoid = like a human being in form or appearance  
- b. anthropologist = an expert in the science of human beings
38. morphic means form  
- a. anthropomorphic = described or thought of having a human form or human qualities  
- b. anthropomorphize = to attribute human form or qualities to animals or objects
39. athlon means a contest  
- a. pentathlon = a contest consisting of five events  
- b. athletics = sports or games engaged in by skilled sportsmen  
- c. athlete = a person trained or skilled in sports or games requiring physical skill, coordination and strength
40. homo- means same (Greek root)  
- a. homographs = words that are spelled the same but differ in meaning or pronunciation  
- b. homonyms = words that are spelled and pronounced the same, but have different meaning, homophones  
- c. homogeneous = having the same nature or a uniform structure
41. homo- means man (Latin root)  
- a. homo sapiens = human beings
42. syn/sym- means with or together with  
- a. synonym = a word that has the same or almost the same meaning as another word  
- b. synonymous = having the same or nearly the same meaning  
- c. synchronize = to occur at the same time; to operate in unison
43. thetic means to put or lay down  
- a. synthetic = not natural, man-made  
- b. synthesis = the combination of parts or elements to form a whole
44. pathos/path/pathy means suffering  
- a. sympathy = a sharing of feelings of another's sorrow or trouble  
- b. sympathetic = having or showing sympathy  
- c. sympathize = feel or express sympathy with  
- d. apathy = indifference, or lack of feeling or emotion about something

45. bio means life
- a. symbiosis = the living together in close association of two or more different kinds of organisms to the mutual benefit of each organism
  - b. biography = a written account of a person's life
46. -onym means name or word
- a. anonym = a false name
  - b. anonymous = without a name acknowledged, unknown name
47. anti/ante- means against or opposite
- a. antonym = a word that has an opposite meaning
  - b. antisocial = being opposed to society, unsociable
  - c. antitrust = opposed to trusts or monopolies
  - d. antipathy = a strong dislike
48. sepsis/septic means decay or infected
- a. antiseptic = a substance that prevents the growth and spread of micro organisms that cause infection
49. hex- means six
- a. hexagram = a six-pointed star
  - b. hexagon = a polygon having six angles and six sides.
  - c. hexahedron = a polyhedron having six faces
  - d. hexapod = having six feet
50. -ology means science or study of
- a. biology = the science of living things
  - b. anthropology = the study of human beings
51. micro- means small
- a. microbiology = a branch of biology that deals with microorganism, or very small living things
  - b. microscope = an optical instrument consisting of a lens or a combination of lenses for magnifying things that are invisible or unclear to the naked eye
52. zo/zoo means animal, animal kingdom or kind
- a. zoo = a place where living animals are kept and put on display for the public
  - b. zoology = the branch of biology that deals with animals and animal life
53. geo means earth
- a. geology = the study of the history and structure of the earth and its life, especially as recorded in rocks
  - b. geologist = an expert in geology

54. sept- means seven  
- a. September = the seventh month (of the earliest Roman calendar)
55. oct- means eight  
- a. October = the eighth month in the early Roman calendar  
- b. octagon = a polygon having eight sides and eight angles  
- c. octopus = a sea creature that has eight arms, or tentacles
56. gen/genus/genos means birth, race or kind  
- a. generate = to bring into existence, or to produce  
- b. generation = the action or process of coming or bringing into being; also means a group of people constituting a single step in the line of descent from an ancestor  
- c. genealogy = the study of family ancestries or histories  
- d. genetics = the branch of biology that deals with the principles of heredity  
- e. genesis = origin or creation
57. nona/nove- means nine  
- a. November = the ninth month in the early Roman calendar  
- b. novena = a Roman Catholic devotion that lasts for nine days
58. astro means star  
- a. astrology = the study of the various aspects and positions of stars and planets in order to determine their supposed influences on human affairs
59. -nomy means system of laws or arrangement  
- a. astronomy = the science of the celestial bodies; literally means the system of laws governing the stars  
- b. astronomer = an expert in astronomy  
- c. astronomical = related to astronomy; or enormously large or great
60. naut means sailor, ship  
- a. astronaut = a person who travels into outer space  
- b. nautical = pertaining to sailors, navigation or ships
61. cosmos means order or universe  
- a. cosmos = an orderly, harmonious universe  
- b. cosmology = a branch of astronomy that deals with the origin and structure of the universe  
- c. cosmic = related to or characteristic of the cosmos or the whole universe  
- d. cosmonaut = a sailor of the universe or astronaut  
- e. cosmopolitan = representative of the world

62. decem/deca means ten
- a. December = the tenth month of the old Roman calendar
  - b. decade = a period of ten years
  - c. decathlon = an athletic contest comprised of ten field and track events
63. logue/logos means word or speech
- a. monologue = a speech by one person
  - b. prologue = an introductory speech or a preface to a piece of literature
  - c. dialogue = a conversation or discussion between two or more people
64. epi- means after, on or upon
- a. epilogue = a speech following the conclusion of a play, or an appended section at the conclusion of a literary work
65. dia- means between or across
- a. diagonal = across from one angle to another
66. deci- means tenth
- a. decimeter = a tenth of a meter
  - b. decigram = a tenth of a gram
67. dem/demo means people
- a. epidemic = the rapid spread of a disease among a large group of people within an area
  - b. epidemiology = a branch of medicine dealing with the causes, distribution and control of the spread of diseases in a community
68. grade/gradus means step
- a. centigrade = "one hundred steps", referring to a temperature scale based on one hundred degrees between the freezing and boiling temperatures of water
  - b. gradual = taking place by steps or degree little by little
  - c. graduate = to move up a step from one level to another; usually refers to completion of a course of study
  - d. graduation = the act of graduating
  - e. upgrade = to raise in rank or level of importance
  - f. downgrade = to reduce to a lower-ranking position
  - g. degrade = bring someone into dishonor, to put someone down
69. retro- means backward
- a. retrograde = to move backwards or to degenerate
70. milli-/illion means thousand (Latin)
- a. million = a thousand thousands (1,000,000)
  - b. millennium = a period of a thousand years

71. kilo- means thousand (Greek)  
- a. kilogram = a thousand grams  
- b. kilocycle = one thousand cycles per second
72. myria- means ten thousand  
- a. myriad = a great many, countless  
- b. myriameter = ten thousand meters
73. hemi- means half (Greek)  
- a. hemisphere = half of a round body, two sides of the brain or the north and south divisions of the earth at the equator
74. semi- means half (Latin)  
- a. semiannual = take place twice a year  
- b. semicentennial = a fiftieth anniversary  
- c. semiautomatic = partly automatic  
- d. semiconscious = only partly conscious  
- e. semiliterate = partly literate, or able to read and write only to a limited extent  
- f. semipermanent = not permanent but not transient
75. demi- means half (French)  
- a. demigod = one who is partly divine; partly human
76. multi- means many (Latin)  
- a. multiplex = communication circuits that carry several distinct signals at the same time  
- b. multiplicity = a great number  
- c. multifaceted = having many aspects, or facets; complex  
- d. multifarious = having many different parts or forms; diverse  
- e. multiple = many
77. poly- means many (Greek)  
- a. polygon = a many-angled plane figure  
- b. polygamy = marriage to several people at the same time  
- c. polygraph = a lie-detector machine  
- d. polyglot = a person who knows several languages or a book printed in 2 or more languages
78. proto/prot- means first (Greek)  
- a. prototype = the first type of thing; most typical  
- b. protagonist = the main character in a play, story or novel
79. fin/finis means end  
- a. finish = to bring to an end  
- b. final = the end  
- c. finale = the close or termination of a drama; the last event in a sequence

80. term/terminum means limit, boundary or end (Latin)
- a. terminate = to finish; to end
  - b. terminus = an ending point; a goal
  - c. terminal = either end of a railroad, bus or air line
  - d. termination = an ending; a conclusion

81. ulti/ultimus means last or final (Latin)
- a. ultimate = coming to the end, final, the last possible thing
  - b. ultimately = finally

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### Prefixes

Study the following prefixes and the words containing these prefixes.

1. The prefix ambi- means "around", "about" or "both" (double).
  1. ambivert = a person possessing characteristics of both the introvert and the extrovert
  2. ambiguity = double meaning
  3. ambivalence = coexistence of contradictory feelings about a particular person, object or action
  4. ambidextrous = skilled with both hands
  
2. The prefix ad- usually means "to", "toward" or "near".
  1. adjourn = to put off or defer to another day or until a later period
  2. address (v) = to speak, to pronounce
  3. adjacent = joined to a thing or person
  4. advance = move further in front
  5. admission = permit to enter
  6. adverse = acting in a contrary direction
  
3. The prefix anti- or ant- means "against or opposite".
  1. antipathy = a strong dislike or a feeling of intense dislike
  2. antiseptic = against or preventing disease
  3. antisocial = not open to friendliness and companionship
  4. antitrust = opposed to trusts or monopolies
  5. antarctic = opposed of the north pole; south pole
  6. antonym = a word that has the opposite meaning of another word
  7. antidote = a remedy against a poison
  
4. The prefix bi- means "two" or "double".
  1. binary = made up with two parts
  2. bilingual = can speak two languages
  3. biennial = every two years
  4. bifocal = eyeglasses with more than one focal length
  5. biannual = twice a year
  6. bicycle = with two wheels
  7. bipeds = two-footed things (including man)
  8. bicentennial = a two-hundred anniversary
  9. binoculars = a double telescope that is joined for use by both eyes
  10. bilateral = with two sides
  11. bicameral = having or consisting of two legislative chambers, or houses



5. The prefix col- is actually a form of com- or co- meaning "with" or "together". The col- spelling is used before a root that begins with l.

- |    |             |   |                                      |
|----|-------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | collect     | = | to gather together                   |
| 2. | collision   | = | clashing together; striking together |
| 3. | colleague   | = | people who work together             |
| 4. | collapse    | = | to fall down                         |
| 5. | collaborate | = | to work together                     |

6. The prefix com- also means "with" or "together".

- |    |          |   |                            |
|----|----------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. | commerce | = | business dealing           |
| 2. | commence | = | to start                   |
| 3. | compile  | = | to put together            |
| 4. | combat   | = | to fight a battle          |
| 5. | compose  | = | to create                  |
| 6. | compete  | = | to strive with one another |

7. The prefix co- means "with" or "together".

- |    |            |   |   |
|----|------------|---|---|
| 1. | cohere     | = | to stick or hold firmly together                            |
| 2. | coexist    | = | exist together at the same place or time                    |
| 3. | cooperate  | = | to work or to act together                                  |
| 4. | correspond | = | to be in agreement; to exchange letters with another person |
| 5. | coequal    | = | equal with one another                                      |

8. The prefix de- usually means "from" or "down".

- |    |          |   |                      |
|----|----------|---|----------------------|
| 1. | depart   | = | go away              |
| 2. | derive   | = | to trace from        |
| 3. | declined | = | bent down            |
| 4. | descent  | = | to climb down        |
| 5. | deport   | = | to ship from; exile  |
| 6. | degrade  | = | to grade down; lower |

9. The prefix di- means "two".

- |    |             |   |   |
|----|-------------|---|---|
| 1. | dialogue    | = | a conversation or discussion between two or more people   |
| 2. | dioxide     | = | a compound in which each molecule has two atoms of oxygen |
| 3. | dichromatic | = | having or showing two colors                              |
| 4. | dichotomy   | = | a division into two parts or categories                   |
| 5. | dipterous   | = | having two wings  |

10. The prefix dis- generally means "not".

- |    |            |   |   |
|----|------------|---|---|
| 1. | disclose   | = | to allow to be seen                         |
| 2. | disagree   | = | not agree                                   |
| 3. | disloyal   | = | unfaithful                                  |
| 4. | disregard  | = | pay no attention to                         |
| 5. | disbelieve | = | not believe                                 |
| 6. | disconnect | = | to separate or sever the connection between |
| 7. | dislike    | = | not like                                    |

11. The prefix du- means "two".

- |    |           |   |   |
|----|-----------|---|---|
| 1. | duel      | = | a formal fight between two people                       |
| 2. | duet      | = | a piece of music composed for two voices or instruments |
| 3. | duplex    | = | a two-family house; having two main parts               |
| 4. | duplicate | = | make an exact copy                                      |

12. The prefix ex- means "out" or "out of".

- |    |         |   |                      |
|----|---------|---|----------------------|
| 1. | exit    | = | to go out            |
| 2. | export  | = | to carry or ship out |
| 3. | exhibit | = | to hold out; to show |
| 4. | exhaust | = | to wear out; use up  |
| 5. | exclude | = | to shut out          |

13. The prefix en- or em- means "in, into or on".

- |    |           |   |                                  |
|----|-----------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. | embark    | = | to begin a journey               |
| 2. | endanger  | = | to put in danger                 |
| 3. | emplace   | = | to put in a place or position    |
| 4. | endemic   | = | of a disease, peculiar to people |
| 5. | encourage | = | to put heart into someone        |
| 6. | enslave   | = | to put into slavery              |
| 7. | embrace   | = | to take into one's arms          |

14. The prefix im- is a form of the prefix in- which means "in", "into", or "not". The im- form is used before a root that start with m,p,b.

- |    |            |   |   |
|----|------------|---|---|
| 1. | immature   | = | not mature; not ripe  |
| 2. | immortal   | = | not liable or subject to death  |
| 3. | improper   | = | not suitable  |
| 4. | immigrant  | = | one who migrates into a country of which he is not a native for permanent residency |
| 5. | impossible | = | not possible; not capable of being or being done                                    |

15. The prefix in- means "not".

1. inconvenience = not favourable for one's needs
2. infrequent = not happening often, rare
3. insincerity = having no sincerity
4. insufficient = not enough
5. inseparable = that cannot be separated
6. insensible = unconscious or numb
7. inconsiderate = not thoughtful

16. The prefix inter- means "between" or "among".

1. interval = time between two events
2. interdental = between the teeth
3. international = between nations
4. interfere = enter into the concerns of others
5. interlink = to link one with another

17. The prefix multi- means "many".

1. multipurpose = having many purposes
2. multifaceted = having many aspects, or facets
3. multiplex = of a system for sending two or more messages or signals over the same wire, circuit or air wave at the same time
4. multiple = many
5. multifarious = having many different parts or forms

18. The prefix non- means "not" or "without".

1. noninflammable = not easily set on fire
2. nonsense = something without sense
3. nonresistance = not fighting back
4. nonrestrictive = free; not restrictive
5. nonentity = something or someone without importance
6. nonprofit = not making money

19. The prefix poly- means "many".

1. polygamy = marriage to several people at the same time
2. polyglot = a person who knows several languages
3. polygraph = a lie detector
4. polyhedron = a solid figure having four or more faces or sides
5. polysyllabic = of more than three syllables

20. The prefix post- means "after" or "behind".

1. postpone = delay; set the date back
2. posterior = coming after
3. posthumous = born after the death of its father
4. postscript = sentence added after the signature
5. postdate = put a date later than its actual date

21. The prefix pre- means "before".

1. preview = a previous showing
2. predecease = to die before
3. prelude = an introductory happening or performance
4. preliminary = before the main work; preparatory work
5. prejudice = to judge beforehand
6. prefer = to want or like better
7. prefabricate = to build before

22. The prefix pro- is used frequently with the meaning "before" or "for".

1. prologue = a preface or introductory of a discourse
2. project = to stick out
3. promote = to go before or in front of
4. propose = to put before the group; to suggest
5. process = a forward movement; a series of actions
6. proceed = to move forward; advance
7. proclaim = to announce; make known before the public
8. propel = to push or drive forward

23. The prefix re- means "again" or "back".

1. replace = to take or fill the place of
2. reprint = to print again
3. recollect = to recover control of (oneself)
4. recognize = to know or remember again
5. reconsider = to consider again
6. renew = to begin again; to cause to continue in effect

24. The prefix semi- means "half", "almost", "partly" or "somewhat".

1. semiannual = occurring every six months, or twice a year
2. semiautomatic = not fully automatic; operated partly automatically and partly by hand
3. semicentennial = a fiftieth anniversary
4. semiconscious = the state of being partly conscious
5. semiliterate = able to read and write only at a limited level
6. semipermanent = intended to last for a long time, but not permanently

25. The prefix super- means "over", "above" or "more than".

1. superscribe = to write on the top
2. supermarket = store bigger than the usual market
3. superficial = on the surface; slight or partial
4. supervise = to look over; to watch over
5. superheat = to heat to an extreme degree
6. superpower = power on an extraordinary scale

26. The prefix ultra- means "beyond" or "exceedingly".

- |    |                   |   |                                       |
|----|-------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | ultramarine       | = | situated beyond or across the sea     |
|    |                   | = | exceedingly blue, like the sea        |
| 2. | ultraconservative | = | extremely conservative                |
| 3. | ultramundane      | = | being beyond what is normal, ordinary |
| 4. | ultrahigh         | = | beyond usual frequency                |
| 5. | ultratropical     | = | exceedingly tropical                  |

27. The prefix un- means "not".

- |    |                |   |                                 |
|----|----------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. | unlikely       | = | not probably                    |
| 2. | unintelligible | = | not capable of being understood |
| 3. | unemployed     | = | out of work                     |
| 4. | unhealthy      | = | sickly                          |
| 5. | ungrateful     | = | not feeling thankful            |
| 6. | unbeaten       | = | never defeated                  |

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### Roots

Study the following word roots and the words deriving from these roots.

1. The root ann or enn comes from the Latin word annus meaning "year".
  1. annual = something that continues year after year
  2. annuity = payment figured by the year
  3. anniversary = yearly celebration
  4. biennial = event occurring every second year
  5. centennial = hundredth-year event
  6. perennial = coming yearly
  
2. The root cor, cour, from the Latin, means "heart".
  1. discord = disagreement
  2. cordially = warmly, from the heart
  3. accord = harmony of mind
  4. concord = with hearts together, harmony
  5. uncordial = not welcoming
  6. courage = bravery
  7. encourage = to inspire with courage
  
3. The Latin root dic, or dict means "say".
  1. verdict = the answer of a jury given to the court
  2. contradiction = speaking in opposition
  3. dictating machine = a machine which records verbal dictation for later playback and transcription
  4. benediction = to speak well; to bless
  5. dictator = a person who tells others what to do
  6. dictate = to give orders to someone
  
4. The word root fac or fect means "to do" or "to make".
  1. factory = a place where things are made
  2. faculty = extraordinary talent or skill
  3. perfect = made without a flaw; completed
  4. manufacture = to make
  5. facilitate = to make easy or less difficult
  6. factor = something that can make or cause a change
  7. facsimile = an exact copy or likeness
  
5. The word root grad, gress, from the Latin, means "step" or "walk".
  1. gradually = step by step
  2. degrade = to put down, step down
  3. digress = to step aside
  4. graduate = to step out, finish
  5. transgress = to step across
  6. regress = to go back
  7. grade = a step or level

6. The word root iac, ject, jet come from the Latin meaning "to throw", or "to lie".

- |    |            |   |                                      |
|----|------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | conjecture | = | throw (ideas) together, guess        |
| 2. | dejected   | = | cast down, down cast, in low spirits |
| 3. | eject      | = | throw out forcefully                 |
| 4. | reject     | = | throw back                           |
| 5. | inject     | = | throw; introduce                     |
| 6. | ejaculate  | = | exclaim                              |
| 7. | project    | = | lie forward, stick out               |
| 8. | adjacent   | = | lying near or next to                |

7. The word root jur or ius and the associated jud come from a Latin word that first means "to take an oath" and later came to mean "the law".

- |    |            |   |  |
|----|------------|---|--|
| 1. | judge      | = | a person who says what the law is and what is right                                |
| 2. | injure     | = | to do unjustly; harm   |
| 3. | justify    | = | to make or prove someone to be guiltless or blameless                              |
| 4. | juror      | = | a person among a group sworn to seek justice                                       |
| 5. | adjudicate | = | to tell what is just   |
| 6. | jury       | = | a certain number of persons selected according to law and sworn to determine facts |

8. The root lat means "bear, carry, carried".

- |    |             |   |   |
|----|-------------|---|---|
| 1. | relative    | = | carried back; one of the same family              |
| 2. | collation   | = | the act of putting something together             |
| 3. | translation | = | words carried across from one language to another |
| 4. | superlative | = | excellent   |
| 5. | dilatory    | = | carried aside from the main point; delaying       |
| 6. | legislature | = | body where motions (law) are carried              |

9. The Latin root mit means "to send" or "to place". The root mit has another form, miss (mise).

- |    |          |   |  |
|----|----------|---|--|
| 1. | omit     | = | to place out; leave out  |
| 2. | transmit | = | to send something from one person or place to another                            |
| 3. | permit   | = | allow  |
| 4. | emit     | = | to send out  |
| 5. | missile  | = | a weapon or projectile thrown or to be thrown                                    |
| 6. | admit    | = | to allow into  |
| 7. | mission  | = | the sending of an individual group by an authority to perform a specific service |

10. The Latin root nat means "born".

- |    |            |   |                                   |
|----|------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | native     | = | belonging to a country by birth   |
| 2. | nation     | = | a country                         |
| 3. | nature     | = | a man's character, as born in him |
| 4. | naturalize | = | to make a man a citizen           |

11. The Latin root pet means "to try" or "to seek".

- |    |           |   |  |
|----|-----------|---|--|
| 1. | petition  | = | to seek permission; a request          |
| 2. | compete   | = | to work or play to seek victory        |
| 3. | impetus   | = | something that makes you try something |
| 4. | impetuous | = | trying eagerly on impulse              |
| 5. | perpetual | = | seeking on and on, forever             |

12. The root word phone means "sound".

- |    |            |   |  |
|----|------------|---|--|
| 1. | megaphone  | = | device for enlarging a sound                             |
| 2. | phonograph | = | machine that amplifies or plays records                  |
| 3. | xylophone  | = | musical instrument that has different sounds when tapped |
| 4. | phonetics  | = | the study of speech sounds                               |

13. The root word sens, sent, which comes from the Latin sensus meaning "to sense, feel, or perceive".

- |    |             |   |  |
|----|-------------|---|--|
| 1. | insensitive | = | without feeling  |
| 2. | consent     | = | agreement in opinion   |
| 3. | nonsense    | = | something that makes no sense                                      |
| 4. | assent      | = | to express an agreement of the mind to what is alleged or proposed |
| 5. | sensitive   | = | subject to keen feeling; responsive                                |
| 6. | resentment  | = | strong displeasure   |
| 7. | sentimental | = | showing delicate feeling, tenderness                               |

14. The Latin root temp means "regulated, properly mixed" or "time".

- |    |               |   |                                       |
|----|---------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | contemporary  | = | going on at the same time             |
| 2. | temperate     | = | a good mixture                        |
| 3. | temporary     | = | for a short or special period of time |
| 4. | tempest       | = | bad weather                           |
| 5. | temperature   | = | degree of hotness or coldness         |
| 6. | contemplate   | = | examine the qualities of something    |
| 7. | temperamental | = | acting up from time to time           |



15. The root tort means "twist".

- |    |            |   |  |
|----|------------|---|--|
| 1. | distort    | = | to twist out of shape                          |
| 2. | extort     | = | to twist out of someone                        |
| 3. | contortion | = | twisting (of face or body)                     |
| 4. | retort     | = | to twist one's words right back                |
| 5. | tortoise   | = | a low-lying animal that stands on twisted feet |

16. The word value comes from the Latin root val, meaning "to be strong".

- |    |              |   |                                   |
|----|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | devalue      | = | to lower the worth of something   |
| 2. | equivalent   | = | of equal worth                    |
| 3. | available    | = | accessible; capable of being used |
| 4. | convalescent | = | growing strong again              |
| 5. | invaluable   | = | of inestimable value              |

17. The root ven, vent from the Latin, means "come".

- |    |              |   |                                       |
|----|--------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | convention   | = | coming together for a meeting         |
| 2. | intervene    | = | come between                          |
| 3. | venture      | = | an undertaking of chance              |
| 4. | avenue       | = | way of coming to a place              |
| 5. | revenue      | = | income                                |
| 6. | inconvenient | = | not coming or working together easily |

18. The root vers or vert means "turn".

- |    |            |   |  |
|----|------------|---|--|
| 1. | avert      | = | to run away; avoid                     |
| 2. | divert     | = | to turn or direct away from            |
| 3. | vice versa | = | turned around, the other way           |
| 4. | convert    | = | to turn with others; to change beliefs |
| 5. | subversive | = | to overturn; to demolish               |
| 6. | versatile  | = | able to use in many ways               |

19. The root vit, viv are from the Latin, meaning "life, living".

- |    |           |   |  |
|----|-----------|---|--|
| 1. | convivial | = | enjoying living (and feasting) together              |
| 2. | revive    | = | to set going or activate again or bring back to life |
| 3. | survivor  | = | one who goes on living (even though others die)      |
| 4. | vital     | = | with the power necessary for life                    |
| 5. | vivacious | = | full of life, lively                                 |

### Suffixes

Study the following suffixes and the words containing these suffixes.

1. The suffix -able or -ible appears frequently, meaning "capable of being or making".

1.	credible	=	capable of being believed
2.	deductible	=	capable of being taken away
3.	destructible	=	capable of being destroyed
4.	legible	=	capable of making terrified

2. The suffix -able or -ible also means "able to be".

1.	incalculable	=	that cannot be calculated
2.	dependable	=	able to be depended on
3.	presentable	=	able to be presented
4.	respectable	=	able to be respected
5.	workable	=	able to be worked

3. The suffix -al means "relating to".

1.	naval	=	relating to the navy
2.	terminal	=	station where buses terminate (end)
3.	experimental	=	relating to an experiment
4.	sentimental	=	relating to sentiment

4. The suffix -ary means "relating to" or "connected with".

1.	commentary	=	related to comments
2.	evolutionary	=	related to the act of evolving
3.	legendary	=	related to legends
4.	momentary	=	related to a moment
5.	solitary	=	related to being alone

5. The suffix -ory means "of or relating to".

1.	mandatory	=	relating to what has been mandated (requested)
2.	sensory	=	relating to the senses
3.	auditory	=	relating to being heard
4.	preparatory	=	relating to being prepared

6. The suffix -ful means "full of".

Fill in the blanks with the following words:

helpful, harmful, graceful, careful, joyful, pitiful

- a. Preecha is .....; everyone admires his dancing.
- b. Pong is a ..... person; he is ready to help whenever we are in trouble.
- c. That man is .....; he has attacked many people.
- d. You should be ..... when crossing the street.
- e. Sunee looks ..... because she passes her exams.
- f. That small boy looks .....; he does not even have enough clothes to wear.

7. The suffix -ous means "full of" or "having the quality of".

Fill in the blanks with the following words.

contemptuous, extraneous, incredulous, prosperous

- a. Thailand is a ..... country.
- b. It is ..... that all the students failed their exams.
- c. The criminal gave the judge a ..... look.
- d. The paper was poorly written because there was too much ..... information.

8. The suffix -ate means "to make or cause to be".

- |    |            |   |                                     |
|----|------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | liberate   | = | giving someone or something liberty |
| 2. | intimidate | = | frightening someone                 |
| 3. | accentuate | = | give more importance or emphasis    |
| 4. | frustrate  | = | to cause frustration                |

9. The suffix -ive appears frequently in English. It means "having the quality of".

- |    |             |   |   |
|----|-------------|---|---|
| 1. | competitive | = | having the quality of competing             |
| 2. | sensitive   | = | having the quality of sensing               |
| 3. | executive   | = | having the quality of directing, commanding |
| 4. | definitive  | = | having the quality of defining              |
| 5. | relative    | = | having the quality of being related         |

10. The suffix -ence usually means "a state or process".

- |    |              |   |                                  |
|----|--------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. | impatience   | = | the state of restless, eagerness |
| 2. | intelligence | = | the state of having a keen mind  |
| 3. | residence    | = | the state of living in a place   |
| 4. | existence    | = | the state or process of living   |

11. The suffix -er means "a person who". Also, -er is used to form the comparative degree of adjectives.

Complete the blanks with the following words.

leader, painter, singer

- Nantida is a good ..... She is welcomed wherever she goes.
- We need a good ..... to lead our nation.
- His house looks old. He needs a ..... to repaint it.

12. The suffix -est is used to show the superlative degree, that is, the most.

Fill in the blanks of the following with appropriate words.

- April is the ..... month of the year.
- The ..... runner in the Olympic game in 1982 is Carl Lewis.
- The ..... way to go to Hong Kong is by plane.

13. The suffix -ic means "like, being, or related".

- |    |           |   |                     |
|----|-----------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | authentic | = | being genuine       |
| 2. | exotic    | = | being unusual       |
| 3. | strategic | = | related to strategy |

14. The suffix ish means "like".

Complete the blanks with the words given below.

childish, greenish, devilish, feverish

- His face is red. He seems to be .....
- Nobody wants to associate with him because he looks .....
- Even though he is over thirty years old, he still looks .....
- Painting a room in green makes everything look .....

15. The suffix -less means "without".

Complete the blanks with the words given below;

breathless, worthless, doubtless, painless, merciless

- a. That old man was ..... by the time he arrived at the top floor of the building.
- b. Talking to you is ..... because you are ignorant.
- c. It is ..... that he is a capable man.
- d. It is ..... to help people.
- e. That lady is ..... when she treats her employees badly.

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Using Context Clues

Good readers use context clues to find the meanings of unknown words as they read. Sometimes the author gives definitions of unknown words in the context, and sometimes the readers must look for clues in the context in order to guess the meanings of the words.

Context = what comes before and after a word, phrase, statement, etc. helping to fix the meaning

Clue = fact, idea, etc. that suggests a possible answer to a problem

Example 1

The music in the film was dreadful. In fact, it was so bad that I had to leave the theatre.

Now we can guess confidently that I had to leave the theatre because the music in the film was unpleasant or bad.

Example 2

President Aquino is afraid of being assassinated, and she always wears a bullet-proof vest, but she cannot stay away from the crowds who love her.

We can guess that assassinated very clearly means killed; otherwise the President wouldn't have worn a bullet-proof vest.

In addition to guessing the meaning of a word from its surrounding words, we can also use other kinds of contextual clues as follows:

1. Definition Sometimes the author gives the definition of unknown words. The clues to the meanings or definition are BE, MEAN, BE DEFINED AS, BE CALLED.

Examples:

1. People who study the stars are called astronomers.
2. Etymology is the study of the origins of words. Etymologists have found that English words come from many different sources.

2. Explanation Sometimes the author uses strings of words or statements to restate unknown words. Signal clues are OR, IN OTHER WORDS, THAT IS. Punctuation marks like COMMAS, DASHES and BRACKETS are also used to explain unknown words.

Examples:

1. The answer is in the conclusion, the last part of the story.
2. The testing center will provide you with all the materials you need. That is to say, you will not need to bring pencils, pens, paper, or dictionaries because the testing center will give you all of the things you need.

*provide someone with something*

3. Contrast

Sometimes connectives showing contrast indirectly help define an unknown word. Context clue words are BUT, HOWEVER, NEVERTHELESS, WHILE, ALTHOUGH, EVEN THOUGH, ON THE OTHER HAND.

Examples:

1. Ancient astronomers studied only the stars they could see with their eyes. With radio telescopes and satellites, however, modern astronomers can study stars which our naked eyes cannot see.
2. If the farmers do not grow enough food this year, we will have a food shortage. On the other hand, we will have a food surplus if they grow too much food for the consumers to buy.

*shortage of something means not enough*

4. Illustration

Examples and pictures given in the text can also suggest the meanings of unknown words. Example clues are FOR EXAMPLE, FOR INSTANCE, SUCH AS.

Examples:

1. Sometimes when people are angry they insult each other. For example, when a person ignores a "No Smoking" sign, another person might say, "What's the matter, can't you read?"
2. Television is addictive. For example, most children spend more than three hours watching it each day, and very often they cannot finish their assignments because of watching it.

5. Synonyms

Sometimes the author gives the meanings of a new word by using a synonym (words that have the same meaning) in another sentence.

Examples:

1. Glass is made from silica, which is mostly found in sand, whereas diamonds are created from carbon, which is largely found in the form of coal.
2. The company she works for is ATM. She joined the firm in 1980 when it was very small. Now ATM is the largest business in the area.

Exercise 1: Use the context as a clue to define the underlined word in each sentence. Circle the letter of your choice.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Guns are lethal weapons; they can kill you if you play with them.

- a. modern
- b. deadly
- c. useful
- d. extraordinary

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. The little boy is lachrymose, crying all day long.

- a. awful
- b. cheerful
- c. resentful
- d. tearful

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. When asked if I liked her new hair-style, I candidly replied, "No, it looks terrible."

- a. politely
- b. cautiously
- c. frankly
- d. kindly

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. My maid usually is a laggard; however, today she worked energetically.

- a. a slow person
- b. a hard-working person
- c. an active person
- d. a silly person

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. My teacher is so punctilious that he always corrects my sloppy speech or points out my incorrect use of certain words.

- a. helpful
- b. precise
- c. stubborn
- d. punctual

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Pituk is very frugal. Even though he earns little, he can save most of his money and lives on very little.

- a. wise
- b. lavish
- c. careful
- d. thrifty

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. She thinks of herself as the elite person on campus, looking down her nose at others.

- a. best
- b. worst
- c. simplest
- d. tallest

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. My friend is very astute; he borrowed money at a very low interest rate and built it into a small fortune through wise investments.

- a. cunning
- b. inefficient
- c. economical
- d. wealthy

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Some people enhance their own property by mowing the lawn, planting some pretty flowers, and decorating their houses.

- a. destroy
- b. improve
- c. cultivate
- d. secure



- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The war in Kampuchea is considered to be one of the most heinous acts of aggression. A large number of people including innocent children have been killed.
- a. distinguish      c. horrible  
b. disadvantageous      d. honorable

Exercise 2 Use the context as a clue to choose the correct meaning of the underlined words.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. As the sun gradually emerges over the mountain, the graceful golden-coated pagoda begins to coruscate.
- a. melt      c. split  
b. disappear      d. shine
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. When the volcano Mount Helena in Washington erupted in 1980, it released a lot of lava and killed some people who lived nearby.
- a. formed      c. broke out  
b. was heated      d. evolved
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The doctor told him to abstain from beer and any other alcoholic drinks; otherwise, he will not be able to recover from his illness.
- a. hold back      c. reduce  
b. consume      d. keep up with
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Spoiled food is not edible; it will make you sick if you eat it.
- a. delicious      c. eatable  
b. poisonous      d. noticeable
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The scouts scoured the deserted town for signs of the enemy.
- a. ranged over, as in search  
b. fought against  
c. guarded against  
d. chased behind
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Feeling faint, the old woman tried to find a seat before her legs buckled.
- a. transferred      c. attempted  
b. collapsed      d. vanished
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. How can she veil her emotions when she obviously cares greatly?
- a. pity      c. appreciate  
b. scream      d. conceal (hide)

*barge into something*

*hit against thing*

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. I often barge into things when I am in a hurry.

- a. move clumsily
- b. collect
- c. divide
- d. forget

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. We have ten applicants for this position. Actually, we need only one qualified person so we have to weed out those who are less qualified.

- a. supervise
- b. compromise
- c. eliminate
- d. supply

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. She is a tenacious person: even though she failed her first biology tests, she kept studying and eventually passed the course.

- a. humorous
- b. stingy
- c. fine
- d. persistent

Exercise 3 Read the following passage carefully and study the underlined words by applying the skills you have learned to find the closest meaning for each word.

Bangkok, like other big cities of developing countries, is facing the problem of urban migration by rural people. But what seems to be more alarming is that the majority of the migrants are women.

A recent study by the National Council of Women of Thailand and the Department of Social Welfare showed concern about the large influx of women into the city. "National economic and social development will fall short if nothing is done to stem the flow of women into Bangkok," said the study. The migration revolves around economic, social, criminal, employment, education and health problems. And as women constitute a major part of the migrants, residential prostitution and child problems are likely to be aggravated, the study pointed out.

1. migration = *movement of people*

- a. growing more mature
- b. moving from one place to another to settle
- c. coincidence
- d. cultivation

2. alarming = *causing worry*

- a. causing fear or excitement
- b. waking someone up
- c. exciting
- d. confusing

3. influx = *incoming flow of people*

- a. development
- b. occupation
- c. continual flowing in
- d. impact

4. fall short =

- a. decrease
- b. decline
- c. capture
- d. fail to meet a goal

5. stem =

- a. part of a tree
- b. stop
- c. support
- d. arrange

6. revolve =

- a. enclose
- b. attach
- c. cause to go around
- d. bring to an end

7. constitute =

- a. make up of
- b. rule out
- c. discriminate
- d. nominate

8. major =

- a. necessary
- b. the course of study
- c. the high rank officer
- d. greater in amount

9. aggravate =

- a. exaggerate
- b. make worse
- c. inform
- d. fluctuate

Exercise 4 Read the following passage and then find the closest meaning of the underlined words.

The bodies of three men were found dumped in the bushes yesterday near the Bangna-Highway in Chachoengsao Province. The bodies, which were stuffed into three sacks, were discovered by a gardener, who alerted police. Pol Lt-Col Suwan Hoonsawat, chief inspector of Bang Pakong police station, said the three victims were each middle-aged and had bruises all over their bodies, with one bearing a knife wound in the neck. Their legs and hands were bound.

1. dumped =

- a. thrown
- b. stabbed
- c. unconscious
- d. diminished

2. stuffed =

- a. chopped
- b. transferred
- c. filled forcibly
- d. lay

3. alerted =

- a. warned or informed
- b. got ready to act
- c. convinced
- d. escorted

4. bruises =

- a. scars
- b. injuries by a blow
- c. tattoo marks
- d. pimples

5. bearing =

- a. giving birth
- b. resisting
- c. carrying
- d. showing

Exercise 5 Read the following passage and then find the meanings of the underlined words.

MAN ACCUSED OF CHILD ABUSE

The Labour Department is to take legal action against the Phasi Charoen goldsmith who allegedly tortured two children working in his shop.

Department chief Chamnan Pojana said the suspect, Peera Ponuai, would be fined for the illegal employment of Viraj Kampong, 14, and his sister Waraporn, 15.

The father of the two children, Narong Kampong, lodged a complaint with police on Tuesday accusing Peera of torturing his children, who were each paid 400 baht a month to help in the shop.

Mr. Narong petitioned the police after being told by his son, he and his sister had been frequently brutalised by Peera.

1. abuse =

- a. over-usage
- b. ill-treat
- c. kidnap
- d. assassinate

2. legal =

- a. gentle
- b. strict
- c. compromising
- d. concerned with the law

3. allegedly =

- a. actively
- b. reportedly
- c. optimistically
- d. overwhelmingly

4. torture =

- a. deceive
- b. betray
- c. cause severe suffering to
- d. have a power upon

5. fine = *penalty*
- a. punish by paying some money
  - b. the state of a good condition
  - c. a cooperation between two persons
  - d. the official support

6. lodge = *place to stay*
- a. a place to stay
  - b. to voice a statement
  - c. to discuss
  - d. to exploit

7. petition = *request*
- a. permit
  - b. exemption
  - c. cooperate with
  - d. make an appeal

8. brutalise = *to perform a cruel act*
- a. to perform a cruel act
  - b. to get involved with
  - c. to look down upon
  - d. to interfere with

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Contexts With Contrasting Words (1)

Word Study 1

WORD	MEANING
civilian (n.)	- person who is not a member of the military, or police, or fire fighting forces
complicated (adj.)	- not simple or easy; intricate
concur (v.)	- agree; be of the same opinion
confirm (v.)	- state or prove the truth of; substantiate
digress (v.)	- turn aside; get off the main subject in speaking or writing
fragile (adj.)	- easily broken; breakable; weak; frail
galore (adj.)	- plentiful; abundant (galore always follows the word it modifies)
genuine (adj.)	- actually being what it is claimed or seems to be; true; real; authentic
hostile (adj.)	- of or relating to an enemy or enemies; unfriendly
impatient (adj.)	- not patient; not willing to bear delay; restless; anxious
inter (v.)	- put into the earth or a grave; bury
mitigate (v.)	- make less severe; lessen; soften; relieve
novice (n.)	- one who is new to a field or activity; beginner
original (n.)	- a work created firsthand and from which copies are made
original (adj.)	- belonging to the beginning; first; earliest
rarity (n.)	- something uncommon, infrequent, or rare
resume (v.)	- begin again
shrink (v.)	- draw back; recoil
sober (adj.)	- 1. not drunk 2. serious; free from excitement or exaggeration
suffice (v.)	- be enough, adequate, or sufficient
vacant (adj.)	- empty; unoccupied; not being used

Apply What You Have Learned

Exercise 1: In the space provided, write the letter of the word or expression that has most nearly the SAME MEANING as the underlined word.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. a valiant foe

a. hostile	c. cowardly
b. weak	d. brave
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. entertainment galore

a. exciting	c. plentiful
b. free	d. professional

- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. the original owner  
a. true c. new  
b. first d. legal
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. fragile package  
a. expensive c. breakable  
b. genuine d. intricate
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. concurring opinion  
a. agreeing c. anxious  
b. impatient d. disagreeing
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. quite a rarity  
a. attraction c. surprise  
b. clever deed d. uncommon thing
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. private interment  
a. entrance c. reception  
b. burial d. exit
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. unmitigated fury  
a. not lessened c. softened  
b. decreased d. unchanged
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. sober judgment  
a. excited c. hurried  
b. drunken d. serious
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. unsubstantiated report  
a. authentic c. false  
b. unconfirmed d. not true

Exercise 2: Each word or expression in column I has an ANTONYM (opposite) in column II. Insert the letter of the correct ANTONYM in the space provided.

	COLUMN I	COLUMN II
_____	1. stick to the main topic	a. frail
<u>a</u>	2. strong	b. vacant
<u>c</u>	3. did not shrink	c. novice
<u>c</u>	4. experienced person	d. genuine
<u>j</u>	5. simple	e. recoiled





5. The reproduction was so clever that only an expert could distinguish it from the original.
6. When someone asked Catherine how many more chairs would be needed, she said five would be adequate.
7. Don't expect Paul to play the piano as well as Lori. After all, he is only a (an) amateur.
8. Mrs. Spears stopped Vincent as soon as he diverged and suggested that he return to the main topic.
9. Not a single post was appointed to the dictator's cabinet. All the posts were given to military officers.
10. The supervisor never recoil from doing her duty, even though it might sometimes have been unpleasant.

recoil (from = recede, retreat)

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Answer



- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. record of punctuality  
a. promptness c. achievement  
b. attendance d. lateness
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. temporary filling  
a. not intended to last c. enduring  
b. fragile d. not painful
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. inequitable treatment  
a. fair c. unwise  
b. crafty d. unjust
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. omitted inadvertently  
a. temporarily c. accidentally  
b. on purpose d. permanently
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. discharging supplies  
a. unloading *emptying* c. unsuitable  
b. destroying d. fleeting
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. impromptu remark  
a. inappropriate c. hostile  
b. cunning d. extemporaneous
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. completely exonerated  
a. set free c. disproved  
b. freed from blame d. prohibited

Exercise 2: In the space provided, write the letter of the word NOT RELATED in meaning to the other words in each line.

1. a. object      b. disagree      c. demolish      d. dissent      demolish
2. a. ban      b. exonerate      c. prohibit      d. forbid      exonerate
3. a. stable      b. legible      c. permanent      d. lasting      legible
4. a. abundant      b. plentiful      c. lucrative      d. galore      lucrative
5. a. hinder      b. overburden      c. encumber      d. discharge      discharge
6. a. improvised      b. softened      c. mitigated      d. lessened      softened
7. a. temporary      b. momentary      c. prompt      d. short-lived      prompt



5. Three of the club members who had said have said they will quit.
6. Is the lot vacant, or are there some structures on it that will be razed?
7. Luckily, the power failure was short-lived; in a matter of moments, the lights were on again.
8. The ancient capital of our country was Sukhothai; later it was changed to Ayuthya, and finally to Bangkok.
9. You shouldn't expect a novice at chess to be as skilful as an experienced player.
10. The officer directing traffic rebuked the driver who had tried to make a prohibited turn.

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Contexts With Similar Words (1)

Word Study 3

WORD	MEANING
cache (n.)	- hiding place to store something
commend (v.)	- praise, mention favorably
cur (n.)	- worthless dog
despotic (adj.)	- of a despot (a monarch having absolute power); domineering; dictatorial; tyrannical
dispute (v.)	- argue about; debate; declare not true; call into question; oppose
edifice (n.)	- building, especially a large or impressive building
era (n.)	- historical period; period of time
initiate (v.)	- 1. begin; introduce; originate 2. admit or induct into a club by special ceremonies
Jolly Roger (n.)	- pirates' flag; black flag with white skull and crossbones
multitude (n.)	- crowd; throng; horde; swarm
perceive (v.)	- become aware of through the senses; see; note; observe
portal (n.)	- door; entrance, especially, a grand or impressive one
reserved (adj.)	- restrained in speech or action; uncommunicative
restrain (v.)	- hold back; check; curb; repress
retract (v.)	- draw back; withdraw; take back
spine (n.)	- chain of small bones down the middle of the back; backbone
stroll (n.)	- idle and leisurely walk
timorous (adj.)	- full of fear; afraid; timid
tuition (n.)	- payment for instruction
version (n.)	- 1. account or description from a particular point of view 2. translation

Exercise 1: In the space before each expression in column I, write the letter of its equivalent from column II.

	COLUMN I	COLUMN II
<u>f</u>	1. induct (into a club or society) by special ceremonies	a. cur
<u>e</u>	2. impressive building	b. cache
<u>d</u>	3. historical period	c. spineless
<u>b</u>	4. hiding place	d. portal
<u>a</u>	5. impressive door	e. thirteen

- |              |     |  |    |             |
|--------------|-----|--|----|-------------|
| <u>  f  </u> | 6.  | account from a particular viewpoint        | f. | initiate    |
| <u>  g  </u> | 7.  | without a backbone                         | g. | Jolly Roger |
| <u>  h  </u> | 8.  | baker's dozen                              | h. | era         |
| <u>  i  </u> | 9.  | worthless dog                              | i. | version     |
| <u>  j  </u> | 10. | black flag with white skull and crossbones | j. | edifice     |

**Exercise 2:** Each word or expression in column I has an ANTONYM (opposite) in column II. Insert the letter of the correct ANTONYM in the space provided.

- | COLUMN I     |     | COLUMN II        |    |               |
|--------------|-----|------------------|----|---------------|
| <u>  e  </u> | 1.  | ended            | a. | strolled      |
| <u>  d  </u> | 2.  | not afraid       | b. | perceived     |
| <u>  g  </u> | 3.  | censured         | c. | multitude     |
| <u>  a  </u> | 4.  | ran              | d. | disputed      |
| <u>  f  </u> | 5.  | failed to see    | e. | initiated     |
| <u>  j  </u> | 6.  | democratic       | f. | retracted     |
| <u>  i  </u> | 7.  | reserved         | g. | commended     |
| <u>  c  </u> | 8.  | small group      | h. | timorous      |
| <u>  b  </u> | 9.  | did not withdraw | i. | communicative |
| <u>  t  </u> | 10. | not argued about | j. | despotic      |

**Exercise 3:** Which of the two terms makes the sentence correct? Write the letter of your answer in the space provided.

- Isn't it a pity that this beautiful edifice is going to be \_\_\_\_\_?  
a. raised      **b. razed**
- Sandra should have been \_\_\_\_\_ for being punctual.  
a. commended      b. reprimanded
- When it comes into power, a despotic government usually \_\_\_\_\_ freedom of speech and press.  
a. bans      b. permits





It would be better to have a... bank

Contexts With Similar Words (2)

Word Study 4

WORD	MEANING
aggressor (n.)	- person or nation that begins a quarrel; assailant
altitude (n.)	- height; elevation; high position; eminence
calamity (n.)	- great misfortune; catastrophe; disaster
congregate (v.)	- come together into a crowd; assemble; gather
convene (v.)	- meet or come together in a group for a specific purpose
cordiality (n.)	- friendliness; warmth of regard
crony (n.)	- close companion; intimate friend; chum
deliberately (adv.)	- 1. in a carefully thought out manner; on purpose; purposely 2. in an unhurried manner; slowly
dispense (v.)	- (followed by the preposition with) do without; get along without
dubious (adj.)	- doubtful; uncertain; questionable
extremity (n.)	- very end; utmost limit
hibernate (v.)	- spend the winter
host (n.)	- 1. large number; multitude; throng; crowd 2. person who receives or entertains a guest or guests (Note also; hostess—a woman who serves as a host)
intimidate (v.)	- frighten; influence by fear; cow; overawe
preface (n.)	- introduction (to a book or speech); foreword; prologue
preface (v.)	- introduce or begin with a preface; usher in; precede
recoil (v.)	- draw back because of fear; shrink; wince; flinch
reflection (n.)	- 1. thought; especially careful thought 2. blame; discredit; reproach
relinquish (v.)	- give up; abandon; let go; release; surrender
tolerate (v.)	- endure; bear; put up with; allow; permit
forecast (v.)	- predict, foretell, prophesy

Exercise 1: In the space before each expression in column I, write the letter of its correct SYNONYM from column II.

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
_____ 1. meet for a specific purpose	a. intimidate
_____ 2. intimate friend	b. host
_____ 3. influence by fear	c. cordiality
_____ 4. person who receives a guest	d. extremity
_____ 5. utmost limit	e. calamity

- |          |     |                              |    |              |
|----------|-----|------------------------------|----|--------------|
| <u>c</u> | 6.  | warmth of regard             | f. | deliberately |
| <u>b</u> | 7.  | spend the winter             | g. | convene      |
| <u>j</u> | 8.  | nation that starts a quarrel | h. | hibernate    |
| <u>A</u> | 9.  | in an unhurried manner       | i. | crony        |
| <u>e</u> | 10. | great misfortune             | j. | aggressor    |

**Exercise 2:** In the space provided, write the letter of the word NOT RELATED in meaning to the other words in each line.

- |     |             |                 |               |               |                 |
|-----|-------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1.  | a. arrive   | b. assemble     | c. congregate | d. gather     | <u>arrive</u>   |
| 2.  | a. doubtful | b. questionable | c. certain    | d. dubious    | <u>certain</u>  |
| 3.  | a. dissent  | b. blame        | c. discredit  | d. reflection | <u>dissent</u>  |
| 4.  | a. permit   | b. endure       | c. bear       | d. tolerate   | <u>endure</u>   |
| 5.  | a. shrink   | b. flinch       | c. recoil     | d. pinch      | <u>pinch</u>    |
| 6.  | a. host     | b. spectator    | c. multitude  | d. crowd      | <u>crowd</u>    |
| 7.  | a. prophesy | b. foretell     | c. predict    | d. forego     | <u>forego</u>   |
| 8.  | a. edifice  | b. elevation    | c. altitude   | d. eminence   | <u>edifice</u>  |
| 9.  | a. abandon  | b. surrender    | c. ban        | d. relinquish | <u>ban</u>      |
| 10. | a. cow      | b. overawe      | c. frighten   | d. intimate   | <u>intimate</u> |

**Exercise 3:** In the space provided, write the letter of the word that means the SAME as or the OPPOSITE of the word on the left.

- The radio is the bond for the blind.*
- |       |    |                                      |                      |                    |
|-------|----|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| _____ | 1. | boon <i>something good</i>           | a. connection        | c. prophecy        |
|       |    |                                      | <b>(b.)</b> calamity | d. tie             |
| _____ | 2. | inadvertently <i>unintentionally</i> | a. slowly            | c. deliberately    |
|       |    |                                      | b. seldom            | d. quickly         |
| _____ | 3. | chum                                 | a. discharge         | c. novice          |
|       |    |                                      | b. object            | <b>(d.)</b> friend |
| _____ | 4. | forfeit <i>lose</i>                  | a. relinquish        | c. digress         |
|       |    |                                      | b. forbid            | d. prohibit        |
| _____ | 5. | preface <i>v. introduce</i>          | a. repeat            | c. stress          |
|       |    |                                      | b. usher in          | d. practice        |

Exercise 4: Fill each blank with the most appropriate word from the vocabulary list below.

hibernated	intimidated	dispensed	tolerated
guest	prohibited	convened	relinquished
reflection	host	preface	prophesied

1. Was I surprised when the book I had left on the bus was returned to me! I assure you I had reflected all hope of getting it back.
2. If I leave some of my dinner, Mother takes it as a (an) reflection on her cooking.
3. The social committee convened in Room 219 after school to plan the Thanksgiving Dance.
4. You are a very poor fortune-teller. Whenever you have prophesied we should win, we have lost.
5. Next week, all members of the study group are invited to my house. I shall be glad to be their host.
6. Grandpa intimidated with his early morning stroll today because it was too windy.
7. Most textbooks begin with a (an) preface and end with an index.
8. Many a sea voyager in the olden times was intimidated when he saw the Jolly Roger flying from the mast of a ship.
9. In late March, the patient returned from Florida where she had hibernated since Christmas.
10. The dumping of poisonous chemical wastes into lakes and rivers cannot be tolerated.

dispensed with 2 managers without

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9. a. contend      b. reprove      c. assert      d. maintain      \_\_\_\_\_
10. a. enraged      b. maddened      c. incensed      d. argued      \_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 4: Fill each blank with the most appropriate word from the vocabulary list below.

traversed      inundated      rummaged      perforated  
concurrently      capsized      jeopardy      divulged  
contended      subsequently      famished      differentiated

1. I was famished by the time I got home because I had skipped lunch.
2. French 1 must be taken before French 2. They may not be studied concurrently.
3. This morning I rummaged through the chest for the mate to a green sock, without finding it.
4. Rice fields are inundated because it takes a great deal of water to grow rice.
5. The Bill of Rights says no person shall be put in double \_\_\_\_\_ by being tried twice for the same offense.
6. I have always maintained that it is better to get a good night's sleep before an important test than to sit up half the night studying.
7. On our drive from Bangkok to Rayong, we passed Choburi, Bangsaen, Pattaya and Sattahip.
8. Two former employees, whose names have not been mentioned, are being questioned by the police about the robbery.
9. The copy is so perfect that it can hardly be differentiated from the original.
10. After stepping on the tack, I quickly removed my shoe and examined the sole of my foot. Luckily, the skin was not perforated.

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Commonsense Contexts (2)

Word Study 6

WORD	MEANING
accommodate (v.)	- 1. hold without crowding or inconvenience; have room for 2. oblige; do a favor for; furnish with something desired
apprehend (v.)	- 1. anticipate (foresee) with fear; dread 2. arrest
cleave (v.)	- stick; adhere; cling; be faithful
conceal (v.)	- keep secret; withdraw from observation; hide
content (adj.)	- satisfied; pleased
culprit (n.)	- one guilty of a fault or crime; offender
eliminate (v.)	- drop; exclude; remove; get rid of; rule out
facetious (adj.)	- given to joking; not to be taken seriously; witty
fatigue (v.)	- tire; exhaust; weary
infallible (adj.)	- incapable of error; sure; certain; absolutely reliable
pilfer (v.)	- steal (in small amounts)
province (n.)	- proper business or duty; sphere; jurisdiction
reflect (v.)	- think carefully; meditate; contemplate
reverse (v.)	- turn completely about; change to the opposite position; revoke; annul
reverse (n.)	- a defeat
shallow (adj.)	- not deep
superfluous (adj.)	- beyond what is necessary or desirable; surplus; needless
surmount (v.)	- conquer; overcome; climb over
urban (adj.)	- having to do with cities or towns
vicinity (n.)	- neighborhood; locality; region about or near a place
vocation (n.)	- occupation; calling; business; trade

Exercise 1: Each word or expression in column I has an ANTONYM (opposite) in column II. Insert the letter of the correct ANTONYM in the space provided.

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
<u>    c    </u> 1. be conquered	a. to be taken seriously
<u>    c    </u> 2. superfluous	b. rested
<u>    h    </u> 3. included	c. surmount
<u>    a    </u> 4. facetious	d. fail to oblige
<u>    j    </u> 5. divulged	e. necessary
<u>    f    </u> 6. infallible	f. deep

- di 7. victory  $\neq$  defeat, reverse g. unreliable
- 8. shallow h. eliminated
- 9. fatigued i. reverse
- d 10. accommodate <sup>accommodate</sup> <sub>accommodate</sub> j. concealed

Exercise 2: In the space provided, write the letter of the word or expression that has most nearly the SAME MEANING as the underlined word.

- 1. nothing to dread
  - a. conceal
  - b. intimidate <sup>intimidate</sup>
  - ~~c.~~ apprehend <sup>apprehend</sup>
  - d. annul <sup>annul</sup>
- 2. still cleaving
  - a. turning
  - ~~b.~~ clinging <sup>clinging</sup>
  - c. excluding
  - d. joking
- 3. superfluous remarks
  - a. necessary
  - b. additional
  - ~~c.~~ witty
  - d. needless
- 4. shallow dish
  - a. not filled
  - b. empty
  - ~~c.~~ deep
  - d. not deep
- 5. time to meditate
  - ~~a.~~ reflect <sup>reflect</sup>
  - b. rest <sup>rest</sup>
  - ~~c.~~ withdraw
  - d. change
- 6. within your jurisdiction
  - a. judgment
  - ~~b.~~ province <sup>province</sup>
  - c. knowledge
  - d. ability
- 7. unknown culprit
  - a. victim
  - b. enemy
  - ~~c.~~ crony <sup>crony</sup>
  - d. offender
- 8. glad to accommodate
  - ~~a.~~ do a favor
  - b. remove
  - c. get together
  - d. let go





4. I elaborated the fourth sentence. It merely repeated what I had already stated.
5. The parents sat down, exhausted after a hectic day, but the children seemed not the least bit fatigued.
6. No one would have tried to poll building materials if the construction site had been properly guarded.
7. Before the new <sup>exhibitor</sup> wing was added, the school enrolled only 1050 students.
8. A moment ago you were <sup>in favor of</sup> for the motion, and now you are against it. Why have you reversed your opinion?
9. If you try, you should be able to overcome your difficulties.
10. Some didn't believe me when I said I "enjoyed" working. They thought I was being facetious.

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Mixed Contexts (1)

Word Study 7

WORD	MEANING
abate (v.)	1. become less; decrease; diminish 2. make less; reduce; moderate
accord (n.)	agreement; understanding
accord (v.)	agree; correspond
aggravate (v.)	make worse; intensify
belligerent (adj.)	fond of fighting; warlike; combative
conspicuous (adj.)	noticeable; easily seen; prominent; striking
craft (n.)	1. skill; art 2. skill or art in a bad sense; cunning; guile
craven (adj.)	cowardly
currency (n.)	something in circulation as a medium of exchange; money; coin; bank notes
deter (v.)	turn aside through fear; discourage; hinder; keep back
duplicate (n.)	one of two things exactly alike; copy
fictitious (adj.)	1. made up; imaginary; not real 2. false; pretended; assumed for the purpose of deceiving
immaculate (adj.)	spotless; without a stain; absolutely clean
intervene (v.)	1. occur between; be between; come between 2. come between to help settle a quarrel; intercede
miniature (adj.)	small; tiny
quintet (n.)	group of five
réconcile (v.)	cause to be friends again
rural (adj.)	having to do with the country (as distinguished from the city or town)
security (n.)	safety; protection
stamina (n.)	strength; vigor; endurance
volition (n.)	act of willing or choosing; will; accord

Exercise 1: In the space provided, write the letter of the word NOT RELATED in meaning to the other words in each line.

- a. craft      b. guile      c. cunning      d. volition      volition
- a. augment      b. exaggerate      c. abate      d. amplify      abate
- a. combative      b. timid      c. belligerent      d. warlike      timid
- a. pretended      b. authentic      c. genuine      d. true      pretended
- a. unwisely      b. astutely      c. cunningly      d. craftily      unwisely
- a. agreement      b. accord      c. altercation      d. understanding      altercation
- a. miniature      b. tiny      c. fragile      d. small      fragile

Altercation: fight with      altercation: fight with      altercation: fight with

8. a. argued    b. intervened    c. contended    d. asserted    \_\_\_\_\_
9. a. magnified    b. mitigated    c. diminished    d. reduced    \_\_\_\_\_
10. a. hinder    b. discourage    c. tolerate    d. deter    \_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 2: In the space provided, write the letter of the word or expression that has most nearly the SAME MEANING as the underlined word.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. augmented work force *all the people of a country*  
a. smaller    c. unskilled  
b. trained    d. enlarged
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. fictitious hero  
a. crafty    c. belligerent  
b. imaginary    d. valiant
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. craven retreat *cowardly*  
a. conspicuous *noticeable*    c. cowardly  
b. deliberate *purposeful*    d. artful *skillful*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. urban affairs  
a. national    c. community  
b. rural    d. municipal
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. immaculately dressed *cleanly*  
a. richly    c. becomingly  
b. appropriately    d. spotlessly
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. not to be deterred *discouraged*  
a. discouraged    c. divulged  
b. repeated    d. surmounted
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. inconspicuous position *unnoticeable*  
a. prominent    c. permanent  
b. unnoticeable    d. striking
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. duplication machine  
a. folding    c. copying  
b. adding    d. enlarging
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. unreconciled foes *enemy*  
a. hostile *unfriendly*    c. clever  
b. timid    d. friendly



5. Entering late, Juta tried to take her seat immaculately but the teacher noticed her.
6. Jariya was annoyed that she had spilled soup on her white blouse just after she had laundered it so immaculately.
7. If you left the library, as you say, at 1 p.m. and didn't return home until 5, where were you in the interim of four hours?
8. The burglars took some gold and jewelry, as \$1500 in currency.
9. Nori had to be urged repeatedly to try out for the team. She would not have done so of her own volition.
10. Meta used to be fond of the guitar, but his interest in that instrument is abating.
- decreasing*  
*reduced*

\*\*\*\*\*

ductility = gunda

The original ...

extract ...

a child ...  
primary ...

Lead retains heat better ...

Mixed Contexts (2)

Word Study 8

WORD

MEANING

alternative (n.)

- choice; one of two or more things offered for choice

beverage (n.)

- drink; liquid for drinking

blunder (n.)

- mistake or error caused by stupidity or carelessness

controversy (n.)

- dispute; quarrel; debate; strife

custody (n.)

- care; safekeeping; guardianship

diminutive (adj.)

- below average size; small; tiny

dispel (v.)

- drive away by scattering; scatter; disperse

dormant (adj.)

- inactive, as if asleep; sleeping; quiet; sluggish; resting

exclusively (adv.)

- solely; without sharing with others; undividedly

exempt (adj.)

- freed or released from a duty, liability, or rule to which others are subject

imperil (v.)

- endanger; jeopardize

lineage (n.)

- descent (in a direct line from a common ancestor); ancestry; family; extraction

major (adj.)

- greater; larger; more important; principal

objective (n.)

- aim or end (of an action); goal

objective (adj.)

- involving facts, rather than personal feelings or opinions

opinionated (adj.)

- unduly attached to one's own opinion; obstinate; stubborn

presently (adv.)

- in a short time; soon; before long

procrastinate (v.)

- put things off; delay; postpone; defer

prodigious (adj.)

- extraordinary in size, quantity, or extent; vast; enormous; huge; immense

protract (v.)

- draw out; lengthen in time; prolong; extend

retain (v.)

- keep; continue to have, hold, or use

Exercise 1: In the space before each word in column I, write the letter of its correct meaning from column II.

COLUMN I

COLUMN II

  e  

1. descent

a. involving personal feelings rather than facts

  j  

2. dispel

b. released from a duty

  d  

3. objective

c. extraordinary in size

  f  

4. strife

d. involving facts rather than opinions

  a  

5. subjective

e. extraction

  i  

6. protract

f. controversy







Synonyms

Directions: Choose the word that has the closest meaning to the underlined word/ words.

Exercise 1

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a. supplementary   | f. imitation       |
| b. means           | g. feared          |
| c. put into effect | h. avenged         |
| d. are hindered    | i. in contact with |
| e. conforming to   | j. fight           |

- e 1. If the factories are not complying with the government standard, they will be fined.
- h 2. When the factories are fined for not following the government's regulations, the workers feel vindicated.
- b 3. She used many devices to make herself look younger.
- d 4. Many new graduates are hampered in their search for jobs.
- f 5. His shoes are not expensive because they were made of simulated leather.
- g 6. She dreaded facing her boyfriend because she was caught dating another man.
- c 7. The government should implement a strict policy to fine people who litter.
- i 8. The food will turn bad very quickly if it is exposed to the air.
- a 9. As there are not enough lecturers in our university, many adjunct lecturers are hired.
- j 10. We take some antibiotic tablets to combat our illnesses.

Exercise 2

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| a. productive  | f. propose       |
| b. free        | g. remarkable    |
| c. interval    | h. motivation    |
| d. put up with | i. energetically |
| e. ragged      | j. personalities |

- d 1. I don't think I can tolerate his behavior any longer.
- f 2. Before you tell me your plan, let me set forth mine.

3. If we exercise vigorously every day, we will be perfectly healthy.
- c 4. Over a span of time, we have time to think everything over.
- j 5. The two brothers have entirely different temperaments.
- c 6. We can judge poor people by their tattered clothes.
7. What do you do in your leisure time?
8. Bonuses are considered to be incentives for workers.
- a 9. If the project is fruitful for everyone, it will be fully supported.
- j 10. John Lennon is considered to be an extraordinary musician.

Exercise 3

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| a. mix-up        | f. unpleasant      |
| b. force         | g. tempting        |
| c. sensationally | h. impressive      |
| d. barrier       | i. unsubstantial   |
| e. slow down     | j. went on and off |

- e 1. To curb the spread of air pollution is the government primary concern.
- d 2. A serious obstacle to the company is due to the conflict within the management.
- b 3. In order to solve the overpopulation problem, the government should compel people to use birth-control methods.
- j 4. During the celebration of the King's birthday, the decoration of the Temple of Emerald Buddha was spectacular.
- g 5. The music is so tantalizing that I can't stop dancing.
- i 6. He is not guilty because of tenuous evidence.
- j 7. The candle flickered and then went out.
- c 8. How to get rid of corruption? It is a distasteful topic to discuss.
- a 9. The traffic was in a frightful tangle.
- c 10. The victims of rabies are acutely aware of pain when they are in the advanced stages of the disease.

Exercise 4

- |                  |                             |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. less advanced | f. check on a regular basis |
| b. overwhelming  | g. terminated               |
| c. soon          | h. expensive                |
| d. obligatory    | i. unreadable               |
| e. distant       | j. hid                      |

- d 1. It has become mandatory that every driver must pay for the toll.
- h 2. The government should monitor the factories to see whether they follow the regulations.
- j 3. The enemy lurked in the woods, waiting for an opportunity to attack the fortress.
- c 4. The results of the exam will be released shortly.
- h 5. Education in Britain is more costly than in Thailand.
- b 6. The king's kindness is said to be staggering.
- i 7. The document concerning his will is too old and shabby so it is indecipherable.
- e 8. In many remote areas, people lack clothes, food and medicine.
- g 9. The economic situation in the Philippines is backwards because there is no stability within the country.
- g 10. Many workers were laid off due to the loss of the company.

Exercise 5

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| a. has gone by          | f. choice                              |
| b. emotionally breaking | g. unstableness                        |
| c. period               | h. talk constantly without saying much |
| d. many                 | i. extreme pain                        |
| e. facts                | j. surprised                           |

- j 1. What startled me most is his sophisticated idea.
- a 2. Much time has elapsed since we started over on this new plan.
- c 3. During the first phase of learning to speak, a child is very sensitive to sounds.
- h 4. His friends are always tired of him because he always babbles.
- f 5. He was unwilling to break his promise because he had no other recourse.

- d 6. Death can be a shattering experience for everyone.
- e 7. Scientists gather a lot of data while making experiments.
- i 8. Most people are in a state of agony when they are in an extremely serious accident.
- g 9. Many people were unemployed during the fluctuation of the economy.
- d 10. There are a multitude of jobs in the Middle-East. In order to apply for it, you should contact the labor department.

Exercise 6

- |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| a. turn               | f. edge         |
| b. effect             | g. persuade     |
| c. alive              | h. horrible     |
| d. widespread         | i. compete with |
| e. force our way into | j. involved     |

- d 1. Television has an impact on people's lives.
- j 2. I don't want my father to be engaged in politics.
- e 3. It was so crowded that we could not penetrate the crowd.
- i 4. TV can induce people to believe that the products advertised on TV are worth buying.
- i 5. People always rival with each other for the best job.
- a 6. At the plane crash site, the sight of the victims was appalling.
- a 7. We always avert our eyes when watching exciting movies.
- i 8. Some wax statues look animate because of the very fine craftsmanship used.
- i 9. The role of women in Bangkok business is more pervasive than in rural areas.
- p 10. Many factories are located on the outskirts of Bangkok.

Exercise 7

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| a. nervous       | f. quickly look over |
| b. comparatively | g. rough             |
| c. small pieces  | h. obstacle          |
| d. physical      | i. deep              |
| e. practically   | j. resources         |

Chamber  
linder  
street  
bar  
Block  
d

1. His injuries resulted from his working conditions, especially heavy manual work.
2. Virtually all of the people in Bangkok are affected by the traffic problem.
3. In order to gain access to this village, the government had to build a crude road.
4. OPEC has the means to produce oil quickly and effectively.
5. My new maid is very clumsy. She broke two glasses into fragments on her first day.
6. The weather this winter is relatively colder than last year's.
7. Before I leave home to work in the morning, I spend a few minutes scanning the newspaper for the economic news.
8. If you give more attention to this matter, you will have a profound understanding of it.
9. He was very apprehensive taking his interview test.
10. Knowing more than one language can get rid of a hindrance to understanding.

Exercise 8

- |                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| a. death               | f. make up      |
| b. very important      | g. cleverness   |
| c. verify              | h. were grouped |
| d. at the present time | i. unclear      |
| e. solidly             | j. functions    |

1. He has firmly decided not to run for election.
2. The pictures are blurry because they are out of focus.
3. It is such a crucial matter that the committee should take serious action.
4. Currently, many school children are addicted to television.
5. Nowadays women play several crucial roles in various sectors of society.
6. In public universities in Thailand, girl students constitute more than one half of all the students.
7. Don't forget to confirm your reservation before you depart.
8. Einstein's ingenuity led to many inventions.

c  
j  
f  
c  
g

ingenuity  
invent

- a 9. In some African countries, the mortality rate is still very high.
- b 10. The campers were clustered around the camp fire singing.

Exercise 9

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| a. recently      | f. primary     |
| b. eventually    | g. referred to |
| c. a close watch | h. come out    |
| d. accept        | i. reserved    |
| e. too severe    | j. combine     |

- d 1. His idea has been cited in several meetings.
- e 2. The police have been trying very hard to make the truth emerge.
- f 3. When talking to your employee, you should not be harsh.
- g 4. Somchai is not very pleased about it, but he is resigned to paying that fine.
- h 5. Because of his reticent nature, he was hesitant to defend himself.
- i 6. What did you do lately?
- j 7. Salt is formed when sodium and chlorine coalesce.
- a 8. The police maintained surveillance of the arrested criminals.
- b 9. Traffic is a major problem of big cities.
- c 10. Ultimately, the suspected murderer was arrested after the witnesses had supplied sufficient information.

Exercise 10

- |                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| a. set on fire           | f. scarcity of food |
| b. expressed disapproval | g. without          |
| c. violent               | h. punishment       |
| d. aware                 | i. spread out       |
| e. pollute               | j. cramped          |

- d 1. Frequently, there is a famine in Ethiopia, especially in the summer time.
- e 2. He was not conscious of what he was doing when he was drunk.
- f 3. Because Narong is so tall, he feels very constricted in his friend's small car.

to a very void a country

like devoid of

- j 4. It is true that life devoid of pleasure can be very unbearable.
- c 5. During raging storms, we should remain in shelters.
- i 6. Several people were killed due to the toxic gas which radiated from the plant.
- a 7. Before cooking, ancient people used stone to ignite wood.
- e 8. Garbage and sewage contaminate the water.
- i 9. We objected to his rudeness. *express disapproval*
- h 10. There is a penalty for illegal parking in some areas.

\*\*\*\*\*



Word Form/Word Family

Directions: Choose the correct form of the word to fit into each sentence.

1. to benefit, beneficial, beneficially  
a. Do you see any ..... to having a new dam in Kanchanaburi?  
b. My son was ..... helped by that herbal medicine.  
c. Learning a foreign language is ..... for everyone.
2. to assume, assumption  
a. Many students ..... that the final exam is always more difficult than the midterm exam.  
b. What kind of ..... do you have about this course?
3. to systematize, system, systematic, systematically  
a. Some people have very ..... minds and like to do everything in order.  
b. Good bookkeepers always work .....  
c. They know how to ..... the files.  
d. In the capitalistic ....., the entrepreneur is the person who initiates business.
4. to secure, security, secure, securely  
a. Every worker needs job .....  
b. Before leaving home, we should lock the doors .....  
c. It is not ..... to walk alone in the street at night.  
d. How can we ..... our lives in this critical situation?
5. to effect, effect, effective, effectively  
a. Television is the most ..... means of communication.  
b. He was promoted because he works .....  
c. What is the negative ..... of the Visit Thailand Year?  
d. He tries every way to ..... his goal.
6. to determine, determination, determined, determining, determinedly  
a. We need a lot of ..... to run a new business.  
b. My boss always has a ..... expression on his face.  
c. She ..... to do a good job.  
d. The manager ..... reshuffled the worker's schedule.  
e. The ..... factor in flood control is an effective drainage system.

7. to interpret, interpreter, interpretation, interpretative
- a. Economists ..... economic trends from their research studies.
  - b. There is an ..... center in the park where you can learn about herbs and flowers.
  - c. If you want to be an ..... you have to be able to speak more than one language.
  - d. Comments on the show vary according to individual's .....
8. to except, exception, exceptional, exceptionally
- a. He ..... me from the payroll.
  - b. She is ..... talented in music.
  - c. There are no ..... to the laws.
  - d. Wipa has an ..... skill in language learning.
9. to defend, defender, defensiveness, defense, defendant, defensive, defensively
- a. When we asked him about his political views, he was very .....
  - b. The attorney asked the ..... several questions.
  - c. It is natural for everyone to ..... himself.
  - d. The criminal answered the police .....
  - e. The opponent has a very strong .....
10. private, privately, privacy
- a. No one is allowed to enter ..... property.
  - b. There is no ..... in the public parks.
  - c. This company is ..... owned.
11. hostile, hostilely, hostility
- a. There was a lot of ..... between Hitler and his victims.
  - b. North and South Korea regard each other ..... whenever they encounter each other.
  - c. Both North and South Korea are ..... towards each other's ideas most of the time.
12. to justify, justification, justifiable, justifiably
- a. Pattira is ..... angry about the comments she's gotten.
  - b. Her objections about the comments are .....
  - c. There is no ..... for the way she behaves.
  - d. I can't ..... buying a computer terminal for our office.
13. to employ, employer, employee, employment, employed, employable
- a. At present, the ..... workers are well-trained.
  - b. Before Nitaya was ..... at our office, she worked as a cashier.
  - c. Her former ..... admired her working performance a lot.
  - d. She was chosen to be the best ..... of the year.
  - e. Many recent graduates are looking for ..... desperately.
  - f. If you want to ..... you should take some computer courses.

14. to equalize, equality, equal, equally
- a. People always claim that they have ..... rights.
  - b. In some countries, people from low and middle class are struggling for .....
  - c. It is the company's policy to ..... employment opportunity among all sectors of the society.
  - d. She accused her boss of not treating her .....
15. technology, technologist, technique, technological, technically, technologically, technical
- a. He works as a ..... for the Central Department Corporation.
  - b. Due to recent advanced ..... many countries utilize computers in almost all their activities.
  - c. Many teachers can improve their instruction by employing new teaching .....
  - d. ...., the process of pasteurization is quite complex.
  - e. Japan is said to be the most ..... advanced country in Asia.
  - f. This is a ..... age for every country.
  - g. Her lecture is too ..... for laymen to understand.
16. to distribute, distribution, distributor
- a. .... of products is carefully arranged by the company.
  - b. Kamol Sukosol works as a ..... for Mazda automobiles.
  - c. Salesmen ..... products to retail store throughout the country.
17. enormous, enormously, enormity, enormousness
- a. He is very ambitious. He always dreams of owning an ..... piece of property.
  - b. The kidnapper received life sentences because of the ..... of his crime.
  - c. The need of selfreliance grows ..... after people have been well educated.
  - d. It was her first time in New York City. She was impressed by the ..... of the buildings.
18. to enforce, enforcer, enforcement, enforceability, enforceable
- a. The police act as the law .....
  - b. It would be good if the law is .....
  - c. If this is true, how can we ..... the law?
  - d. The ..... of the law is not that difficult.
  - e. The canned-food factory doubted the ..... of the new regulations.
19. to insist, insistence, insistent, insistently
- a. His ..... is unreasonable.
  - b. He ..... demands for his share of the profit.
  - c. He ..... upon paying his share all the time.
  - d. It seems to me that Watana is the most ..... person I have ever met.

pieces  
evidence  
evident

20. evidence, evident, evidently

- a. The defender was requested to present his ..... to the judge.
- b. It was ..... that he was innocent.
- c. ...., the judge released him.

21. to coincide, coincidence, coincidental, coincidentally

- a. What a ..... that five people in this class work in the same office.
- b. Her birthday this year ..... with Chinese New Year's Day.
- c. ...., five people were the same type of T-shirt today.
- d. It is ..... that her birthday and Chinese New Year's Day are on the same day.

22. to appear, appearance, apparent, apparently

- a. It is ..... that Pituk made a mistake.
- b. His ..... is very sloppy.
- c. The news ..... in the paper this morning is horrible.
- d. ...., Pituk made a mistake. He mailed a letter to the wrong company.

23. to consist, consistency, consistent, consistently

- a. The name of the customers should be listed ..... in the file.
- b. In the file, it is important to maintain ..... for the sake of clarity.
- c. The government body ..... of two parties.
- d. You should be ..... about the way you keep the files.

24. compatible, compatibly, compatibility

- a. My friend and his mother-in-law lived together .....
- b. My parents have lived together in relative ..... for 45 years.
- c. I will not make any commitment to her until I know we will be .....

25. to hesitate, hesitation, hesitant, hesitantly, hesitancy

- a. He approached her ..... because he was not sure about her.
- b. He will ..... to ask her to marry him.
- c. His action is marked by ....., as though he is unwilling to commit himself to anything.
- d. It seemed to her that he ..... a lot before he approached her.

26. <sup>authorize</sup> to authorize, authority, authorization, authoritarian, authoritative, authoritatively
- a. This document ..... you to sell the land granted by your parents.
  - b. Some higher officers are ..... by nature while some are trying to be so.
  - c. The book you bought yesterday is the ..... work on the subject.
  - d. In most government offices, we need official ..... in order to enter.
  - e. I told the ..... in charge what had happened.
  - f. Even though she was not in charge of this matter, she acted ..... towards everybody around her.
27. to form, form, formation, formula, formulate, formulation, formative
- a. The geologists were studying the unusual rock .....
  - b. Geologists always have questions about what happened during the earth's ..... years.
  - c. The student association is usually ..... by the student body.
  - d. I can't remember one ..... from another when I study mathematics.
  - e. It is awesome how he ..... the theory of relativity.
  - f. Sculpture is a type study of .....
  - g. The minister of foreign affairs is responsible for the ..... of foreign policy.
28. <sup>ambiguity</sup> ambiguity, ambiguous, ambiguously, <sup>unclear</sup> unclear, <sup>a gay marriage -</sup> a gay marriage - <sup>↳ clear and</sup> ↳ clear and
- a. There is a lot of ..... in his lecture. Many students are confused.
  - b. He speaks ..... so that the students are confused.
  - c. His lecture is so ..... that many students are confused.
29. <sup>dominate</sup> to dominate, domination, dominance, dominant, domineering → <sup>dominating</sup> dominating
- a. Japan wants to ..... the world market in every way she can.
  - b. Movies are the ..... form of entertainment today.
  - c. After World War II, Japan quickly established economic ..... over the other Asian countries.
  - d. She is considered to be a ..... person among her classmates.
  - e. He was quite successful in his business but perhaps a little too ..... with his family.
30. to inhabit, inhabitant, habitat, habitation, habitable
- a. The desert is too hostile so it is .....
  - b. The ..... of cold climate always wear thick clothes in the winter.
  - c. Some wild animals are more satisfied with their natural ..... than with the zoo.
  - d. ~~Swampy areas~~ Swampy areas are usually the ..... of frogs and insects.

31. to extend, extension, extent, extensive, extensively

- a. Sociologists are making ..... studies of the problem of rural areas.
- b. They are studying this problem .....
- c. The ..... of the industrial development to include the rural areas is strongly recommended.
- d. Gradually, students ..... their ability to learn.
- e. The research study by the archaeologists led to an ..... of our knowledge of our own heritage.

32. to nourish, nourishment, nourishing, nourished

- a. It is suggested that we should eat a variety of ..... foods in order to be healthy.
- b. Babies should be ..... by milk during the early of infancy.
- c. We should eat a variety of foods in order to have proper .....

33. to perceive, perception, perceptive, perceptively

- a. To be good at analysing things, we should have ..... minds.
- b. We should look at the world .....
- c. We ..... our new boss as being interesting; others might find him boring.
- d. People always have different .....

34. to purify, purity, purifier, purification, pure, purely, purified

- a. I watch Chinese movies for ..... selfish reasons. I enjoy them.
- b. We should drink ..... water.
- c. If the water is not clean, we can use a water ..... to filter the water for .....
- d. Water ..... methods have been developed ..... dirty water.

35. to infect, infection, infectious, infectiously

- a. The cut on my hand became ..... so I have to see a doctor.
- b. I always develop ..... from insect bites.
- c. He laughs .....
- d. His laughter is very ..... Once he starts laughing, most people around him do too.

36. to originate, origin, originality, originator, original, originally

- a. Many people believe that advanced civilization ..... in Greece; some disagree with that.
- b. Paitoon, a new writer, writes with great ..... His novel won the first prize this year.
- c. The ..... of man is said to be the ape.
- d. ...., he planned to operate a French restaurant. Later he changed his mind.

37. controversy, controversial, controversially
- The construction of the Ekamai-Ram-Intra Highway is a ..... subject.
  - On higher levels, there is considerable ..... on the subject.
  - The results of the debate are ..... criticized in all major newspapers.
38. to terminate, termination, terminal, terminal(adj.), terminally
- She will be waiting for her daughter at the bus .....
  - The patient realized that he had a ..... disease.
  - He was ..... because of his ineffective work performance.
  - The ..... of his job caused him to lose face and dignity.
  - ..... -ill people are unable to recover.
39. to approve, approval, approved, approvingly
- The ..... project will be put into operation very soon.
  - Most people need ..... from others.
  - Her father nodded ..... when she asked him to go camping with her classmates.
  - The university board of regents will probably ..... the project of expanding new graduate programs.
40. to vary, variety, various, variously
- In Thailand, the temperature in the winter ..... from place to place.
  - There is a wide ..... of fruits in Thailand.
  - Before he was successful, he had tried ..... methods to operate his business.
41. to verify, verification, verifiable
- This research is intended to ..... the set hypothesis that inefficient traffic systems cause traffic congestion.
  - The result of the study can be .....
  - Many researchers have been working on the ..... of the theory for over five years.
42. to require, requirement, requisite *→ necessary, needed*
- He cannot graduate at the same time as his classmates because he has not fulfilled the university .....
  - The ..... facilities for the TU hospital have already been provided.
  - Success ..... hard work.
43. advantage, advantageous, advantageously
- There are some ..... to merging the two companies.
  - Merging the two companies is ..... for the workers as well as for the managerial staff.
  - He was ..... directed towards closing the contract with the architectural firm.

The old car so negotiate the bill

44. to negotiate, negotiation, negotiable, negotiative

- a. The President of the U.S.A. and the President of the Soviet Union are involved in peace .....
- b. They strongly believe that this issue is .....
- c. The President of the Philippines is trying to ..... with the communist leader in order to maintain in the country.

45. to imply, implication, implicit, implicitly

- a. The results of the research studies have several ..... for educational practice.
- b. The government ..... that the election can be held after the bill is rejected.
- c. The teacher requires the students to find the ..... information in that reading passage.
- d. The main idea is ..... stated in the last paragraph.

Cloze Procedure

The ability to fill the missing words depends on several factors. One of those is the knowledge of vocabulary. In order to choose the correct word/words to fill in the blanks, the reader should read the sentence or the passage thoroughly and then ask himself what the passage is about. Then study each blank; using context clues or the like to determine the correct answer.

Directions: Choose the best answer to fit in each blank.

Passage 1

History tells us that people have used tunnels since 2000 B.C. when the ancient Persians dug them to move water from one place to another. Later, in India and Egypt, people often 1 their dead in tunnels. In the fifteenth century, fighting armies learned to dig tunnels under their 2. Then they came out of the tunnels and took the enemy soldiers by 3.

- |    |              |              |
|----|--------------|--------------|
| 1. | (A) fed      | (B) buried   |
|    | (C) aided    | (D) arrested |
| 2. | (A) coats    | (B) tables   |
|    | (C) enemies  | (D) bridges  |
| 3. | (A) accident | (B) chance   |
|    | (C) surprise | (D) petition |



*Used to study*

Passage 2

Tunnels can be built in hard or soft ground. 1 tunnels are safer and easier to build. Workers 2 the rock away with dynamite and then use big 3 to make the tunnels bigger. Soft-ground tunnels are more 4 to build, because the loose earth can easily 5 in. Many people have died doing this dangerous work.

- 1. (A) small (B) hard-ground  
(C) short (D) soft-ground
- 2. (A) case (B) drowse  
(C) blast (D) plug
- 3. (A) drills (B) tanker  
(C) shovel (D) conductor
- 4. (A) preferable (B) advantageous  
(C) dangerous (D) nutritious
- 5. (A) cave (B) withstand  
(C) sob (D) maintain

Passage 3

About four hundred years ago wild canary birds were taken from the Canary Islands to Europe. There they were 1 and raised for pets. People found them to be 2 companions. Although the wild canaries had always 3, their songs became more beautiful after the birds were trained. Over the years, the greenish color of the wild canaries 4 to a bright yellow color that tame canaries have today.

- 1. (A) toasted (B) jiggled  
(C) enlarged (D) tamed
- 2. (A) silent (B) grouchy  
(C) cheerful (D) noisy
- 3. (A) hatched (B) sung  
(C) nursed (D) embraced
- 4. (A) turned (B) embarked  
(C) departed (D) cultivated

Passage 4

An antelope has four stomachs, the way a cow does. When an antelope eats, it 1 its food whole and stores the 2 in one of its stomachs. Whenever it is 3, the antelope brings part of the food up to its mouth and 4 it. So the antelope, just like the cow, is always "5 its cud."

*→ The antelope... when the antelope...*

1. (A) eats (B) digests  
(C) feeds (D) swallows
2. (A) preserves (B) crabs  
(C) hardware (D) food
3. (A) hungry (B) flexible  
(C) available (D) anxious
4. (A) swallows (B) confirms  
(C) chews (D) recommends
5. (A) recalling (B) chewing  
(C) carting (D) defending

Passage 5

In addition to vitamins and minerals, citrus fruits contain citric acid. This acid 1 lemons, limes, and grapefruit to taste sour. Like vitamin C, citric acid helps to 2 humans from diseases. And it even 3 energy for our work and play. Citric acid is also used to make soft drinks, candy, and even some 4 medicines.

1. (A) causes (B) enhances  
(C) spoils (D) eliminates
2. (A) abuse (B) protect  
(C) prevent (D) constitute
3. (A) defines (B) destroys  
(C) dissolves (D) provides
4. (A) horrible (B) important  
(C) delicious (D) patent

Passage 6

Packaging today is more than simply wrapping up products. Economy, safety and handling ease are considerations of 1 importance. It is over a decade now since Bangkok Polysack 2 the world of modern packaging, a consortium of three companies pledged to 3 to expanding requirements in the exchange of commodities. Quality is our guiding 4. Through 5 technology, our products, whether slated for industrial or household use, simple transportation or protective purposes, meet and maintain international standards of excellency. (Bangkok Post, December 30, 86)

1. (A) vital (C) inappropriate  
(B) impatient (D) implicit
2. (A) eliminated (C) confirmed  
(B) cracked (D) entered

- 3. (A) resume (C) prohibit  
(B) respond (D) demolish
- 4. (A) suggestion (C) principle  
(B) restriction (D) allocation
- 5. (A) innovative (C) supplementary  
(B) destructive (D) temporary

Passage 7

West Germany is Thailand's largest trading partner in Western Europe. This has been so for several years and 1986 showed no 1 of changing that status. Thailand has for the past few years enjoyed a trade 2 with West Germany. In 1985, it again 3 a surplus of about 3,407 million baht, according to the German-Thai Chamber of Commerce.

According to the chamber, Thailand 4 goods worth 14,258 million baht to West Germany, and imported goods worth 10,851 million baht in 1985. Bonn 5 Bangkok's third largest supplier of machinery, electro-technical and chemical products in 1985, and 1986 showed no change in that position. (Bangkok Post, December 30, 86)

- 1. (A) benefit (C) evidence  
(B) sign (D) requirement
- 2. (A) deficit (C) surplus  
(B) loan (D) negotiation
- 3. (A) disposed (C) dominated  
(B) originated (D) registered
- 4. (A) exported (C) distributed  
(B) produced (D) imported
- 5. (A) accumulated (C) remained  
(B) allocated (D) collapsed

Passage 8

After the first cases appeared in the U.S. nearly a decade ago, the public generally assumed that victims of AIDS would be confined to certain well-defined "risk groups," notably homosexuals and intravenous drug users. But there is an ever-growing body of medical 1 that almost everyone is 2 to the mysterious, deadly and so far 3 disease. Last week produced the most 4 prediction yet. By 1999, warned the World Health Organization, the number of people 5 by the AIDS virus worldwide could 6 100 million. Not all of them would become fatally ill, but they would nonetheless be carriers. (Time, December 1, 86)

- 1. (A) catastrophe (C) evidence  
(B) controversy (D) prescription

vulnerable + to

- |    |                           |                            |
|----|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2. | (A) skeptical             | (C) substantial            |
|    | (B) <del>vulnerable</del> | (D) mutual                 |
| 3. | (A) <del>incurable</del>  | (C) frugal                 |
|    | (B) ignorant              | (D) illegible              |
| 4. | (A) fantastic             | (C) conventional           |
|    | (B) contemporary          | (D) <del>frightening</del> |
| 5. | (A) consolidated          | (C) <del>infected</del>    |
|    | (B) contaminated          | (D) discriminated          |
| 6. | (A) reach                 | (C) manipulate             |
|    | (B) improvise             | (D) penalize               |

Passage 9

There is considerable mystery about how the ivory goes from Africa to the Far East. Over the past 1, as much as four-fifths of that ivory has been of 2 origin-poached, then smuggled. Sometimes the 3 cross borders to hunt, as from Somalia into Kenya or Zambia into Zimbabwe, then carry the 4 back by night. Some poachers are tribal villagers, 5 and poor, who stalk their 6 on foot, walking for weeks, living off game. A poacher in Kenya says he believes tribal 7 make him invisible to antipoaching units. He buries his tusks in the village latrine or 8 them in a nearby cave. He sells them for a pittance (as little as \$40 for a tusk that may eventually bring \$1,000 in Japan) to a respected businessman in a nearby town, who sells them to someone else for three times what he paid. (Time, October 16, 89)

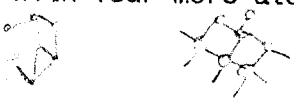
- |    |                           |                        |
|----|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | (A) <del>decade</del>     | (C) starvation         |
|    | (B) advocate              | (D) slaughter          |
| 2. | (A) eligible              | (C) progressive        |
|    | (B) exotic                | (D) <del>illegal</del> |
| 3. | (A) investigators         | (C) aerobatics         |
|    | (B) <del>poachers</del>   | (D) incidents          |
| 4. | (A) components            | (C) tusks              |
|    | (B) debris                | (D) cargoes            |
| 5. | (A) <del>illiterate</del> | (C) nourishing         |
|    | (B) audible               | (D) over-fed           |
| 6. | (A) <del>excursion</del>  | (C) disaster           |
|    | (B) combat                | (D) prey               |
| 7. | (A) religion              | (C) insurgency         |
|    | (B) <del>charms</del>     | (D) settlement         |
| 8. | (A) consumes              | (C) <del>hides</del>   |
|    | (B) compromises           | (D) resides            |

stalk the excursion

Passage 10

For all their sparkle, the most useful thing about diamonds is their hardness. Their strength makes them good at 1 holes and cutting glass. For the same reason that they are hard—they are 2 under conditions of immense pressure and high 3 deep inside the earth—they are also 4 and expensive, because they do not often make it to the surface. 5 industrial diamonds—as good as the real thing but cheaper—are a popular 6 for research. Now some scientists are making diamonds that may even be better than those wrested from the bowels of the earth.

A diamond's strength comes from the way that its atoms are 7. Each carbon atom in a diamond is 8 by chemical bonds to four others; each atom is at the centre of a tetrahedron with four more atoms at its corners. (The Economist, April 23, 1988)



- 1. (A) integrating (B) expanding (C) drilling (D) categorizing
- 2. (A) polished (B) formed (C) refined (D) engraved
- 3. (A) explosion (B) accommodation (C) atmosphere (D) temperature
- 4. (A) rare (B) ambiguous (C) sanitary (D) relevant
- 5. (A) Beneficial (B) Productive (C) Artificial (D) Visible
- 6. (A) target (B) qualification (C) subject (D) identity
- 7. (A) detected (B) arranged (C) converted (D) compiled
- 8. (A) addicted (B) linked (C) clashed (D) reformed

Passage 11

Brain transplants for alcoholics sound like a sick joke overheard in a pub. But work at London University's Institute of Psychiatry is paving the way for 1 of brain tissue, taken from aborted foetuses, to treat the 2 brain damage caused by chronic alcoholism. Foetal brain tissue has already been used 3 to treat Parkinson's disease in Britain, following a lead from Sweden and Mexico. If practical problems and moral objections can be overcome, similar 4 for alcoholic brain damage may not be far away.

Heavy drinking over long periods often leads to Korsakow's 5, named after the Russian neurologist who first 6 it. Patients become forgetful and cannot 7. They may have disturbed senses and poor muscular 8. They babble and hallucinate. After a while, going on the wagon will not help—the damage becomes irreversible. (The Economist, April 23, 88)

*Babble and hallucinate*

Subs...

- 1. (A) legacies (C) assemblies  
(B) fallacies (D) implants
- 2. (A) severe (C) thrilling  
(B) tremendous (D) subtle
- 3. (A) attentively (C) competitively  
(B) experimentally (D) respectively
- 4. (A) perception (C) treatment  
(B) termination (D) refinery
- 5. (A) precaution (C) syndrome  
(B) infection (D) operation
- 6. (A) defined (C) donated  
(B) concealed (D) occupied
- 7. (A) maintain (C) retain  
(B) concentrate (D) vanish
- 8. (A) suspension (C) illustration  
(B) therapy (D) co-ordination

Passage 12

Animal diseases are still a big problem in Thailand. Hoof and mouth disease has been found in several major 1 regions of the country and this has 2 curtailed the potential for beef and pork exports to nations like Japan which 3 the importation of meat from 4 areas. In October, the first step to set up disease-free livestock regions was 5 when a French firm, Rhone Merrieux Co, won the bidding to build a facility to produce 6 against hoof and mouth disease. The plant was to cost 441 million baht and to be 7 in Nakhon Ratchasima Province. The plant would eventually 8 30 million doses of vaccine worth 200 million baht a year. This would 9 Thailand to export vaccine once the factory was fully 10. Vaccine would be produced soon. But after only two weeks of subsequent developments arising from the French company's upward revaluation of its bid because of foreign exchange problems that had been unforeseen at the time the bid was made, the project was still not officially going ahead. (Bangkok Post, December 30, 86)

curtail - reduce

- 1. (A) plantation (C) defective  
(B) livestock (D) residential
- 2. (A) simply (C) severely  
(B) moderately (D) conclusively
- 3. (A) bars (C) irritates  
(B) stimulates (D) expands
- 4. (A) expired (C) penalized  
(B) facilitated (D) infected

5. (A) initiated *detected* (C) subsidized *subsidized*  
(B) sustained *maintained* (D) hesitated *hesitated*
6. (A) dignity *dignity* (C) epidemic *epidemic*  
(B) deficiency *deficiency* (D) vaccine *vaccine*
7. (A) pointed out (C) carried out  
(B) set up *establish built construct* (D) brought up
8. (A) produce (C) modify  
(B) recall (D) duplicate
9. (A) display (C) enable *enable*  
(B) circulate *circulate* (D) restrict *restrict*
10. (A) operational (C) predictive *predictive*  
(B) requisite *requisite* (D) informative *informative*

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