FOCUS ON VOCABULARY 2

Mastering the Academic Word List

ANSWER KEY AND TESTS

Diane Schmitt

Norbert Schmitt

Focus on Vocabulary 2: Mastering the Academic Word List
Answer Key and Tests

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STUDENT BOOK ANSWER KEY

UNIT 1

Chapter 1

Reading

Reading Comprehension *(page 4)*

1. Society: All the people who interact in a defined space and share culture.
2. Answers will vary.
3. Technologically advanced societies rely more on machines. As a result, they are more dynamic than less technologically advanced societies and their population is more mobile.

Reading Strategy *(page 5)*

A.

TERM	VERB	WORD CLASS	DETAILS/FEATURES
Society	means	all the people	who **interact** in a defined space and share culture.

B.

TERM	VERB	WORD CLASS	DETAILS/FEATURES
2. Horticultural and pastoral societies	are	societies	that grow their own plants and raise animals to eat.
3. Agrarian societies	are	societies	that use technology to farm on a larger scale.
4. Industrial societies	are	societies	that use technology that powers sophisticated machinery with advanced sources of energy.
5. Post-industrial societies	are	societies	that use technologies that support an information-based society.

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning *(page 6)*

A.

Set 1 1. c 2. d 3. f 4. g 5. a 6. b 7. e

Set 2 1. c 2. b 3. g 4. a 5. f 6. d 7. e

B. 1. correct 2. limited 3. pollution 4. belief 5. change 6. succeed 7. on the other hand 8. in a short time 9. improve 10. progress

Word Families *(page 8)*

Note: The bolded words are the given (target) words.

A.

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
X	*complexity*	**complex**	X
diversify	1. diversification 2. diversity	**diverse**	diversely
estimate	1. **estimate** 2. estimation	*estimated*	X
X	eventuality	*eventual*	eventually
evolve	*evolution*	evolving	X
X	1. globalization 2. globe	*globalized*	globally
interact	interaction	interactive	*interactively*
symbolize	1. symbol 2. *symbolism*	symbolic	symbolically
transform	transformation	*transformed*	X

B. 1. Technologically 2. interaction 3. diversified 4. estimate 5. globally 6. symbol 7. complexity 8. transformed 9. eventualities 10. evolving

Collocation *(page 10)*

Answers will vary.

Expanding the Topic *(page 11)*

Answers will vary. Students should be able to argue for the positions they take.

Chapter 2

Reading

Reading Comprehension *(page 15)*

1. (1) family—political views; (2) school—competition and punctuality; (3) peers—clothing styles; (4) media—view of the wider world
2. As young people try to move out from under the influence of their parents, the influence of peers serves as a replacement on the way to greater independence.
3. Teenagers may adopt similar goals as their friends; e.g., young people may join a sports team or club along with their friends even though no one in their family has previously taken an interest in that activity. On the other hand, peer group pressure may push children to desire goods and clothing beyond their families' means.

Reading Strategy *(page 15)*

A. 1. g 2. b 3. e 4. c 5. a 6. d 7. f

B.

KEY TERM	WORD CLASS	DETAILS *(Answers will vary.)*
1. social position	race, ethnicity, religion, class	what family gives to children
2. self-concept	idea of self	is made up of race, ethnicity, religion, and class
3. hidden curriculum	socializing force	activities, sports, informal/formal messages; tell children about their society's way of life and what is morally good
4. peer group	social group with common elements	made up of children from the neighborhood, fellow students
5. media	communications (TV, radio, newspapers)	has influence on one's social development
6. nuclear family	kind of family structure	two-generational family group; includes mother and father and children living apart from rest of family
7. extended family	kind of family structure	three or more generations

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning *(page 16)*

A. 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. b 6. b 7. a 8. b 9. a 10. a 11. a 12. a

B. 1. ethnicity 2. dominance 3. affect 4. vary 5. document 6. evaluation 7. persist 8. conform 9. media 10. concept 11. confers 12. gender

Word Families *(page 19)*

A.
verbs: - *ate*
nouns*: -ity, -ition, -ance, -ence*
adjectives*: -ive, -ant/-ent*
adverbs*: -ly*

B. 1. significant 2. variation 3. conformity 4. persistent 5. distinctly 6. dominant 7. Contact 8. evaluate 9. rigidity 10. ethnicity

Collocation *(page 20)*

1. retain control
2. confer status
3. armed conflict
4. production processes
5. unfavorable attitude
6. fully documented
7. restricted (age) range
8. introduced the concept

Expanding the Topic *(page 22)*

1. media 2. aspects 3. apparent 4. varies 5. conform 6. affects 7. style 8. gender

Chapter 3

Reading

Reading Comprehension *(page 27)*

1. Families live together and cooperate to support the members of the family. Kin are related to one another by common ancestry but do not necessarily live together or depend on one another.
2. More personal income means that a smaller family is less dependent on the wider family for basic needs. Industrialization creates new jobs in urban areas; young people who are finding it difficult to make a living in rural areas move to the cities for these new industrial jobs. The move to the city breaks ties with the extended family.
3. Answers will vary.

Reading Strategy *(page 27)*

2. Definition of kinship:
   Kinship is a social network of people who are related by common ancestry, marriage, or by adoption.
   Examples of kin: parents and third cousins

3. Definition of family:
   Family is a small domestic group that functions as a cooperative.
   Examples of family members: brothers, sisters, children, parents
   Contrast: Kin don't always live together or function as a group.

4. Two types of families:
   family we are born into and family we marry into

5. Definition of nuclear family:
   A nuclear family is a group that consists of two generations: parents and their children.
   Definition of extended family:
   An extended family is a group that consists of three generations or more.

6. Relationship between class and family type:
   upper classes: two-parent and single-parent nuclear families
   lower classes: single-parent nuclear families and extended families

7. and 8. Causes and effects of class on family type:
   Causes: 2. Income sufficient to pay for an emergency or to arrange for a loan from a bank
   Effect: nuclear family
   Causes: 1. Low income not enough to buy goods and services;
   2. Low income not enough to pay for assistance in an emergency

9. When family structure began to change: in pre-industrial rural England
   Type of change: trend toward nuclear families

10. Reasons for changes:
    industrialization and modernization and urbanization
    The agricultural family is extended and tied to the land.
    The industrial family is more mobile and nuclear.

11. Pros and cons of extended families:
    Pros: In rural families, everyone contributes some productive work.

12. Pros and cons of nuclear families:
    Pros: greater individual freedom and mobility, more privacy
    Cons: fewer people to provide economic or emotional assistance; increased social isolation

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning *(page 30)*

A. 1. c 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. c 7. b 8. c 9. c 10. a 11. c

B. *Possible answers:*

1. to help or support
2. able to be had, obtained, used, seen, etc.
3. is made up of
4. to eat or drink; to use up (time, money, goods, etc.)
5. to work or act together for a shared purpose
6. to give money, help, ideas, etc. to something that a lot of other people are also involved in
7. of or in the house or home
8. a natural or usual purpose or use; having a useful purpose
9. a system of connected parts
10. to buy
11. to depend on someone or something to do what is needed

Word Families *(page 33)*

1. availability 2. ✓ 3. Conversely 4. ✓ 5. Isolation 6. ✓ 7. consume 8. ✓ 9. structure 10. contribution

Collocation *(page 34)*

1. labor 2. minority 3. consist 4. location 5. consumer 6. trend 7. resources 8. network

Expanding the Topic *(page 35)*

Answers will vary. Students should be ready to make a case for them. *Possible answers:*

1. Advantage of living in an extended family
2. Equal advantage for both family types
3. Advantage of living in a nuclear family
4. Advantage of living in an extended family
5. Advantage of living in an extended family
6. Advantage of living in a nuclear family
7. Equal advantage for both family types
8. Advantage of living in a nuclear family

Chapter 4

Finding the Right Meaning *(page 36)*

1. 10
2. 1
3. In the reading, *elements* refers to parts of contemporary culture, so we can rule out definitions referring to chemistry, weather, and heating because they do not relate directly to culture.
4. Answers will vary.

Practicing Your Dictionary Skills *(page 37)*

Answers will vary.

Using Word Roots *(page 38)*

1. d 2. c 3. b 4. f 5. a 6. g 7. e

Using Affixes *(page 39)*

A.

VERB	NOUN	SUFFIX
1. **evolve**	evolution	*-tion*
2. **conform**	conformity *or* conformist	*-ity* *-ist*
3. **cooperate**	cooperation	*-tion*
4. **assist**	assistance *or* assistant	*-ance* *-ant*

B.

VERB	ADJECTIVE	SUFFIX
1. **interact**	interactive	*-ive*
2. **vary**	variable *or* varied *or* varying	*-able* *-ed* *-ing*
3. **cooperate**	cooperative	*-ive*
4. **isolate**	isolated	*-ed*

Word Knowledge: Making Associations *(page 40)*

Mind maps will vary according to each student's vocabulary and experience.

UNIT 2

Chapter 5

Reading

Reading Comprehension *(page 45)*

1. Marketing affects who we define as attractive; it may encourage us to recycle; and it can teach us how to acknowledge a wedding.
2. Ronald McDonald (McDonald's fast food) and the Michelin Man (Michelin tires) are mentioned in the reading. Other spokes-characters may include the Jolly Green Giant (canned and frozen vegetables), Toucan Sam (Fruit Loops cereal), and the Exxon/Esso tiger (gasoline).
3. Answers will vary.

Reading Strategy *(page 45)*

A. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. b

B. 1. W 2. W 3. W 4. R

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning *(page 46)*

A.
Set 1 1. a 2. f 3. d 4. g 5. c 6. b 7. e
Set 2 1. g 2. f 3. d 4. c 5. e 6. b 7. a

B. 1. plan 2. ideal 3. stop 4. money 5. improvement 6. deny 7. feeling 8. government 9. let out 10. separation

Word Families *(page 47)*

A.

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
accompany	accompaniment	*accompany*	X
acknowledge	*acknowledgment*	1. acknowledged 2. acknowledging	X
appreciate	appreciation	*appreciated*	X
attach	**attachment**	attached	X
X	controversy	**controversial**	*controversially*
distribute	distribution	*distributional*	X
emphasize	**emphasis**	emphasized	X
strategize	**strategy**	strategic	*strategically*
underlie	X	**underlying**	X
X	*visibility*	**visible**	visibly

B. 1. distribution 2. emphasize 3. acknowledgment 4. controversy 5. accompanied 6. strategic 7. visibility 8. appreciate 9. attached 10. underlies

Collocation *(page 49)*
Answers will vary.

Expanding the Topic *(page 50)*
Answers will vary. Students should be able to argue for the positions they take.

Chapter 6

Reading

Reading Comprehension *(page 55)*
1. Parents might use consumer goods as rewards for good behavior, or they might threaten to remove or withhold consumer goods for bad behavior. Examples will vary.
2. Intergenerational socialization is the passing on of preferences from one generation to another. These preferences include a special liking for certain products. Examples will vary.
3. Answers will vary.

Reading Strategy *(page 56)*
Paragraph 2: Parents' socialization of their children affects their behavior as consumers.
Paragraph 4: Parents use consumer socialization as a tool to modify their children's behavior.
Paragraph 5: Consumer socialization is a lifelong process related to changes in our lives as adults.
Paragraph 8: These roles are flexible and dynamic and change.

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning *(page 57)*
A. 1. b. 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. b 6. b 7. a 8. a 9. b 10. b 11. a 12. a

B. 1. adjustments 2. norms 3. occupations 4. sole 5. involves 6. ongoing 7. illustration 8. insight 9. categories 10. appropriate 11. obtain 12. constantly

Word Families *(page 59)*
A.
verb: *-ate*
noun: *-ment, -tion*
adjective: *-ed, -able*
adverb: *-ly*

B. 1. disposal 2. modified 3. reinforce 4. appropriately 5. initiate 6. adjustable 7. assumed 8. transferable 9. illustration 10. constantly

Collocation *(page 60)*
1. selection process
2. broad category
3. demanding occupations
4. flash of insight

5. stylistic device
6. freely obtained
7. modes of operation
8. ongoing maintenance

Expanding the Topic *(page 62)*

1. foundation 2. sole 3. norm 4. factors 5. transferring 6. acquiring 7. selection 8. involved

Chapter 7

Reading

Reading Comprehension *(page 67)*

1. Answers will vary.
2. This type of advertising aims to promote positive feelings about the self by linking the self to a particular product. Many perfume ads, for example, suggest wearing a particular scent will make you glamorous or popular.
3. Answers will vary.

Reading Strategy *(page 67)*

Possible answers:

Why do people buy the products they do? There are a number of reasons why consumers prefer to buy certain brands rather than their competitors. Some of these include the association of the product with popular culture, the influence of the family, and an identification of one's self-esteem and self-concept with particular products.

Marketers understand these reasons and try to use them to influence consumers' buying behavior. One way they do this is by trying to form associations between the products they are promoting and popular culture, for example: associations with popular music, films, sports, and personalities.

Another way is by developing a desirable image for their products, which some people buy in an attempt to improve their self-image and self-esteem. But the family is as strong an influence on buying patterns as marketing. In fact, the family's influence on consumer socialization begins in childhood.

Still, marketing exerts a widespread influence, and has now developed into a global phenomena, leading to the development of a global consumer culture.

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning *(page 68)*

A. 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. b 6. a 7. b 8. b 9. a 10. c 11. c

B. *Possible answers:*

1. exactness or correctness
2. to change or make different
3. occurring in the same way from one time to the next
4. to show clearly
5. to obtain from; to come from
6. to appear or become apparent by coming out of something or by coming out from behind something
7. not covered or protected from contact or experience
8. concerning the mind or thinking

9. a person who takes part in a particular activity
10. a state where something is firmly fixed and not easily moved, changed, or upset
11. to cause something to start
12. a particular way of thinking about something that depends on one's experience and beliefs

Word Families *(page 71)*

1. perception 2. ✓ 3. intense 4. ✓ 5. ✓ 6. denial 7. participation 8. consistent 9. ✓ 10. challenging

Collocation *(page 72)*

1. stability 2. participant 3. rejection 4. challenge 5. vision 6. alter 7. expose 8. demonstrate

Expanding the Topic *(page 72)*

C. Answers will vary. In order to be truly valid, questionnaires need to be tested on a large number of people. The items on this questionnaire come from a range of sources, so students will probably find that some items work better for them than others.

Chapter 8

Cracking Your Dictionary's Code *(page 75)*

1. sole 2. whereby 3. whereby 4. perceive 5. sole 6. mode 7. perceive

Practicing Your Dictionary Skills *(page 75)*

A. and **B.** Answers will vary according to students' dictionaries.

Strategy: Word Parts That Change a Word's Meaning *(page 76)*

1. The suffix *-able* indicates that the meaning of the word is possible or able to be done.
2. The suffix *-ist* changes the meaning of the word into the person who does or is associated with the word.
3. The prefix *over-* means too much.
4. The prefix *sub-* means below or a smaller part of something.

Word Knowledge: Comparing Academic and Everyday Vocabulary *(page 77)*

A. 1. b. *Different* is used more frequently than *diverse* and can be used in a wide number of cases where the intended meaning is "not the same." *Diverse* is used more precisely, indicating "various or assorted" and "comprised of distinct qualities or elements."

2. b. *Money* is the most general word for "official currency that can be exchanged for goods and services," whereas *revenue* has the more specific meaning of "money generated as income for a country (usually through some form of tax) or a company (usually through sales)."
3. b. *Machine* is a very common word covering all sorts of mechanical things. A *device* is a "piece of equipment" which is often small and has some specialized purpose.

B. 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. f 5. c 6. e

C. Answers will vary.

UNIT 3

Chapter 9

Reading

Reading Comprehension *(page 82)*

1. Traditionally, the higher up the hierarchy an employee was, the more space he or she was allocated. Now, organizations aim to promote equality and teamwork and therefore want to avoid the mark of status that comes with larger offices for some.
2. With hoteling, employees do not have a permanently assigned work space; instead, they reserve a desk for times they will be in the office, much like one would reserve a hotel room. The benefit of this is that it maximizes the flexibility of the work space. A limitation is that some employees feel that this arrangement does not allow them to connect with other employees on a regular basis.
3. Research has not been able to show a direct effect on employee productivity. There have been, however, indirect effects, such as office arrangements enabling or hindering the types of behavior required for good working relationships, e.g., communication and comfort.

Reading Strategy *(page 83)*

A.

INFORMATION TYPES	SECTIONS			
	SIZE	ARRANGEMENT	PRIVACY	WORK SPACE DESIGN AND PRODUCTIVITY
definition	✓	✓	✓	
research	✓	✓	✓	✓
example	✓	✓	✓	✓
additional point			✓	
conclusion	✓		✓	✓

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning *(page 83)*

A.

Set 1 1. d 2. g 3. b 4. e 5. c 6. f 7. a

Set 2 1. e 2. a 3. d 4. h 5. b 6. g 7. c 8. f

B. 1. system 2. use up 3. variable 4. famous 5. rare 6. hold back 7. praise 8. agreement

Word Families *(page 85)*

A.

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
administer	1. administration 2. *administrator*	**administrative**	administratively
X	X	**considerable**	*considerably*
cycle	**cycle**	1. cyclic 2. *cyclical*	cyclically
eliminate	*elimination*	eliminated	X
enhance	enhancement	*enhanced*	X
exclude	**exclusion**	exclusive	exclusively
facilitate	1. facilitator 2. facility	*facilitated*	X
maximize	maximum	1. *maximal* 2. **maximum**	maximally
X	1. **percent** 2. *percentage*	X	X
restrict	restriction	1. restricted 2. *restrictive*	restrictively

B. 1. administers 2. considerably 3. cyclical 4. eliminate 5. enhancement 6. exclude 7. facilitate 8. maximum *or* maximal 9. percentage 10. Restrictive

Collocation *(page 86)*

Answers will vary.

Expanding the Topic *(page 88)*

Answers will vary. Students should be able to argue for the positions they take.

Chapter 10

Reading

Reading Comprehension *(page 92)*

1. It is difficult to distinguish between managers and ordinary workers. Office workers have developed other types of status markers, using color or other design features to distinguish management from other employees.
2. Status highlights differences between workers in relation to rank, and workers appear to want these differences to be marked. At the same time, however, increasing productivity requires opening up opportunities to all employees regardless of rank. Productivity seems to be partly related to job satisfaction, and

employees appear to be more satisfied not when everyone appears equal but when real differences in rank are clearly visible.

3. Answers will vary.

Reading Strategy *(page 93)*

A.

SUMMARY STATEMENTS	CHAPTER 9 "WORK SPACE DESIGN"	CHAPTER 10 "THE MEANING OF THE CHAIR"	BOTH
1. Office size reflects the status of the employee			✓
2. Employees work best when they can easily interact with one another	✓		
3. Democratic looking office environments lead to employee dissatisfaction.		✓	
4. Employees respond positively to status markers.		✓	
5. Privacy is a marker of employee status.			✓
6. People have a strong desire for privacy.	✓		
7. Employees who are required to focus on particular tasks need private offices.	✓		
8. Open plan offices increase office space flexibility.	✓		
9. Comfort positively influences employee satisfaction.			✓
10. Comfort is more important than status for worker productivity.		✓	
11. Extra features are added to executive chairs to ensure that they clearly indicate status.		✓	
12. The focus of office design used to be about status, but now it is about productivity.			✓

B.

Chapter 9: the relationship between use and arrangement of office space and productivity
Chapter 10: the relationship between status symbols, comfort, and productivity

The conclusions are not so different. In Chapter 9, the author tells us that work space design can positively and negatively affect employee behavior. Work spaces that match required work behaviors enhance productivity. The author in Chapter 10 tells us that hierarchy is the norm in most offices. She goes on to explain that open plan offices give the impression of a lack of hierarchy because the status symbols that mark hierarchy have been removed. This sends a mixed message to employees about how they should behave which in turn reduces productivity. An office design that more clearly signals how different employees are expected to interact or behave with one another would be a better match with required work behaviors. So, in fact, both authors come to the same conclusion.

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning *(page 94)*

A. 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. b 7. a 8. b 9. a 10. b 11. a 12. b

B. 1. corporate 2. contradictory 3. conventional 4. somewhat 5. response 6. indication 7. innovations 8. method 9. obviously 10. presumably 11. psychologist 12. crucial

Word Tip *(page 96)*

Note that students will not find both noun and verb forms in the reading.

1. display 2. survey

Word Families *(page 97)*

A.
verbs: *-ate*
nouns: *-ity, -tion, -or*
adjective: *-ive, -ed, -al*
adverb: *-ly*

B. 1. psychological 2. Authorization 3. differentiate 4. confirmation 5. accessible 6. crucial 7. Exhibition 8. corporations 9. innovative 10. contradict

Collocation *(page 98)*

1. public display
2. reliable indication
3. untapped potential
4. tentative conclusions
5. technical expertise
6. survey revealed
7. research methods
8. obviously benefit

Expanding the Topic *(page 100)*

1. corporation's 2. potential 3. conventional 4. response 5. methods 6. equipment 7. access 8. contradictory

Chapter 11

Reading

Reading Comprehension *(page 105)*

1. Staffel suggested the correct and healthy way to sit is upright with a straight posture, similar to when standing.
2. A key difference is the amount of force placed on the lower back.
3. It is difficult to design comfortable chairs because any chair can be uncomfortable if the user sits for long, uninterrupted periods. Discomfort is related to lack of movement, and the best way to relieve this discomfort is to adjust your sitting position occasionally, or, better yet, get out of the chair at regular intervals.

Reading Strategy *(page 106)*

A. 1. b 2. a 3. c/d 4. c/d

B. 1. c/d 2. c/d 3. a 4. b

C. a. 1 b. 5 c. 4 d. 3 e. 7 f. 6 g. 8 h. 2

Although it is hard to tell from the two figures, sitting relaxed without a backrest (b.) puts slightly less pressure on the spine than writing with a backrest (f.) The section only compares four of the eight body positions. It does not mention "Straight," "Arms hanging," "Writing," or "Typewriting." Thus, the graphs provide information that the text does not.

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning *(page 107)*

A. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. c 7. a 8. a 9. c 10. b 11. b 12. b

B. *Possible answers:*

1. examining something by separating it into its separate parts
2. to make a judgment about a person or situation after thinking carefully about it
3. able to judge what is of good quality and what is not
4. physically harmed or hurt
5. inside something rather than outside it
6. to partially cover something else
7. a length of time with a beginning and an end
8. several events or actions of the same kind that happen one after the other
9. enough
10. to send out signals or messages from one place or person to another
11. someone who helps without being paid

Word Families *(page 110)*

1. adaptations 2. analyst's 3. ✓ 4. discriminate 5. ✓ 6. ✓ 7. periodic 8. injuries 9. theorize 10. ✓

Collocation *(page 111)*

1. undergo 2. overall 3. approximately 4. stressful 5. military 6. preceding 7. transmit 8. sufficient

Expanding the Topic *(page 111)*

Answers will vary according to students' individual work or study space arrangements.

Chapter 12

Practicing Your Dictionary Skills *(page 114)*

1. an indication *of*
2. *is* (or *gives*) an indication of
3. *sought*
4. seek democracy (no *for*)
5. has *undergone*
6. has *undergone*

Strategy: Guessing from Context *(page 114)*

Disparity means a difference or discrepancy between things.

Word Knowledge: Frequency of Occurrence *(page 116)*

1. contract 2. exhibition 3. conclusion 4. transmitted 5. assigned 6. restricted 7. corporate 8. enhance

UNIT 4
Chapter 13

Reading

Reading Comprehension *(page 121)*

1. Some people see bottled water as a clean, safe substitute for tap water. Others drink it because of the taste or as part of a restaurant meal. Still others drink bottled water because of the image associated with some brands.
2. Differences include the sources of the water (e.g., spring water), the mineral content of the water, whether the water is carbonated or not, and any processes the water has undergone (e.g., distillation).
3. Answers will vary.

Reading Strategy *(page 122)*

A. and **B.**

PARAGRAPH	LINKING WORDS	S/O	FIRST IDEA OR PIECE OF INFORMATION	SECOND IDEA OR PIECE OF INFORMATION
1	whereas	O	bottled water once for the privileged	bottled water now drunk by all income levels
1	despite	O	bottled water 240-10,000 as expensive as tap water	tap water is cheap
2	also	S	traditionally drunk for health reasons	21st century consumers drink for health reasons
2	however	O	concerned about purity	concerned about water mineral count
3	further	S	aid to digestion, better taste	complement to a good meal, taste
4	however	O	health and taste	image
5	while	O	Germans mainly drink sparkling	other Europeans and Americans mainly still water
7	despite	O	FDA requires clarity on bottled water labels	labels regularly imply that water is pure and comes from natural sources
8	in addition	S	labels use misleading terminology	labels use misleading images
8	even though	O	there may be mountains on the label	even though the source of the water has no mountains
8	although	O	pictures may be misleading	pictures are not illegal
9	while	O	U.S. consumers can be sure that bottled water is carefully regulated	labels may not provide all of the information that consumers are looking for

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning *(page 123)*

A.

Set 1 1. d 2. a 3. c 4. e 5. b
Set 2 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. e 5. a
Set 3 1. d 2. a 3. c 4. b

B. 1.weight 2. supply 3. vision 4. supplement 5. deliberate 6. idea 7. intelligent 8. obstacle 9. goodness 10. top off

Word Families *(page 125)*

A.

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
X	1. chemical 2. chemist 3. *chemistry*	**chemical**	chemically
complement	**complement**	*complementary*	X
confine	confinement	*confined*	X
federate	1. *federalism* 2. federation	**federal**	federally
guarantee	*guarantee*	guaranteed	X
justify	justification	1. justifiable 2. justified	*justifiably*
layer	**layer**	layered	X
proportion	**proportion**	1. proportional 2. proportionate	1. proportionally 2. proportionately
regulate	1. regulation 2. regulator	*regulatory*	X
X	uniqueness	**unique**	*uniquely*

B. 1. Chemistry 2. justification 3. regulations 4. guarantee 5. proportional 6. complement 7. confinement 8. layer 9. uniqueness 10. Federation

Collocation *(page 126)*

Answers will vary.

Expanding the Topic *(page 128)*

Opinions will vary. Students should try to activate some of the new vocabulary from this chapter when making a case for their positions.

Chapter 14

Reading

Reading Comprehension *(page 132)*

1. The salty dust from the lake bottom has blown across farmland and caused dust storms. The reduction in the size of the sea has affected the climate of the region, resulting in a shortening of the length of the growing season. The increased saltiness of the sea has destroyed the fish population and reduced the quality of the drinking water supply, killing or driving away animals that used it as a drinking source.
2. The planners compared only the benefits of agriculture versus fishing. They failed to take into account the costs of the related problems outlined in answer 1 above.
3. Answers will vary. *Possible answer:* how the banning of certain pesticides has allowed the populations of many birds of prey to recover in different parts of the United States

Reading Strategy *(page 132)*

A.

	STRUCTURE	KEY POINTS
Paragraph 1	Introduction	The Aral Sea, which used to be the fourth largest inland sea in the world, has shrunk to less than half its original size, and the salt content of the water has increased four-fold. Experts predict the lake will continue to get smaller and may even dry up entirely.
Paragraph 2	Causes (x 2)	The cause of the shrinkage is low amounts of river water flowing into the sea. In the 1970s and 1980s this was partly due to drought. However, the biggest reason the rivers no longer flow to the lake is because their water has been redirected to irrigate the fields surrounding the sea.
Paragraph 3	Explanation of one of the causes	In the 1950s and 1960s, the Soviet government began a massive irrigation project aimed at developing the area around the lake for agriculture. They deliberately shrunk the size of the sea because they thought there would be more economic benefit from agriculture than from the sea itself.
Paragraph 4	Effect 1	Salt from the sea bed has blown over the irrigated agricultural land and as far away as the arctic shores of Russia. The salt has negatively affected the productivity of the soil surrounding the lake.
Paragraph 5	Effect 2	The sea was once large enough to affect the climate in the region. Changes in the size of the sea have led to changes in temperature and in the length and harshness of the seasons.
Paragraph 6	Effect 3	The changes in the amount of salt in the sea have killed many of the native fish species and thus ruined the local fishing industry. They have led to a decline in the quality of the drinking water.
Paragraph 7	The future	Although it might be possible to save the Aral Sea, the cost makes it unlikely that such a project could go ahead.
Paragraph 8	Ongoing challenges	Saving the sea would require allowing the redirected water back into the sea. However, the region has become dependent on the income from agriculture and is unlikely to sacrifice its economy to save the sea.

B. Exploding Sales of Bottled Water

	STRUCTURE	KEY POINTS
Paragraph 1	Introduction (Effect)	Sales of bottled water in the United States have risen substantially since 1980. Bottled water is now drunk by people from all income levels even though it is considerably more expensive than tap water.
Paragraph 2	Cause 1	Across Europe, bottled water has always been drunk for health reasons. However, now Americans are worried about the negative health effects of contaminants in their drinking water so are opting for the safety of bottled water.
Paragraph 3	Cause 2	Other reasons for drinking bottled water are improved digestion and improved taste.
Paragraph 4	Cause 3	Marketing and fashion may be a major factor in the growth in sales of bottled water as it is often associated with the lifestyles of the rich and famous. Marketing has picked up on consumers' desire for health and purity.
Paragraph 5	Background information	Governments strictly regulate what may or may not be called bottled water. There are differences between the U.S. and France as to what qualifies as bottled water.
Paragraph 6	Descriptions of different types of water	Descriptions of six different types of bottled water are given along with FDA requirements for each category of water.
Paragraph 7	Consequences of marketing different types of water	Marketers know that purity and health are important for consumers of bottled water and use the wording on their labels to enhance the qualities of the type of water they are selling.
Paragraph 8	More about marketing	Marketers also use images and the shape of the bottle itself to create a picture in the eyes of the consumer of the source of the water without actually making direct claims about the source.
Paragraph 9	Summary	The increase in sales of bottled water appears to be due in part to marketers taking advantage of consumer concerns about the purity of tap water. Labels on bottled water are more about marketing than providing consumer information.

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning *(page 133)*

A. 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. a 6. a 7. b 8. a 9. b 10. b 11. a 12. a

B. 1. inevitable 2. terminated 3. adjacent 4. predict 5. annual 6. outcome 7. benefit 8. virtually 9. nevertheless 10. occur 11. duration 12. expert

Word Families *(page 136)*

A.
verbs: X
nouns: X
adjectives: *-al*
adverbs: *-ly*

B. 1. conducted 2. occurrence 3. expertise 4. beneficial 5. voluminous 6. abandoned 7. inputting 8. minimize 9. annually 10. expanded

Collocation *(page 137)*

1. Each of the answers will work, but the best answer is *devote time* because *time* and *energy* often occur together as a phrase.
2. diminish the impact
3. limited duration
4. terminate (its) contract
5. likely outcome
6. inevitable decline
7. cite reasons
8. predict the outcome

Expanding the Topic *(page 139)*

1. beneficial 2. virtually 3. nevertheless 4. ultimately 5. adjacent 6. regions 7. volume 8. prohibitively

Chapter 15

Reading

Reading Comprehension *(page 143)*

1. Water is not directly traded like oil. Oil fields tend to be within political borders, so ownership is easily established. Meanwhile, water flows across international borders, making it more difficult to establish ownership.
2. Virtual water is trade in commodities that require large amounts of water to produce, e.g., agricultural products. By importing these, a country can effectively reduce the amount of water required to meet its agricultural or industrial needs.
3. Thinking in terms of virtual natural resources is a way of managing the distribution of global natural resources so that surpluses in one region of the world can supplement deficiencies in another, and vice versa. However, some natural resources are more valuable than others, so the trade may not always be equitable.

Reading Strategy *(page 144)*

A. 1. International Committee of the Red Cross. What other organizations might prepare similar reports? For example: The United Nations, The World Water Council, national governments
2. The original report was published in 1998. Over a decade has passed; how likely is it that the situation has remained the same? Can you find more up-to-date reports?
3. Examples of areas with transboundary water:
   - The United States and and Canada
   - The United States and Mexico
   - All South American countries along the Amazon River and its tributaries
   - China, Cambodia, and Vietnam (the Mekong River system)
   - Eastern European countries along the Danube
   - Spain and Portugal
4. Examples of issues raised:
   - relationship of water to a national or regional economy
   - the global significance of water as a commodity
   - shared surface water (What about shared ground water?)

- international agreements on the use of shared water
- scarcity of water
- the concept of virtual water
- lack of armed conflict over water

How these issues might be relevant in other areas of the world: Answers will vary.

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning *(page 144)*

A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. c 5. b 6. c 7. a 8. a 9. a 10. c 11. a 12. b

B. *Possible answers:*

1. safe
2. reach; succeed in achieving something
3. maintain
4. able
5. done or experienced equally by two people or things
6. a place where something has happened, is happening, or will happen
7. enough for a particular purpose
8. to use something such as materials or skills effectively or completely in order to gain an advantage or profit
9. to expect an event or situation to happen and do something to prepare for it
10. something that you add to something else to improve it or make it complete
11. to make something possible

Word Families *(page 147)*

1. security 2. anticipation 3. ✓ 4. capability 5. ✓ 6. awareness 7. insertion 8. ✓ 9. utilization 10. ✓

Collocation *(page 148)*

1. commodity 2. clarify 3. ensure 4. exploit 5. mutual 6. precise 7. supplementary 8. fluctuating

Expanding the Topic *(page 148)*

Answers will vary. Students should argue for their positions in a principled manner and think of situations in the world today where these scenarios actually apply.

Chapter 16

Practicing Your Dictionary Skills *(page 152)*

1. i 2. g 3. e 4. a 5. h 6. d 7. c 8. j 9. f 10. b

Strategy: Using Prefixes as Clues to Word Meaning *(page 152)*

B. 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. b

C. 1. intervene 2. emerge 3. transfer 4. interval 5. internal 6. transport 7. incorporate 8. expose 9. insert 10. transmit

Word Knowledge: Understanding Academic Words in Phrases *(page 153)*

1. forced to abandon its plan
2. the inevitable consequence of
3. the ultimate goal of

4. are not mutually exclusive
5. the precise nature of the
6. to secure the future of

UNIT 5
Chapter 17

Reading

Reading Comprehension *(page 158)*

1. The four types of food-place associations are as follows: a. highly specialized production regions and their food products (e.g., cranberries from Wisconsin); b. traditional recipes that are universally known and manufactured in many areas (e.g., New England clam chowder); c. foods that have maintained strong links with particular regions (e.g., Florida orange juice); d. regional cuisine where the foods depend on regional ingredients and cooking style (e.g., the haute cuisine of France)
2. Answers will vary.
3. The "yuk" factor is where someone is disgusted with the taste or idea of eating a particular food. The disgust can be "core disgust," which concerns very unpleasant tastes or the eating of unacceptable animals and insects, or "animal nature disgust," which is more about the cleanliness and healthfulness of food.

Reading Strategy *(page 159)*

A. Although all of the points occur in the text, the overall theme concerns food and geography. Therefore, the best answer is "b. Food and geography are strongly linked."

B. The answers below illustrate one way of summarizing the various supporting points in the paragraphs.

Paragraph 2: Sometimes certain foods come from specialized production regions.
Paragraph 3: Some foods prepared by particular recipes are related to certain geographical places.
Paragraph 4: Some foods are produced in particular regions according to tradition or legal controls.
Paragraph 5: When cooks move to different countries, they bring their regional foods and dishes with them, and introduce them to new places.
Paragraph 6: Food can reflect cultural identities.
Paragraph 11: Lactose tolerance is related to whether dairying is prominent or not in a particular area.

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning *(page 159)*

A.
Set 1 1. d 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. c
Set 2 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. e 5. d
Set 3 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. c

B. 1. split 2. principle 3. contract 4. puzzle 5. unconscious 6. reject 7. prevent 8. colleague 9. assist 10. limited

Word Families *(page 161)*

A.

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
assemble	*assembly*	assembled	X
assure	assurance	*assured*	assuredly
construct	1. construct 2. *construction*	**constructed**	X
X	explicitness	**explicit**	*explicitly*
incline	**inclination**	inclined	X
mature	1. maturation 2. maturity	**mature**	X
X	1. oddity 2. **oddness**	odd	*oddly*
quote	1. quotation 2. **quote**	*quotable*	X
subordinate	1. *subordinate* 2. subordination	**subordinate**	X
validate	1. validation 2. **validity**	valid	validly

B. 1. assembly 2. assurance 3. construct 4. explicitly 5. inclined 6. mature 7. odd 8. quotation 9. subordination 10. validate

Collocation *(page 162)*

Answers will vary.

Expanding the Topic *(page 164)*

Opinions on these topics will vary. Students should try to activate some of the new vocabulary from this chapter when making a case for their positions.

Chapter 18

Reading

Reading Comprehension *(page 168)*

1. Various people and organizations complain about the following problems and pressure farmers to make changes: The use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers can damage the environment and leave residues in food; livestock waste can damage the environment; modern farming methods sometimes produce food that does not have full flavor; and current agricultural policy results in more food than can be sold.
2. There is no reason to transport food from a distance if it can be grown locally.
3. Answers will vary.

Reading Strategy *(page 168)*

A. e

B. The author mentions all of the arguments in favor of organic farming *except* "5. Buying organic foods in a market is one way to break the supermarkets' strong influence on food production." The author mentions none of the arguments against organic farming.

C. The author gives an enthusiastic argument in favor of organic farming, listing a number of benefits. However, none of the possible disadvantages are ever mentioned. This makes the text seem very biased in favor of organic farming. A more convincing approach might have been to bring up the points against organic farming and then to argue why they are not as important as the favorable points. This would provide a sense of balance and non-biased comparison, which is usually preferred in academic writing.

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning *(page 170)*

A. 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. a 6. a 7. a 8. a 9. b 10. b 11. a

B. 1. bulk 2. levy 3. coincided 4. ethics 5. priority 6. advocated 7. compatible 8. infrastructure 9. output 10. finite 11. legislation 12. qualitatively

Word Families *(page 172)*

A.
verb: *-ize*
noun: *-er, -y*
adjective: *-al, -ed*
adverb: *-ly*

B. 1. advocate 2. compatible 3. externally 4. ethical 5. ministerial 6. orientation 7. philosophical 8. priority 9. qualitative 10. refinement

Collocation *(page 173)*

1. gender bias
2. bulk discount
3. finite amount
4. forthcoming elections
5. social integration
6. introduced legislation
7. levy taxes *or* levy charges
8. skilled practitioner

Expanding the Topic *(page 175)*

1. advocates 2. output 3. Coincident 4. priority 5. incompatible 6. infrastructure 7. portion 8. philosophy

Chapter 19

Reading

Reading Comprehension *(page 180)*

1. Microorganisms modify foods, enhance taste, and preserve the foods. They also may be grown and eaten as food themselves.

2. Sherman and Billing deduced that people in warm countries use herbs and spices not only to flavor foods but also to preserve them.
3. Answers will vary.

Reading Strategy *(page 181)*

1. CC; i) Stone tablets that have survived from Babylon describe beer. ii) Egyptian hieroglyphics and figures depict the making of fermented foods.
2. CC; i) There are two ways that other fermented foods may be prepared. ii) One way is to enhance the natural microbial populations with cultures grown in the laboratory. iii) The other way is to grow new microbial populations in the laboratory.
3. SUB; i) The terms *herb* and *spice* are sometimes used as though they mean the same thing. ii) They are not the same thing.
4. SUB; i) An herb is generally considered to be a plant that is used as medicine, seasoning, or flavoring. ii) A spice is usually thought of as a dried plant product mainly used as seasoning.
5. CC; (*and*) i) Ethiopia, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, and Thailand are the ten heaviest spice-using countries in the world. ii) These ten countries all have hot, tropical climates. iii) Spoilage caused by microorganisms is a bigger problem in the tropics than in temperate and cool climates.
   SUB; (*which*) iv) Sherman and Billing worked out that people in these ten countries use lots of spices for a reason. v) The reason is to decrease the food spoiling effects of microorganisms.
   (Please note that the *or* in "or decrease" is also a coordinating conjunction, used here to define the word *mediate*.)
6. CC; i) Some herbs and spices also could cause illness if taken internally in large doses. ii) Doctors worry that people acting without a doctor's advice may get into trouble by taking too much of an herbal remedy.

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning *(page 182)*

A. 1. c 2. b 3. b 4. a 5. b 6. c 7. b 8. a 9. a 10. c 11. b 12. c

B. *Possible answers:*

1. to make a book, list, record, etc., using different pieces of information, music, etc.
2. to consider that one thing is the same as something else
3. rules or instructions about the best way to do something
4. exactly the same
5. to form an opinion that something is probably true because of other information that you already know
6. If something is true notwithstanding something else, it is true even though the other thing has happened.
7. to continue doing an activity or trying to achieve something over a long period of time
8. to show something that was previously hidden
9. simple; easy to understand
10. to use something new or different instead of something else
11. to continue to exist in spite of many difficulties and dangers
12. to accept that you are responsible for a piece of work, and to start to do it

Word Families *(page 185)*

1. restrain 2. ✓ 3. summary 4. ✓ 5. survivors 6. ✓ 7. substitute 8. liberally 9. ✓
10. comprehensive

Collocation *(page 186)*

1. (on) behalf (of) 2. statistical 3. colleague 4. straightforward 5. compile 6. journal 7. undertake 8. pursue

Expanding the Topic *(page 186)*

1. c 2. c 3. a 4. c 5. a 6. b 7. b 8. a

Chapter 20

Practicing Your Dictionary Skills *(page 188)*

A. Students should compare their answers with the phonetic spellings in their dictionaries.

B.

	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1	coincide	coincidence	coincidental	coincidentally
2	conceptualize	concept	conceptual	conceptually
3	philosophize	philosophy	philosophical	philosophically
4	specify	specifics	specific	specifically

Strategy: Vocabulary Learning Strategy Questionnaire *(page 189)*

Answers will vary.

Word Knowledge: Collocation Partners *(page 190)*

A.

	information	data	a report	figures
assemble	+	+		
compile	+	+	+	+
quote			+	+
reveal	+	+		+

UNIT 6

Chapter 21

Reading

Reading Comprehension *(page 195)*

1. Music has always been a powerful medium of communication worldwide, but it probably affects each individual person for different reasons.
2. Haydn relied on musical instruments to convey his message. Vaughan Williams mixed music and lyrics, while Dylan relied primarily on lyrics. Modern artists have combined music and modern technology to produce timely protests to war.
3. Answers will vary.

Reading Strategy *(page 196)*

After an **interval** of thirty years, the war in Iraq generated a new wave of protest music. A number of artists including Stephen Smith and The Compassionate Conservatives distributed protest songs such as "The Bell" and "In the Garden of Eden" for free over their websites. They used a downloadable MP3 format, which allowed them to gain almost immediate access to the public rather than waiting for official release through their record labels. The Internet also provided an increasingly interconnected forum for antiwar protest; music sites were linked to the homepages of antiwar sites like the Veterans Against the Iraq War. This suggests that, in the age of **computers** and instant global communication, antiwar music may become increasingly influential in shaping public opinion about future conflicts.

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning *(page 197)*

A.

Set 1 1. c 2. e 3. f 4. g 5. b 6. d 7. a

Set 2 1. d 2. c 3. f 4. b 5. a 6. g 7. e

B. 1. previously 2. perceive 3. crucial 4. conform 5. attain 6. policy 7. approximate 8. mutual 9. attitude 10. recruitment

Word Families *(page 199)*

A.

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1. commentate 2. comment	1. **commentary** 2. *commentator*	X	X
compute	1. *computation* 2. computer	computational	computationally
exceed	X	X	*exceedingly*
X	*ideologue*	**ideological**	ideologically
X	X	**implicit**	*implicitly*
interpret	*interpretation*	interpretive	X
revolutionize	1. **revolution** 2. revolutionary	revolutionary	X
X	X	**subsequent**	*subsequently*
X	**theme**	*thematic*	thematically
violate	1. **violation** 2. violator	X	X

B. 1. thematically 2. ideological 3. implicitly 4. commentator 5. revolutionized 6. subsequently 7. interpretation 8. computations 9. violated 10. exceedingly

Collocation *(page 200)*
Answers will vary.

Expanding the Topic *(page 202)*
Opinions on these topics will vary. Students should try to activate some of the new vocabulary from this chapter when making a case for their positions.

Chapter 22

Reading

Reading Comprehension *(page 206)*
1. For most people, excessive noise can be defined as 90 dB for eight hours a day over a long period of time. However, for around 20 percent of people, 80–90 dB for the same duration can lead to permanent hearing deterioration.
2. Other effects include changes to brain activity, heart and breathing rate, and muscular movement, as well as fatigue, irritation, and nausea, among others.
3. Answers will vary.

Reading Strategy *(page 206)*
A. sources (of hearing loss)

B. Category: hearing loss. Examples: 1. blows to the head 2. explosive blasts near the ear 3. disease 4. compacted wax or foreign bodies in the ear 5. the aging process

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning *(page 207)*
A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. b 7. a 8. b 9. a 10. b 11. a

B. 1. parameters 2. integral 3. albeit 4. consultation 5. amended 6. distorted 7. preliminary 8. convinced 9. protocol 10. equivalent 11. consent 12. tense

Word Families *(page 209)*
A.
verbs: *-ate*
nouns: *-tion, -ence*
adjectives: *-ing, -ed, -en/ -ant*
adverbs: *-ly*

B. 1. ambiguous 2. equivalent 3. correspondence 4. deviant 5. distortion 6. convincingly 7. amended 8. consult 9. formulate 10. consensus

Collocation *(page 210)*
1. clause (in her) contract
2. give credit
3. draft (the national) budget
4. filed charges
5. passive role
6. preliminary results
7. alternate route
8. tense silence

Expanding the Topic *(page 212)*

1. parameters 2. albeit 3. equivalent 4. deviations 5. convinced 6. integral
7. corresponds 8. index

Chapter 23

Reading

Reading Comprehension *(page 217)*

1. From the table in the reading, we find that elephants have the narrowest range of hearing of any nonhuman life-form, while whales and dolphins have the widest. Other than elephants, humans have the narrowest hearing range of any of the life-forms listed.
2. Brief bursts of ultrasound are transmitted and the time measured for how long it takes to travel back off some object. Because the speed of sound in the medium (such as water) is known, the distance to the object can be calculated. It can be used, for example, to determine the depth of lakes or oceans or to locate and track submarines under water.
3. There are several medical uses for ultrasound: measuring blood flow, producing sonograms, breaking up kidney stones, and heating internal body regions. Actual examples will vary.

Reading Strategy *(page 217)*

Ultrasonics

I. Introduction – Many sounds cannot be heard by the human ear
II. Definition of ultrasonics and which animals can hear them
III. How ultrasonic waves are made and measured
IV. Ultrasonics used for measuring distance and tracking
V. Medical usages
  a. Measuring blood flow
  b. Sonograms
  c. Ultrasound surgery
VI. Industrial usages
  a. Ultrasonic inspection of materials
  b. Ultrasonic cleaning
  c. Ultrasonic cutting and drilling
VII. The future of ultrasound applications is bright

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning *(page 218)*

A. 1. c 2. b 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. c 7. b 8. a 9. a 10. c 11. c 12. a

B. *Possible answers:*

1. to gradually get more and more of something over a period of time
2. to change from one form, system, or purpose to a different one, or to make something do this
3. to notice or discover something, especially something that is not easy to see, hear, etc.
4. extremely large in size or amount
5. begin to make something happen

6. to examine something carefully in order to find out more about it or check that it is satisfactory
7. the treatment and study of illnesses and injury
8. very small in degree or amount
9. to carefully watch, listen to, or examine something over a period of time in order to check for any changes or developments
10. something you can choose
11. the quality of being or looking the same as all other members of a group
12. a copy of something that is slightly different from the other forms of it

Word Families *(page 221)*

1. ✓ 2. visual 3. ✓ 4. conversion 5. enormity 6. minimalize *or* minimize 7. ✓
8. detect 9. generated 10. ✓

Collocation *(page 222)*

1. channel 2. brief 3. monitor 4. implement 5. option 6. integrity 7. component
8. chart

Expanding the Topic *(page 222)*

1. c
2. c; Humans can hear up to 20,000 Hz; dogs, 46,000 Hz; whales, 150,000 Hz; elephants, 12,000 Hz
3. b; This is according to a 1994 analysis of U.S. census data.
4. a; These trumpets came from Egypt.
5. c; Sound cannot travel through a vacuum.
6. b
7. a
8. c; Cast iron and other coarse-grained materials are difficult to inspect with ultrasound due to low sound transmission and high signal noise.

Chapter 24

Practicing Your Dictionary Skills *(page 224)*

Answers will vary.

Word Knowledge: Academic Words and *Do*, *Make*, and *Take* *(page 226)*

1. make 2. take 3. makes 4. take 5. make 6. make 7. do 8. take 9. make 10. take

UNIT 7

Chapter 25

Reading

Reading Comprehension *(page 231)*

1. The CITES ban has slowed the killing of elephants for ivory. However, because it does not address the loss of elephant habitat, it may ultimately not be enough to save the elephant.
2. Tourism could bring revenue to the people who share land with the elephants. This revenue would reduce the need to use elephant habitat for farming.
3. Answers will vary.

Reading Strategy *(page 231)*

The questions are meant to prompt discussion and to be used as a tool for any reading. Specific answers for this reading:

1. Answers will vary.
2. the threats to the elephant, and solutions
3. He's interested in saving the elephant and its habitat.
4. Answers will vary.
5. Answers will vary.
6. Example: In Paragraph 8, the author imagines the impact of the Appendix 1 listing, which in Paragraphs 1 and 2, he explained created a ban on the ivory trade.
7. Examples include an imagined ivory trading agreement. Arguably, not enough concrete examples are given.
8. Answers will vary, but may include use of cohesive devices such as repetition, and synonyms.
9. Answers will vary.
10. The author comes down on the side of the elephant and doesn't explore the impact on individual communities.
11. It has global significance; the elephant as symbol is known to everyone.

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning *(page 232)*

A.

Set 1 1. c 2. a 3. f 4. d 5. g 6. e 7. b
Set 2 1. g 2. e 3. f 4. b 5. a 6. c 7. d

B. 1. desired 2. take 3. permission 4. in a small way 5. ruling 6. simple 7. economical 8. develop 9. association 10. focus

Word Families *(page 235)*

A.

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
accommodate	*accommodation*	accommodation	X
compensate	compensation	*compensatory*	X
displace	displacement	*displaced*	X
finance	1. finance 2. financing	**financial**	financially
ignore	**ignorance**	*ignorant*	X
X	*irrelevance*	**irrelevant**	irrelevantly
rationalize	rationalization	**rational**	rationally
register	1. register 2. **registration**	*registered*	X
restore	*restoration*	restored	X
suspend	*suspension*	suspended	X

B. 1. accommodating 2. compensation 3. displacement 4. financially 5. ignorant 6. irrelevant 7. rationalize 8. registration 9. restoration 10. suspension

Collocation *(page 235)*

Answers will vary.

Expanding the Topic *(page 237)*

Opinions on these topics will vary. Students should try to activate some of the new vocabulary from this chapter when making a case for their positions.

Chapter 26

Reading

Reading Comprehension *(page 241)*

1. Some of the main differences include humans' ability to use rational thought, ability to use language as a means to transmit complex and abstract information, and ability to pass on behaviors to offspring by teaching rather than just by imitation.
2. Many factors that stimulate the behaviors observed in human environments appear not to exist in the wild, so natural development of these behaviors seems a long way off. Thus, the behaviors stemming from the two different environments are not directly comparable.
3. *Possible answers:* animal rights laws, the end of the keeping of chimpanzees in zoos, the end of medical experimentation with chimpanzees

Reading Strategy *(page 242)*

Possible answers:

COHESION TYPES	EXAMPLES
REFERENCE FORMS	
Pronouns (*it, the, them*)	***The apes*** *eventually revolt…* ***They*** *then go on to develop…* (1)
Demonstrative pronouns and determiners (*this, that, these, those*)	***Early research … focused on the animals' ability to produce language***. ***This*** *research followed behaviorists' views on how…* (6)
Comparative forms (*such as, such, another, other*)	*…**Jane Goodall** went to Lake Tanganyika …* ***Other*** *researchers have since published…* (4)
Coordinating conjunctions (*and, but, yet, so*)	*…research relating to language and other skills is forcing us to revise our understanding of primate capabilities **and** to examine more carefully…*(1)
Sentence adverbs (*however, therefore, in addition, furthermore*)	*… just another Hollywood special effect …* ***However****, research relating to language and other skills …* (1)
LEXICAL FORMS	
Partial repetition (*two good students → the students*)	*Among humans, **behavioral diversity** is considered…* *Primate researchers have found clear evidence of **diversity**…* (8)
Exact repetition	*… a theory of the **mind**. The emphasis on the **mind** … (2)*
Synonym (*place/region*)	*… the classic* Planet of the Apes ***movies***. *In this **series of films**… (1)*
Classifier (*issue, concern, problem, suggestion* and so on)	*The strongest **arguments** for …* (2)
Subordinating conjunctions/subordinate clauses (*although, while, even though, which, that, when, where*)	*… **although** chimpanzee cultural traditions may exist, they are qualitatively different from and therefore not linked to human cultural traditions.* (9)

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning *(page 243)*

A. 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. a 6. a 7. a 8. a 9. a 10. a 11. a 12. b

B. 1. coherent 2. funding 3. erode 4. migrate 5. Institute 6. previously
7. investigation 8. intrinsic 9. revise 10. successive 11. simulate 12. scenario

Word Families *(page 246)*

A.
verbs: *-ate*
nouns: *-tion, -ence, -er/-or*
adjectives: *-ive, -ed, -ent, -ory*
adverbs: *-ly*

B. 1. coherently 2. erosion 3. migration 4. intelligent 5. investigate 6. publication
7. revisions 8. simulator 9. submission 10. succession

Collocation *(page 247)*

1. abstract concept (abstract noun is also appropriate if you think of *love* in a linguistic sense)
2. wider context
3. intrinsic nature
4. invoke (criminal) sanctions
5. physical environment
6. reverse (their) decision
7. worst-case scenario
8. chronological sequence

Expanding the Topic *(page 249)*

1. institute 2. funded 3. abstract 4. paradigm 5. focus 6. coherently 7. previous 8. dramatically

Chapter 27

Reading

Reading Comprehension *(page 253)*

1. One benefit of social living is a better ability to deal with predators. For example, one parent bird can guard the nest while the other gathers food.
2. Social living can lead to increased competition for food, increased competition for a mate, and increased exposure to parasites. Cliff swallows, for example, must contend with brood parasitism and the swallow bug parasite.
3. Answers will vary.

Reading Strategy *(page 254)*

A. 1. It is almost certainly true that all three advantages of social living were important for early man.
2. It is less clear that these advantages still apply in the modern world, although having community members nearby can potentially make it easier to care for children.

B. There are many potential advantages and disadvantages of social living in today's world. *Possible answers:*

Advantages

1. allows weaker members of society to be taken care of
2. allows group childcare
3. allows specialization where particular community members become very proficient at certain skills (e.g., doctor, farmer, sailor)
4. provides an environment where art can flourish
5. allows major projects that are beyond the means of individual persons to be undertaken (e.g., bridges, dams, railways)

Disadvantages

1. Modern living can be noisy and hectic.
2. It can sometimes be difficult to achieve one's potential in a hierarchal society.
3. Other people may place unreasonable demands on an individual's time, leaving little time for growing personally or getting to know oneself as an individual.
4. People who are different from other members of society can be marginalized.
5. The rich and powerful have unfair advantages over others in the society.

C. 1. Answers will vary, but it is probable that most answers will be different from those discussed in the text.

2. *Possible answers:*
   - people spending too much of their time on these Internet sites
   - the possibility of vulnerable young people being approached on these sites
   - access is limited to affluent nations that have the computer resources to support the sites
   - harassment on a public/large scale because of the Internet's reach
   - loss of privacy as people other than those you intend may be able to access your communication

3. *Possible answers:*
   - quieter/more balanced life
   - less complicated life
   - less stress in life
   - a "greener" lifestyle, and causing less pollution (smaller carbon footprint)
   - healthier lifestyle
   - better place to raise children

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning *(page 255)*

A. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. b 6. c 7. a 8. c 9. b 10. a 11. a 12. a

B. *Possible answers:*

1. the facts or conditions that affect a situation, action, event, etc.
2. to begin or start something
3. to organize people or things so that they work together well or succeed
4. clearly known, seen, or stated, and very certain
5. to prevent something from working correctly or being as active as it usually is; to reduce the value of something
6. a system of organization in which people or things are divided into levels of importance
7. large, important-looking, and impressive
8. to become involved in a situation in order to change it or to stop something from happening, especially a situation in which there was no previous direct involvement
9. a quality or feature of something that is good or useful
10. to counterbalance; if something such as a cost or amount *offsets* another cost or amount, the two things have the opposite effect and so the situation remains the same
11. a relationship between two amounts, represented by a pair of numbers showing how much bigger one amount is than the other
12. to behave in a particular way because of something that has happened

Word Families *(page 258)*

1. analogous 2. ✓ 3. reaction 4. ✓ 5. Depression 6. unification 7. intervention
8. prospective 9. ✓ 10. ✓

Collocation *(page 259)*

1. hypothesis 2. positive 3. circumstances 4. coordinate 5. commence 6. conceive
7. release 8. aggregate

Expanding the Topic *(page 260)*

Possible answers:

1. Advantage of living together
2. Does not matter—The relative advantage/disadvantage of this ratio will depend more on the particular animal's hunting, feeding, and breeding circumstances than the ratio itself.
3. Advantage of living together—It guarantees the strongest genes are passed down to offspring, but it is a disadvantage for nondominant individuals.
4. Advantage of living together
5. Disadvantage of living together
6. Disadvantage of living together
7. Advantage of living together—particularly for birds in the middle of the group jumping in
8. Advantage of living together—The birds rotate in the formation so that each gets a share of relatively difficult and relatively easy flying.

Chapter 28

Practicing Your Dictionary Skills *(page 262)*

1. a. *series:* Can replace; The meaning of *series* is more general as it does not require events to happen in a particular order. Therefore, it could replace *sequence* in this sentence.
   b. *cycle:* Cannot replace; The meaning includes the idea that the events happen again and again in a circular fashion.
   c. *chain:* Cannot replace; It does not collocate with *steps*.
2. a. *monetary:* Can replace; It generally refers to the money for an entire country.
   b. *pecuniary:* Cannot replace; The meaning of *pecuniary* is more formal and is not used to describe a course of action by a government. It does not collocate with *policy*.
   c. *fiscal:* Can replace; This word is more formal than *financial* and usually relates to government money.
3. a. *free:* Can replace; The meaning and word grammar are appropriate.
   b. *let go:* Cannot replace; The phrasal verb would need to be followed by the preposition *of*. Also, phrasal verbs are not common in academic texts.
   c. *cut loose:* Cannot replace; The phrasal verb *cut loose* is very informal and would not be appropriate in this context.

Strategy: Using Meaning Networks *(page 263)*

A. Population/Migration: migrate, circumstance, displace, enforce, temporarily, restore, successive, welfare
Machinery: automatic, displace, mechanism, restore, reverse, simulate
Law and Order: commit, automatic, circumstance, investigate, enforce, restore, reverse, suspend, temporarily

B. Both Population/Migration and Machinery: displace
Both Machinery and Law and Order: automatic, reverse
Both Population/Migration and Law and Order: circumstance, enforce, temporarily
All three categories: restore

Word Knowledge: Academic Verb Collocations *(page 263)*

1. d 2. b 3. a 4. e 5. d 6. c 7. a 8. b 9. e 10. d

VOCABULARY TESTS

NAME: _____

UNIT 1
TEST

A. Matching Meanings

Match the words in bold with their definitions. There are three extra words in each group. The first one has been done for you.

a 1. one part of a situation, idea, plan, etc. that has many parts	a. **aspect**
____ 2. workers	b. **capacity**
____ 3. to buy something	c. **contact**
	d. **generation**
	e. **labor**
	f. **purchase**

____ 4. to become more like something	a. **affect**
____ 5. to be different from something	b. **conform**
____ 6. to depend upon something	c. **function**
	d. **persist**
	e. **rely**
	f. **vary**

____ 7. having to do with a national, rather than an international, context	a. **apparent**
____ 8. having to do with an international context	b. **domestic**
____ 9. being fixed or inflexible	c. **global**
	d. **negative**
	e. **nuclear**
	f. **rigid**

____ 10. newspapers, television, radio, movies	a. **assistance**
____ 11. the results of doing something	b. **consequences**
____ 12. help	c. **media**
	d. **source**
	e. **structure**
	f. **style**

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B. Writing Word Family Members

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in bold. The first one has been done for you.

1. *Environmentalists* (**environment**) are concerned with conservation.
2. What is the _____ (**significant**) of the Internet?
3. The _____ (**complex**) of the problem meant that no easy solution was possible.
4. The traders tried to _____ (**manipulation**) the stock market in order to raise the price of shares.
5. _____ (**ethnicity**) restaurants are very popular in many American cities.
6. Prisoners who cause problems are sometimes held in _____ (**isolate**).
7. Language teachers try to promote _____ (**interact**) among students.
8. The doctors hoped to _____ (**neutral**) the effect of the poison by administering medication.
9. Employers carefully _____ (**evaluation**) the potential of prospective employees.
10. The United Nations strives to encourage _____ (**cooperate**) between its member states.
11. The dove has come to _____ (**symbol**) peace.
12. Different dialects often have _____ (**distinction**) pronunciations.

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C. Choosing Collocations

Read each word in bold and the list beside it. One word or phrase in each list does NOT collate with the word. Cross it out. The first one has been done for you.

1. **confer**
   a degree
   status
   titles
   ~~help~~

2. **retain**
   control
   an idea
   independence
   close ties

3. administer
   develop
   examine
   introduce
   a concept

4. personality
   relaxed
   armed
   potential
   conflict

5. positive
   wait-and-see
   unfavorable
   weak
   attitude

6. absolute
   extensive
   restricted
   surprising
   range

7. **labor**
   shortage
   saving
   negative
   market

8. waste
   allocate
   exhaust
   kill
   resources

9. computer
   housing
   old-boy
   extensive
   network

10. **consumer**
    goods
    rights
    notions
    protection

11. observe
    reverse
    compose
    follow
    a trend

12. **consists**
    largely of
    primarily of
    exclusively of
    extremely of

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NAME: _____

UNIT 2
TEST

A. Writing Word Family Members

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in bold. The first one has been done for you.

1. _____Stategic_____ (**strategy**) planning is particularly important for the military in today's quickly changing world.
2. Nobody should rely _____ (**sole**) on government pensions for their retirement income.
3. The _____ (**accurate**) of Swiss watches is legendary.
4. A bell curve is also called a normal _____ (**distribute**).
5. Dangerous and humiliating _____ (**initiate**) rites at fraternities have now been banned at many universities.
6. The teacher won an award for her _____ (**vision**) approach to education.
7. The politician _____ (**emphasis**) his tax cut policies in the election.
8. New evidence is _____ (**emergent**) from the Antarctic ice cap that global warming is accelerating.
9. The students gave their teacher a gift in _____ (**appreciate**) for her fine teaching.
10. We live in a _____ (**dispose**) world, where machines like printers are thrown away rather than repaired.
11. She liked the New York Times crossword puzzle because it challenged her _____ (**mental**).
12. Most government spending plans _____ (**assumption**) that tax revenues will not fall dramatically.

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B. Choosing Academic Words

Complete each sentence with the correct word from the box. You may need to change the form of the word to fit the sentence. There are three extra words. The first one has been done for you.

acknowledge	derive	insight	ongoing	revenue
attachment	dynamics	mode	participate	stability
category	~~fundamentalist~~	norm	perceive	trigger

1. A *fundamental* principle of the U.S. political system is the balance of power between the states and the federal government.
2. In Japan, the _____ used to be lifetime employment, but this is now changing.
3. Loud noises can sometimes _____ avalanches.
4. Fax machines are now becoming obsolete, as it is more convenient to _____ documents as a part of e-mail messages.
5. Humans have searched for additional signs of life in the universe for decades, and although we have not yet found any conclusive evidence that it exists, the search is _____.
6. It is necessary to obtain the permission of _____ in research studies before the research begins.
7. The author thanked several people in the _____ at the beginning of the book.
8. Hurricanes are classified into several _____ according to the strength of their winds.
9. Many people _____ great satisfaction from their hobby of gardening.
10. The _____ personality of the president helped him win the election, even though he seemed to lack clear policies.
11. Language can be divided into two _____: written discourse and spoken discourse.
12. After the accident, the patient's condition was serious, but at least it was _____ and not deteriorating.

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C. Completing Academic Words

Complete each word in bold. The first few letters are given to help you. Look back at the words in Unit 2 for more help. The first one has been done for you.

1. Many people feel that good wine is a nice **accom** *paniment* to a fine dinner.
2. Children **acq** language naturally without visible effort.
3. The president **rej** calls to resign because of the bribery scandal.
4. The island was hit by the **inte** winds of the hurricane.
5. The Constitution is the **found** of United States law.
6. U.S. foreign **pol** now treats Russia as a partner rather than as an enemy.
7. The **underl** reason behind much crime is poverty.
8. The delay caused by the storms only **reinf** his determination to reach the summit of Mt. Everest.
9. "Walking a mile in another person's shoes" can give one a new **persp** on how other people live their lives.
10. Once a contract has been signed, it cannot be **al** unless all parties agree to the changes.
11. The office was well **desi** , with plenty of natural light and comfortable working spaces.
12. The **illus** in the textbook helped the student to understand difficult concepts.

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NAME: _____

UNIT 3
TEST

A. Choosing Collocations

Read each word in bold and the list beside it. One word or phrase in each list does NOT collate with the word. Cross it out.

1. impressive
   hard
   public
   permanent
   display

2. **technical**
   intelligence
   difficulties
   requirements
   expertise

3. early
   strong
   reliable
   unimportant
   indication

4. serious
   foregone
   tentative
   satisfactory
   conclusion

5. research
   formula
   production
   teaching
   methods

6. **obviously**
   forecast
   benefit
   relate
   influence

7. **undergo**
   treatment
   change
   surgery
   illness

8. **internal**
   affairs
   merit
   bleeding
   markets

9. **military**
   calendar
   attaché
   coup
   regime

10. **stressful**
    job
    lifestyle
    perspective
    conditions

11. **overall**
    performance
    reliability
    attributes
    impact

12. **transmit**
    information
    beliefs
    data
    images

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B. Completing Word Families

Complete the table. An X indicates that there is no form or that the form is not common. Sometimes more than one form may be possible. The first one has been done for you.

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
adapt	*adaptation*	adapted	X
administer	1. administration 2. administrator	administrative	
analyze	analysis		analytically
authorize	1. authority 2. authorization	authoritative	
	contract	contractual	contractually
cycle	cycle	1. cyclic 2.	cyclically
enhance		enhanced	X
	exclusion	exclusive	exclusively
facilitate	1. 2. facility	facilitative	X
	1. innovation 2. innovator	innovative	innovatively
X	1. psychologist 2.	psychological	psychologically
restrict	restriction	1. restricted 2.	restrictively

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C. Matching Meanings

Match the words in bold with their definitions. There are three extra words in each group.

____ 1. the importance or prestige of a person or thing	a. **concentration**
____ 2. the ability to change according to the circumstances	b. **equipment**
____ 3. the ability to focus on something	c. **flexibility**
	d. **period**
	e. **status**
	f. **survey**

____ 4. to offer to do something when you are not required to	a. **allocate**
____ 5. to assign some resource to a particular purpose	b. **confirm**
____ 6. to find or locate something	c. **differentiate**
	d. **overlap**
	e. **trace**
	f. **volunteer**

____ 7. referring to a large amount of something	a. **approximate**
____ 8. usual or traditional	b. **considerable**
____ 9. possibility	c. **conventional**
	d. **crucial**
	e. **potential**
	f. **somewhat**

____ 10. bias, prejudice, intolerance	a. **assessment**
____ 11. the highest amount possible	b. **debate**
____ 12. a discussion about the pros and cons of something	c. **discrimination**
	d. **maximum**
	e. **response**
	f. **tradition**

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NAME: _____

UNIT 4
TEST

A. Choosing Academic Words

Complete each sentence with the correct word from the box. You may need to change the form of the word to fit the sentence. There are three extra words.

arbitrary	despite	inherent	regulate	ultimate
attain	extract	predominate	sector	unique
conduct	fluctuate	prohibitive	transport	volume

1. Colonizing the moon is an exciting prospect, but the costs are _____.
2. The company president was fired for making _____ decisions which were not based on any long-term plan or logic.
3. The value of many currencies can _____ wildly in an unstable market.
4. Michael Schumacher has been the _____ driver in Formula 1 motorcar racing in the last decade.
5. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) _____ radio broadcasts in the United States.
6. Some people feel that bungee jumping is the _____ thrill.
7. Unless there is adequate public _____ it will be difficult to convince people to use their cars less.
8. The information technology _____ of the stock market had spectacular gains and then dramatic losses during the 1990s.
9. Modern fighter aircraft are _____ unstable and cannot be flown without computer-aided controls.
10. The Las Vegas strip is _____; where else can you see pyramids, castles, and pirate ships all in one place?
11. Steam pressure can be used to _____ additional oil out of wells which were previously considered dry.
12. The ultimate goal in Buddhism is to _____ Nirvana, the state of perfect peace and harmony.

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B. Writing Word Family Members

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in bold.

1. In _____ (**anticipate**) of the new millennium, many computers were upgraded to address the Y2K problem.
2. A diet with plenty of fruit and vegetables is usually considered _____ (**benefit**) to health.
3. Extensive reading is a good _____ (**complementary**) to vocabulary study for improving second-language proficiency.
4. _____ (**devote**) to one's friends is considered a positive attribute.
5. The repeated flooding of the neighborhood had serious negative _____ (**imply**) for those homeowners' insurance.
6. The _____ (**insert**) of copyrighted material into a book requires the permission of the original author of the material.
7. A common saying is "The ends do not _____ (**justification**) the means."
8. The penalty for a crime should be _____ (**proportion**) to the severity of the crime.
9. Even though English is spoken throughout the United States, there are many _____ (**region**) dialects.
10. A common goal of any economic policy is _____ (**sustain**) growth.
11. _____ (**virtual**) reality is one of the fastest-growing sectors of electronic technology.
12. The _____ (**capable**) of computers nowadays is amazing compared to the early models in the 1980s.

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C. Choosing Collocations

Read each word in bold and the list beside it. One word or phrase in each list does NOT collate with the word. Cross it out.

1. **cite**
   example
   reasons
   case
   story

2. **terminate**
   game
   employment
   contract
   relationship

3. **predict**
   the future
   the outcome
   the idea
   the effects

4. **diminish**
   the importance of
   the weight of
   the impact of
   the influence of

5. **inevitable**
   stop
   consequence
   result
   decline

6. final
   likely
   successful
   hard
   outcome

7. **exploit**
   opportunities
   potential
   commodities
   resources

8. **clarify**
   a point
   a theory
   a position
   an issue

9. **precise**
   nature
   location
   thought
   details

10. **mutual**
    friend
    fund
    respect
    originality

11. **supplementary**
    budget
    consultation
    income
    information

12. **ensure**
    salaries
    success
    compliance
    safety

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NAME: _____

UNIT 5
TEST

A. Completing Academic Words

Complete each word in bold. The first few letters are given to help you. Look back at the words in Unit 5 for more help.

1. Republicans are generally seen as having more conservative social policies and Democrats as having more **lib**_____ ones.
2. "Supersized" food **por**_____ have been blamed for increasing rates of obesity in America.
3. Pharmacies can often **sub**_____ a cheaper, but equally effective, generic medicine for a more expensive brand-name one.
4. The *Oxford English Dictionary* is a **com**_____ record of the English language, with virtually every word ever used in writing included in it.
5. The author's **forth**_____ book will argue that international free trade actually hurts most developing countries.
6. Trained dogs can help find **sur**_____ in collapsed buildings after an earthquake.
7. The director accepted the award on **be**_____ of his whole movie production team.
8. It was possible to **in**_____ from her tone of voice that she was not happy with the situation.
9. The **com**_____ of Samuel Johnson's *Dictionary of the English Language* took nine years.
10. A key component to job satisfaction is having **coll**_____ that one enjoys working and socializing with.
11. The island's **infra**_____, particularly its electricity network, was severely damaged by the hurricane.
12. Vocabulary researchers have collected a great deal of **emp**_____ data which show that the keyword method is an effective way of remembering new words.

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B. Choosing Academic Words

Complete each sentence with the correct word from the box. You may need to change the form of the word to fit the sentence. There are three extra words.

bias	**contrary**	**guideline**	**license**	**statistics**
collapse	**finite**	**implication**	**migrate**	**subsidy**
compound	**framework**	**levy**	**restraint**	**summarize**

1. Airlines must _____ their less profitable routes with revenues from their more profitable routes.
2. The _____ of geese southward is a well-known sign that winter is coming.
3. It is now the law in most states that infants must be strapped into child-_____ seats.
4. After the _____ of the Soviet Union, many of the former Soviet states declared independence.
5. The European Economic Community was the _____ out of which the European Union evolved.
6. Automobile _____ plates in each of the fifty states have a different design.
7. The government was forced to _____ new taxes to pay for improvements in the health system.
8. Given that there is a _____ amount of petroleum in the world, it makes sense to develop alternative sources of energy.
9. _____ to popular belief, cocoa itself is not fattening; it is the sugar added to make chocolate that leads to the high number of calories.
10. Salt is a _____ consisting of sodium and chloride.
11. The purpose of an abstract is to _____ the contents of a research paper or journal article.
12. One common health _____ recommends that men limit their consumption of calories to 2,500 daily and women limit theirs to 2,000.

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C. Completing Word Families

Complete the table. An X indicates that there is no form or that the form is not common. Sometimes more than one form may be possible.

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
X		ethical	ethically
X		explicit	explicitly
externalize	X	external	
mature	1. maturity 2. maturation		X
X	1. oddity 2. oddness	odd	
orient	orientation		X
philosophize	1. 2. philosophy	philosophical	philosophically
	priority	priority	X
	1. quote 2. quotation	quotable	X
refine	refinement		X
	1. subordinate 2. subordination	subordinated	X
validate	1. validity 2. validation		validly

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NAME: _____

UNIT 6
TEST

A. Completing Word Families

Complete the table. An X indicates that there is no form or that the form is not common. Sometimes more than one form may be possible.

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
X		ambiguous	ambiguously
amend	amendment		X
convince	X	1. 2. convincing	convincingly
correspond	correspondence		correspondingly
deviate		deviant	X
distort		distorted	X
exceed	X	X	
X	ideology	ideological	
	interpretation	interpretive	X
	1. revolution 2. revolutionary	revolutionary	X
X	theme		thematically
	1. violator 2. violation	X	X

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B. Matching Meanings

Match the words in bold with their definitions. There are three extra words in each group.

____ 1. having the same strength, amount, or value	a. **author**
____ 2. honesty	b. **channel**
____ 3. the writer of a book or article	c. **consultation**
	d. **equivalent**
	e. **integrity**
	f. **version**

____ 4. to judge or rank a number of things according to their value	a. **accumulate**
____ 5. to give praise and recognition to someone or something for what they have done	b. **compute**
____ 6. to gather something together	c. **constitute**
	d. **credit**
	e. **grade**
	f. **shift**

____ 7. happening after something else	a. **minimal**
____ 8. being consistently the same throughout	b. **objective**
____ 9. being based on data or facts rather than judgments or feelings	c. **passive**
	d. **preliminary**
	e. **subsequent**
	f. **uniform**

____ 10. a procedure or system for doing something	a. **commentary**
____ 11. a mental picture or image of something	b. **component**
____ 12. discussion of an issue or event	c. **medicine**
	d. **protocol**
	e. **vehicle**
	f. **visualization**

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C. Completing Academic Words

Complete each word in bold. The first few letters are given to help you. Look back at the words in Unit 6 for more help.

1. A shark is able to **de**_____ minute traces of blood in water.
2. The **incid**_____ of drug-resistant malaria has been increasing in the last decade.
3. Most deep-sea submersible crafts use **sphe**_____ -shaped capsules so that they can withstand the extreme ocean pressures.
4. An automobile engine **con**_____ the chemical energy of petroleum into mechanical energy to move the car.
5. Penicillin was discovered when it was found that certain molds **inh**_____ the growth of bacteria.
6. The sailor did not read his **cha**_____ carefully enough and ran his boat into the underwater rock.
7. The swimmer was able to swim against the strong current, **alb**_____ with great difficulty.
8. Many features of **clas**_____ Greek and Roman architecture—for example, tall columns—are still being incorporated into public buildings today.
9. In many cultures, one must obtain the **con**_____ of one's parents in order to marry.
10. Offenses like murder and robbery are tried in criminal courts, while issues like divorce are decided in **civ**_____ courts.
11. One **cla**_____ in the mortgage contract stipulated that all legal fees would be paid by the buyer of the house.
12. The emergence of no-frills airlines has **rad**_____ changed the competitive environment of the airline industry.

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NAME: _____

UNIT 7
TEST

A. Matching Meanings

Match the words in bold with their definitions. There are three extra words in each group.

____ 1. a comparison between two things, situations, or processes that seem similar	a. **analogy**
____ 2. a part at the end of a book containing additional information	b. **appendix**
____ 3. a generally accepted way of doing something or thinking about something	c. **paradigm**
	d. **phenomenon**
	e. **registration**
	f. **resolution**

____ 4. to pay special attention to one particular person or thing instead of others	a. **focus**
____ 5. to balance the effect of something so that there is no advantage or disadvantage	b. **intervene**
____ 6. to make or produce something that is not real but has the appearance of something real	c. **offset**
	d. **pose**
	e. **simulate**
	f. **submit**

____ 7. happening at the same time	a. **concurrent**
____ 8. very large, impressive, or important-looking	b. **dramatic**
____ 9. not relating to a particular situation	c. **imposing**
	d. **irrelevant**
	e. **logical**
	f. **prime**

____ 10. money paid by the government to people who are very poor	a. **institute**
____ 11. an organization that has a particular purpose	b. **mechanism**
____ 12. the process of returning to a normal condition after a period of trouble or difficulty	c. **ratio**
	d. **recovery**
	e. **scheme**
	f. **welfare**

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B. Choosing Collocations

Read each word in bold and the list beside it. One word or phrase in each list does NOT collate with the word. Cross it out.

1. **aggregate**
   demand
   supply
   amount
   statistics

2. **abstract**
   mechanisms
   art
   concepts
   nouns

3. **intrinsic**
   value
   money
   nature
   property

4. **coordinate**
   activities
   efforts
   thoughts
   work

5. **sum**
   of money
   of the parts
   total
   multiplication

6. **invoke**
   powers
   strength
   rules
   sanctions

7. **reverse**
   a decision
   a design
   a trend
   direction

8. warm
   possible
   likely
   worst-case
   scenario

9. **manual**
   ideas
   workers
   labor
   control

10. social
    historical
    thinner
    wider
    context

11. **commence**
    proceedings
    production
    trading
    living

12. support the
    theoretical
    alternative
    speculative
    hypothesis

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C. Writing Word Family Members

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in bold.

1. Most universities have a student _____ (**accommodate**) office to assist students in finding a place to live either on campus or off campus.
2. Traffic laws pertaining to speeding are strictly _____ (**enforcement**) in many states.
3. In earlier centuries, the ability to speak Latin was seen as the sign of an educated and _____ (**intelligence**) mind.
4. Although the _____ (**unified**) of the Kingdom of Italy was officially proclaimed in 1861, Venice did not become part of Italy until 1866.
5. It is all too easy to _____ (**rational**) a decision to buy something too expensive when you really want it.
6. Public _____ (**ignorant**) of the severity of the disease resulted in more people being infected.
7. Soil _____ (**erode**) is a problem in many farming communities.
8. Militaries invariably employ a _____ (**hierarchy**) organization, with clearly defined ranks.
9. The _____ (**suspend**) of the professional football player for fighting was reported in all major newspapers.
10. Airlines are required to pay _____ (**compensate**) if they lose your luggage.
11. The student's essay lacked _____ (**coherent**), and so received a poor grade.
12. In some cases, _____ (**depress**) can be caused by a chemical imbalance in the brain.

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VOCABULARY TESTS ANSWER KEY

UNIT 1

A. Matching Meanings

1. a 2. e 3. f 4. b 5. f 6. e 7. b 8. c 9. f 10. c 11. b 12. a

B. Writing Word Family Members

1. Environmentalists 2. significance 3. complexity 4. manipulate 5. Ethnic 6. isolation 7. interaction 8. neutralize 9. evaluate 10. cooperation 11. symbolize 12. distinctive *or* distinct

C. Choosing Collocations

1. help 2. an idea 3. administer 4. relaxed 5. weak 6. absolute 7. negative 8. kill 9. housing 10. notions 11. compose 12. extremely of

UNIT 2

A. Writing Word Family Members

1. Strategic 2. solely 3. accuracy 4. distribution 5. initiation 6. visionary 7. emphasized 8. emerging 9. appreciation 10. disposable 11. mentally 12. assume

B. Choosing Academic Words

1. fundamental 2. norm 3. trigger 4. attach 5. ongoing 6. participants 7. acknowledgments 8. categories 9. derive 10. dynamic 11. modes 12. stable

C. Completing Academic Words

1. accompaniment 2. acquire 3. rejected 4. intense 5. foundation 6. policy 7. underlying 8. reinforced 9. perspective 10. altered 11. designed 12. illustrations

UNIT 3

A. Choosing Collocations

1. hard 2. intelligence 3. unimportant 4. serious 5. formula 6. forecast 7. illness 8. merit 9. calendar 10. perspective 11. attributes 12. beliefs

B. Completing Word Families

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
adapt	*adaptation*	adapted	X
administer	1. administration 2. administrator	administrative	*administratively*
analyze	analysis	*analytic*	analytically
authorize	1. authority 2. authorization	authoritative	*authoritatively*
contract	contract	contractual	contractually
cycle	cycle	1. cyclic 2. *cyclical*	cyclically
enhance	*enhancement*	enhanced	X
exclude	exclusion	exclusive	exclusively
facilitate	1. *facilitator* 2. facility	facilitative	X
innovate	1. innovation 2. innovator	innovative	innovatively
X	1. psychologist 2. *psychology*	psychological	psychologically
restrict	restriction	1. restricted 2. *restrictive*	restrictively

C. Matching Meanings

1. e 2. c 3. a 4. f 5. a 6. e 7. b 8. c 9. e 10. c 11. d 12. c

UNIT 4

A. Choosing Academic Words

1. prohibitive 2. arbitrary 3. fluctuate 4. predominant 5. regulates 6. ultimate
7. transportation 8. sector 9. inherently 10. unique 11. extract 12. attain

B. Writing Word Family Members

1. anticipation 2. beneficial 3. complement 4. Devotion 5. implications 6. insertion
7. justify 8. proportionate 9. regional 10. sustainable 11. Virtual 12. capability

C. Choosing Collocations

1. story 2. game 3. the idea 4. the weight of 5. stop 6. hard 7. commodities
8. a theory 9. thought 10. originality 11. consultation 12. salaries

UNIT 5

A. Completing Academic Words

1. liberal 2. portions 3. substitute 4. comprehensive 5. forthcoming 6. survivors
7. behalf 8. infer 9. compilation 10. colleagues 11. infrastructure 12. empirical

B. Choosing Academic Words

1. subsidize 2. migration 3. restraint 4. collapse 5. framework 6. license 7. levy
8. finite 9. Contrary 10. compound 11. summarize 12. guideline

C. Completing Word Families

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
X	*ethics*	ethical	ethically
X	*explicitness*	explicit	explicitly
externalize	X	external	*externally*
mature	1. maturity 2. maturation	*mature*	X
X	1. oddity 2. oddness	odd	*oddly*
orient	orientation	*oriented*	X
philosophize	1. *philosopher* 2. philosophy	philosophical	philosophically
prioritize	priority	priority	X
quote	1. quote 2. quotation	quotable	X
refine	refinement	*refined*	X
subordinate	1. subordinate 2. subordination	subordinated	X
validate	1. validity 2. validation	*valid*	validly

UNIT 6

A. Completing Word Families

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
X	*ambiguity*	ambiguous	ambiguously
amend	amendment	*amended*	X
convince	X	1. *convinced* 2. convincing	convincingly
correspond	correspondence	*corresponding*	correspondingly
deviate	*deviation*	deviant	X
distort	*distortion*	distorted	X
exceed	X	X	*exceedingly*
X	ideology	ideological	*ideologically*
interpret	interpretation	interpretive	X
revolutionize	1. revolution 2. revolutionary	revolutionary	X
X	theme	*thematic*	thematically
violate	1. violator 2. violation	X	X

B. Matching Meanings

1. d 2. e 3. a 4. e 5. d 6. a 7. e 8. f 9. b 10. d 11. f 12. a

C. Completing Academic Words

1. detect 2. incidence 3. sphere 4. converts 5. inhibit 6. charts 7. albeit 8. classical
9. consent 10. civil 11. clause 12. radically

UNIT 7

A. Matching Meanings

1. a 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. c 6. e 7. a 8. c 9. d 10. f 11. a 12. d

B. Choosing Collocations

1. statistics 2. mechanisms 3. money 4. thoughts 5. multiplication 6. strength
7. a design 8. warm 9. ideas 10. thinner 11. living 12. theoretical

C. Writing Word Family Members

1. accommodation 2. enforced 3. intelligent 4. unification 5. rationalize 6. ignorance
7. erosion 8. hierarchical 9. suspension 10. compensation 11. coherence 12. depression