

DAY 1

DERIVATION

Pengertian derivation : Derivation adalah pembentukan kata baru dari kata dasar yang sudah ada sebelumnya dengan cara menambahkan awalan ataupun akhiran yang menimbulkan makna baru yang berbeda.

Morpheme adalah unit terkecil dari bahasa yang memiliki makna dan tidak bisa dibagi lagi.

Contoh morpheme : - Break : 1 morpheme

- Breakable : 2 morpheme (break-able)
- Unbreakable : 3 morpheme (un-break-able)
- Cups : 2 morpheme (cup-s)

Circumfixes adalah penambahan affix di awal (prefix) dan di akhir (suffix) pada kata dasar (root) sehingga membentuk kata baru dengan makna baru.

e.g : **UNTOUCHABLE (un-touch-able)**

INTERNATIONAL (inter-nation-al)

Satu kata baru dapat memiliki banyak sekali morpheme.

- e.g :
- a. 1 morpheme = boy
 - b. 2 morpheme : boyish (boy-ish)
 - c. 3 morpheme : boyishness (boy-ish-ness)
 - d. lebih dari 4 morpheme :
 - ungentlemanliness (un-gentle-man-ly-ness)
 - antidisestablishmentarianism (anti-dis-establish-ment-arian-ism)

Kata dasar disebut dengan "root", 1 root bisa membentuk kata turunan yang sangat banyak.

e.g : kata "form" bisa menjadi :

uni + form	: noun thing	: 2 morpheme
in + form	: verb	: 2 morpheme
form + at	: noun thing	: 2 morpheme
form + al	: adjective	: 2 morpheme
in + form + al	: adjective	: 3 morpheme
in + form + an	: noun person	: 3 morpheme
in + form + ation	: noun thing	: 3 morpheme
form + al + ity	: noun thing	: 3 morpheme
in + form + al + ity	: noun thing	: 4 morpheme
form + ula	: noun thing	: 2 morpheme

re + form	: verb	: 2 morpheme
re + form + ation	: noun thing	: 3 morpheme
form + ation	: noun thing	: 2 morpheme
form + er	: noun person	: 2 morpheme
form + al + ize	: verb	: 3 morpheme
de + form	: verb	: 2 morpheme
form + at + ive	: adjective	: 3 morpheme
in + form + at + ive	: adjective	: 4 morpheme
in + form + at + ive + ly	: adverb	: 5 morpheme
trans + form	: verb	: 2 morpheme
trans + form + ation	: noun thing	: 3 morpheme
re + form + ist	: noun person	: 3 morpheme
etc.		

AFFIXES

1. PREFIXES

a. Number prefixes

- mono : one e.g : monoligue, monocotyle, monotone, monochrome, monoculture, monogamy, etc.
- uni : one e.g : uniform, unicycle, etc.
- du : two e.g : duplex, dual, duel, etc.
- bi : two e.g : binoculars, biannual, biconditional, biconvex, bicycle, etc.
- di : two e.g : dictionary, dicotyle, diaphragm, etc.
- tri : three e.g : tricycle, triacid, triangle, trias, tribasic, etc.
- quad/quat : four e.g : quadrangle, quatrain, quadrant, quadrennium, quadrilateral, quadrupet, quadruple, quadruplicate, etc.
- penta : five e.g : pentagon, pentameter, etc.
- quint : five e.g : quintuplet, quintuplicate, etc.
- octo : eight e.g : octopus, etc.
- dec : ten e.g : decade, etc.
- etc.

b. Negative prefixes

1. De- (v,n,adj) : deactivate, decode, decomission, decompose, deconstruct, decontaminate, decrease, deflate, deform, demythologize, derail, detract, debug, defrost, devalue, detoxify, dehydrate,
2. Dis- (v,n,adj,adv) : dissafect, disagree, disbelief, disonor, disinfect, disinherit, disloyal, displease, disproportionate, distasteful, distaste, distrust, disabuse, disallow, disavow,
3. Ill- (n,adj,adv) : illegal, illegible, illiterate, illogical, illiberal, illicit, illiquid, (ill-conditioned, ill-nature, ill-thinking, ill-treat, ill-use, ill-ventilated,)
4. Im- (n,adj,adv) : immature, impatient, imperfect, impossible, impercise,
5. In- (n,adj,adv) from latin : inadequate, innaccssible, innacurate, innappropriate, incapable, incoherent, incompatible, incomplete, inconceivable, inconsistant, incredible, indefinite, indiscreet, inevitable, invinsible, involuntary, invariable,

6. Ir- (n,adj,adv) : irregular, irrelevant, irrational, irreparable, irresistible, irresponsible, irreversible,
7. Mis- (v,n,adj,adv) old English or France : misconduct, misdemeanor, misdiagnose, misinform, misinterpret, mislead, misspell, mistake, mistrust, misunderstand,
8. Non- (n,adj,adv) from latin : nonconformist, nonconformity, nonentity, nonexistence, nonintervention, nonsense(adj.nonsensical), adj. Nonconforming, nonmetallic, nonpartisan, nonresident, nonrestrictive, nonstop,
9. Un- (v,n,adj,adv) from old English : unable, unacknowledged, unaffected, unafraid, unaided, unaltered, unambiguous, unanticipated, unapproachable, unassigned, unattainable, unavailable, unaware, unceasing, uncertain, unclear, unconventional, uncooperative, uncoordinated, unenforced, unexposed, unfocused, unfriendly, unhelpful, uninformed, unknown, unmodified, unnatural, unpleasant, unpredictable, unprofessional, unrealistic, unrefined, unresolved, unscheduled,unstable, untouched, unwilling,
10. A- : amoral, asymmetric, asynchronous,
11. Ab- (v,n,adj,adv) : abdicate, abduct, aberration, abhor, abject, abjure, abnegate, abnormal, abominate, aboriginal, abrade, abrogate, abrupt, abscond, absence, absolute, absolve, absorb, abstain, abstract, abstruse, absurd, abundant, abuse,
12. Contra- (v,n,adj,adv) : contrabandist, contraceptive, contraband, contravene, contradict,
13. Anti- (v,n,adj,adv) : anti-clockwise, antidandruff, antisocial, anti-aging, anti-bonding, anti-rust, antibody, antidote, anti-american,
14. Counter- (v,n,adj,adv) : counter-balance, counter-poison, counter-shaft, counter-weight, counteract, counterattack, counterblow, countercharge, counterdrive, counterfeit, counterflow, countermand, countermeasure, counteroffer, counterpart,

c. Relationship prefixes

Prefixes	Menyatakan	Contoh
Ambi-	Double, two	Ambiguous, ambidexterity, ambivalence, etc.
Pre-	Before	Prerequisite, pretest, preliminary, etc.
Fore-	Before	Forecast, forebear, foreknow, forename, forerunner, foreseeable, foreshadow, forestall, foretell, foreword, forewarn, etc.
Ante-	Before	Ante-bellum, antecedent, antecessor, antediluvian, antenatal, anterior, etc.
Post-	After	Postest, postdate, postgraduate, postnatal, postscript, postwar, etc.
Inter-	Between	International, interlocutor, intermediate, interaction, inter-community, inter-city, inter-government, inter-island, inter-continental, interactive, interchange, interconnect, interdental, interdependence, etc.
Trans-	Across	Transmigration, transgender, translocate, transparent, transaction,

		transcend, transfer, transform, etc.
Intra-	Inside	Intracommunal, intravenous, intrauterine, intranuclear, etc.
Intro-	Inside	Introspection, introvert, etc.
Re-	Back	Retell, regain, rerun, return, resign, remake, reply, etc.
Co-	With	Co-ordination, co-orporation, colaboration, co-author, co-incident, co-chairman, co-partnership, etc.

2. SUFFIXES

a. Noun Thing

- tion : verb + tion = noun thing e.g : regulation, education, evaluation, graduation, selection, information, production, attention, election, invitation, etc.
Except : -sion bila suku kata terakhir berakhiran t, de, ss, ct e.g :
 - Permit : permission
 - Omit : omission
 - Invert : inversion
 - Succeed : succession
 - Conclude : conclusion
 - Collide : collision
 - Include : inclusion
 - Exceed : excess
 - Decide : decision
 - Suspect : suspicion
 - Discuss : discussion
 - Explode : explosion
 - Confess : confession
 - Recess : recession
 - proceed : process
- ment : verb + ment = noun thing e.g : government, placement, agreement, arrangement, improvement, payment, investment, etc.
- al : verb + al = noun thing e.g : survival, revival, arrival, trial, trial, approval, removal, recital, editorial, disposal, acquittal, reversal, etc.
- ure : verb + ure : noun thing e.g : pressure, departure, pleasere, seizure, signature, etc.
- ness : adjective + ness = noun thing e.g : shyness, laziness, business, happiness, illness, sickness, sadness, brightness, cleverness, cleanliness, coolness, clearness, awareness, etc.
- ity : adjective + ity = ability, reality, possibility, unity, certainty, surety, clarity, purity, curiosity, simplicity, etc.
- th : verb + th = noun thing e.g : growth, health, death, birth, etc
-th : adjective + th : noun thing e.g : youth, wealth, length, strength, warmth, breadth, width, breadth, depth, truth, etc.
- ance/-ence : verb + ance/ence = noun thing e.g : performance, defence, assistance, resistance, etc.
-ance/-ence : adjective yang berakhiran suku kata akhir ent/ant menjadi ance/ence e.g : distance, patience, elegance, presence, silence, importance, obedience, etc.
- ency : adjective + ency = noun thing e.g : efficiency, fluency, secrecy, decency, frequency, etc.
- ery : verb + ery = noun thing e.g : mockery, cookery, bakery, etc.
-ery : adjective + ery = noun thing e.g : bravery, etc.

-ery : noun + ery = noun thing e.g : slavery, machinery, etc.

11. Others : partnership, neighbourhood, brotherhood, freedom, hsrdship, etc

12. The old, the rich, the wealthy, etc.

13. Etc.

Irregular :

- high : height	- feed : food	- give : gift
- proud : pride	- live : life	- sing : song
- just : justice	- wide : width	- receive : receipt
- see : sight	- speak : speech	- conquer : conquest
- fly : flight	- sell : sale	- pious : piety
- choose : choice	- lose : loss	- gay : gaiety

b. Noun Person

1. -er (verb+er) : teacher, speaker, maker, drummer, thinker, worker, seer, looker, viewer, watcher, walker, player, etc.
2. -or (verb+er) : collector, visitor, conductor, motivator, creator, etc.
3. -eer (noun thing+eer) : volunteer, engineer, pioneer, etc.
4. -ess/female (verb+ees) : actress, countess, stewardess, etc.
5. -ee (verb+ee) : employee, auditee, licensee, consignee, etc.
6. -ist (adjective/noun+ist) : specialist, dermatologist, scientist, herbalist, typist, pianist, soloist, guitarist, etc
7. -ian (noun+ian) : musician, librarian, comedian, etc.
8. -ant/-ent (verb+-ant/-ent) : student, consultant , etc.

c. Adjective Suffixes

1. -ate : affectionate, compassionate, accurate, fortunate, intimate, immediate, literate, latinate, moderate, etc.
2. -ic : poetic, academic, scientific, economic, etc.
3. -al/-ial/-ical (noun thing + al = adjective) : intellectual, national, historical, continual, technical, economical, accusal, acoustical, acquisitional, periodical, procedural, territorial, etc.
4. -ish : blackish, reddish, girlish, yellowish, greenish, childish, etc.
5. -ar/-ary : particular, singular, vascular, spectacular, complementary, conclusionary,
6. -y : wealthy, healthy, stony, rocky, slippery, milky, cloudy, windy, etc.
7. -ly (noun thing + ly = adjective) : monthly, weekly, annually, daily, yearly, friendly, lovely, ect.
8. -ant/-ent/-ient : important, patient, elegant, silent, ancient, different, convenient, resistant, urgent, reluctant, etc.
9. -able/-ible (verb + -able/-ible = adjective) : countable, breakable, manageable, agreeable, findable, moveable, obtainable, seperable, acceptable, accomplishable, accountable, accreditable, credible, disable, etc.

Irregular :

Verb	Derivation	Negative form
See	Visible	Invisible
Hear	Audible	Inaudible
Eat	Edible	Inedible
Read	Legible	Illegible
Touch	Palpable, tangible	Impalpable, intangible
Bend	Flexible	Unflexible

Feel	Sense	Insensible
Burn	Inflammable	-
Carry	Portable	Importable

10. -verb ing (present participle)

Verbing sebagai adjective berasal dari 2 macam verb yaitu verb action dan verb stative.

Contoh verb action : flowing, frying, falling, blooming, etc.

e.g : flowing water, frying man, falling leaves, blooming flower.

Contoh verb stative : interesting, boring, tiring, annoying, etc.

e.g : interesting book/The book is interesting., boring lesson/The lesson is boring., tiring life/Life is tiring., annoyong boy/The boy is annoying.

NB. :

*She is annoying = predicative, fungsi annoying adalah menjelaskan sifat subject, oleh karena itu, annoying adalah adjective.

*She is cooking = bukan adjective, karena cooking merupakan verb action yang berfungsi menjelaskan pekerjaan subject/present continuous, jadi verb action berfungsi sebagai adjective hanya apabila diletakkan sebelum kata benda (e.g : walking stick).

11. -verb 3 (past participle)

Verb 3 baik regular verb maupun irregular verb bisa berfungsi sebagai adjective. Verb 3 juga dibagi menjadi 2 macam yaitu verb action dan verb stative.

Contoh verb action : broken, fried, sorted, ground, etc.

e.g : broken heart, fried chicken, sorted product, ground knife.

Contoh verb stative : interested, bored, tired, excited, etc.

e.g : I am interested., I'm bored., I'm tired., I'm excited.

NB. : verb stative untuk verb 3 hanya berfungsi sebagai predicative saja, jadi tidak bisa menjelaskan kata benda/berada pada posisi sebelum kata benda.

e.g : bored lesson : incorrect

boring lesson : correct

12. -ive (verb + ive = adjective) : collective, active, creative, selective, attractive, imaginative, etc.

13. -ful : beautiful, awful, helpful, meaningful, careful, useful, wonderful, successful, colourful, etc.

14. -ous : dangerous, perilous, poisonous, venomous, famous, delicious, various, mountainous, glorious, mysterious, etc.

15. -en : drunken, forgotten, silken, wooden, forbidden, golden, broken, etc.

16. -ile : tactile, merchantile, projectile, volatile, etc.

d. Verb Suffixes

1. -en : widen, shorten, lengthen, fatten, redden, sadden, gladden, soften, broaden, lessen, flaten, etc.

Except : prefixes (enlarge, encourage, enrich, enable, endanger, etc.)

2. -fy : intensify, beautify, glorify, liquify, solidify, clarify, simplify, purify, horrify, fortify, certify, rectify, etc.

3. -ate : communicate, educate, elaborate, motivate, locate, etc.
4. -ize (US)/-ise (UK) : realize/realise, socialize, memorize, analyze, synchronize, etc.

e. Adverb Suffixes

1. -ly (adverb of manner : adjective + ly) : nationally, gloriously, slowly, beautifully, clearly, shortly, awfully. Etc.

NB. : untuk kata-kata dibawah ini akan berubah artinya jika ditambahkan suffix -ly :

- Hard : keras - hardly : hampir tidak

e.g : I study hard. = Saya belajar dengan giat/keras.

I hardly study. = Saya hampir tidak pernah belajar.

Jadi untuk kata-kata di bawah ini tidak perlu penambahan suffix -ly jika mau membentuk adverb of manner.

- Late : terlambat - lately : baru-baru ini
- Soon : segera/dengan segera
- Fast : cepat/dengan cepat (atau lebih baik menggunakan quickly)
- Untuk adverb dari "good" menjadi "well".

2. -ward (preposition + ward) e.g : upward, downward, backward, forward, etc.

DAY 2

SOAL DERIVATION

A. Identify each of the following words as **a noun thing** (NT), **a noun person** (NP), **an adjective** (ADJ), **an adverb** (ADV), **or a verb** (V).

Equipment	NT	Appearance	NT	Pentagon	NT	Wealthy	ADJ
Enlargement	NT	Delicious	ADJ	Triangle	NT	Healthy	ADJ
Performance	NT	Famous	ADJ	Quadcore	NT	Sorry	ADJ
Resistance	NT	Poisonous	ADJ	Dislike	V	Cloudy	ADJ
Sensible	ADJ	Mildness	NT	Height	NT	Investment	NT
Visible	ADJ	Neatness	NT	Justice	NT	Punishment	NT
Assistance	NT	Venomous	ADJ	Disposal	NT	Noisy	ADJ
Removal	NT	Survival	NT	Collective	ADJ	Submissive	ADJ
Entrance	NT	Adventurous	ADJ	Duodendum	NT	Dusty	ADJ
Guidance	NT	Furious	ADJ	Coordination	NT	Foggy	ADJ
Service	NT	Careful	ADJ	Cooperation	NT	Smoky	ADJ
Accordance	NT	Wonderful	ADJ	Countess	NP	Stony	ADJ
Defence	NT	Helpful	ADJ	Stewardess	NP	Foamy	ADJ
Directly	ADV	Penetrable	ADJ	Stiffness	NT	Wisdom	NT
Kindly	ADV	Flexible	ADJ	Activity	NT	Pride	NT
Rudely	ADV	Innumerable	ADJ	Certainty	NT	Justice	NT
Maintenance	NT	Botanical	ADJ	Backward	ADV	Sandy	ADJ
Success	NT	Critical	ADJ	Upward	ADV	Stormy	ADJ
Process	NT	Natural	ADJ	Downward	ADV	Various	ADJ
Terrify	V	Fatness	NT	Frequency	NT	Arrival	NT
Purify	V	Firmness	NT	Decency	NT	Trial	NT
Carelessly	ADV	Inalienable	ADJ	Cruelty	NT	Foreigner	NP
Tighten	V	Confusing	NT	Humidity	NT	Apprehension	NT
Weaken	V	Perplexing	NT	Punctuality	NT	Decision	NT
Sadden	V	Excited	ADJ	Scarcity	NT	Suspicion	NT
Lengthen	V	Interested	ADJ	Safety	NT	Explosion	NT
Foolishly	ADV	Irreplacable	ADJ	Curiosity	NT	Attention	NT
Sicken	V	Irresistible	ADJ	Rapidity	NT	Circulation	NT
Widen	V	Incredible	ADJ	Reality	NT	Devotion	NT
Simplify	V	Dirtiness	NT	Efficiency	NT	Signature	NT
Findable	ADJ	Goodness	NT	Present	ADJ	Acquittal	NT
Separable	ADJ	Gladness	NT	Presence	NT	Rehearsal	NT
Extensible	ADJ	Idleness	NT	Silent	ADJ	Payment	NT
Enrich	V	Foolishness	NT	Distance	NT	Approval	NT
Enlarge	V	Fullness	NT	Distant	ADJ	Removal	NT
Movable	ADJ	Friendliness	NT	Obedient	ADJ	Continual	ADJ
Obtainable	ADJ	Gentleness	NT	Obedience	NT	Disposal	NT
Horrify	V	Exactness	NT	Secrecy	NT	Seizure	NT
Excess	NT	National	ADJ	Carpenter	NP	Unimportant	ADJ
Depth	NT	Technical	ADJ	Typist	NP	Unbreakable	ADJ
Birth	NT	Agricultural	ADJ	Rapist	NP	Uncountable	ADJ
Receipt	NT	Musical	ADJ	Communism	NT	Irrational	ADJ
Prayer	NT	Historical	ADJ	Columnist	NP	Impolite	ADJ
Draught	NT	Transaction	NT	Lovely	ADJ	Impoliteness	NT

Speech	NT	Transcript	NT	Monthly	ADJ	Nonchalant	ADJ
Loss	NT	Transfigure	NT	Hardship	NT	Antisocial	ADJ
Choice	NT	Transform	NT	Relationship	NT	Antibacteria	NT
Life	NT	Transgress	NT	Partnership	NT	Monochrome	NT
Song	NT	Transition	NT	Communicate	V	Monotone	NT
Knowledge	NT	International	ADJ	Engineer	NP	Uniform	NT
Conquest	NT	Internet	NT	Uncomfortable	ADJ	Diatom	NT
Redden	V	Indispensable	ADJ	Anxiety	NT	Election	NT
Gladden	V	Irresponsible	ADJ	Difficulty	NT	Invention	NT
Sharpen	V	Inviolable	ADJ	Honesty	NT	Interruption	NT
Sweeten	V	Irrevocable	ADJ	Poverty	NT	Solution	NT
Strengthen	V	Coolness	NT	Necessity	NT	Pleasure	NT
Blacken	V	Emptiness	NT	Truth	NT	Pressure	NT
Whiten	V	Bitterness	NT	Breadth	NT	Departure	NT
Valuable	ADJ	Illness	NT	Silence	NT	Settlement	NT
Edible	ADJ	Lightness	NT	Bravery	NT	Arrangement	NT
Fatten	V	Creative	ADJ	Simplicity	NT	Exposition	NT
Soften	V	Attractive	ADJ	Stupidity	NT	Hesitation	NT
Lessen	V	Selective	ADJ	Solidity	NT	Restoration	NT
Broaden	V	Active	ADJ	Loyalty	NT	Fabrication	NT
Flatten	V	Bored	ADJ	Fertility	NT	Omission	NT
Lighten	V	Annoyed	ADJ	Gaiety	NT	Secession	NT

B. Circle the letter of the word that correctly completes each sentence.

- The _____ of the news could not be stressed enough.
 - Important
 - Importance**
 - Importantly
- The detective _____ that the maid committed the robbery.
 - Theorized**
 - Theorician
 - Theoritic
- It is _____ that they live so close to the school.
 - Convenience
 - Convenient**
 - Conveniently
- The patient responded _____ to the medication.
 - Weaken
 - Weekness
 - Weakly**
- The psychologist explained his ideas on _____ interaction.
 - Social**
 - Society
 - Socialize
- Not everyone wants a job as a _____.
 - Mortal
 - Mortally
 - Mortician**
- You should not _____ the problem.
 - Minimal
 - Minimize**
 - Minimally
- The children ran _____ toward the entrance of the park.
 - Excitedly**
 - Excited
 - Excitement
- Because of a traffic _____, he had to appear in court.
 - Violate
 - violator
 - violation**
- The company was unable to _____ enough profit to stay in business.
 - Generator
 - Generate**
 - Generation
- She picked up a piece of _____ rock.
 - Volcano
 - Volcanic**
 - Vulcanize
- He responded _____ to the rude question.
 - Explosively**
 - Explosion
 - Explosive
- Because your medical problem is serious, you need to see a _____.
 - Specialize
 - Special
 - Specialist**
- The coach was able to _____ the athletes to perform better.

- a. **Motivate** b. Motivator c. Motivation
15. He was not concerned about the_____of his action.
a. Careless **b. Carelessness** c. Carelessly
16. The portion of the report should be completed_____of the other parts.
a. Independence b. Independent **c. Independently**
17. The view of the mountain was_____
a. Magnify **b. Magnificent** c. Magnification
18. It was necessary for the speaker to_____her message.
a. **Clarify** b. Clarity c. Clarification
19. The_____of the village was the soldiers' primary goal.
a. Liberate **b. Liberation** c. Liberal
20. He gave an_____incorrect answer to the question.
a. Obvious **b. Obviously** c. Obviate

DAY 3

C. Transform the words below according to the hints in the empty tables.

	Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
e.g.	Act	Action	Active	Actively
1	Differ	difference	different	differently
2	Compete	competition	competitive	competitively
3	decide	Decision	decisive	decisively
4	deepen	depth	deep	Deeply
5	Beautify	beauty	beautiful	beautifully
6	Prohibit	prohibition	prohibitive	prohibitively
7	emphasize	empathy	Emphatic	emphatically
8	inconvenience	inconvenience	Inconvenient	inconveniently
9	glorify	Glory	glorious	gloriously
10	Mystify	mystic	mystical	mystically
11	generalize	generality	General	generally
12	simplify	simplification	simple	Simply
13	intensify	intensification	Intensive	intensively
14	enable	ability	Able	ably
14	Close	closeness	close	closely
16	Occupy	occupation	occupational	occupationally
17	widen	width	Wide	widely
18	Opt	option	optional	optionally
19	cooperate	cooperation	cooperative	Cooperatively
20	clarify	clarity	Clear	clearly
21	enlarge	largeness	large	Largely
22	Eat	eatory	edible	-
23	Hear	hearing	audible	audibly
24	formalize	Form	formal	formally
25	Break	breakage	breakable	-
26	succeed	Success	successful	successfully
27	smoothen	smoothness	smooth	Smoothly
28	sadden	sadness	Sad	sadly
29	Hope	hope	hopeful	hopefully
30	befriend	Friendliness	friendly	-
31	craze	craziness	Crazy	crazily
32	ease	easiness	Easy	easily
33	Wish	wish	wishful	wishfully
34	affect	effect	effective	Effectively
35	Connect	connection	connective	-
36	correct	correction	Correct	correctly
37	complicate	complication	Complicated	complicatedly
38	socialize	Society	social	socially
39	symbolize	symbol	Symbolic	symbolically
40	enrich	richness	Rich	richly
41	minimalize	minimum	Minimal	minimally
42	weaken	Weakness	weak	weakly
43	vulcanize	Volcano	volcanic	volcanically
44	Motivate	motivation	motivational	motivationally
45	specialize	specialty	special	Specially
46	liberalize	liberty	Liberal	liberally
47	Obviate	obviation	obvious	obviously
48	silence	silence	Silent	silently
49	-	Importance	important	importantly
50	magnify	magnificence	magnificent	Magnificiently

D. Error Analyses (there may be more than one mistake in one question)

Example :

The police **inspect organized** an **intensively** search for the robber.

Inspect : inspector

Intensively : intensive

It would be **fatally** for the **administration** to **underestimate** the **determine** of the **protesters** to have the new law overturned.

Fatally : fatal

Determine : determination

1. The newspaper reporter did not **exact** appreciate the **negation** comments about her articles.
2. He became peniless and homeless when a **seriousness** ill made him unable to work.
3. On the old college campus, the ivy-covered wall of the colonial buildings create an aura of gentility and tradition.
4. Maya Angelou is a **poem**, **composition**, and author of two **autobiographically** works, *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings* and *My Name*.
5. The process of Americanization **encouragement** immigrants to **assimilation** American attitudes, **cultural**, and citizenship.
6. During the **previously** war, the national defense **establish** found itself in greatness need of linguists.
7. The **escalate** of hostilities between the two nations has proven far more **seriousness** than **analyze** had previously expected.
8. **Social** is becoming increasingly **dependance** on complex computers for the **arrange** of its affairs.
9. If someone has an **educator** in humanities, he or she is prepared to deal with abstractions or **complex** and to feel **comfortably** with subtleties of thought.
10. It is **possibly** to demonstrate that the mathematical odds for success of the program increase dramatically with the **additional** of increased **financially** backing.

DAY 4

Bound Preposition

1. The man was absorbed at his work (very much interested) absorbed in
2. She accused the man for stealing (accused of, charged with)
3. I'm accustomed with hot weather (accustomed to, used to)
4. Laura is afraid with the frog (afraid of)
5. She aims on the target (aim at, shoot at, throw at, shout at, fire at, / shoot without at means to kill)
6. The teacher was angry at the students (angry with, annoyed with, vexed with, indignant with, / if at means a thing)
7. They're anxious for his health (anxious about=troubled, anxious for=wishing very much)
8. We arrived in the village at night (arrived at, arrive in large city)
9. He's now ashamed from his conduct (ashamed of=feeling shame, shy of=feeling nervous)
10. I believe in everything he says (believe in means to have faith)
11. James boasted for his strength (boast of/about)
12. Miss Maria's careful for her health (careful of/with health/about money)
13. He travelled with the train yesterday (travelled by train, boat, plane, bike, land, sea, air, bus/on a bus, by car/in a car, by taxi/in a taxi, on a horse back, on a donkey, on a bicycle, on foot)
14. Miss Rizka complained for the weather (complain about)
15. Our class is composed with thirty students (composed of)
16. I have great confidence to you (confidence in)
17. I congratulate you for your success (congratulate to)
18. A year consists from twelve months (consist of, never use consist in passive)
19. The mountains are covered by snow (covered with)
20. The man was cured from his illness (cured of, there is no cure for that disease)
21. Many people have died from malaria (die **of** hunger, illness, thirst, / **of or from** wounds, overwork, **by** violence, the sword, pestilence, **in** battle, **for** their country, a cause, **through** neglect, **on** the scaffold, **at** the stake)
22. My book is different with yours (different from)
23. Dava was disappointed with the low mark she got in the test (disappointed with/in a person, at/about/by a thing)
24. I divided the cake in four parts (divided into, in half, two)
25. I've no doubt for his ability (no doubt about/of, doubtful of)
26. The woman was dressed with black (dressed in, in black)
27. This is an exception of the rules (exception to, with the exception of)
28. He exchanged his collection old matchboxes by some foreign stamps (exchange for)
29. Steven failed from/in maths last year
30. The jar was full with/of oil (Jane fills the glass with water)
31. Francis was glad with/about receiving your letter
32. My sister is good in/at maths (bad, clever, quick, slow at/weak in, he's good in class)
33. You must guard from/against bad habits
34. He was found guilty for/of murder
35. Mr. Prisky is independent from/of his parents (A kid is dependent on its parents)
36. They're indifferent for/to politics
37. He always insisted to/on his opinion (persist in)
38. She's not interested for/in her work
39. He's very jealous from/of his brother
40. They're leaving to/for England soon

41. He lives from/**on** his brother's money (feed on)
42. Angela was married with/**to** a rich man (engaged to)
43. Their house is opposite from/**to** ours (without to is okay too)
44. The teachers are pleased to/**with** me (please at/with + clause)
45. John's popular among /**with** his friends
46. I prefer a blue pen from/**to** a red one
47. He's very proud/**of** with his promotion (pride in)
48. We rejoiced for/**in,at** her success
49. Are you related with/**to** Simon in any way?
50. He repented from/**of** his crime (repentance for)
51. Your house is similiar with/**to** mine
52. The bank manager was sitting on/**at** his desk (sit at the table, on a chair/sofa/bench, in arm-chair/a tree or up a tree)
53. I spend a lot of time for/**on** my computer
54. I hope he'll succeed at/**in** his work (succeed to a property, a title, an office. Queen Elizabeth II succeeded to the throne in 1952, one person can succeed another)
55. This is superior than/**to** that (inferior, junior, senior, subsequent, prior to)
56. I'm quite sure for/**of** her honesty (certain of)
57. Mr. Alee was surprised with/**at,by** the loud bang (astonished, amazed, alarmed, puzzled, shocked at/by)
58. I suspect Miss Dewi for/**of** stealing the pen (suspicious of)
59. Robert took his brother with/**by** his hand (catch,snatch,seize, grasp)
60. The girl tied the string on/**to** the kite (bind to)
61. I will translate this passage to/**into** English
62. The man was trembling from/**with** cold (shake, shiver with)
63. They were warned about/**of** the danger (they warned us about the hole in the road)
64. I've written the letter with/**in** ink (use in for final work, with for process)
65. He went away instead to/**of** wait
66. She's always fond with/**of** talking
67. I'm tired with/**of** waiting
68. I enjoy with/**o** playing football
69. You can ask to/**o** me about this book
70. Are you satisfied to/**with** your marks? (content, delighted, unhappy, happy, displeased, dissatisfied, disgusted with)

DAY 5

IDIOMS

IDIOM	MEANING
Rock the boat	Kelakuan yang mengganggu suasana
Sit on the fence	Tidak memihak
Smell a rat	Curiga
Split hairs	Berdebat dengan masalah kecil
Sweep (something) under the carpet	Menyembunyikan sesuatu
Pass the buck	Memindahkan tanggungjawab
Get wind of	Dapat kabar secara tidak langsung
Go against the grain	Tidak sesuai harapan
Jump the gun	Melakukan sesuatu sebelum waktunya
Know no bounds	Tidak tahu batasan
Lay a finger on	Menyakiti seseorang
Lie low	Tidak aktif untuk sementara waktu
Throw caution to the winds	Sengaja mengambil resiko
Let off the hook	Membebaskan seseorang dari hukuman
Line one' pocket	Menguntungkan diri sendiri dengan cara yang tidak baik

- The matter is serious and will affect many people; the government cannot just _____sweep it under the carpet_____
- The supervisor had been warned not to _____lay a finger on_____ any of the female workers or he would be summarily dismissed.
- As the project involves a lot of money, you have to consider very carefully and not simply _____throw caution to the winds_____
- It will be a gross injustice if he is just _____let off the hook_____ because his father is a big shot.
- Practically all the ministers in the corrupt government were _____lining their pockets_____ at the expense of the poor.
- The kidnappers _____lay low_____ for a few days before fleeing the country with the ransom.
- I doubt i can ever fully repay my benefactor whose generosity to me_____knows no bounds_____.
- The two opposing political parties are focusing their attention on those who have the penchant for _____sitting on the fence_____.
- When James asked me to take the job, he was obviously trying to _____pass the buck_____.
- Many of the workers did not agree with the company's new policy, but they did not want to _____rock the boat_____ go on strike.

11. It really _____ pass the buck _____ for her to punish the recalcitrant student, but she had no choice.
12. When the management _____ got wind of _____ the intended strike, but she had no choice.
13. When their enemy suddenly held out an olive branch, they immediately _____ smelled a rat _____.
14. _____ splitting hairs _____ is counter-productive; let's get back to the main issue.
15. They _____ jumped the gun _____ by starting to operate their business before official permission had been granted.

IDIOMS

IDIOM	MEANING
Through thick and thin	Melalui masa mudah dan sulit
From the word go	Dari awal
In two minds	Tidak yakin
Up against	Benar-benar menentang
With a vengeance	Balas dendam
In view of	Dikarenakan
By virtue of	Hasilnya
By a whisker	Hanya
Out of the woods	Bebas dari kesulitan
At a loss for words	Tidak tau apa yang mau dibicarakan
At odds with	Tidak setuju dengan
On the spur of the moment	Tanpa berpikir
At stake	Berada pada resiko
Over the hill	Tidak lagi muda
In the long term	Dalam jangka panjang

1. If the company lose the major contract, hundreds of jobs will be _____ at stake _____.
2. Despite its present difficulties, the company's prospects look good _____ in the long term _____.
3. The two neighbours are _____ at odds with _____ each other and are not on talking terms.
4. Although Molly is already in her eighties, she still insists that she is not _____ over the hill _____ yet.
5. The company's financial position has improved slightly since last year's recession, but it is still not _____ out of the woods _____ yet.
6. She accepted the overseas posting _____ on the spur of the moment _____ i hope she will not regret her decision.

7. Mr. Cunningham was _____ in two minds _____ about working overseas and leaving his family behind.
8. The shy man is often _____ at a loss for words _____ when he is on the company of his female colleagues.
9. _____ In view of _____ the falling birthrate, the government has decided to adopt more pro-family policies and provide incentives.
10. After a lull of six months, the terrorists were back in the country _____ with a vengeance _____.
11. Some workers insisted that they should be paid more _____ by virtue of _____ their seniority.
12. That Katy managed to escape death _____ by a whisker _____ in the crash was almost a miracle.
13. When Maria married Peter, she was prepared to stay with him _____ through thick and thin _____.
14. You will be _____ up against _____ a more experienced player in the final game, but it is not impossible to beat him.
15. Gonzales went into a lead _____ from the word go _____ and eventually won the race in record time.

DAY 6

PHRASAL VERBS

Separable Phrasal Verbs and Non-Separable Phrasal Verbs

Rules of Separable Phrasal Verbs :

1. With separable phrasal verbs, it is possible to move the particle after a noun object. However, this movement is not common in formal writing.
2. With separable phrasal verbs, you must separate the verb and the particle when a pronoun is used as the object.
3. Separable phrasal verbs often use the nine particles: up, down, on, off, in, out, away, back, over. (An easy way to remember the first six is that they pairs of opposites: up ≠ down, on ≠ off, in ≠ out.)
4. Be careful with phrasal verbs using on because some are separable but others are non-separable. For instance, put on is separable, but call on is non-separable. The only way to know which is to check the dictionary for every phrasal verb using on.

Separable Phrasal Verbs				
Phrasal Verb	No. 1 PV + NOUN	No. 2 Separated by NOUN	No. 3 PV + PRONOUN	No. 4 Separated by PRONOUN
call back (return a call)	call back john	call john back	call back him	call him back
call off (cancel)	call off the game	call the game off	call of it	call it off
call up (telephone)	call up the teacher	call the teacher up	call up her	call her up
cross out (draw a line through)	cross out the mistakes	cross the mistakes out	cross out them	cross them out
figure out (find the answer to a problem)	figure out the answer	figure the answer out	figure out it	figure it out
fill in (write information)	fill in the blank	fill the blank in	fill in it	fill it in
fill out (complete the paper)	fill out the form	fill the form out	fill out it	fill it out
find out (get information)	find out the price	find the price out	find out it	find it out
give away (give something to)	give away the prize	give the prize away	give away it	give it away

someone)				
give back (return something to someone)	give back the reward	give the reward back	give back it	give it back
hand in (submit)	hand in my paper	hand my paper in	hand in it	hand it in
hand out (give one to everyone)	hand out the papers	hand the papers out	hand out them	hand them out
leave out (omit)	leave out the sentence	leave the sentence out	leave out it	leave it out
look up (look for information)	look up this word	look this word up	look up it	look it up
make up (invent a story)	make up a story	make a story up	make up one	make one up
pick up (lift, go get someone)	pick up my son	pick my son up	pick up him	pick him up
put away (return to the correct place)	put away the clothes	put the clothes away	put away them	put them away
put back (return to the original place)	put back the boxes	put the clothes away	put away them	put them away
put off (postpone)	put off the test	put the test off	put off it	put it off
put on (wear)	put on your coat	put your coat on	put on it	put it on
put out (extinguish)	put out the fire	put the fire out	put out it	put it out
take off (remove)	take off your shoes	take your shoes off	take off them	take them off
tear up (rip into small pieces)	tear up the bill	tear the bill up	tear up it	tear it up
throw away (discard, put in the trash)	throw away the bag	throw the bag away	throw away it	throw it away
try on (check to see if the clothing fits)	try on those shoes	try those shoes on	try on them	try them on
turn down (decrease)	turn down the radio	turn the radio down	turn down it	turn it down
turn on (start)	turn on the lights	turn the lights on	turn on them	turn them on
turn off (stop)	turn off the TV	turn the TV off	turn off it	turn it off
turn up (increase)	turn up the volume	turn the volume up	turn up it	turn it up
wake up (stop sleeping)	wake up the baby	wake the baby up	wake up her	wake her up
write down (make a note of something)	write down the name	write the name down	write down it	write it down

Rules of Separable Phrasal Verbs :

1. With non-separable phrasal verbs, you can never separate the verb and the particle.
2. Common particles for non-separable phrasal verbs include: across, after, into, or with.
3. The best way to determine whether a phrasal verb is separable or non-separable is to consult the dictionary.
4. Phrasal verbs that consist of three words are always non-separable.

Phrasal Verb	No. 1 PV + NOUN	No. 2 Separated by NOUN	No. 3 PV + PRONOUN	No. 4 Separated by PRONOUN
call on (ask a question in class)	call on the student	call the student on	call on him	call him on
catch up with (reach the same level position as)	catch up with the others	catch the other up with	catch up with them	catch them up with
check into (register at a hotel, investigate)	check into the hotel	check the hotel into	check into it	check it into
come across (find by chance)	come across the wallet	come the wallet across	come across it	come it across
count on (depend on)	count on your help	count your help on	count on it	count it on
get along with (be friends with)	get along with someone	get someone along with	get along with her	get her along with
get in (enter)	get in a car	get a car in	get in it	get it in
get off (exit, finish work)	get off a bus	get a bus off	get off it	get it off
get on (enter)	get on a plane	get a plane on	get on it	get it on
get out of (exit)	get out of a taxi	get a taxi out of	get out of it	get it out of
get over (recover from an illness or a problem)	get over a cold	get a cold over	get over it	get it over
get through with (complete)	get through with the exam	get the exam through with	get through it	get it through with
go over (review or check carefully)	go over the test	go the test over	go over it	get it over
look after (take care of)	look after the baby	look the baby after	look after him	look him after
look out for (be careful)	look out for the car	look the car out for	look out for it	look it out for
put up with	put up with	put that noise	put up with it	put it up with

(tolerate, stand)	that noise	up with		
run into (meet by chance)	run into an old friend	run an old friend into	run into her	run her into
run out of (not have any more)	run out of gas	run gas out of	run out of it	run it out of
watch out for (be careful)	watch out for that dog	watch that dog out for	watch out for it	watch it out for

Phrasal Verb	Meaning
_____ 1. I made the story up.	a. found the solution
_____ 2. He called off the meeting.	b. started (some kind of machine)
_____ 3. She crossed her answer out.	c. discovered, learned
_____ 4. She found out the price.	d. took with my hand
_____ 5. I put it off.	e. returned to the original place
_____ 6. They handed the paper in.	f. checked to see if they fit
_____ 7. I picked up the coin.	g. invented, created
_____ 8. We put the boxes back.	h. canceled.
_____ 9. I tried on the shirts.	i. submitted, gave
_____ 10. We finally figured it out.	j. drew a line through
_____ 11. She turned it on.	k. omitted, did not include
_____ 12. We left out number 8.	l. postponed

Phrasal Verb	Meaning
_____ 1. She turned it off.	a. return to the correct place
_____ 2. I filled in the blanks.	b. go get
_____ 3. Did you throw away the bag?	c. broke into small pieces
_____ 4. I handed them out.	d. stopped (a machine)
_____ 5. She looked the word up.	e. extinguished (a fire)
_____ 6. Can you pick me up after work?	f. wore
_____ 7. Please put the milk away.	g. distributed to everyone
_____ 8. I wrote it down.	h. increased the volume
_____ 9. He put his coat on.	i. completed, entered the information
_____ 10. They put it out right away.	j. discard, put in the trash
_____ 11. She tore it up immediately.	k. made a note
_____ 12. I turned up the TV.	l. looked for information about

For his whole life, Nick has never been able to get up early. When he was in elementary school, his mother would set the alarm clock for 6:00 AM, but it would not wake him up. When Nick was in high school, his alarm clock would go off, but he simply turned it off and went back to sleep. Every morning his father would shout, "Come on, Nick! You're going to be late." The shouting did not help, however. On a few days, Nick would show up two hours late! Nick knew that his school would not put up with this situation much longer. His parents were frustrated, but they could not give up.

One day Nick's mom came across a blog on the internet where people were sharing their stories about oversleeping and different solutions they had come up with to solve their problems. After going over a few of these stories and realizing there could be an underlying

health issue, Nick's mother made up her mind that the best advice was to look for a sleep specialist on the internet.

After checking out several websites, Nick's mom found out about a specialist for her son's condition. She called him up and left a message. The next day, the doctor called her back to talk about Nick's situation. Now the family is counting on him to solve Nick's problem.

Line	Phrasal Verb	Meaning/Sample Sentence
1.	Get up	
2.	Wake up	
3.	Go off	
4.	Turned off	
5.	Went back	
6.	Come on	
7.	Show up	
8.	Put up with	
9.	Give up	
10.	Came across	
11.	Come up with	
12.	Going over	
13.	Made up	
14.	Look for	
15.	Checking out	
16.	Found out	
17.	called up	
18.	Call back	
19.	Talk about	
20.	Counting on	

Intransitive Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal Verb VERB + No Object

- ✓ break down(stop functioning) -> My car broke down.
- ✓ break up(end a relationship) -> Susan and Jack broke up yesterday.
- ✓ catch on(begin to understand) -> It took me a long time to catch on.
- ✓ come on(stop delaying) -> Come on! We're going to be late.
- ✓ eat out(eat at a restaurant) -> It's expensive to eat out every day.
- ✓ get up(leave bed) -> What time do you usually get up?
- ✓ give up(stop trying) -> I was learning French, but I gave up.
- ✓ go off(make a noise) -> My alarm went off at 6:30.
- ✓ grow up(become an adult) -> I grew up in Canada.
- ✓ hold on(wait) -> Hold on a minute.
- ✓ hurry up(go faster) -> Hurry up or we'll be late.
- ✓ keep on(continue) -> Mike kept on talking.
- ✓ show up(arrive, appear at a place) -> Not many people showed up.
- ✓ slow down(go more slowly) -> Please slow down.
- ✓ take off(leave the ground) -> The plane didn't take off on time.
- ✓ wake up(stop sleeping) -> I woke up when I heard the noise.

DAY 7

PHRASAL VERBS

PHRASAL VERB	MEANING
Act up	Behave undesirably
Add up	Total, make sense or seem reasonable
Back down	Withdraw
Bargain for	Expect
Bear out	Confirm or support
Come up with	Think of an idea, plan
Drop out	Withdraw prematurely from
Drown out	Made audible
Dwell upon	Spend too much time on
Fade away	To weaken or become more faint, disappear
Hit upon	Discover, have a good idea
Kick up	To cause trouble
Knuckle under	Submit to somebody in authority
Let up	Diminish, slacken
Peter out	Gradually come to an end

1. Instead of _____ dwelling on _____ past glories, the country's leaders should map out concrete plans to tackle the current problems.
2. The teacher's voice was _____ drowned out _____ by the incessant flow of traffic.
3. The authorities are worried about the recent phenomenon of students _____ dropping out _____ of collage to seek employment.
4. The children are well-behaved in school. They only _____ act up _____ when their parents are around.
5. He had been arrested for murder, but the evidence just did not _____ add up _____.
6. The climbers' hopes of reaching the summit began to _____ peter out _____ when they realised that the storm were getting worse.
7. The consumers had become suckers as the claims made about the health products were not _____ borne out _____ by the results.
8. The storm continued for more than three hours, with no sign of _____ letting up _____.
9. He _____ backed down _____ in the face of strong opposition.

10. Someone had better _____ come up with _____ a solution fast or else we would be in deep trouble.
11. The people's anguished cries _____ faded away _____ as we walked away from the disaster area.
12. The workers on strike refused to _____ knuckle under _____ despite threats and intimidation from the management.
13. The female consumer _____ kicked up _____ a fuss when the waitress was slow in attending to her.
14. We were doing a project when Peter _____ hit upon _____ this ingenious method of freezing food.
15. Jane had long wished to have a baby, but giving birth to triplets was certainly more than she had _____ bargained for _____.

Phrasal verbs with 'make' and 'do'

Match each sentence beginning 1 - 8 with an appropriate ending a) – h).

1. Put your coat on and do it **a**
2. They bought an old run-down cottage and did it **h**
3. They had a row, but the next day they made it **c**
4. He says it's a true story, but I think he made it **f**
5. The quality of the recording was so bad we couldn't make **d**
6. When the guard asked to see her train ticket, Mary made **g**
7. I'm really hungry. I could do **b**
8. A mobile phone is essential for my job. I really couldn't do **e**

a) up. It's cold outside.

b) with something to eat.

c) up and they're closer than ever now.

d) out what the speakers were saying.

e) without it.

f) up. Something like that could never happen.

g) out she couldn't understand English.

h) up. Now it looks as good as the day it was built.

Phrasal verbs with 'give'

Match each sentence beginning on the left with an appropriate ending on the right.

1. As soon as I gave up **c**
2. The cooker was giving off **e**
3. Suspected of giving away **a**
4. He listened closely as they gave out **g**
5. The teacher said we had to give in **b**
6. The charity 'Street Aid' gives out **d**
7. He says he can't give back **f**

- a) state secrets, he was arrested and held in Jail.
- b) the homework tomorrow morning.
- c) smoking, I felt a lot better.
- d) food to homeless people.
- e) a strange smell, so I got someone to look at it.
- f) the money I lent him until Friday.
- g) the winning lottery numbers on the news.

DAY 8

Words With Multiple Meanings

Many words in English have multiple meanings. It is of paramount importance that students learn to differentiate the meanings of these words and use them in the proper context.

Examples:

1. draw

- (a) The exhibition is **drawing** to a close.
The word '**drawing**' in the above sentence means '**approaching**' or '**coming**'.
- (b) Trains are definitely faster than horse-**drawn** carriages.
The word '**drawn**' in the above sentence means '**pulled by**'
- (c) Please **draw** the curtains to let in the sunlight.
The word '**draw**' in the above sentence means '**pull aside**'.
- (d) His open challenge to the crowd failed to draw any response.
The word '**draw**' in the above sentence means '**elicit**'
- (e) The people in the remote village still have to **draw** water from the wells for their daily needs.
The word '**draw**' in the above sentence means '**bring up**'
- (f) Generally, expatriate professionals draw a higher salary than local ones.
The word '**draw**' in the above sentence means '**get** or '**receive**'.
- (g) Now that you have heard the evidence, you can draw your conclusions.
The word '**draw**' in the above sentence means '**deduce**'
- (h) Before the robber could **draw** his pistol from his bag, he was shot dead by the police.
The word '**draw**' in the above sentence means '**take out**'
- (i) The roadshow is expected to **draw** huge crowds.
The word '**draw**' in the above sentence means means '**attract**'
- (j) The game ended in a scoreless **draw**.
The word '**draw**' in the above sentence means '**tie**'

2. tender

- (a) The beef is **tender** and tastes good.
The word '**tender**' in the above sentence means '**soft and easily chewed**'
- (b) My arm was still **tender** where I bruised it.
The word '**tender**' in the above sentence means '**painful if touched**'
- (c) Gary's voice was full of **tender** concern.
The word '**tender**' in the above sentence means '**gentle and affectionate**'
- (d) It is morally indefensible to send children to work in the factories at such a **tender** age.
The word '**tender**' in the above sentence means '**young**' or '**lacking in experience**'.

In each of the following sentences, replace the word in bold with another word or short phrase of similar meaning.

1. (a) I did not **mind** him giving me the cold shoulder.
(Answer: feel annoyed)
- (b) **Mind** the step; the tiles are loose.
(Answer: be careful of)
- (c) Mr Thomson would **mind** the baby in the evenings while his wife did the cooking.
(Answer: take care of)
- (d) Please continue with your work; don't **mind** me.
(Answer: pay attention)
2. (a) Why is there never a policeman **around** the estate when you need one?
(Answer: nearby)
- (b) The show will end **around** eight o'clock.
(Answer: approximately)
- (c) The crocodile has been **around** for a long time.
(Answer: in existence)
3. (a) You will be digging your own **grave** if you ignore the doctor's advice.
(Answer: burial spot)
- (b) The government's decision to ban foreign workers may have **grave** consequences.
(Answer: very serious and worrying)
- (c) Mr Graham's face was **grave** when he recounted the tragic incident.
(Answer: serious)
4. (a) The alert eyewitness gave the police a vivid **account** of fatal accident.
(Answer: description)
- (b) In the promotion exercise, the company will take into **account** every worker's past and present performance.
(Answer: consideration)
- (c) The suspect could not **account** for large sum of money he was carrying.
(Answer: explain)
5. (a) He spoke heavily accented English but his message was **plain** enough.
(Answer: clear)
- (b) Mary still looks very pretty even though she is only dressed in a **plain** white blouse.
(Answer: simple)
- (c) To be frank, Mrs Cockney is a rather **plain** woman.
(Answer: unattractive)

Fill the blanks with the correct words from the given list. You have to use each word twice.

sign	will	tight	strike	matter	sober
moonlight	recovered	mothball	detached		

1. Toddlers can easily mistake a mothball for a sweet and eat it.
2. The workers decided to go on strike when the management turned down their demands.
3. The hills, bathed in pale moonlight, were a beautiful sight to behold.
4. The increase in employment is a sign that the economy is improving.
5. James is a sober an intelligent young man not given to frivolous behaviour.
6. My shoes were too tight for comfort.

7. The police have recovered practically all the stolen jewellery that was taken from the mansion.
8. The school considers truancy a very serious matter.
9. Despite the pain and suffering, the cancer patient has not lost his will to live.
10. The document is not valid until you sign it.
11. Many rich people prefer to live in large detached houses on the outskirts of the town.
12. The company has decided to mothball plans to expand its operations overseas.
13. According to his will, the millionaire left all his wealth to charity.
14. The intelligent scientist hopes to strike it rich with his latest invention.
15. I have never seen the alcoholic so sober as today.
16. It does not matter whom the people choose to be the president, so long as he is competent and compassionate.
17. The counsellor should adopt a more detached view of those students with problems.
18. The doctors were amazed that the patient had completely recovered in such a short period of time.
19. Security at the airport has been very tight since the explosion.
20. Mrs Lewis has to moonlight as a waitress in the evenings in order to supplement the family's meagre income.

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the given list. You are required to use each word three times.

plant	train	seal	charged	spring
-------	-------	------	---------	--------

1. The terrorist's attempt to plant a bomb on the plane was foiled by the alert security police.
2. The huge chemical plant is the greatest source of air pollution on the island.
3. The police officer's task was to train German Shepherd dogs to detect explosives.
4. The illegal immigrant was arrested and charged with murder and robbery.
5. Winter has come and spring will not be far behind.
6. Following a bomb warning, the police decided to seal off the whole area.
7. She was in high spirits that day and walked with a spring in her step.
8. We felt cheated when we were charged \$50 for a simple meal.
9. The sleepy town would spring to life at carnival time in July.
10. That single incident sparked off a whole train of events between the workers and their bosses.
11. The imperial edict was stamped with the emperor's seal so everyone obeyed the order.

12. The cactus is a hardy plant that can survive in the harsh desert conditions.
13. The angry bull charged at its tormentor and gored him to death.
14. Some commuters feel that it is more relaxing to travel by train than by plane.
15. A seal can survive in the Arctic Circle and Antarctica because of its thick layer of body fat.

DAY 9

WORD PAIRS

Word pairs	Meaning
Waifs and strays	Anak yang tunawisma, hewan terlantar
Airs and graces	Tingkah laku yang elegan
Ifs and buts	Argumen, alasan
Bricks and mortar	Bangunan
Rank and file	Organisasi
Cut and thrust	Pendapat
Trials and tribulations	Kesulitan
Hue and cry	Protes keras
Part and parcel	Perhitungan bagian
Flora and fauna	Tumbuhan dan hewan

1. There was a great _____ hue and cry _____ among the residents when the authorities decided to close down the public swimming pool.
2. The _____ flora and fauna _____ of the island were almost wiped out by the catastrophic volcanic eruptions.
3. Working irregular hours is _____ part and parcel _____ of a journalist's job.
4. One of the unsavoury features of many big cities is the large number of _____ waifs and strays _____ on the streets.
5. Life is rarely easy. Most of us at some time or other have to go through _____ trials and tribulations _____.
6. Mrs Robinson, despite her _____ airs and graces _____, is actually a shallow and uncultured person.
7. I am not interested in the _____ ifs and buts _____; i just want to know the plain facts.
8. Under the new leadership, there is a new sense of participation among the _____ rank and file _____ of the trade union.
9. The new housing estate will not be just _____ brick and mortar _____; it will come with parks and fields.
10. The _____ cut and thrust _____ of the debates have helped to sharpen the students' wits and intellect.

WORD PAIRS

Word pairs	Meanings
dos and don'ts	the things permitted or required to do and the things forbidden to do in a particular situation
ways and means	the methods and the resources for doing something
wear and tear	deterioration from ordinary use
doom and gloom	hopelessness, unpleasantness, etc. when there seems no hope for the future
odds and ends	various small articles without much value
ups and downs	a mix of good, happy times, and also sad times of failure
pros and cons	the different points in an argument in favour of and against something
flotsam and jetsam	people without jobs or homes
all and sundry	all types of people
brains and brawn	intelligence and physical strength

1. As the economy continued to slide, it seemed the future was all **doom and gloom**
2. The book is a useful guide to the **dos and don'ts** of pet-keeping
3. Dr. Lee is a heart surgeon as well as a martial arts exponent. He certainly possesses both **brains and brawn**.
4. Before embarking on overseas ventures, we must first consider the **pros and cons**
5. Criminals are still finding **ways and means** of struggling drugs into the country.
6. Most insurance policies cover you against damage or loss, but not against **wear and tear**
7. The exclusive club is not open to **all and sundry**, but only to rich businessmen and professionals.
8. Life is not always bed roses; it has its **ups and downs**
9. He did not keep anything valuable in his desk, just **odds and ends**
10. The government should help the **flotsam and jetsam**, and not just let them fend themselves.

PART II

Word pairs	Meanings
hire and fire	to employ and dismiss someone
pick and choose	to choose from a number of alternatives in a very fussy way
aid and abet	to help or encourage someone to do something illegal

groan and moan	to complain in an annoying manner
born and bred	to be born and brought up in a particular place
chop and change	to keep changing one's mind or what one wants to do
huff and puff	to breath loudly especially after working out
rise and shine	used to tell someone to wake up and get out of bed
forgive and forget	to dismiss from one's mind all the ill feelings and desire to blame and punish other people
come and go	to keep starting and then stopping

1. She experienced nausea every morning during her pregnancy. It came and went, making her feel terrible the whole day.
2. We spent more than two years in the boutique because she kept chopping and changing whether to buy two gowns or three.
3. John has spoken ill of me on many occasions, but I am still prepared to forgive and forget if he apologizes.
4. The manager has been invested with the power to hire and fire workers.
5. You cannot afford to pick and choose the job you want nowadays, as jobs are hard to come by.
6. The group of men were huffing and puffing when they finally reached the peak of the steep mountain.
7. Marcolm was accused of aiding and abetting the loan sharks.
8. I am tired of George groaning and moaning all the time.
9. Joseph was born and bred in London, so he should know the city well.
10. My mother burst into my room on Monday morning, saying, "rise and shine, John. It's your first day at school and you don't want to be late."

Word pairs	Meanings
safe and sound	unharmed
free and easy	relaxed, friendly and without many rules
high and mighty	arrogantly thinking that one is more important than other people
up-and-coming	likely to increase in success, popularity, etc.
hard-and-fast	fixed and cannot be changed
spick and span	fresh, clean and tidy in every way
hit-and-run	a car driver running away after knocking someone down
hale and hearty	strong, healthy and active

short and sweet	lasting a short time but still welcome and pleasing
cash and carry	a shop where customers can buy large amounts of goods cheaply by paying cash and taking the goods away immediately as no deliveries are provided

1. If you are giving an after-dinner speech, it is best to keep it **short and sweet**
2. Thanks to the helper we engaged on a weekly basis, everything in the house is **spick and span**
3. The club has no **hard and fast** rules regarding the use of its facilities by members.
4. All the **cash and carry** items were purchased at bargain prices.
5. My grandfather was a victim of a **hit and run** accident last year.
6. Being still **hale and hearty** even in his eighties, Mr. Graham continues to work on the farm.
7. The parents were relieved when their children returned home **safe and sound**.
8. The committee members had a **free and sound** discussion on ways to improve the environment in the estate.
9. He should not be so **high and mighty** simply because he is the boss' son.
10. The **up and coming** local artistes were provided with the opportunity to perform in front of a large audience.

Word pairs	Meanings
tooth and nail	to try with all of the one's strength or resources to get what one wants
Time and time again	very often, repeatedly
Far and wide	everywhere or many places
Heart and soul	with a lot of energy and enthusiasm
Trial and error	by using different methods to solve a problem until the best method is found
Now and then	occasionally, at irregular times
Here and there	scattered in various places
Off and on	occasionally, not continuously or regularly
Day and night	through all or most of the 24 hours of the day
Once and for all	definitely and finally

1. It is the best to bring along an umbrella whenever you go out as it has been raining **off and on** the past few days.
2. Let's settle the matter **once and on** . I do not wish to let the matter to drag on.
3. We fought **tooth and nail** to get our plans accepted.
4. As we were not rich, we went to the cinema only **now and then**

5. She cared for her husband ***day and night*** in the last three weeks of his life.
6. It was evident that Malcolm had vented his frustrations in the study as papers were scattered ***here and there*** on the floor and furniture.
7. His theory has been disproved ***time and again*** but he still believes it.
8. No one taught Jenny how to cook; she learned it by ***trial and error***
9. The police searched ***far and wide*** for the missing child, but all in vain.
10. Everyone in school threw themselves ***heart and soul*** into the funfair preparations to raise funds for the school- building project.

DAY 10

Mention the Kind of Nouns!

- A. Proper Noun : _____Japan_____ / _____Monday_____ / _____July_____
- B. Collective Noun : a pack of dogs / a pride of lions/ a flock of geese
- C. Common Noun : _____car_____ / _____pen_____ / _____chair_____
- D. Always Plural : _____ppeople_____ / _____police_____ / _____the rich_____
- E. Always Singular : _____water_____ / _____sugar_____ / _____salt_____

Mention These Plural Forms !

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Analysis :.....analyses..... | 22. Alumnus :.....alumni..... |
| 2. Datum :.....data..... | 23. Larva :.....larvae..... |
| 3. Cactus :.....cacti..... | 24. Ox :.....oxen..... |
| 4. Criterion :.....criteria..... | 25. Calf :.....calves..... |
| 5. Bacterium :.....bacteria..... | 26. Hypothesis :.....hypotheses..... |
| 6. Louse :.....lice..... | 27. Mother in law :....mothers in law..... |
| 7. Book store :.....book stores..... | 28. Phenomenon :.....phenomena..... |
| 8. Medium :.....media..... | 29. Woman servant :....women servants.. |
| 9. Shoe shop :.....shoe shops..... | 30. Tomato :.....tomatoes..... |
| 10. Ovum :.....ova..... | 31. Species :.....species..... |
| 11. Trout :.....trout..... | 32. Salmon :.....salmon..... |
| 12. Synthesis :.....syntheses..... | 33. Oasis :.....oases..... |
| 13. Pupa :.....pupae..... | 34. Bacillus :.....bacilli..... |
| 14. Apex :.....apices..... | 35. Neurosis :.....neuroses..... |
| 15. Vortex :.....vortices..... | 36. Antenna :.....antennae..... |
| 16. Elk :.....elk..... | 37. Swine :.....swine..... |
| 17. Chicken :.....chickens..... | 38. Rat :.....rats..... |
| 18. Mosquito :.....mosquitoes..... | 39. Hen :.....hens..... |
| 19. Weakness :.....weaknesses..... | 40. Wolf :.....wolves..... |
| 20. Computer :.....computers..... | 41. Copy :.....copies..... |
| 21. Man :.....men..... | 42. Hoof :.....hooves..... |

WORDS DESCRIBING CHARACTER

Word	Meaning
Greed	Ketamakan
Tactful	Cerdik
Timidity	Sikap penakut, malu2
Patience	Kesabaran
Doting	Kekanak2an
Flawed	Bercacat
Brutally	Brutal
Meticulous	Cermat sekali
Vices	Kebiasaan buruk
Soft	Lunak

1. The prisoners-of-war were _____brutally_____ treated by their cruel captors.
2. The youngest grandchild was pampered and spoilt by his _____doting_____ granfather.
3. How could you recommend a person whose character is seriously _____flawed_____ ?
4. To be a good nurse, one needs to have a lot of _____patience_____ and compassion.
5. The students took advantage of the teacher because she was too _____soft_____.
6. The councellor has to be very _____tactful_____ when dealing with students from broken families.
7. Robert is often bullied by many of his classmates because of his _____timidity_____.
8. Joe was driven by _____greed_____ to cheat the bank.
9. Our new manager is very _____meticulous_____ about his attire.
10. Besides gambling and smoking, that rascal has many other _____vices_____.

DAY 11

PEOPLE

WORDS	MEANINGS
Atheist	
Bumpkin	
Dictator	
Dimwit	
Heretic	
Intruder	
Jinx	
Lunatic	
Parasite	

For each of the following sentences, choose the correct words in the brackets and fill in the blank.

- Besides his own native tongue, the linguist also speaks five other languages. (**linguist**/ upstart/ knight)
- Since secondary school, Alice's only confidant has been Jane whom she trusts wholly. (listener/ sympathizer/ **confidant**)
- The pretender to the throne could not win the support of the people and was driven out of the country. (claimant/ **pretender**/ usurper)
- Henry is a real scrooge who loves to earn money but hates spending it. (**scrooge**/ scoundrel/ wimp)
- The company's secret projects have been totally wrecked. Who could be the saboteur ? (spy/ **saboteur**/ wrecker)
- Mrs. Thomas is a real pessimist; she always expects the worst to happen. (Optimist/ **pessimist**/ rasionalist)
- When the businessman was declared a/ an bankrupt, he was shunned by his friends and relatives. (racial/ underdog/ **bankrupt**)
- Jeffery is not genuine supporter of the democratic party; he is just an opportunist (**opportunist**/ aristocrat/ usurper)

9. The swindler preferred to pick on victims who were old and illiterate. (martyr/ numbskull/ **swindler**)
10. When Patrick refused to conform, he was regarded by the group as an eccentric. (outsider/ **eccentric**/ antagonist)
11. The first Nobel Prize winner of the country has become something of a national icon. (**icon**/ idol/ radical)
12. He became a martyr when he was killed for defending his religious beliefs. (rogue/ protege/ **martyr**)
13. The underdog had the full support of the spectators when he took on the champion boxer. (defender/ profligate/ **underdog**)
14. Our boss is a realist . He knows what is achievable and what is not. (pragmatist/ **realist**/ polytheist)
15. Mr. Gordon, who is the president's protégé , is slated for an important post. (follower/ mentor/ **protégé**)

WORDS	MEANINGS
Bachelor	
Toddler	
Spectator	
Widower	
Bully	
Imposter	
Quack	
Martyr	
Cannibals	
Glutton	

Complete each of the following sentences with the correct word from the given list.

1. A toddler is a child who is just learning to walk.
2. Mr. Liston is almost fifty years old and is still nor married. I think he is a confirmed bachelor.
3. The so-called specialist turned out to be a/ an quack who had no medical skills at all.
4. The man became a martyr when he died for his religious beliefs

5. Jack's friend call him a/ an glutton as he is only fond of eating and he eats too much
6. A spectator is a person who is watching a game.
7. Mr. Max has not remarried since his wife's death two years ago. He is still a widower.
8. The natives were cannibals ; they ate human flesh.
9. If you pretend to be somebody else in order to cheat someone, then you are a/ an imposter.
10. A/ An bully is someone who frightens or hurts those who are weaker or smaller than he is/.

PART III

WORDS	MEANINGS
Successor	
Chauvinist	
Intruder	
Psychopath	
Monotheists	
Profiteers	
Demonstrators	
Advocate	
Despot	
Retirees	
Prowles	
Mediator	
Radicals	
Best man	
Idealist	

In each of the sentences below, fill in the blank with a suitable word from the given list.

1. The senior doctor was condemned for being a/ an **advocate** of euthanasia.
2. Gary is a/ an **idealist** who tries to live according to high principles and perfect standards which are neither practical nor possible.
3. The boss is a male **chauvinist** who thinks that no woman can do his job.

4. The **radicals** are demanding a thorough and complete social and political change in the country.
5. The police believed the **intruder** got in through an open window.
6. Christians are **monotheists** as they believe that there is only one God.
7. Many **retirees** are still physically fit and mentally alert despite their age and are able to contribute to society.
8. The outgoing chairman has appointed Mr. Graham as his **successor** because of his drive and talents.
9. The consumers were at the mercy of the **profiteers** who took advantage of the situation to charge high prices for their goods.
10. The rebels finally succeeded in overthrowing the **despot** and establishing a democratic government.
11. The dashing **best man** seemed to outshine the ordinary- looking bridegroom.
12. The **psychopath** should be sent to a mental as he is too dangerous to be kept at home.
13. The village headman acted as a/ an **mediator** when the villagers had arguments of fights.
14. The police had to use tear gas to disperse the **demonstrators** outside the building.
She is afraid to venture out alone late at night for fear of meeting **prowlers**

DAY 12

Noun as Adjective

As you know, a noun is a person, place or thing, and an adjective is a word that describes a noun:

adjective	noun
clever	teacher
small	office
black	Horse

Sometimes we use a noun to describe another noun. In that case, the first noun "acts as" an adjective.

noun as adjective	Noun
history	Teacher
ticket	Office
race	Horse

The "noun as adjective" always comes first

If you remember this, it will help you to understand what is being talked about:

- a **race horse** is a **horse** that runs in races
- a **horse race** is a **race** for horses
- a **boat race** is a **race** for boats
- a **love story** is a **story** about love
- a **war story** is a **story** about war

- a **tennis ball** is a **ball** for playing tennis
- **tennis shoes** are **shoes** for playing tennis
- a **computer exhibition** is an **exhibition** of computers
- a **bicycle shop** is a **shop** that sells bicycles

The "noun as adjective" is singular

Just like a real adjective, the "noun as adjective" is invariable. It is usually in the singular form.

Right		Wrong
boat race	boat races	NOT boats race, boats races
toothbrush	toothbrushes	NOT teethbrush, teethbrushes
shoe-lace	shoe-laces	NOT shoes-lace, shoes-laces
cigarette packet	cigarette packets	NOT cigarettes packet, cigarettes packets

In other words, if there is a plural it is on the real noun only.

A few nouns look plural but we usually treat them as singular (for example news, billiards, athletics). When we use these nouns "as adjectives" they are unchanged:

- a news reporter, three news reporters
- one billiards table, four billiards tables
- an athletics trainer, fifty athletics trainers

Exceptions: When we use certain nouns "as adjectives" (clothes, sports, customs, accounts, arms), we use them in the plural form:

- clothes shop, clothes shops
- sports club, sports clubs
- customs duty, customs duties
- accounts department, accounts departments
- arms production

How do we write the "noun as adjective"?

We write the "noun as adjective" and the real noun in several different ways:

- two separate words (car door)

- two hyphenated words (book-case)
- one word (bathroom)

There are no easy rules for this. We even write some combinations in two or all three different ways: (head master, head-master, headmaster)

How do we say the "noun as adjective"?

For pronunciation, we usually stress the first word:

- **shoe** shop
- **boat**-race
- **bathroom**

Can we have more than one "noun as adjective"?

Yes. Just like adjectives, we often use more than one "noun as adjective" together. Look at these examples:

car production costs: we are talking about the costs of producing cars

noun as adjective	noun as adjective	noun
		costs
	production	costs
car	production	costs

England football team coach: we are talking about the coach who trains the team that plays football for England

noun as adjective	noun as adjective	noun as adjective	noun
			coach
		team	coach

noun as adjective	noun as adjective	noun as adjective	noun
	Football	team	coach
England	Football	team	coach
England	Football	team	coaches

Note: in **England football team coach** can you see a "hidden" "noun as adjective"? Look at the word "football" (foot-ball). These two nouns (foot+ball) have developed into a single noun (football). This is one way that words evolve. Many word combinations that use a "noun as adjective" are regarded as nouns in their own right, with their own dictionary definition. But not all dictionaries agree with each other. For example, some dictionaries list "tennis ball" as a noun and other dictionaries do not.

government road accident research centre: we are talking about a centre that researches into accidents on the road for the government

noun as adjective	noun as adjective	noun as adjective	noun as adjective	noun
				centre
			research	centre
		accident	research	centre
	Road	accident	research	centre
government	Road	accident	research	centre

Newspapers often use many nouns together in headlines to save space. Look at this example:

BIRD HEALTH RESEARCH CENTRE MURDER MYSTERY

To understand headlines like these, try reading them backwards. The above headline is about a MYSTERY concerning a MURDER in a CENTRE for RESEARCH into the HEALTH of BIRDS.

Note, too, that we can still use a real *adjective* to qualify a "noun as adjective" structure:

- *empty* coffee jar
- *honest* car salesman
- *delicious* dog food
- *rising* car production costs
- *famous* England football team coach

Compound Noun

Compound Noun (kata benda majemuk) adalah noun yang terbentuk dari dua atau lebih kata yang dapat berupa kombinasi antara *noun* satu dengan yang lain maupun dengan part of speech lain dimana hasil kombinasi tersebut menghasilkan makna baru.

Tipe Penulisan Compound Noun

Tipe Penulisan	Penjelasan dan Contoh Compound Noun
Solid/Closed	digabung menjadi satu kata: raincoat, waterfall, toothbrush
Hyphenated	disambung dengan tanda baca <u>hyphen</u> (–): check-in, mother-in-law, twenty-year-old
Oped/Spaced	ditulis menjadi dua kata terpisah: full moon, human rights, upper class

Kombinasi Compound Noun

Kombinasi *noun* dengan *noun* atau *part of speech* lain untuk membentuk kata benda majemuk ini antara lain sebagai berikut.

Kombinasi		Contoh Hasil Kombinasi
Noun	Noun	newspaper, toothpaste, bed cover
Noun	<u>Verb</u>	roadshow, rainfall, milkshake
Noun	<u>Adjective</u>	snow white

Noun	<u>Prepositional Phrase</u>	mother-in-law, hanger on, passer-by
Verb	Noun	dance floor, swimming pool, break water
Adjective	Noun	blackboard, software
Adjective	Verb	dry-cleaning, highlight
Adjective	<u>Preposition</u>	forthwith
Preposition	Noun	in house, on time, offline
Preposition	Verb	output, undercut, outlook

Plural Compound Noun

Membentuk *plural compound* dapat dilakukan dengan menambahkan suffix "-s" dibelakang *head* (kata utama).

Contoh Plural Compound Noun:

- two **sons**-in-law (dua anak menantu)
- ten tooth**brushes** (sepuluh sikat gigi)
- black**boards** (papan-papan tulis)

Possessive Compound Noun

Possessive compound, yang memiliki makna kepemilikan, dapat dibentuk dengan menambahkan apostrophe 's' di akhir kata benda majemuk ini.

Contoh Possessive Compound Noun:

- father-in-law'**s** car
- seventeen-year-old'**s** birthday

Compound Noun vs. Noun Phrase

- *Adjective* dan *noun* merupakan kata yang diberi penekanan (stress); berlaku baik untuk *compound noun* maupun noun phrase.
- Pada *compound noun*, hanya kata pertama yang diberi penekanan.
Contoh: *a bluebird* dibaca a BLUEbird (penekanan pada *adjective* sebagai kata pertama) dan *football* dibaca FOOTball (penekanan pada *noun* sebagai kata pertama).
- Pada noun phrase, penekanan tidak hanya berlaku untuk kata pertama.
Contoh: *a blue bird* dibaca a BLUE BIRD (baik *adjective* sebagai kata pertama maupun *noun* sebagai kata kedua mengalami penekanan).

DAY 13

Synonyms

A **synonym** is a word which has the same or nearly the **same meaning** in one or more senses as another word.

A **synonym** is a word which has the same or nearly the **same meaning** in one or more senses s anoter word.

Examples:

abscond : to desert; to disappear

accommodate : to entertain; to house; to oblige

accomplish : to achieve; to complete; to realize

acquit : to absolve; to clear; to discharge

blemish : defect; fault; flaw

bogus : counterfeit; fake; false

circumspect : discreet; guarded

deplorable : disgusting; disgraceful

diablibical : devilish; fiendish

epidemic : outbreak; widespread

Replace the word in bold in each of the following sentences with a suitable synonym from the given list. Write your answers in the brackets provided.

Loyal	anarchic	irritated	apathetic	candid
Defiant	worsened	secretive	composed	boring
Cruel	showy	peevish	flexible	deceptive

- I was annoyed by his generosity which seemed **ostentatious**.
(Answer: showy)
- The committee would benefit from having members who are more **pliable**.
(Answer: flexible)
- The promise of getting instant fame and wealth from winning the lottery was **beguiling**, and many people were attracted to it.
(Answer: deceptive)
- The soldiers have pledged total **allegiance** to the king.
(Answer: loyalty)
- The manager was being **blunt** when he said some of the workers were downright lazy.
(Answer: candid)
- There is something **furtive** about Johnny's behaviour lately. I wonder what he's up to.
(Answer: secretive)
- The old man was a victim of a **brutal** attack.
(Answer: cruel)
- I would not say the musical was a total flop, still it was a **lacklustre** performance.
(Answer: boring)
- After the tyrant was overthrown, the conditions in the country became extremely **chaotic**.
(Answer: anarchic)
- The elite in the country seemed to be totally **indifferent** to the plight of the underprivileged.
(Answer: apathetic)
- Mr Patterson was **exasperated** by the clothes salesman's persistence.
(Answer: irritated)
- Mr Wilson remained surprisingly **imperturbable** in the face of defeat.
(Answer: composed)
- Having been warned several times, the **recalcitrant** lawyer was finally charged in court for malpractice.
(Answer: defiant)
- His health **deteriorated** after the death of his wife.
(Answer: worsened)
- Stop acting like a **petulant** child and get on with the task.
(Answer: peevish)

Choose the most suitable synonym for the word in bold in each of the following sentences. Underline your answers.

1. The frolicking youngsters hurled snowballs at one another with **abandon**.
(desertion / happiness / **unrestraint**)
2. Mr Robinson is **acknowledged** as the best violin maker in the whole country.
(accepted / noticed / **recognized**)
3. The people responded generously to the **appeal** of the Red Cross Society for aid to the flood victims.
(attraction / petition / **request**)
4. The new taxes imposed on luxury goods were intended to **augment** the government's income.
(enhance / **increase** / intensify)
5. The management and the union leaders eventually struck a **bargain** over wage increase for the workers.
(**agreement** / contract / negotiate)
6. It was disappointing that the newly-appointed principal was only capable of making a few **bland** comments on the value of education.
(suave / tasteless / **uninteresting**)
7. It was a **blatant** abuse of power by the minister when he threw the accused into jail without trial.
(**flagrant** / gaudy / obvious)
8. With no money and no job, my prospect seemed **bleak**.
(barren / discouraging / **depressing**)
9. The remuneration offered was not **commensurate** with his qualifications and experience, nevertheless Mr Dickson was willing to give the new job a try.
(**proportionate** / sufficient / appropriate)
10. The young couple got married in church out of **deference** to their parents' wishes.
(obedience / **respect** / submissiveness)
11. They have very **elaborate** plans for the whole operation.
(**detailed** / complex / ornate)
12. It is foolish to place your hopes on someone who is a **fickle** as the weather.
(flighty / **unpredictable** / variable)
13. The excuse he gave was extremely **flimsy**.
(delicate / thin / **weak**)
14. The people in our country strongly condemn terrorism and terrorists will get no **countenance** here.

(weapons / **support** / information)

15. With modern and **sophisticated** machines, the productivity of the factory improved by leaps and bounds.

(**advanced** / cultivated / refined)

For every three consecutive sentences, three synonyms are given in brackets. Fill in each blank with the most suitable word.

(**decreasing** / **declining** / **descending**)

1. Because of declining health, Mrs Rogers opted for early retirement.
2. While descending the stairs, the old man slipped and fell and hurt his head.
3. The decreasing crime rate is the result of increased policing in the housing estates.

(**aptitude** / **ability** / **capacity**)

4. He was promoted because of his ability.
5. John's capacity to remember names is remarkable.
6. Most people do not have an aptitude for astrophysics?

(**infer** / **implies** / **signifies**)

7. Silence sometimes implies consent.
8. That both sides are now prepared to talk it over signifies a change of heart.
9. He did not say it outright, but I was able to infer what he really meant.

(**peak** / **zenith** / **culmination**)

10. Chinese civilization reached its zenith during the Tang Dynasty.
11. This encyclopaedia on herbal medicine is the culmination of twenty years of research work.
12. When we visited Malaysia in December last year, the durian season was at its peak.

(**transcend** / **excel** / **surpass**)

13. For a multi-racial country to stay united, nationalism must be able to transcend racial and religious differences.
14. The economic performance of the country is expected to surpass the previous year's.
15. An introvert would never be able to excel in politics, regardless of how intelligent he might be.

DAY 14

Using The Right Word

Study the following sentences:

1. The patient was ferried to the hospital in a **critical** condition
The word '**critical**' in the above sentence implies that the patient was **so ill that he could die**.
2. The patient was suffering from a **terminal** illness.
The word '**terminal**' in the above sentence implies that the illness could not be cured and so the patient would die.
3. The bite of king cobra proved **fatal** to the patient.
The word '**fatal**' in the above sentence implies **that the bite of the snake resulted in the patient's death**.

You will notice that the words in bold are very close in meaning, but they are used differently. Students tend to misuse such words because they are unable to differentiate their meanings. Hence it is essential that students learn to differentiate the meanings of these words and use them in the proper context.

More examples:

(admit / confess / confide)

1. John is downright selfish, but he refuses to **admit** it.
2. Despite fierce police interrogation, the suspect refused to **confess**.
3. It is important to have someone that you can **confide** in

(shabby / shoddy / sloppy)

1. To save money, they decide to put up at a **shabby** budget hotel.
2. The factory has been churning out **shoddy** goods for export to third world countries.
3. The students' **sloppy** project work was rejected outright by the teacher.

(sneaked / staggered / swaggered)

1. The latecomer **sneaked** into the classroom when the teacher was writing on the board,
2. The drunkard **staggered** out from the bar and fell into a drain.
3. The bully **swaggered** towards the canteen with a smug smile on his face.

For each of the following sentences, chose the correct word in the brackets and fill in the blank.

1. The _____ price increases in water and electricity caused a public outcry.
(unforeseen / unexpected / **unprecedented**)
2. The victim's bloodcurdling screams sent _____ down my spine.
(quivers / **shivers** / tremors)
3. The proposal has been _____ approved by the sub-committee.
(anonymously / wholly / **unanimously**)
4. Time and again the _____ has managed to elude the police.
(prey / **quarry** / victim)
5. They had _____ their enemy and subsequently suffered a humiliating defeat.
(**underestimated** / understated/ underrated)
6. The erupting volcano, manifesting the power of nature, was indeed an _____ sight.
(awful / **awesome** / gruesome)
7. Without support from the masses, the movement just _____ out.
(died / **fizzled** / petered)
8. Mr Gordon has been discharged from hospital and is presently _____ at home.
(rejuvenating / replenishing / **recuperating**)
9. Many people in the entertainment industry lead a/an _____ life.
(absolute / desolate / **dissolute**)
10. The sailors threatened mutiny if land was not _____ in the next two days.
(located / **sighted** / spotted)
11. Taking public transport is definitely more _____ than driving your own car.
(**economical** / frugal / thrifty)
12. The errant worker became very _____ when the employer threatened to dismiss her.
(animated / **agitated** / stimulated)
13. I know James is trying his best to _____ me into losing my temper, but he will be disappointed.
(incite / instigate / **provoke**)
14. Mr. Marshall was _____ an honorary degree by the University for his contribution to education.
(bestowed / **conferred** / presented)
15. The local soccer team was totally _____ by the more robust and skilful foreign team.
(outdone / **outclassed** / outshone)
16. The flamboyant politician had a penchant for _____ projects which he believed would enhance the image of the country.
(**grandiose** / ostentatious / scrumptious)
17. The use of violence cannot be _____ by any civilised society under any circumstances.
(**condoned** / connived / conceded)
18. The computer has become an indispensable _____ for the modern teacher.
(agent / medium / **tool**)
19. Maradona does not play soccer any more, but his interest in the game has not _____.
(decreased / declined / **diminished**)
20. We should never underestimate a child's _____ for learning languages.
(ability / capability / **capacity**)

Complete each sentence with the correct word from the given pair of confusing words.

1. certain / sure

- (a) It now seems certain that the older workers will be retrenched first.
 (b) No one knows for sure what really happened.

2. affect / effect

- (a) SARS had a disastrous effect on the economy the previous year.
 (b) "Smoking will affect your health," the doctor told the patient.

3. beside / besides

- (a) Who is the beautiful girl sitting beside Jane ?
 (b) The old bachelor has no other relatives besides his younger sister.

4. aboard / abroad

- (a) My sister Jenny is going abroad for further studies at the end of the year.
 (b) The police confirmed that there was no terrorist aboard the plane.

5. scene / view

- (a) From where we were seated, we had a good view of the stage.
 (b) The artist painted a peaceful country scene.

6. economic / economical

- (a) Foreign investments will certainly promote economic growth in the country.
 (b) It is certainly more economical to take public transport than to drive your own car.

7. detain / retain

- (a) The police decided to detain the murder suspect for further questioning.
 (b) The new employer has decided to retain all the old workers.

8. famous / notorious

- (a) The notorious loan shark was arrested for threatening his debtors.
 (b) Isaac Newton was a very famous British scientist.

9. accent / ascent

- (a) According to the victim, the conman spoke Chinese with a strong foreign accent.
 (b) The mountaineers rested an hour before continuing their ascent.

10. formal / former

- (a) Although Mr Lee has moved house, he still keeps in touch with his former neighbours.
 (b) You have to be more formal in your attire at a social event.

For every three consecutive sentences below, three answers are given in bold. Fill in each blank with the correct word.

1. forego / forsake / surrender

- (a) The accused was granted bail, but he had to surrender
- (b) Few parents would foresake their own children, even under the most adverse circumstances.
- (c) A person who intends to enter monkhood must be prepared to forego all worldly pleasures.

2. aimless / groundless / pointless

- (a) The employer's misgivings proved groundless as the ex-convict he had hired a month ago turned out to be a diligent and responsible worker.
- (b) It is pointless to argue with such an illogical and unreasonable worker.
- (c) He seems to be leading a/an aimless life, drifting from one place to another.

3. begrudge / object / resent

- (a) We should not begrudge her the success which she well deserves.
- (b) I resent those who look down on the poor.
- (c) The committee did not object to the chairman's proposal to raise membership fees.

4. announced / pronounced / proclaimed

- (a) The battered victim was pronounced dead on arrival at the hospital.
- (b) When the country's national soccer team won the world cup, a national holiday was proclaimed
- (c) A government spokesman announced that the hostages had been released by the terrorists.

5. reiterated / restated / reinforced

- (a) To pacify the people, he minister reiterated that the government had no plans to increase taxation.
- (b) His report was reinforced by facts and figures.
- (c) He restated the question to make sure the audience got the message.

6. displaced / misplaced / replaced

- (a) Jackson's sympathy for the demonstrators had been mislplaced as they quickly degenerated into a violent mob.
- (b) In many countries, coal has been displaced by the more environmentally friendly natural gas a source of energy.
- (c) The captain is down with flu and has been replaced by another player of equal calibre.

7. demeaning / disgraceful / disreputable

- (a) The student was punished for his disgraceful behaviour in public.
- (b) It is unfortunate that most young people in our country still consider manual work demeaning
- (c) Any dealings with the disreputable businessman may well land you in court.

8. tail / track / stalk

- (a) The suspicious woman has engaged a private detective to tail her husband.
- (b) It took the police weeks to track down the elusive criminal.
- (c) The pervert is known to stalk his victims at night when they are walking alone.

9. clarify / verify / rectify

- (a) The minister held a press conference to clarify his controversial statement made earlier on.
- (b) The management did their best to rectify the situation, but the damage was already done.
- (c) The bank will have to verify your financial status before extending the loan you

10. sign / symptom / symbol

- (a) The Great Wall of China has always been a symbol of pride for the Chinese nation.
- (b) Some people believe that the croaking of frogs is a sign of impending rain
- (c) High divorce rates are a symptom of the malaise of our modern society.

DAY 15

Using The Right Word

For each of the following sentences, underline the correct answer in the brackets.

1. After the robbery, Mrs Cohen became (**wary** / weary) of strangers and often stayed away from them.
2. The trained monkey is very (adapt / **adept**) in plucking coconuts and it plucks dozens of coconuts daily.
3. Johnny's (**principal** / principle) source of income is acting. He earns enough to feed himself.
4. "If you (insist / **persist**) in coming late, you will be fired." The boss warned the lazy worker.
5. The (currant / **current**) chairman is highly qualified professional in the education field.
6. The police are in complete control of the situation. There is no (**cause** / course) for alarm.
7. The teacher does not like to be (disrupted / **interrupted**) while she is talking.
8. That television programme is very interesting. I like to (see / **watch**) it.
9. It took me weeks of constant (practice / **practise**) to learn to play the guitar.
10. The shipping (**magnate** / magnet) left his heir a huge fortune when he died.
11. They had vanilla ice cream and mango pudding for (desert / **dessert**) last night.
12. Many youngsters (**aspire** / expire) to be film stars, but only a minority will eventually succeed.
13. Mr Clinton has just bought a (luxuriant / **luxurious**) house with a swimming pool and a wine cellar.
14. (**Canvas** / Canvass) shoes are not only cheap but also comfortable for students.
15. I know she is still very angry with me and will not (**accept** / except) my apology.
16. The farm produces cheese, butter and other (dairy / **diary**) products for sale.
17. The rain (**ceased** / seized) as suddenly as it had begun.
18. As we did not have much luggage, the service of the (**porter** / potter) was not needed.
19. Most people do not believe that ghosts and spirits (**exist** / exit) in this world.

20. The elderly couple liked to (**wander** / wonder) around the shopping mall, enjoying the sights and sounds.

For each of the following sentences, choose the correct word in the brackets and fill in the blank.

1. Research has shown that the elephants living in groups with a matriach older than sixty years are very _____ at tending off attacks from lions.
(adapt / **adept**)
2. The government has decided to _____ these old buildings because of their historical significance.
(**conserve** / preserve)
3. Can you imagine the _____ where half of the country's population is economically inactive?
(scene / **scenario**)
4. The illegal immigrant will be _____ after serving his jail term.
(**deported** / exiled)
5. James secured the job through his uncle's _____
(introduction / **recommendation**)
6. The main _____ of his policy is to reduce unemployment in the country.
(object / **objective**)
7. Women gained _____ to the exclusively male club only quite recently.
(**admission** / admittance)
8. They were hoping that the court of appeal will _____ the original verdict and set the prisoner free.
(converse / **reverse**)
9. His reckless behaviour is sheer _____
(**bravado** / bravery)
10. The young man swore to _____ his father's death.
(**avenge** / revenge)
11. After 500 years, the empire began to _____ and then it finally collapsed.
(**decline** / decrease)
12. Someone stole Mr Swift's credit card and _____ his signature to buy a designer watch.
(copied / **forged**)
13. Despite his old age, Mr Lee still has a lot of _____ for life.
(zeal / **zest**)

14. You may be amazed by children's _____ to learn a new language.
(capability / **capacity**)
15. It wasn't very _____ of you to talk about my family in front of the guests
(**discreet** / discrete)
16. Many of the children at the refugee camps were _____ with all kinds of diseases.
(**afflicted** / inflicted)
17. Sarah can be very _____ when provoked.
(**vicious** / vivacious)
18. Sally was _____ by the man's good looks and polished manners.
(**captivated** / captured)
19. My grandmother is _____ and bent.
(**frail** / fragile)
20. Those officials who dared to _____ with the Emperor were often punished.
(demonstrate / **remonstrate**)