

## **Listening & Speaking**

ACE 2012 - KLIMB

Seanan

(This book is for classroom purposes only and may not be sold)

## **Index**

### **Nature**

Chapter 1                      Petroleum Alternatives                      p. 3

### **Science**

Chapter 2                      Computers                      p. 8

### **Mind and Body**

Chapter 3                      Illness                      p. 13

### **Society**

Chapter 4                      War and Conquest                      p. 18

### **Money**

Chapter 5                      International Trade                      p. 23

### **Government and Justice**

Chapter 6                      The War on Drugs                      p. 29

### **Relationships**

Chapter 7                      Friendship                      p. 34

### **Culture**

Chapter 8                      Entertainment                      p. 40

## Chapter 1 NATURE

### *Petroleum Alternatives*

#### 1. Vocabulary (The **MP3** is available online)

1. <b>constraint</b>	con *straint	6. <b>emission</b>	e *mis sion
2. <b>contamination</b>	con tam in *a tion	7. <b>extinction</b>	ex *tinc tion
3. <b>deplete</b>	de *plete	8. <b>reservoir</b>	*re ser voir
4. <b>dispose of</b>	*dis pose of	9. <b>shrink</b>	*shrink
5. <b>elementally</b>	e le *men tal ly	10. <b>stable</b>	*sta ble

#### 2. Definitions and Samples (The **MP3** is available online)

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	<b>constraint</b>	<i>n</i>	Something that restricts thought or action	The <b>constraints</b> of military life kept Eileen from seeing Private Morris more than once a month.		<b>constrain</b> v.
2	<b>contamination</b>	<i>n</i>	Being made less clean by a germ or hazardous sub-stance	The <b>contamination</b> in the river came from the factory located just up-stream.	Used with “ <b>in</b> ” or “ <b>of</b> ” usually.	<b>contaminate</b> v, <b>contaminant</b> <i>n</i>
3	<b>deplete</b>	<i>v</i>	To greatly decrease the supply of a resource or material	The prolonged war <b>depleted</b> the country’s national treasury.		<b>depletion</b> <i>n</i>
4	<b>dispose of</b>	<i>pv</i>	To throw away; to get rid of; to kill	She <b>disposed of</b> her unwanted possessions before moving.  The tyrant cruelly <b>disposed of</b> all his enemies.	<i>Dispose of</i> should be learned as a unit. In this meaning, <i>dispose</i> does not occur without <i>of</i> .	<b>disposal</b> <i>n</i> , <b>disposable</b> <i>adj</i>
5	<b>elementally</b>	<i>adv</i>	In terms of elements; basically	<b>Elementally</b> , coal and diamonds are the same		<b>element</b> <i>n</i> , <b>elemental</b> <i>adj</i>

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	<b>emission</b>	n	Sending out from a small space into the general environment; a substance discharged into the air	The Environmental Protection Agency regulates the <b>emission of</b> pollutants into the air.	<i>Emission</i> is usually followed by an “ <i>of</i> ” phrase.	<b>emit</b> v
7	<b>extinction</b>	n	Complete disappearance; the end of existence	Human beings have caused <u>the <b>extinction of</b></u> many other species.	<i>Usage tips</i> <i>Extinction</i> implies an absolute end; an extinct thing cannot be brought back into existence.	<b>extinct</b> adj
8	<b>reservoir</b>	n	A place where a liquid is collected and stored	Cult members threatened to poison the town’s water <b>reservoir</b> .		<b>reserve</b> v
9	<b>shrink</b>	v	To become reduced in size, amount, or value	If you dry your clothing on the “high heat” setting, they may <b>shrink</b> .		<b>shrinkage</b> n, <b>shrinkable</b> adj
10	<b>stable</b>	adj	Firm and dependable; showing little change	He fell because the ladder wasn’t <b>stable</b> .		<b>stability</b> n, <b>stably</b> adv

### 3. Vocabulary Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

A. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the opposite of each word in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the blank.

- |                               |              |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| _____ 1. <b>stable</b>        | (a) keep     |
| _____ 2. <b>contamination</b> | (b) expand   |
| _____ 3. <b>extinct</b>       | (c) unsteady |
| _____ 4. <b>dispose of</b>    | (d) existing |
| _____ 5. <b>shrink</b>        | (e) purity   |

B. Circle the word that best completes each sentence

1. The (*constraints / contamination*) of being in prison made her hate society even more.
2. A recognition that the Earth is round was one of the (*elemental / shrunken*) advances in thought during the time period.
3. Mother Teresa, who helped the poorest of the poor, had a great (*disposal / reservoir*) of love within her spirit.
4. Automobiles are responsible for some (*emissions / extinction*) of greenhouse gases.
5. By the end of the storm, the hikers had (*depleted / reserved*) even their emergency stores.

**4. Reading** (The *MP3* is available online)

Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

Human consumption of fossil fuels is expected to fully *deplete* the Earth's crude oil reserves by the year 2060. As underground *reservoirs* of oil continue to *shrink*, we have no choice but to find alternatives. **One promising source**, with much cleaner *emissions*, is called bio-diesel. Bio-diesel is often made from soybean oil, although it can be made from any vegetable oil that is not *elementally* different from soy. Bio-diesel can even be made from used cooking oils that homes or restaurants would otherwise *dispose of*. Bio-diesel can be used without *constraint* in any vehicle that runs on diesel—no modifications are needed. Presently, diesel engines can take up to 20 percent soy in their soy-diesel blend. As the need for bio-diesel increases and the technology improves, we may soon witness the *extinction* of the fossil-fueled vehicle. This is good news for the planet, as bio-diesel is a more *stable* source of energy than petroleum, and it reduces *contamination* of our air and water.

*Bonus Structure*  
—  
**One promising source** signals the point of this paragraph

**5. Reading Practice** (The *MP3* is available online)

An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the three answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. In each blank, write the number of one of your choices.

Bio-diesel is a promising alternative to fossil fuels.

- i. Humans have shown little self-restraint in their consumption of fossil fuels.
- ii. Underground reservoirs of oil will soon be depleted.
- iii. Bio-diesel burns cleaner than fossil fuels.
- iv. Bio-diesel comes from a more stable source than petroleum.
- v. Restaurants can save disposal fees on used cooking oil.

**6. Extra Phrases** (The *MP3* is available online)

These *Phrasal Verbs* are very common in relation to **Energy**.

	Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Rule	Collocation	Example
1	<b>Burn up</b>	To use all of something	<b>Seperable</b> <b>+Object</b>	<b>energy</b>	Cycling everyday <b>burns up</b> a lot of calories.
2	<b>Scale back</b>	To reduce an activity	<b>Seperable</b> <b>+Object</b>		The company had to <b>scale back</b> its plans to build a new factory, due to environmental concerns.
3	<b>Take up</b>	To use a lot of time or space	<b>Inseperable</b> <b>+Object</b>		Wind farms <b>take up</b> a lot of space, but they are still better energy sources than burning up fossil fuels.
4	<b>Drive down</b>	Reduce amounts	<b>Seperable</b> <b>+Object</b>	<b>emissions</b>	Concerned drivers try to <b>drive down</b> their carbon dioxide emissions by buying hybrid cars.
5	<b>Phase out</b>	To slowly over time, end the production of something	<b>Seperable</b> <b>+Object</b>		Nuclear power will be <b>phased out</b> in Germany over the next 10 years. It will be replaced with hydro-electrical power.

**7. Phrasal Verb Practice** (The *MP3* is available online)

Please put the correct *Phrasal Verb* into the sentence below. Please change the form of the Phrasal Verb if needed.

**take up      scale back      phase out      drive down      burn up**

1. High gas costs have forced many energy-intensive industries to \_\_\_\_\_ or move their operations to other countries where energy is cheaper.
2. This game is very popular and is good for \_\_\_\_\_ energy.
3. We're experiencing a huge demand for more environmentally friendly fuels and are committed to \_\_\_\_\_ carbon dioxide emissions.
4. Due to budget constraints, the scrappage scheme will be \_\_\_\_\_ over the next 3 years.
5. Flushing your toilet \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of water, so this is of major concern to environmentalists.

## Chapter 2 SCIENCE

### Computers

#### 1. Vocabulary (The MP3 is available online)

1. circulate	*cir cu late	6. implement	*imp le ment
2. corrode	cor *rode	7. innovative	*in no va tive
3. derive	de *rive	8. installation	*in stal la tion
4. detection	de *tect tion	9. maintenance	*main ten ance
5. expeditiously	ex pe *di tious ly	10. simulation	sim u *la tion

#### 2. Definitions and Samples (The MP3 is available online)

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	<b>circulate</b>	<i>v</i>	To move throughout an area or group; to move along a somewhat circular route	The gossip <b>circulated</b> quickly through the small town. Blood <b>circulates</b> more quickly during physical exercise.	<i>Circulate</i> is often followed by <i>through</i> .	<b>circulation</b> <i>n</i>
2	<b>corrode</b>	<i>v</i>	To be slowly weakened by chemical reactions	Sitting in salt water, the old coins <b>corroded</b> and became very easy to break.	A familiar kind of corrosion produces rust, the reddish coating on iron or steel that has been exposed to air and water.	<b>corrosion</b> <i>n</i>
3	<b>derive</b>	<i>v</i>	To come from, usually through a long, slow process	The Cyrillic alphabet was <b>derived</b> from the Greek alphabet	<i>Derive</i> is often followed by <i>from</i> .	<b>derivation</b> <i>n</i> , <b>derivative</b> <i>adj</i>
4	<b>detection</b>	<i>n</i>	Discovering something that cannot easily be found	With new medical technology, the <b>detection</b> of cancer is much easier nowadays	<i>Detection</i> is often followed by an <i>of</i> phrase.	<b>detect</b> <i>v</i> , <b>detectable</b> <i>adj</i>
5	<b>expeditiously</b>	<i>adv</i>	Quickly and efficiently	Using carrier pigeons, the military commanders exchanged messages <b>expeditiously</b> .		<b>expedite</b> <i>v</i> , <b>expedition</b> <i>n</i> , <b>expeditious</b> <i>adj</i>

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	<b>implement</b>	<i>v</i>	To make use of; to carry out	Not until after the new software was installed could we <b>implement</b> the new filing system.		<b>implement</b> <i>n</i> , <b>implementation</b> <i>n</i>
7	<b>innovative</b>	<i>adj</i>	Ahead of the times; novel	The <b>innovative</b> use of props and lighting drew many favorable comments.		<b>innovation</b> <i>n</i>
8	<b>installation</b>	<i>n</i>	Setting something into position for use	<b>Installation</b> of the new software takes only four minutes.		<b>install</b> <i>v</i>
9	<b>maintenance</b>	<i>n</i>	The act of keeping something in good condition	The only problem with living in such a big house is that it requires a lot of <b>maintenance</b> .		<b>maintain</b> <i>v</i>
10	<b>simulation</b>	<i>n</i>	An imitation or representation	To test car safety, automobile makers study crash <b>simulations</b> .		<b>simulate</b> <i>v</i> , <b>simulator</b> <i>n</i>

### 3. Vocabulary Practice (The **MP3** is available online)

A. Circle the most likely meaning of the word part that is shared within each set of words.

1. circulate, circumnavigate, circuit  
The root *circ / circum* probably means
  - i. around
  - ii. broken
  - iii. fair
  - iv. straight
  
2. innovative, novel, renovate  
The root *nov* probably means
  - i. clear
  - ii. old
  - iii. new
  - iv. sweet
  
3. installation, implement, imprison  
The prefix *in-/im-* probably means
  - i. aside
  - ii. behind
  - iii. in
  - iv. out

B. Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. Please make sure this information (*circulates / derives*) throughout the office quickly.
2. The (*installation / simulation*) of the new telephones took three days.
3. In order to stay on schedule, we need to complete this project as (*expeditiously / innovatively*) as possible.
4. The smuggler moved cautiously through the airport to avoid (*detection / maintenance*).
5. Years of neglect had caused the building's water pipes to (*corrode / implement*).

**4. Reading** (The *MP3* is available online)

Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

As dependence on computers increases, so does the need for technical support. From *installation* of software to *detection* of viruses, computers require constant vigilance. Most larger companies find it most *expeditious* to maintain in-house computer staff. Many smaller companies, however, can't fund their own full-time, in-house technical help. Instead, many of them assign the task of computer *maintenance* to a current employee who may not have any formal training. Rather, these "computer buffs" have *derived* their skills through practice and self-training. These self-appointed tech specialists, however, often cannot solve bigger problems. What's more, they may see their office relations *corrode* when they are swamped with basic user questions that they simply don't have time to address. For these reasons, many small companies choose to employ a freelance technical assistant who *circulates* among clients on an as-needed basis. With their professional training, these consultants may propose *innovative* solutions to users' unique needs, which could vary from tracking inventory to *simulating* mechanized processes. They can *implement* new programs, train personnel, and escape the workplace before being

asked, “How can I cut this file and paste it somewhere else?”

**5. Reading Practice** (The *MP3* is available online)

A. Which sentence best expresses the essential information of this passage?

- a. Larger companies are better off using freelance technical consultants.
- b. Computer maintenance and troubleshooting cuts into employee productivity.
- c. Self-trained technical support personnel are often as effective as trained professionals.
- d. Smaller companies may benefit from hiring occasional technical support.

B. The article implies that the question *How do I cut and paste a file?* is

- i. too basic to require professional attention
- ii. a good question to give to in-house tech support
- iii. appropriate for a freelancer to address
- iv. a good topic for a training program

**6. Extra Phrases** (The *MP3* is available online)

These *Phrasal Verbs* are very common in relation to **Computers**.

	Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Rule	Collocation	Example
1	<b>Act up</b>	To not work properly	<b>Inseperable +No Object</b>		I hate this machine, it is always <i>acting up</i> . I need a new one.
2	<b>Back up</b>	To keep something stored for use later	<b>Seperable + Object</b>	<b>data</b>	Luckily I had <i>backed up</i> my data, so when the computer crashed I had it on my portable hard drive. Whew!
3	<b>Be down</b>	Something is not working, cannot be turned on	<b>Inseperable +No Object</b>		Ah, it's <i>down</i> again, I just had this fixed. Oh, I'll have to bring it in to the repair guy again.
4	<b>Boot up</b>	To start a	<b>Seperable +</b>		My CD wouldn't <i>boot up</i> when the computer

		computer using software or boot devices	<b>Object</b>		started the other day. It was easy to fix though, I just had to change the boot order in the computer's Bios system.
5	<b>Run out of</b>	To have no more of something	<b>Inseperable + Object</b>	<b>Memory / paper</b>	I can't save the files, I've <b>run out of</b> memory, I should clear up some of my drives and see if I can find more space.

### 7. Phrasal Verb Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

Please put the correct *Phrasal Verb* into the sentence below. Please change the form of the Phrasal Verb if needed.

**run out of    be down    back up    act up    boot up**

1. If you erase everything on your hard drive, you'll probably have to \_\_\_\_\_ from a special floppy disk.
2. Your computer crashed because it \_\_\_\_\_ memory.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ your files, so that you can restore them if a virus damages them.
4. This computer's \_\_\_\_\_ again
5. The system \_\_\_\_\_ for about 14 hours, as KMU's technical staff members worked overnight on the problem.

## Chapter 3 MIND AND BODY

### *Illness*

#### 1. Vocabulary (The **MP3** is available online)

- |                     |              |                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. <b>aggravate</b> | *ag gra vate | 6. <b>persist</b>   | per *sist    |
| 2. <b>decrepit</b>  | de *crep it  | 7. <b>prognosis</b> | prog *no sis |
| 3. <b>disease</b>   | di *sease    | 8. <b>terminal</b>  | *ter min al  |
| 4. <b>fatally</b>   | *fa tal ly   | 9. <b>vein</b>      | *vein        |
| 5. <b>forensics</b> | for *en sics | 10. <b>wound</b>    | *wound       |

#### 2. Definitions and Samples (The **MP3** is available online)

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	<b>aggravate</b>	<i>v</i>	To make worse; to anger or intensify	Running will <b>aggravate</b> your sore knees.		<b>aggravation</b> <i>n</i>
2	<b>decrepit</b>	<i>adj</i>	Weakened or worn out because of age, illness, or excessive use	The once-beautiful building was now dirty, <b>decrepit</b> , and roofless.		
3	<b>disease</b>	<i>n</i>	An unhealthful condition caused by an infection or a long-term physical problem	Thanks to developments in medicine, many once-fatal <b>diseases</b> can now be cured.		
4	<b>fatally</b>	<i>adv</i>	Causing death or disaster	The soldier was <b>fatally</b> wounded in the battle.		<b>fatality</b> <i>n</i> , <b>fatal</b> <i>adj</i>
5	<b>forensics</b>	<i>n</i>	The use of science and technology to investigate facts in criminal cases	Advances in the study of <b>forensics</b> have made it much easier to identify criminals from very small traces of evidence.		<b>forensic</b> <i>adj</i>

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	<b>persist</b>	<i>v</i>	To continue to exist; to hold to a purpose, despite any obstacle	If your symptoms <b>persist</b> , you should go see a doctor.  Lola <b>persisted</b> in her efforts to become a lawyer.		<b>persistence</b> <i>n</i> , <b>persistent</b> <i>adj</i>
7	<b>prognosis</b>	<i>n</i>	An educated guess of how something will develop, especially a disease	The room fell silent when the doctor gave Senator Grebe a grim <b>prognosis</b> of months of treatment.		
8	<b>terminal</b>	<i>adj</i>	Located at an end; approaching death	The cancer ward at the hospital held both <b>terminal</b> and recovering patients.		<b>terminate</b> <i>v</i> , <b>terminally</b> <i>adv</i>
9	<b>vein</b>	<i>n</i>	Any of the tubes that form a branching system, especially those that carry blood to the heart	She became fascinated with human anatomy, especially when she learned how <b>veins</b> transport oxygen.		
10	<b>wound</b>	<i>v</i>	To inflict an injury on	Sometimes he didn't realize his sharp humor could <b>wound</b> as well as entertain.		<b>wound</b> <i>n</i>

### 3 Vocabulary Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

A. Choose the word from the list that is closest in meaning to the underlined part of each sentence. Write it in the blank.

*disease    fatal    persist    prognosis    wound*

- ..... 1. He sustained a serious injury in the war, so he was sent home immediately.
- ..... 2. Her sickness was so rare, doctors weren't certain how to treat it.
- ..... 3. His motto was to keep trying, no matter what happened.
- ..... 4. The medical staff could not know for sure whether the treatment would work, but they made a confident prediction that the patient would recover.
- ..... 5. The airplane crash was tragic, killing many people immediately and

inflicting injuries on others that would eventually prove deadly.

B. Next to each definition, write the word that most closely fits it.

*aggravate*    *decrepit*    *forensics*    *terminal*    *vein*

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. the science involved in solving crimes

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. a vessel for carrying blood

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. to make worse

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. unable to be cured

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. in very bad condition

#### 4. Reading (The *MP3* is available online)

Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

The man was *decrepit*. With high blood pressure, cancer, and liver *disease*, he *aggravated* his situation by smoking. His *prognosis* was death. His advanced lung cancer was *terminal*, and his family members knew that he would pass away soon. So no one was surprised to find him dead on that sharp winter Thursday, no one, that is, except one sharp-eyed detective, who noticed the bedroom window ajar on the morning of the old man's death. Would a *fatally* ill person be likely to sleep with the window open on a freezing cold night?

This question occupied *forensic* specialists from the medical examiner's office. There, an autopsy revealed an unlikely wound on the victim's thigh. Such a wound could easily have been inflicted by someone administering medicine . . . or poison. From there, the poison could travel through the *veins*, shutting down vital organs and causing death within seconds.

**Indeed**, the death turned out to be murder in the first degree. Criminal investigators *persisted* in their questioning of friends and family, only later finding the motive: money.

Two distant relatives who stood to inherit large sums from the old man's estate plotted the death, believing that the old man's death would not be questioned.

*Bonus  
Structure*

—  
**Indeed**  
*indicates  
that an  
idea in an  
earlier  
paragraph  
was  
actually  
true.*

## 5. Reading Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

A. Why does the author mention a wound?

- i. The wound caused the death.
- ii. It was evidence of a struggle.
- iii. It was suspicious.
- iv. It was predictable, considering the man's disease.

B. In the passage, the word inherit is closest in meaning to

- i. lose
- ii. gain
- iii. earn
- iv. want

## 6. Extra Phrases (The *MP3* is available online)

These **Phrasal Verbs** are very common in relation to **Illness**.

	Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Rule	Collocation	Example
1	<b>Build up</b>	Increase or improve something	<b>Seperable + Object</b>	<b>Strength / muscles</b>	I need to <i>build up</i> my strength if I want to take up rock climbing.
2	<b>Get over</b>	To overcome a problem or difficulty	<b>Inseperable + Object</b>		I met Tom the other day, he looked great. He said he had <i>got over</i> his cold and was feeling fine.
3	<b>Bounce back (from)</b>	To get better after something	<b>Inseperable + No Object (Object)</b>		I went to the hospital to see my granddad, he looked much better than last week. The nurses

		bad happened to you			say he is <i>bouncing back</i> .
4	<b>Carry out</b>	To complete an activity	<b>Seperable + Object</b>	<b>tests</b>	The doctor had to <i>carry out</i> the operation in order to save the young girl's life.
5	<b>Pull through</b>	To overcome a difficult situation successfully	<b>Inseperable + Object</b>	<b>operation</b>	A: Is he going to be okay? B: Yes, he will <i>pull through</i> , don't worry.

### 7. Phrasal Verb Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

Please put the correct *Phrasal Verb* into the sentence below. Please change the form of the Phrasal Verb if needed.

**carry out    pull through    bounce back    build up    get over**

1. When tests were \_\_\_\_\_, it was found that olive oil can greatly reduce levels of the cholesterol that can clog the bloodstream and cause heart problems.
2. Remember that children are very resilient, and can \_\_\_\_\_ to health rapidly!
3. I still feel very weak after my illness. I think I need some vitamins to help me \_\_\_\_\_ my strength \_\_\_\_\_.
4. She's slowly \_\_\_\_\_ her illness.
5. I'm happy to hear your sister was able to \_\_\_\_\_ her illness.

## Chapter 4 SOCIETY

### War and Conquest

#### 1. Vocabulary (The MP3 is available online)

1. annex	*an nex	6. invasive	in *va sive
2. apex	*a pex	7. prevailing	pre *vail ing
3. collapse	col *lapse	8. resist	re *sist
4. conquest	*con quest	9. severely	se *vere ly
5. devise	de *vise	10. violation	vi o *la tion

#### 2. Definitions and Samples (The MP3 is available online)

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	<b>annex</b>	<i>v</i>	To make something (usually land) part of another unit	Bardstown grew by <b>annexing</b> several farms at the north edge of town.		<b>annexation</b> <i>n</i> , <b>annex</b> <i>n</i>
2	<b>apex</b>	<i>n</i>	The highest point	Gregory knew that his running skills had to be at their <b>apex</b> during the tournament.	<i>Apex</i> is often used to describe the high point of someone's abilities.	
3	<b>collapse</b>	<i>v</i>	To fall down, usually because of weakness	The runner <b>collapsed</b> at the end of the race.		<b>collapse</b> <i>n</i> , <b>collapsible</b> <i>adj</i>
4	<b>conquest</b>	<i>n</i>	A takeover by force or continued effort	The first recorded <b>conquest</b> of Mt. Everest was by Tensing Norgay and Sir Edmund Hilary.	<i>Conquest</i> is usually followed by an <i>of</i> phrase.	<b>conquer</b> <i>v</i>
5	<b>devise</b>	<i>v</i>	To find an original way to make an object or a plan	The soldiers <b>devised</b> a way to cross the river into enemy territory without being seen.		<b>device</b> <i>n</i>

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	<b>invasive</b>	<i>adj</i>	Aggressively entering into someone else's territory	Surgery with a laser is less <b>invasive</b> than surgery with a knife or scalpel.		<b>invade</b> <i>v</i> , <b>invasion</b> <i>n</i> , <b>invader</b> <i>n</i>
7	<b>prevailing</b>	<i>adj</i>	Strongest or most common	The <b>prevailing</b> attitude among our neighbors is to be friendly but not too friendly.		<b>prevail</b> <i>v</i> , <b>prevalence</b> <i>n</i>
8	<b>resist</b>	<i>v</i>	To refuse to give in to a strong force or desire	Although many native nations <b>resisted</b> , the U.S. government eventually took over almost all Indian land.		<b>resistance</b> <i>n</i> , <b>resistant</b> <i>adj</i>
9	<b>severely</b>	<i>adv</i>	Harshly; extremely	Commanders <b>severely</b> punished any soldier who criticized the battle plan.		<b>severity</b> <i>n</i> , <b>severe</b> <i>adj</i>
10	<b>violation</b>	<i>n</i>	An action that breaks a law or agreement; mistreatment of something that deserves respect	The army's testing of new weapons was a <b>violation</b> of the cease-fire agreement.  The sculptures at Mt. Rushmore may be a <b>violation</b> of sacred Indian land.	<i>Violation</i> is often followed by an <i>of</i> phrase.	<b>violate</b> <i>v</i> , <b>violation</b> <i>n</i>

### 3. Vocabulary Practice (The **MP3** is available online)

A. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to each word in the left-hand column.

Write the letter in the blank.

- |                            |                |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| _____ 1. <b>severely</b>   | a. invent      |
| _____ 2. <b>prevailing</b> | b. fall down   |
| _____ 3. <b>devise</b>     | c. add on      |
| _____ 4. <b>collapse</b>   | d. extremely   |
| _____ 5. <b>annex</b>      | e. most common |

B. Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The judge ruled that Harry was guilty of a (*violation / conquest*) of the seat-belt law.
2. Because Dalmatia was protected by high mountains, the empire could not (*apex / annex*) it.
3. We have to (*conquest / devise*) a way to fight this new disease.
4. Several armed groups joined together to (*resist / collapse*) the foreign invaders.
5. The (*prevailing / invasive*) belief held that the enemy's peace moves were not sincere.

**4. Reading** (The *MP3* is available online)

Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

The Roman *conquest* of North Africa is, in the *prevailing* view, less interesting than Rome's European adventures. In truth, one of the first lands Rome *annexed* beyond the Italian peninsula was the area around Carthage in North Africa. Carthage and Rome had been in conflict (called the Punic Wars) since 264 BCE for control of trade along the Mediterranean coast. In 202 BCE, during the Second Punic War, the Carthaginian general Hannibal *devised* a clever plan, in *violation* of most military wisdom, to march through the high Alps to attack the Roman heartland. The cold weather and steep terrain *severely* stressed Hannibal's forces, many of whom rode elephants. The Romans *resisted* Hannibal's attacks, and his bold *invasion* force *collapsed*. **In the end**, Rome finished off Carthage in the Third Punic War (149–146 BCE). At its *apex* in 117 CE, Rome controlled all of North Africa and territories from the Persian Gulf to Britain.

*Bonus Structure—*  
**In the end**  
*introduces the last stage of a long process.*

## 5. Reading Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

1. Which sentence best expresses the essential information of this passage?
  - i. Romans were very successful at resisting invaders.
  - ii. Hannibal tried crossing the Alps on elephants to invade Rome.
  - iii. Rome and Carthage fought three wars, known as the Punic Wars.
  - iv. One of Rome's first overseas conquests was of the North African state of Carthage.
  
2. The author of this passage believes that Hannibal's attack on Rome by crossing the Alps was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - i. not what most military commanders would do
  - ii. exactly what the Roman army used to do
  - iii. cruel to elephants
  - iv. impractical because elephants can't cross mountains

## 6. Extra Phrases (The *MP3* is available online)

These **Phrasal Verbs** are very common in relation to **War and Conquest**.

	Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Rule	Collocation	Example
1	<b>Be over</b>	Finished, ended	<b>Inseperable + No Object</b>	<b>War</b>	Do you remember when George Bush declared the war in Iraq <i>was over</i> , a bit premature I remember.
2	<b>Break out</b>	Something has started	<b>Inseperable + No Object</b>	<b>Fighting</b>	Fighting has <i>broken out</i> in Darfur adding to the already catastrophic humanitarian problems there.
3	<b>Live through</b>	To live during an event	<b>Inseperable + Object</b>	<b>War</b>	My grandfather <i>lived through</i> both World Wars.
4	<b>Spark off</b>	Something started an event off	<b>Seperable + Object</b>	<b>Clashes / incident</b>	Clashes between police and youths have <i>sparked off</i> major flashpoints across the city, causing extensive damage to private property.

5	<b>Spill over</b>	Overflow from one thing to another	<b>Inseperable + No Object</b>		Fighting has <i>spilled over</i> onto the streets, a number of innocent bystanders have been injured in the crossfire.
---	-------------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------------	--	--

### 7. Phrasal Verb Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

Please put the correct *Phrasal Verb* into the sentence below. Please change the form of the Phrasal Verb if needed.

**live through   spark off   break out   be over   spill over**

1. From October 2000, civil wars in Liberia and Sierra Leone began to \_\_\_\_\_ into Guinea, creating hundreds of thousands of refugees.
2. She has had a long and difficult life. She has \_\_\_\_\_ two world wars and a revolution.
3. The situation was exacerbated by a power struggle that \_\_\_\_\_ a civil war in 1724.
4. After the Civil War \_\_\_\_\_ in 1861, the newly established Confederate government began to issue its own money as legal tender to the citizens of the South.
5. The war \_\_\_\_\_ yet, you know.

## Chapter 5 MONEY

### International Trade

#### 1. Vocabulary (The MP3 is available online)

1. distill	dis *till	6. merchant	*mer chant
2. entrepreneurial	*en tre pre neu ri al	7. proportionately	pro *por tion ate ly
3. extract	ex *tract	8. prototype	*pro to type
4. haggle	*hag gle	9. reward	re *ward
5. intrepid	in *tre pid	10. shuttle	*shut tle

#### 2. Definitions and Samples (The MP3 is available online)

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	<b>distill</b>	<i>v</i>	To remove one liquid from a mixture of liquids by boiling; to get something valuable from a confusing mix of ideas	The forest peoples of Southeast Asia <b>distill</b> an alcoholic drink called <i>arak</i> from a paste of palm berries.  Most students are confused by her lectures, but Joe can always <b>distill</b> her main idea.		<b>distillation</b> <i>n</i> , <b>distillery</b> <i>n</i>
2	<b>entrepreneurial</b>	<i>adj</i>	Able to create business opportunities from a wide variety of circumstances	Many engineers of the 1970s made great computers, but only a few were <b>entrepreneurial</b> enough to see the business possibilities in the new machines.		<b>entrepreneur</b> <i>n</i>
3	<b>extract</b>	<i>v</i>	To take out	International mining companies came to the Malay Peninsula to <b>extract</b> the region's massive tin deposits.		<b>extraction</b> <i>n</i> , <b>extractor</b> <i>n</i>
4	<b>haggle</b>	<i>v</i>	To argue back and forth about a price	The customer and the shopkeeper <b>haggled</b>	<i>Haggle</i> is often followed by a	<b>haggler</b> <i>n</i>

				over the silver plate for more than an hour.	phrase with <i>over</i> or <i>about</i> .	
5	<b>intrepid</b>	<i>adj</i>	Fearless	For nearly 200 years, only the most <b>intrepid</b> colonists would cross the Appalachian Mountains.		
6	<b>merchant</b>	<i>n</i>	A person who makes a living by selling things	The spice <b>merchants</b> of the eastern markets charged top prices to the Dutch and British sailors, who had come too far to sail away without buying.	The word <i>merchant</i> might be preceded by another noun telling what the merchant sells (e.g., <i>spice merchant</i> or <i>wine merchant</i> ).	<b>merchandise</b> <i>v</i> , <b>merchandise</b> <i>n</i> , <b>mercantile</b> <i>adj</i>
7	<b>proportionately</b>	<i>adv</i>	In an amount appropriate to each of several recipients	The food aid was distributed <b>proportionately</b> per family, with larger families receiving more.		<b>proportion</b> <i>n</i> , <b>proportionate</b> <i>adj</i> , <b>proportionally</b> <i>adv</i>
8	<b>prototype</b>	<i>n</i>	The first one made of a machine or system	The airplane manufacturer uses robots to test every <b>prototype</b> , just in case there is a problem with the design.		
9	<b>reward</b>	<i>n</i>	Something one gets for having done well	The greatest <b>reward</b> of being a parent is to see your child make a wise decision.	Reward might be followed by an <i>of</i> or <i>for</i> phrase naming what one has done well.	<b>reward</b> <i>v</i>
10	<b>shuttle</b>		To move back and forth often between two places	The small jet <b>shuttles</b> between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore nearly every two hours.		<b>shuttle</b> <i>n</i>

**3. Vocabulary Practice** (The *MP3* is available online)

A. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to each word in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the blank.

- |                                 |                           |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| _____ 1. <i>haggle</i>          | a. brave                  |
| _____ 2. <i>intrepid</i>        | b. in appropriate amounts |
| _____ 3. <i>extract</i>         | c. argue about price      |
| _____ 4. <i>entrepreneurial</i> | d. take out               |
| _____ 5. <i>proportionately</i> | e. business – oriented    |

B. Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. To avoid disease, many people drink only (*distilled / extracted*) water, which has been boiled to evaporation and then recondensed on a cold surface.
2. Most business travelers do not find it exciting to (*haggle / shuttle*) between one location and another.
3. According to the laws in this state, tobacco can be sold only by certain licensed (*merchants / entrepreneurs*) at special tobacco stores.
4. One early (*reward / prototype*) of the computer was called ENIAC and was as big as an average-sized laboratory.
5. The children were punished (*intrepidly / proportionately*), with the leader getting a longer sentence than the followers.

#### 4. Reading (The MP3 is available online)

Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

Tomatoes, potatoes, and hot peppers, all originally from South or Central America, are among several plants that have *disproportionately* influenced cooking around the world. This happened only after a few *intrepid* eaters got beyond common fears about potatoes, tomatoes, and other products. *Entrepreneurial* hunters for new food products hardly knew what they were *haggling* for when they tried to *extract* from foreign markets, goods that would sell well at home. *Shuttling* between Europe and exotic lands, Italians, Spaniards, and Britons in particular brought back food *prototypes* that were not obviously good things to eat—cinnamon bark, cousins of the dreaded nightshade (tomatoes), and even the pollen from a crocus flower (saffron). As a glance at international cookbooks will show, many creative *merchants* were well *rewarded* not just with financial success, but with culture-changing influence.

*Bonus Structure—*  
**As a glance at**  
*introduces evidence for the author's claim.*

#### 5. Reading Practice (The MP3 is available online)

1. According to this reading, why did merchants have “*culture-changing influence*”?
  - a. They found new ways to get from one country to another.
  - b. Many of the plants they sold were poisonous and killed off some populations.
  - c. They made it possible for cultures to develop new dishes.
  - d. They spread European cooking habits around the world.

2. Cinnamon, tomatoes, and saffron are mentioned to make the point that

---

- a. many of the new plants merchants introduced were from Asia
- b. some strange-looking foods from odd sources were eventually accepted
- c. nightshade was unfairly dreaded by Europeans
- d. nearly every part of a plant can be turned into a kind of food

**6. Extra Phrases** (The *MP3* is available online)

These **Phrasal Verbs** are very common in relation to **Trade**.

	Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Rule	Collocation	Example
1	<b>Set up</b>	To start something, establish.	<b>Seperable + Object</b>	<b>Business / meeting</b>	Apple was <i>set up</i> in 1976.
2	<b>Drum up</b>	To attract interest in an activity you are doing.	<b>Seperable + Object</b>	<b>Interest</b>	Proprietors try to <i>drum up</i> interest in their restaurants by giving fliers out to people on the streets.
3	<b>Break off</b>	To end a relationship.	<b>Seperable + Object</b>	<b>Ties / communication</b>	The USA has <i>broken off</i> all ties with North Korea over its policy on Nuclear energy.
4	<b>Hash out</b>	To discuss something and try to come to a solution.	<b>Seperable + Object</b>	<b>Plans / details</b>	I will meet you tomorrow and <i>hash out</i> the plans for the upcoming meeting with our buyers next week.
5	<b>Head off</b>	To stop something or someone before it or they achieves its goal.	<b>Seperable + Object</b>		The German government is trying to <i>head off</i> Samsung from selling its Galaxy Tab in Germany because of alleged copyright infringements.

**7. Phrasal Verb Practice** (The *MP3* is available online)

Please put the correct *Phrasal Verb* into the sentence below. Please change the form of the Phrasal Verb if needed.

**hash out      break off      head off      drum up      set up**

1. The United States proposed a compromise to \_\_\_\_\_ a trade war with the EU.
2. If you're trying to \_\_\_\_\_ more business through a trade show, these tips from our Marketing Expert can help you expand your client list.
3. The Internet is behind the boom, making it fast and simple to view prospective properties and \_\_\_\_\_ details of the trade with other owners.
4. An anti-trade rally outside a meeting of U.S. and European business leaders turned violent Friday when a small group of protesters \_\_\_\_\_ from the rally, smashing storefront windows, spray painting graffiti and overturning trash cans.
5. A commission has been \_\_\_\_\_ to investigate the incident.

## Chapter 6 GOVERNMENT AND JUSTICE

### *The War on Drugs*

#### 1. Vocabulary (The **MP3** is available online)

1. addictive	ad *dic tive	6. misconception	mis con *cep tion
2. cartel	*car tel	7. modify	*mod i fy
3. concentrated	*con cen tra ted	8. potent	*po tent
4. interdict	in ter *dict	9. residual	re *sid u al
5. juxtapose	*jux ta pose	10. subtly	*subt ly

#### 3. Definitions and Samples (The **MP3** is available online)

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	<b>addictive</b>	<i>adj</i>	Making someone want it so much that the person feels ill without it	Some drugs, like heroin or methamphetamines, are <b>addictive</b> to almost everyone who tries them.		<b>addict</b> <i>v</i> , <b>addict</b> <i>n</i> , <b>addiction</b> <i>n</i>
2	<b>cartel</b>	<i>n</i>	A small group controlling a certain area of business	The world's major oil producers formed a <b>cartel</b> to control the price and supply of petroleum.		
3	<b>concentrated</b>	<i>adj</i>	Strong because large amounts are in a certain space	<b>Concentrated</b> lemon juice is very sour, so I mix it with water when I make lemonade.		<b>concentrate</b> <i>v</i> , <b>concentration</b> <i>n</i> , <b>concentrate</b> <i>n</i>
4	<b>interdict</b>	<i>v</i>	To keep something from reaching a certain place	With faster patrol boats, the Coast Guard can more easily <b>interdict</b> drugs being smuggled by sea.		<b>interdiction</b> <i>n</i>
5	<b>juxtapose</b>	<i>v</i>	Place next to one another	If you <b>juxtapose</b> these two similar flowers, you can see clear differences between them.		<b>juxtaposition</b> <i>n</i>

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	<b>misconception</b>	<i>n</i>	A mistaken belief	A common <b>misconception</b> about rabbits is that they are a kind of rodent.		
7	<b>modify</b>	<i>v</i>	Make small changes in order to get a certain result	People who live in high mountains often <b>modify</b> their car engines to run well in the thinner air.		<b>modification</b> <i>n</i> , <b>modifier</b> <i>n</i>
8	<b>potent</b>	<i>adj</i>	Powerful	A very <b>potent</b> type of marijuana with surprisingly strong effects became available in Burrytown.		<b>potency</b> <i>n</i>
9	<b>residual</b>	<i>adj</i>	Left behind after most of a thing has gone	In the airplane, agents found <b>residual</b> traces of heroin.	<i>Residual</i> is often followed by <i>trace</i> , <i>amount</i> , or some other word referring to “quantity.”	<b>residue</b> <i>n</i>
10	<b>subtly</b>	<i>adv</i>	In a quiet, hard-to-notice way	By <b>subtly</b> changing the soft drink’s formula, we improved its taste and made production cheaper.		<b>subtlety</b> <i>n</i> , <b>subtle</b> <i>adj</i>

### 3. Vocabulary Practice (The **MP3** is available online)

- A. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to each word in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the blank.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. **cartel**

a. stop

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. **interdict**

b. remaining

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. **juxtaposed**

c. next to

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. **residual**

d. without drawing attention

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. **subtle**

e. a kind of group

B. Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. With a (*subtle* / *residual*) nod of his head, the inspector signaled his agents.
2. Sunlight is a (*concentrated* / *potent*) source of energy for electricity generation, but it can be expensive to collect and store.
3. Things other than drugs can be (*addictive* / *subtle*), such as gambling or even television.
4. A security official tries to (*modify* / *interdict*) foreign terrorists before they can enter the country.
5. Your advertisement created the (*misconception* / *cartel*) that everything was on sale for 50 percent off.

**4. Reading** (The *MP3* is available online)

Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

Illegal *addictive* drugs, like heroin or cocaine, come from plants grown and harvested mostly by poor farmers. Their small farmhouses *juxtaposed* with the mansions of billionaire drug lords illustrate the unequal payouts to various players in the drug trade. The farmers sell their product cheaply to a drug-distribution *cartel* that is owned by the drug lords. People working for the cartel **then** refine the drugs into a *concentrated* form, or even *modify* them chemically to make them more *potent* and therefore more valuable. Other cartel members **then** transport the drugs to distributors for sale, smuggling them over huge distances, including international borders. Governments try to *interdict* smugglers, using both new technology and old (like sniffer dogs) to find *residual* traces of drugs. Their occasional successes have led to a popular *misconception* that anti-drug campaigns are close to stopping the flow of illegal drugs. On the contrary, as long as drug

*Bonus Structure—*  
*Because this reading describes a system of operations, the word **then** appears very often.*

lords can make vast fortunes in their illegal trade, smugglers will come up with ever-more-*subtle* ways of concealing their goods, and the War on Drugs goes on.

**5. Reading Practice** (The *MP3* is available online)

1. Who makes the most money from the drug trade?

- i. rural farmers
- ii. people who refine drugs
- iii. drug lords
- iv. anti-drug officers

2. Schematic table: Write the number of each phrase in either column A or column B, based on which one it relates to according to the reading.

A. Drug producers and dealers	B. Anti-drug forces

- i. subtle ways of hiding drugs
- ii. sniffer dogs
- iii. high-tech detection
- iv. concentrate drugs to make them potent
- v. pay farmers to grow plants that yield drugs

**6. Extra Phrases** (The *MP3* is available online)

These **Phrasal Verbs** are very common in relation to **Drugs**.

	Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Rule	Collocation	Example
1	<b>Ween off</b>	To slowly stop using or doing something	<b>Seperable + Object</b>	<b>Drugs / sweets / breastmilk</b>	I'm trying to <b>ween</b> the kids <b>off</b> sweets, by pretending that vegetables are new sweets.
2	<b>Throw away</b>	To discard	<b>Seperable +</b>	<b>life</b>	John is <b>throwing away</b> his life with that crap.

		something, not care for it anymore.	<b>Object</b>		Can't anyone help him get off that stuff?
3	<b>Stay off</b>	To not do something, that you used to do.	<b>Inseperable + Object</b>	<b>drugs</b>	It's hard to <b>stay off</b> cigarettes, once you've just given up.
4	<b>Come down (off)</b>	A feeling/state when a drug is getting weaker in your system.	<b>Inseperable + No Object</b>	<b>high</b>	I've heard that <b>coming down off</b> your high when you take drugs is a really negative depressing feeling.
5	<b>Shoot up</b>	To inject a narcotic substance into your bloodstream.	<b>Seperable + Object</b>	<b>Heroin / cocaine /...</b>	I used to live in a street in Spain where I would see addicts <b>shooting up</b> everyday.

### 7. Phrasal Verb Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

Please put the correct *Phrasal Verb* into the sentence below. Please change the form of the Phrasal Verb if needed.

**stay off      come down      throw away      ween off      shoot up**

- The program worked. Scores of women agreed to enter rehabilitation and \_\_\_\_\_ drugs for the remainder of their pregnancies.
- Side effects similar to all of the above symptoms can be expected as you gradually \_\_\_\_\_ these drugs.
- I don't understand people who do drugs, people who have so much and \_\_\_\_\_ it all \_\_\_\_\_ for a momentary high.
- She saw a girl \_\_\_\_\_ in the toilets.
- If a person \_\_\_\_\_ from a drug, they stop feeling its effects.

## Chapter 7 RELATIONSHIPS

### Friendship

#### 1. Vocabulary (The *MP3* is available online)

1. affection	af *fec tion	8. exclusive	ex *clu sive
2. associate	as *so ci ate	7. fluctuate	*fluc tu ate
3. bond	*bond	8. in common	in *com mon
4. clique	*clique	9. solidarity	sol i *dar i ty
5. confide	con* fide	10. willing	*wil ling

#### 2. Definitions and Samples (The *MP3* is available online)

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	<b>affection</b>	<i>n</i>	An emotional closeness or warmth	I show <b>affection</b> for my girlfriend by spending time with her, not by spending money on her.	<i>Affection</i> is often followed by a <i>for</i> phrase.	<i>affectionate adj</i>
2	<b>associate</b>	<i>n</i>	To regularly spend time together	Carol doesn't <b>associate</b> with people who smoke.	<i>Associate</i> is often followed by a <i>with</i> phrase.	<i>association n,</i> <i>associate n</i>
3	<b>bond</b>	<i>n</i>	A close connection	Some researchers say that there is an especially strong emotional <b>bond</b> between twins.	A <i>between</i> phrase— indicating the things that are connected— often follows <i>bond</i> .	<i>bond v</i>
4	<b>clique</b>	<i>n</i>	A small group of friends who are unfriendly to people outside the group	High-schoolers form <b>cliques</b> to gain security and acceptance.	<i>Clique</i> indicates a negative feeling toward a group.	<i>cliquish adj</i>
5	<b>confide</b>	<i>v</i>	To tell very personal things	Teenagers are more willing to <b>confide</b> in a friend than in a parent.	<i>Confide</i> is almost always followed by an <i>in</i> phrase.	<i>confidence n,</i> <i>confidant n,</i> <i>confidential adj</i>

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	<b>exclusive</b>	<i>adj</i>	Keeping out all but few people	The most <b>exclusive</b> universities accept only a small percentage of people who want to attend.	<i>Exclusive</i> can indicate a positive opinion, but in the context of friendship, it can mean “attached only to one person.”	<b>exclude</b> <i>v</i> , <b>exclusion</b> <i>n</i> , <b>exclusively</b> <i>adv</i>
7	<b>fluctuate</b>	<i>v</i>	To change often, from one condition to another	Earth’s climate <b>fluctuates</b> between warm periods and cold periods.	<i>Fluctuate</i> is usually followed by a <i>between</i> phrase (or by a <i>from . . . to</i> structure).	<b>fluctuation</b> <i>n</i>
8	<b>in common</b>	<i>adv</i>	As a shared characteristic	Billy and Heather have a lot <b>in common</b> —basketball, a love of pizza, and an interest in snakes.	<i>In common</i> very often appears with the verb <i>to have</i> .	
9	<b>solidarity</b>	<i>n</i>	Standing together despite pressure to move apart	Many student groups declared <b>solidarity</b> with the Latino Student Association in their effort to get a Spanish-speaking principal.	<i>Solidarity</i> is usually used in political contexts.	
10	<b>willing</b>	<i>adj</i>	Agreeable and ready to do something	Because of their long friendship, Professor Gardner was <b>willing</b> to say a few words at Jones’s birthday celebration.	<i>Willing</i> is almost always followed by a <i>to</i> verb structure.	<b>will</b> <i>v</i> , <b>will</b> <i>n</i> , <b>willingness</b> <i>n</i>

**3. Vocabulary Practice** (The *MP3* is available online)

A. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to each word in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the blank.

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. <i>attention</i>  | a. liking someone or something            |
| _____ 2. <i>bond</i>       | b. to move back and forth                 |
| _____ 3. <i>clique</i>     | c. standing together in a political cause |
| _____ 4. <i>fluctuate</i>  | d. a connection                           |
| _____ 5. <i>solidarity</i> | e. an exclusive group                     |

B. Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. Charles is (*exclusive / willing*) to be friends with Dory, but he is already dating another girl.
2. If I (*associate / confide*) in you, do you promise to keep what I say a secret?
3. When it comes to weather, Minnesota and North Dakota have a lot (*in common / in a bond*).
4. One of the main reasons to go to an exclusive college is that you get to (*associate / fluctuate*) with some of the country's future leaders.
5. The court said that the club's membership rules were unjustly (*willing / exclusive*) because they kept out people of certain ethnic groups.

#### 4. Reading (The *MP3* is available online)

Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

You can walk into any high school and spot the *cliques*: the jocks hang out here, the geeks there, the Goths and preppies in their areas. Teenagers feel a strong need to belong to a group, to *associate* with people with whom they share common interests or goals. Since adolescence is often a time when teens feel turmoil in their home lives, they seek *affection* and friendship outside the home. They look for other young people to *bond* with when their parents don't seem to "understand." Teens going through the various crises of adolescence can more easily *confide* in others their own age, with whom they have more *in common*. Teen cliques are by no means *exclusive*; membership can *fluctuate* on an almost daily basis, but the important thing is that group members feel a sense of *solidarity* and are *willing* to stick together.

#### 5. Reading Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

1. According to the reading, why do adolescents search for friendship outside the home?
  - i. They want to be accepted by the jocks and Goths.
  - ii. They think their parents don't understand the problems they face.
  - iii. They want to be in a different clique every day.
  - iv. They want to talk about their parents with other teenagers.
2. According to the reading, do teens stay in the same groups all the time?
  - i. Yes, because their parents want them to.
  - ii. Yes, because they share common interests.
  - iii. No, they may move from group to group quite frequently.

- iv. No, most groups don't accept new members.

### 6. Extra Phrases (The *MP3* is available online)

These **Phrasal Verbs** are very common in relation to **Friendship**.

	Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Rule	Collocation	Example
1	<b>Run into</b>	Meet by accident	<b>Inseperable + Object</b>	<b>Old friend / ex</b>	I <b>ran into</b> my ex on the street yesterday. She looked well.
2	<b>Come across</b>	Find someone/something by accident	<b>Inseperable + Object</b>	<b>Name / photo</b>	I <b>came across</b> an old photo of you in my desk the other day, wow we were young back then.
3	<b>Call (in) on</b>	To go and visit someone	<b>Inseperable + Object</b>		I think I might <b>call in on</b> Mark tonight and see how he is, I heard he just got dumped by Marsha. He might need a bit of cheering up.
4	<b>Let down</b>	to disappoint someone by failing to do what you agreed to do or were expected to do	<b>Seperable + Object</b>		You really <b>let me down</b> yesterday. I was counting on you to give me a lift to the bus station. I had to get a taxi and I almost missed the bus.
5	<b>Hook up</b>	To meet someone or connect with someone / something	<b>Seperable + Object</b>		A: My friend has a bike for sale. B: Great, could you <b>hook me up</b> with his number? A: Sure.

### 7. Phrasal Verb Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

Please put the correct *Phrasal Verb* into the sentence below. Please change the form of the Phrasal Verb if needed.

**let down      hook up      run into      come across      call on**

- I was coming out of the post office when I \_\_\_\_\_ an old school friend.
- Sean decided to \_\_\_\_\_ his old friend and see if he was at home.

3. Not long ago, I \_\_\_\_\_ an old friend from the gang. I won't say his name for privacy reasons.
4. My friend wants me to try and \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ with a girl I work with.
5. I was supposed to travel with a friend but she \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ at the last moment.

## Chapter 8 CULTURE

### *Entertainment*

#### 1. Vocabulary (The *MP3* is available online)

1. amateurish	*am a teur ish	6. improvisation	im pro vis *a tion
2. cast	*cast	7. incompetent	in *com pe tent
3. charismatic	char is *ma tic	8. medium	*me di um
4. gala	*ga la	9. skit	*skit
5. hilarious	hi *lar i ous	10. zeal	*zeal

#### 2. Definitions and Samples (The *MP3* is available online)

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	<b>amateurish</b>	<i>adj</i>	Not good enough to be the work of professionals	Whoever painted this room did an <b>amateurish</b> job, with all sorts of uneven edges.		<b>amateur</b> <i>n</i> , <b>amateurishly</b> <i>adv</i>
2	<b>cast</b>	<i>n</i>	The group of actors in a play, movie, television show, etc.	Some viewers mistakenly start thinking that a TV show's <b>cast</b> members are really the characters they play.	In U.S. English, <b>cast</b> is singular. In some other varieties of English it is plural.	<b>cast</b> <i>v</i>
3	<b>charismatic</b>	<i>adj</i>	Extremely attractive and charming	Because of the sparkle in his eye and his confident style, John F. Kennedy was a <b>charismatic</b> leader.		<b>charisma</b> <i>n</i> , <b>charismatically</b> <i>adv</i>
4	<b>gala</b>	<i>adj</i>	Expensive, elaborately arranged, and full of celebration	A college graduation party should be a <b>gala</b> affair, not a backyard barbecue.	<b>Gala</b> is somewhat old-fashioned, far more common in print than in speech.	<b>gala</b> <i>n</i>
5	<b>hilarious</b>	<i>adj</i>	Very funny	In my opinion, the most <b>hilarious</b> character on television was Basil Fawlty.		<b>hilarity</b> <i>n</i>

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	<b>improvisation</b>	<i>n</i>	Inventing a solution to an unexpected problem	Boy Scouts take pride in their <b>improvisation</b> when faced with trouble during a camping trip.		<b>improvise</b> <i>v</i> , <b>improvisational</b> <i>adj</i>
7	<b>incompetent</b>	<i>adj</i>	Unskilled; lacking the ability to perform a task	Because we hired an <b>incompetent</b> builder to replace our roof, we now have leaks everywhere.	Usually, <i>incompetent</i> implies that someone tries to do something but fails.	<b>incompetence</b> <i>n</i> , <b>incompetently</b> <i>adv</i>
8	<b>medium</b>	<i>n</i>	A channel or way for a meaning to be expressed	Watercolor art is often considered childish, but some artists have achieved great things working in that <b>medium</b> .	The plural of <i>medium</i> is <i>media</i> .	
9	<b>skit</b>	<i>n</i>	A short, informal play	Marnie and Chris spent a long time practicing their <b>skit</b> for the school show.		
10	<b>zeal</b>	<i>n</i>	Enthusiasm; a deep determination to do well	Unfortunately, Tom's <b>zeal</b> to become a rock star distracted him from his studies.	<i>Zeal</i> is often followed by <i>to</i> plus a verb or by a <i>for</i> phrase.	<b>zealot</b> <i>n</i> , <b>zealous</b> <i>adj</i>

### 3. Vocabulary Practice (The **MP3** is available online)

A. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to each word in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the blank.

- |                      |                               |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| _____ 1. amateurish  | a. group of people in a movie |
| _____ 2. cast        | b. very funny                 |
| _____ 3. hilarious   | c. unable to perform a task   |
| _____ 4. incompetent | d. enthusiasm                 |
| _____ 5. zeal        | e. not like professionals     |

B. Complete each sentence by filling in the blank with the best word from the list.

Change the form of the word if necessary. Use each word only once.

*charismatic*   *gala*   *improvisation*   *medium*   *skit*

1. The sixth-grade class put on a little \_\_\_\_\_ about Thanksgiving Day.
2. The year ended with a \_\_\_\_\_ celebration featuring a professional orchestra.
3. Gena's skills at \_\_\_\_\_ saved the play when she forgot her real lines.
4. Television is a passive \_\_\_\_\_ because it demands no input from the viewer.
5. Movie stars that are especially \_\_\_\_\_ often take advantage of their charm to go into politics.

**4. Reading** (The *MP3* is available online)

Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

When the artistic *medium* of theater falls into the hands of college students, the results can be unpredictable. At one college, we saw Shakespeare's *Hamlet* done as musical theater. The idea was bad to start out with, and the actual play was *amateurish*, bordering on *incompetent*. The *cast* did not understand the tragic power of the play. Their *improvisation* when they forgot their lines was silly and inappropriate. The costumes and set design looked homemade, like something from an elementary-school *skit*. Three months later, **however**, this same group of students did a great job with the comedy *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. Surprisingly enough, the actors were *charismatic*, played their parts with

*Bonus Structure—*  
**However**  
*indicates a change in focus.*

*zeal*, and achieved a *hilarious* result. It was no *gala* event, but we still felt that it was one of the best performances we had seen.

**5. Reading Practice** (The *MP3* is available online)

1. What word best describes the author's opinion of the student performance of *Hamlet*?

- i. incompetent
- ii. charismatic
- iii. hilarious
- iv. full of zeal

2. What is the author's opinion of student performances in general?

- i. Students should not perform Shakespeare's plays.
- ii. Sometimes student productions are good, and other times they are not.
- iii. All student shows are amateurish.
- iv. Student performances should be gala events.

6. **Extra Phrases** (The *MP3* is available online)

These **Phrasal Verbs** are very common in relation to **Entertainment**.

	Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Rule	Collocation	Example
1	<b>Sell out</b>	All tickets are sold for an event	<b>Seperable + Object</b>	<b>concert</b>	I tried to get a ticket but when I rang up the office, they said the gig had been <b>sold out</b> for weeks.
2	<b>Live up to</b>	To meet someone's expectations	<b>Inseperable + Object</b>	<b>expectations</b>	That movie just didn't <b>live up to</b> my expectations. I read the reviews and was really looking forward to a good storyline, but it was terrible, so run of the mill.
3	<b>Laugh out</b>	To laugh publicly	<b>Inseperable + No Object</b>		I couldn't help myself from <b>laughing out</b> loud at the movies the other day, I hope I didn't upset anyone.
4	<b>Figure out</b>	To work out what something is or is about.	<b>Seperable + Object</b>	<b>Plot / story / sum / problem</b>	You know, I've seen that movie twice and I still can't <b>figure out</b> what was going on.
5	<b>Be on</b>	To be showing at present, on TV, Movie Theatre...	<b>Seperable + No Object</b>		There <b>is</b> a great documentary <b>on</b> tonight on Discovery. You should take a look at it if you can.

7. **Phrasal Verb Practice** (The *MP3* is available online)

Please put the correct *Phrasal Verb* into the sentence below. Please change the form of the Phrasal Verb if needed.

**Be on   laugh out   figure out   live up to   sell out**

1. They have announced that tickets to the Los Angeles concert of Martin Nievera have been \_\_\_\_\_ a little over three weeks after they were released.
2. I had to \_\_\_\_\_ loud at some of the idiotic scenes in that movie.
3. It took some time for her to \_\_\_\_\_ how to juggle movie stardom, marriage

and motherhood.

4. I think the movie was quite good although it didn't \_\_\_\_\_ my expectations.
5. What \_\_\_\_\_ at CGV? Ah, not Saw again, what is that...Saw number 75?