

WORD DISCOVERY

Exercises for Level 1 Students



FLOWER

- bud
- bed
- colors
- leaf
- petal
- plant
- organs
- stem

/flou(ə)r/ the seed –bearing part of plant, consisting of reproductive organs (stamens and carpels) that are typically surrounded by a brightly colored corolla (petals) and a green calyx.

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FOREWORD

WORD DISCOVERY is prepared for university students who want to master their vocabulary based on the frequent use of a dictionary. To master the dictionary, in this book the first unit is made to especially focus on HOW TO USE A DICTIONARY by informing readers the kinds of information a dictionary has. This is followed by the second unit of showing readers how to make WORD COLLOCATION and the third unit on WORD FORMATION. How vocabularies are then applied in PARTS OF SPEECH becomes the fourth unit. For the last two units of this book, exercises on vocabulary for THE SYNONYM & ANTONYM and COMPUND WORDS.

Exercises inside this **WORD DISCOVERY** book are conditioned so readers will be prepared for beginning to intermediate level of vocabulary usage. After mastering the theory and practices given in this book, English students as readers will have the basics to continue to the next series of the vocabulary books, i.e. **WORD EXPANSION: Exercises for Level 2 Students** and **VOCATIONAL WORDS: Exercises for Level 3 Students**.

May this book be beneficial to upgrade your actively use the words or vocabularies learnt from your English dictionary!

Semarang, August 2015
Dr. Dra. Ekawati Marhaenny Dukut, M.Hum.

AIMS OF BOOK:

1. To accommodate students with lower to intermediate vocabularies of English
2. To accustom students to the frequent use of words in dictionaries

RULES FOR A CLASSROOM:

1. Students may not use an electronic dictionary in the classroom.
2. Frequent use of English-English, English-Indonesian and Indonesian-English dictionary books are recommended.

RECOMMENDED LESSON PLAN:

1. INTRODUCTION, unit 1 (A – C)
2. Unit 1 (D – G)
3. Unit 2 (A – C)
4. Unit 2 (D – F)
5. Unit 3 (A - C)
6. Unit 3 (D – E)
7. REVIEW, QUIZ
8. MID TEST
9. Unit 4 (A – B)
10. QUIZ
11. Unit 5
12. QUIZ
13. Unit 6 (A)
14. QUIZ
15. Unit 6 (B), REVIEW
16. FINAL TEST

UNIT 1

USING A DICTIONARY

If you want to learn English vocabulary, you should have a good English-English dictionary. Use one with a detailed explanation on how to use the word correctly in its form and sentences.

Open up a dictionary. Find the word FLOWER. You will be seeing information about the flower's definition, pronunciation, parts of speech and vocab that relates to parts of a flower like shown below:

flow·er ← Two syllables
/flou(ə)r/ ← Phonetic symbols
noun ← Part of speech

Definition ↓

1. the seed-bearing part of a plant, consisting of reproductive organs (stamens and carpels) that are typically surrounded by a brightly colored corolla (petals) and a green calyx (sepals).
synonyms: bloom, blossom, floweret, floret ← Synonyms
"blue flowers"

2. the finest individuals out of a number of people or things.
"the flower of college track athletes"
synonyms: best, finest, pick, choice, cream, crème de la crème, elite
"the flower of the nation's youth" ← Sentence example

verb

1. (of a plant) produce flowers; bloom.
"these daisies can flower as late as October"

2. be in or reach an optimum stage of development; develop fully and richly.
"it is there that the theory of deconstruction has flowered most extravagantly"

Flower parts:

Peduncle : the stalk of a flower.

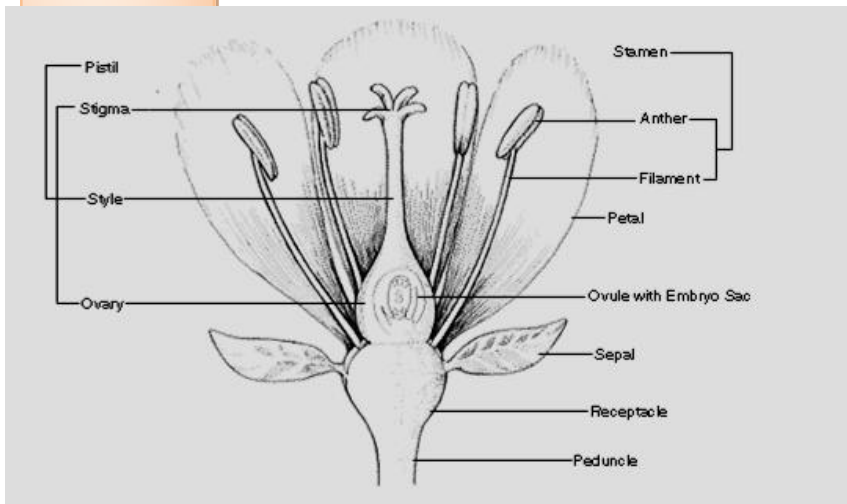
Receptacle : the part of a flower stalk where the parts of the flower are attached.

Sepal : the outer parts of the flower (often green and leaf-like) that enclose a developing bud.

Petal : the parts of a flower that are often conspicuously colored.

Stamen : the pollen producing part of a flower, usually with a slender filament supporting the anther.

Anther : the part of stamen where pollen is produced.



Pistil : the ovule producing part of a flower. The ovary often supports a long style, topped by a stigma. The mature ovary is a fruit and the mature ovule is a seed.

Stigma : the part of the pistil where pollen germinates.

Ovary : the enlarged basal portion of the pistil where ovules are produced.

Exercise: Make a dictionary entry and draw the word parts for a) HOUSE, b) FACE, c) BODY

If you want to find out what word combinations or phrasal verbs that deal with the word “go”, you may find an entry like shown below:

Go off: to make a loud noise or to explode.

My alarm clock went off at 7:00 a.m.

Go over: to review.

You should go over your homework before you give it to the teacher. Make sure there are no mistakes.

Go on: to happen.

What is going on in China right now?

Go with: to match, to be similar to.

My shirt and pants are both blue. They go with each other.

Go out: (1) to stop working (machines or electrical things).

The electricity went out last night. I couldn't see anything.

Go out: (2) to be a part of a social activity.

Every weekend I go out with my friends.

Go along with: to agree with or follow.

Tommy usually goes along with what I say. He trusts me.

Go by: to pass.

Three hours went by. Or I will go by that old house.

A. How can I use a dictionary?

Dictionaries can be really helpful when you are reading because they help you find out the meaning of words you don't know. Being able to use a dictionary effectively and regularly is a perfect way to improve your English language skills. Here is how you start to use a dictionary:

1. Choose the right dictionary
2. Read the introduction
The introductory section of your dictionary will explain important information such as the abbreviations and pronunciation symbols used throughout the entries.
3. Learn the abbreviations
4. Learn the guide to pronunciation
5. Find the section of the dictionary by focusing on the first letter of your word
6. Dictionaries follow alphabetical order. For example, "rain" begins with "r" which means that it will be in the section after "q" and before "s".
7. Read the guide words
8. These words will help you find the word you're looking for in the right letter section. For example, if you are looking for the word "borrow" you would begin looking in the "B" section. You would look at the tops of the pages as you went through

it until you come to the page with the guide words "bond bubble." This tells you that all the words between bond and bubble are on this page. Since "borrow" starts with "b-o-r" it will be in this section.

9. Scan down the page for your word.

If you were looking for the word "futile," for example, you would move past "furry" and "fuse" and "fuss"

10. Read the definition

When you have found the word, it will tell you exactly what it means (and if it has more than one meaning, it will tell you the most common one first), how to pronounce it, how to capitalize it (if it's a proper noun), what part of speech it is and so on.

B. What kinds of dictionaries do I need?

If possible, you should buy two dictionaries: a good **bilingual dictionary** (Indonesian-English) and a good **English-English** dictionary.

The bilingual dictionary is quicker and easier for you to understand; the English-English dictionary will give you more information about a word or phrase, and it is also a good idea for you to work in English as much as possible.

Here are some current recommended English-English dictionaries:

Large dictionaries

Cambridge International Dictionary of English
Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English
Collins COBUILD English Dictionary
Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

Medium-sized dictionaries

Collins COBUILD Essential Dictionary
Oxford Wordpower Dictionary
Longman Active Study Dictionary

C. What information does a dictionary give me?

- a. The meaning, e.g. homesick = unhappy when you are away from home for a long time
- b. The pronunciation, e.g. **chaos** /keɪDs/, **dreadful** /dredfɒl/, **island** /'aɪ.lənd/
- c. The part of speech, e.g. dirty *adj* (= adjective), lose *v* (=verb), law *n* (=noun)
- d. Any special grammatical features, e.g. advice (U) (= uncountable)
- e. Common collocations (word partners, e.g. **you do homework** [~~NOT you make homework~~]
Note: In most English-English dictionaries for foreign learners, collocations are usually shown in **bold** or *italics*, or they are included in the examples given after the definition.
- f. Example of phrases: go away, go down, go out
- g. Example of sentences: You have to go away now if you don't want to get any trouble.
- h. Opposites e.g. **polite** (# **impolite/rude**), **happy** (# **unhappy**), **good** (# **bad**)

D. What parts of speech can I find in a dictionary?

Nouns	e.g. chair, information, happiness
Verbs	e.g. choose, tell, complain
Adjectives	e.g. happy, tall, dangerous
Adverbs	e.g. slowly, carefully, often
Prepositions	e.g. in, at, on
Pronouns	e.g. me, you, him, we, it, she
Articles	e.g. definite article (the); indefinite article (a/an)

E. What special term can I see in a dictionary?

Uncountable noun: (U) a noun which has no plural form and cannot be used with the indefinite article, e.g. information.

Plural noun: (pl) a noun which only has a plural form and cannot be used with the indefinite article, e.g. trousers.

Infinitive: the base form of a verb, e.g. (to) work, (to) stop, (to) be.

Phrasal verb: a verb + adverb and/or preposition, e.g. turn on (verb + adverb), look after (verb + preposition), give up (verb + adverb), put up with (verb + adverb + preposition)

Idiom: a group of words with a meaning that is different from the individual words, e.g. never mind, hang on, a short cut, keep an eye on something.

Transitive verb: a verb which needs a direct object, e.g. The police caught the man ("the man" is the direct object of the verb "caught").

Intransitive verb: a verb which does not need a direct object, e.g. The books arrived on time. (There is no direct object after arrive).

F. What supplementary information is found in a dictionary?

Dictionaries show the **pronunciation** of a word using phonetic symbols, e.g. book /bʊk/

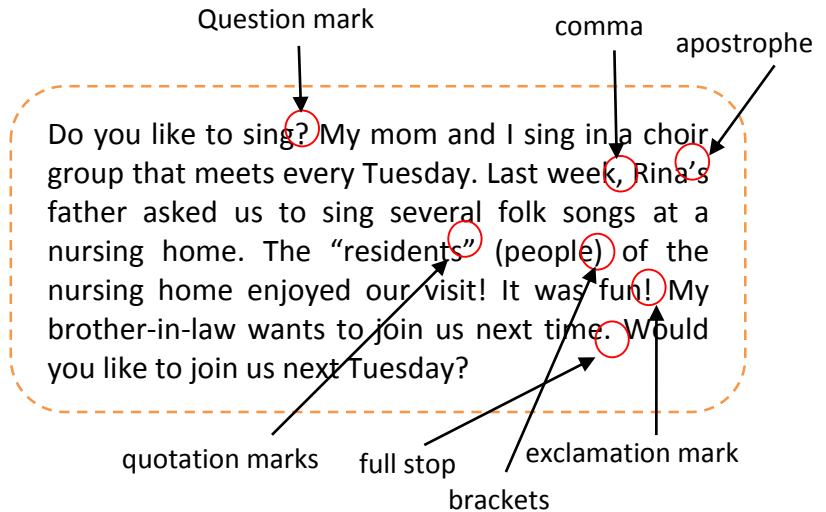
For pronunciation, it is important to know which syllable has the main **stress**. On "before" it is the second syllable (before); on "cinema" it is the first (cinema); and on "education" it is the third (education). Dictionaries mark stress in different ways: in bold (**return**); or a 'before the

main syllable (re'turn). Make sure you understand how your dictionary shows it.

Each word contains one or more **syllables**: "book" has one syllable; "before" has two syllables (be-fore); "cinema" has three syllables (ci-ne-ma); "education" four syllables (e-du-ca-tion); and so on.

G. What punctuation marks are used in a dictionary?

Stress mark/ apostrophe	→ ‘
Quotation marks	→ “ ... ”
Full stop	→ .
Comma	→ ,
Brackets	→ (...)
Hyphen	→ -
Question mark	→ ?
Exclamation mark	→ !



Exercises:

A. Choose the best answer to each question.

1. If you want to know how to say a word, look at the....
 - a. Pronunciation
 - b. Guide word

2. The word you are looking up is called the
 - a. Guide word
 - b. Entry word

3. You wonder about the history of a word. What gives you the word's history of origin?
 - a. Spelling
 - b. Etymology

4. You wonder if the word you are looking up is a noun or a verb. To find out, you would look for the

- a. Etymology
 - b. Part of speech
5. The words at the top of the dictionary page that help you find the word you are looking for are called....
- a. Entry word
 - b. Guide word
6. You want to know the meaning of a word. To find the meaning, you would look at the....
- a. Definition
 - b. Part of speech
7. You want to know how to make a word mean “more than one”. To find out, you would look for the word’s....
- a. Singular spelling
 - b. Plural spelling
8. To find out how a word can be divided, you should look at the....
- a. Plural spelling
 - b. Syllabication
9. Words formed by adding beginnings or endings to base words are called....
- a. Derivatives
 - b. Unabridged
10. If you wanted to find out how a word would be used for a specific topic or field of study, you would look for....
- a. Etymologies
 - b. Subject labels

B. For each question below, look up the word in **bold** print in your dictionary. Then answer the question.

1. What part of speech can the word **run** be?
 - a. Adverb
 - b. Adjective
 - c. Verb

2. What part of speech can **silver** be?
 - a. Adverb
 - b. Pronoun
 - c. Noun

3. If your story does not have **credibility**, what is missing?
 - a. Believability
 - b. Money
 - c. A good ending
 - d. A funny line

4. A **missionary** is a person who....
 - a. is afraid of heights so won't go to the top of a mountain
 - b. writes stories about adventures
 - c. works with animal in a zoo
 - d. is sent to do religious or charitable work in a territory or foreign country

5. I just adopted a new **borzoi**.
 - a. Dog
 - b. Exotic bird
 - c. Cat
 - d. Chipmunk

6. What two countries celebrate **Thanksgiving Day**?

- a. Spain and Italy
 - b. Mexico and Great Britain
 - c. the United States and Mexico
 - d. the United States and Canada
7. What is the capital of **South Sumatera**?
- a. Makassar
 - b. Lampung
 - c. Palembang
 - d. Palangkaraya
8. A **triceratops** has how many horns?
- a. One
 - b. Three
 - c. Four
 - d. Two
9. Now I'm satisfied. I just ate a huge bowl of **ziti**.
- a. Pasta
 - b. Rice
 - c. Ice cream
 - d. Cereal
10. An **epicurean** is
- a. a person who is looking for a new job
 - b. a person who is devoted to pleasure
 - c. a person who is careful and cautious
 - d. a person who is serious and rude
- 1.1 How do you write the phonetic symbols for the following words?
1. Book
- a. [bʊk]
 - b. [bɒk]
 - c. [bu:k]

2. Chaos
 - a. [keɔs]
 - b. [keɪɔs]
 - c. [keɪɔs]
3. Homework
 - a. [hɔmwɔ:k]
 - b. [hɔmwɜ:k]
 - c. [hɔmwɜ:k]
4. Flower
 - a. [flawə]
 - b. [flɔwə]
 - c. [flaʊwə]
5. Borrow
 - a. [bɑ:roʊ]
 - b. [bɑ:roʊ]
 - c. [bɑ:raʊ]

1.2 Where does the stress symbol be positioned at? Is it in the beginning, in the middle, or at the end?

1. Island
 - a. [ˈis land]
 - b. [is ˈ land]
 - c. [is landˈ]
2. Coffee
 - a. [ˈco ffee]
 - b. [co ˈ ffee]
 - c. [co feeˈ]
3. Contain
 - a. [ˈcon tain]
 - b. [con ˈ tain]
 - c. [con tainˈ]
4. Polite
 - a. [ˈpo lite]
 - b. [po ˈ lite]
 - c. [po liteˈ]
5. Mistake
 - a. [ˈmis take]
 - b. [mis ˈ take]
 - c. [mis takeˈ]

1.3 Where should the hyphen symbol be positioned to show in the syllable?

1. Alarm
 - a. A-larm
 - b. alarmc. al-arm

2. Table
 - a. Tab-le
 - b. ta-ble
 - c. table

3. Impolite
 - a. Im-poli-te
 - b. im-pol-ite
 - c. im-po-li-te

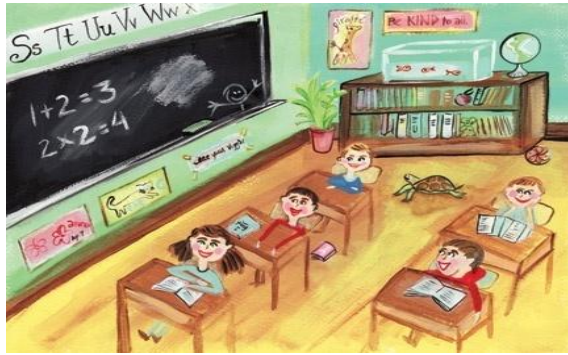
4. Return
 - a. Ret-urn
 - b. re-turn
 - c. re-turn

5. Electricity
 - a. Elec-tri-city
 - b. elec-tri-ci-ty
 - c. e-lec-tric-i-ty

1.4 Write the phonetic transcription, stress word, and the syllable for the following words.

No	Word	phonetic transcription	stress	syllable
1	About			
2	Above			
3	Accent			
4	Act			
5	Action			
6	Active			
7	Actor			
8	beautiful			
9	butterfly			
10	Car			
11	Card			
12	Carrot			

1.5. In the Classroom



There are specific vocabularies used in a classroom.
They are:

- a. Blackboard [BrEng: /'blæk.bɔ:d/ AmEng: /'blæk.bɔ:rd/]
A blackboard is a dark surface board on a wall. It is where the teacher writes on with a chalk.
- b. Bookshelf [/'bʊk.ʃelf/]
A bookshelf is a piece of furniture with shelves to put books on.
- c. Chair [BrEng: /tʃeə r / AmEng: /tʃer/]
A chair is a seat for one person. It usually has a back and four legs.
- d. Chalk [BrEng: /tʃɔ:k/ AmEng: /tʃɑ:k/]
A chalk is a type of soft white rock, usually in a form of a stick. It is used for writing or drawing on a board (or blackboard).
- e. Eraser [BrEng: /ɪ'reɪ.zə r / AmEng: /ɪ'reɪ.sə/]
An eraser is a small piece of rubber used to remove the marks made by a pencil or chalk.
- f. Globe [BrEng: /glɒb/ AmEng: /glɒb/]

A globe is a map of the world in the shape of a ball, which is fixed to a support and can be turned round at the same angle as the Earth turns in space.

- g. Poster [BrEng: /'pəʊ.stə r / AmEng: /'poʊ.stə/]

A poster is a large printed picture, photograph or notice which you stick or pin to a wall or board, usually for decoration or to advertise something.

- h. Student [BrEng: /'stju:.d ə nt/ AmEng: /'stu: d ə nt/]

A student is a person who is learning at a college or university, or sometimes at a school.

- i. Table [/'teɪ.bəl/]

A table is a flat surface, usually supported by four legs, used for studying or putting things on, for example, books and stationery.

- j. Teacher [BrEng: /'ti:tʃə r / AmEng: /-tʃə/]

A teacher is someone who teaches in a school or college.

Exercises:



1. List at least 10 words to describe this picture!
2. Make a definition from the word list!
3. Make a sentence using the word list!

- 1.6. There is one word missing in each line of this text. Where does the missing word go? What could it be? And what type of word is it (noun, verb, etc)? Look at the example first.

Last year I went to for my holiday.

Answer: **Central Java (noun)**

I spent the first week Semarang staying with a couple of friends, and then I took a train to Bandung where spent another ten days. Bandung is beautiful city and I had a marvelous time. I stayed in a very hotel right in the center, but I didn't mind spending a lot money because it is a wonderful and also very convenient My brother was the person who recommended it; he goes Bandung a lot and he often stays his friend's house.

- 1.7. In the dialogue below, which ones function as
(a) an uncountable noun, (b) a plural noun, (c) a phrasal verb?

Write the corresponding a/b/c in the brackets provided to show what word functions the word has.

A: What's the time (...)?

B: 8 o'clock, so we'd better get a move on (...) if we're going to meet your sister at the airport.

A: That's alright. Her flight doesn't arrive until 8:30.

B: Yeah, but it'll take us an hour to get there – you know what the traffic is like.

A: OK. I'll just go and get changed.

B: What's wrong with those shorts (...)?

A: I don't like driving in shorts. I'm going to put some jeans on. (...)?

1.8 Look at the underlined verbs in these sentences. Which are transitive, which are intransitive? Circle (T) or (I) beside the word:

1. She broke (T/I) her leg.
2. I got up (T/I) at seven thirty.
3. We arrived (T/I) late.
4. Take off (T/I) your jacket.
5. She doesn't like (T/I) Chinese food.
6. He told me to sit down (T/I) .

1.9. How many syllables are there in each of the words in the box?

1. Before	7. Opposite
2. Preposition	8. comfortable
3. English	9. noun
4. Informal	10. Education
5. Understand	11. Adjective
6. Decide	12. pronunciation

1.10. Now mark the main stress on each of the above words

UNIT 2

WORD COLLOCATION

A. Definition

Collocation is the combination of words formed when two or more words are often used together in a way that sounds correct.

If you want to use a word naturally, you need to learn the other words that often go with it (word partners). These can be very different from language to language. For example, in English we say:

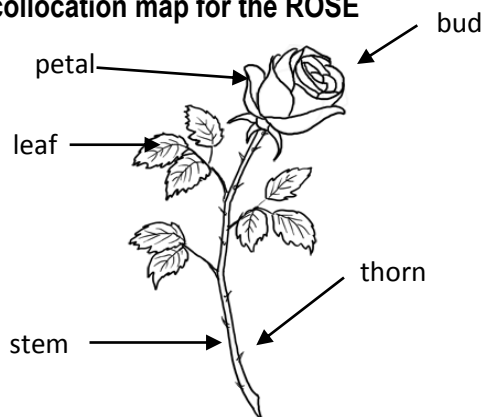
I **missed the bus** (I didn't **catch the bus**) [~~NOT I lost the bus~~]

She **made a mistake** [~~NOT she did a mistake~~]

A **heavy smoker** (someone who smokes a lot) [~~NOT a strong smoker or a big smoker~~]

It was a **serious illness** [~~NOT a big illness or strong illness~~]

B. Word collocation map for the ROSE



Examples in sentences:

- a. It was last week when the roses in the garden were in **bud**.
- b. The flower's **petal** and the buds are starting to show. It must be spring time.
- c. Rudi was sweeping up the **leaves** in his garden when his uncle came.
- d. When the **stems** of the roses wilted, they would fall to the ground.
- e. The **thorn** of that rose hurt Maya's thumb as she picked that rose carelessly.

Exercise:

1. Find and make the word collocation map for a) ship, b) car, and c) room.
2. Make a sentence for each of the collocation.
3. Write down the phonetic transcription of each word list.

C. **Verb + Noun**

The meaning of many of these word samples may be clear, but did you know these verbs and nouns go together? Is it the same or different in your language?

Examples:

Start the car (turn on the engine)

Start a family (think about having your first child)

Tell a story

Tell the truth (≠ tell a lie)

Tell a joke

Run a shop/company (manage/control it)

Get on the bus (# get off)

Get in(to) a car (# get out (of) a car)

Miss a person (be unhappy because that person is not there)

Miss a lesson (when you don't come to a lesson)

D. Adjective + Noun

Common adjectives often combine with a wide range of nouns.

Examples:

A soft drink (non-alcoholic drink)

A soft voice (≠ a loud voice)

Dry wine (# sweet wine)

Dry weather (≠ wet weather)

Strong coffee (# weak coffee)

A strong accent (≠ a slight accent)

Hard work (hard physically or mentally)

A great success (very successful)

Heavy traffic (a lot of cars)

Heavy rain (raining a lot)

Look at some of these phrases in the sentence examples below:

I can't understand his English because he has such a **strong accent**.

It was **hard work** organizing the conference, but I think it was a great success.

You always get **heavy traffic** during rush hour.

E. Adverb + Adjective

In these examples, all of the adverbs mean **very**, but we choose to use them with certain adjectives. (You could still use **very** in all of these examples if you wish)

Examples:

I was **terribly sorry** to hear about your accident.

He's **highly unlikely** to come now. (I'm almost sure he will not come)

She is **fully aware** of the problem. (She knows all about the problem)

It is **vitaly important** that you make a note of common collocations in your notebook.

F. Verb Collocations

make	do	have	take
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• friends• noise• fortune• decision• phone call• journey• mistake• offer• bed• plans• money• progress• lunch• promise• speech• agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• exercise• crosswords• business• housework• accounts• exam• sports• harm• shopping• service• sums• gymnastics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• lunch• rest• try• conversation• drink• party• shower• swim• look• haircut• argument• chance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• taxi• break• holiday• walk• action• seat• breath• chance• rest• risk• photo

My company is international. We do a lot of business with overseas clients.

We made a memorable journey to Lombok last month.

Exercises:

2.1 Use one of the words from the box to complete the phrases. You can use the verb as many times as needed.

get	go	have	come	iron	do
take	watch	make	buy	listen	read

- a. _____ the laundry
- b. _____ up
- c. _____ dinner
- d. _____ to bed
- e. _____ TV
- f. _____ home
- g. _____ breakfast
- h. _____ to work
- i. _____ a book
- j. _____ music
- k. _____ a shower
- l. _____ shopping
- m. _____ a newspaper
- n. _____ the clothes
- o. _____ dressed
- p. _____ lunch

2.2 Complete the remaining examples yourself. Use "I" to start a sentence.



_____ *I get up at seven o'clock.*



B.

I iron the clothes on Tuesday.





2.3

A. Complete the sentences with the correct form of **make**, **do**, **have**, or **take**!

1. You can't _____ noise in the library.
2. I like snorkeling and _____ underwater photos.
3. _____ (you) the shopping with me tomorrow?
4. You look tired. You should _____ a rest.
5. I _____ (already) part in marathon twice.
6. Mr. Handoyo sells second-hand cars and he _____ a lot of money.

7. Dona and Rafi _____ a serious conversation this afternoon.
8. I _____ (not) my homework yet.
9. We _____ a barbecue with our neighbors last weekend.
10. My grandparents always _____ a walk after dinner.

B. Complete the collocations with make, do, have, or take.

1. _____ advantage
2. _____ appointment
3. _____ attempt
4. _____ bath
5. _____ one's best
6. _____ care
7. _____ class
8. _____ complaint
9. _____ exam
10. _____ nap
11. _____ notes
12. _____ picture
13. _____ sure
14. _____ well

Make your own sentences using the collocations learnt.

1. _____

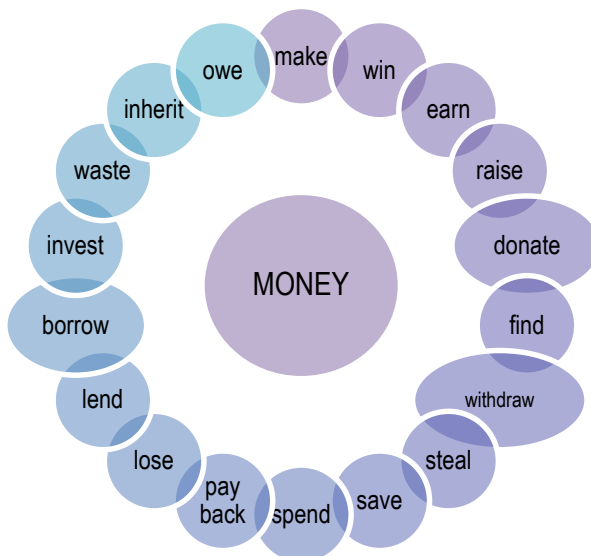
2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

2.4 Money Collocations



A. Match the collocation with the correct definition!

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. earn | a. receive money from somebody who has died |
| 2. raise | b. take money out of a bank account |
| 3. donate | c. use money on something you don't need |
| 4. steal | d. buy e.g. shares in a company |
| 5. win | e. give sb money that they must return |
| 6. Find | f. get money from people for a purpose |
| 7. lose | g. give money to an organization |
| 8. spend | h. keep money for future use |
| 9. save | i. give money back to somebody you borrowed from |
| 10. lend | j. give/pay money for something |
| 11. borrow | k. not have any longer |
| 12. invest | l. have to pay sb the money they gave you |
| 13. withdraw | m. get money by working |
| 14. waste | n. take money from sb without permission |
| 15. inherit | o. get money in the lottery, quiz, show, etc |
| 16. pay back | p. get money from sb that you must return |
| 17. owe | q. discover by chance |

B. Write the opposites!

1. Lend –
2. Lose (2) –
3. Spend (2) –

4. Donate –
5. Pay back –
6. Waste –
7. Deposit –

C. Write the synonyms!

1. Make –
2. Gain –
3. Collect –
4. Give back –
5. Put aside –
6. Be in debt –
7. Mug –

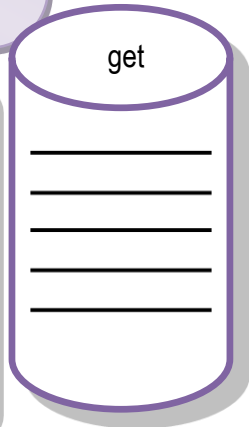
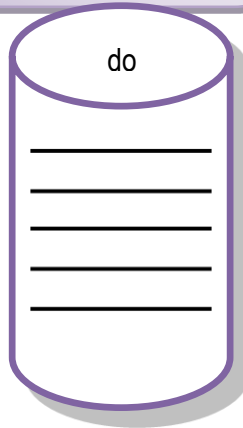
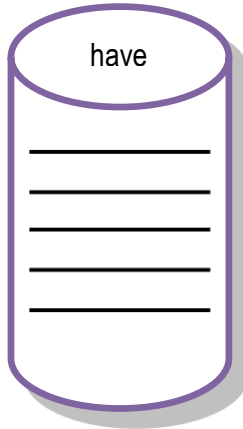
D. Use some of the verbs above in the correct forms!

1. Doni _____ some money in the book he had taken from the library.
2. How much money did your parents _____ you for the car?
3. You should be careful when you _____ money from an ATM because someone might be behind you planning to _____ it from you.
4. When her father died, she _____ Rp 100.000.000
5. Rudi _____ jackpot and he _____ all the money within a year.
6. My uncle _____ money for rainy days all his life. He _____ as little as possible.
7. When I was a student I had to _____ lots of money from the bank. I _____ all the money back last year, so, now I don't _____ the bank anything.

8. When I was younger, I _____ some money in a company. It was a smart move since they have been very successful and I'm a rich man now.

2.5 Write the expression in the box in the correct can!

a job	a drink	some exercise
a noise	lunch	a cake
angry	a bath	lost
a favor	fun	the shopping
a phone call	a problem	the washing up
married	a mistake	the dishes
tea/coffee	the homework	friends
up	a good time	home



**2.6 Match the verb on the left with a noun on the right.
Use each word once only.**

A.

- | | |
|----------|--------------------|
| 1. ask | a. a bicycle |
| 2. climb | b. a boat |
| 3. drink | c. a car |
| 4. drive | d. a cigarette |
| 5. eat | e. a cup of coffee |
| 6. fly | f. a mountain |
| 7. light | g. a plane |
| 8. ride | h. a question |
| 9. sail | i. a sandwich |
| 10. tell | j. a story |

B.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. build | a. a drink |
| 2. comb | b. a game |
| 3. cook | c. your hair |
| 4. pack | d. a house |
| 5. play | e. a letter |
| 6. pour | f. a light |
| 7. sing | g. a meal |
| 8. stick on | h. a song |
| 9. switch on | i. a stamp |
| 10. write | j. a suitcase |

C.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. climb | a. a helicopter |
| 2. drive | b. a joke |
| 3. fly | c. a ladder |
| 4. grow | d. some medicine |
| 5. obey | e. some money |
| 6. prescribe | f. an order |
| 7. repay | g. a suit |

- | | | |
|-----|------|------------------|
| 8. | sail | h. some tomatoes |
| 9. | tell | i. a vehicle |
| 10. | wear | j. a yacht |

D.

- | | | |
|-----|---------|------------|
| 1. | bake | a. a beard |
| 2. | cash | b. a cake |
| 3. | fail | c. a check |
| 4. | grow | d. a drink |
| 5. | hum | e. an exam |
| 6. | re-wind | f. a horse |
| 7. | ride | g. a lie |
| 8. | shine | h. a tape |
| 9. | spill | i. a torch |
| 10. | tell | j. a tune |

2.7. Find a suitable adjective, verb, or adverb to complete these sentences.

1. I'm sorry I'm late, but I the bus and had to wait ages for another one.
2. He everyone the same joke, and nobody laughed.
3. We had lots of snow in the night and I had a problem the car this morning.
4. Michael is the owner, but his brother John the company and he has about 50 employees working for him.
5. I think they want to get married and a family.
6. That's the third mistake she's today.
7. It's important that we finish this work by the end of the day.

8. If this rain continues, I think he's unlikely to come.
9. I don't drink coffee at night because it keeps me awake.
10. I really my family when I stayed in Australia on my own last year.

2.8. The adjectives on the left can all mean “very big”, but we often use them specifically with the nouns on the right. Use a good dictionary to find the correct collocations for the following vocabulary.

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 1. Wide | a. range |
| 2. Broad | b. majority |
| 3. Large | c. size |
| 4. Vast | d. shoulders |

2.9. Use the collocation words above to fill in the blanks.

1. I used to be medium size but I need a now because I've put on weight.
2. Fortunately the shop I go has a of shirts and jumpers to choose from.
3. I've also got very but my waist is quite small.
4. A few men can't find clothes to fit them, but the are small, medium, or large.

UNIT 3

WORD FORMATION

A. Prefixes

1. With the meaning “not”

Prefixes (un-, in-, il-, ir-, and dis-) are often used to give adjectives (and some verbs and nouns) a negative meaning. Here are common examples:

happy	unhappy	like (v)	dislike (v)
possible	impossible	legal	illegal (=against the law)
correct	incorrect	regular	irregular, e.g. irregular verbs

un- is used with many different words, e.g. unfriendly, unable, unemployed (=without a job), untidy (-not in order; in a mess)

im- is used before some words beginning with **m** or **p**, e.g. impolite (=rude), impatient (somebody who is impatient and wants things to happen immediately; he/she cannot wait for things too long)

il- is used before some words beginning with **i**, e.g. illegible (=cannot be read because the writing is very bad)

ir- is only used before some words beginning with **r**, e.g. irresponsible

dis- is used before some adjectives, e.g. dishonest, and a few verbs, e.g. dislike, disagree

in- is used before a limited number of words, e.g. invisible (-cannot be seen)

Note: A prefix does not normally change word stress, e.g. happy/unhappy; possible/ impossible. But the stress may change if you want to emphasize the negative or opposite:

A: Was he happy about the change?

B: No, he was very unhappy about it.

2. **Verb prefixes: un- and dis-**

These prefixes have two meanings: they can have a negative meaning (as above), but they can also mean “the opposite of an action” or “to reverse an action”. This meaning is used with certain verbs. I locked the door when I left, but I lost the key, so I couldn’t unlock it when I got back. I had to pack my suitcase (=put everything in it) very quickly, so when I unpacked (=took everything out) at a hotel, most of my clothes looked terrible. The plane appeared in the sky, then suddenly disappeared behind a cloud. In the morning you get dressed (=put on your clothes); when you go to bed you get undressed (=take off your clothes).

3. **Other verb prefixes with specific meanings**

re- (=again)

My homework was terrible, so I had to **redo** it.

The shop closed down but will **reopen** next month.

I failed my exam but I can **retake** (or redo/resit) it next year.

over- (too much)

I think my boss is **overdoing** it at the moment. (=working too hard; also **overwork**)

I went to bed very late and I **overslept** (=slept too long) this morning.
 The shop assistant **overcharged** me. (=asked me for too much money)
 mis- (=badly or incorrectly) I'm afraid I **misunderstood** what he said.
 Two of the students **misread** the first question.

Exercises:

- Use your dictionary to work out which prefix should be added to the words to create the opposite.

IN-	MIS-	UN-
inexpensive		

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| Well | Secure |
| Successful | Time |
| Visible | Trust |
| Correct | Spell |
| Attractive | Truth |
| Treat | Behave |
| Expensive | Usual |
| Famous | |

2. What do the prefixes mean?

in- _____
mis- _____
un- _____

3. Add each prefix to two words below to make new words. Use each word only once.

1. Be- (around) _____ _____
2. Fore- (before) _____ _____
3. Mid- (middle) _____ _____
4. Out- (surpassing) _____ _____
5. Over- (too much) _____ _____
6. _____

Friend	Paid
Pace	Drive
Crowded	Side
Tell	Night
Term	Arm

4. Use your dictionary to work out the meanings of the prefixes below. Then find two words beginning with each prefix. The first group is done for you.

No	Prefix	Meaning	Word 1	Word 2
1	aer-	air	aeroplane	aerosol
2	aqua-			
3	arch-			
4	audi-			
5	auto-			
6	bi-			

7	circ(um)-			
8	contra-			
9	multi-			
10	dis-			
11	extra-			
12	super-			
13	micro-			
14	para-			
15	post-			
16	semi-			
17	sub-			
18	tele-			
19	cyber-			
20	ultra-			

5. Which prefix forms the opposite of these words? (The bottom line are all verbs, the rest are adjectives)

1. ...happy
2. ...correct
3. ...legible
4. ...pack
5. ...patient
6. ...visible
7. ...employed
8. ...agree
9. ...legal
10. ...possible
11. ...honest
12. ...like

6. Agree with these statements, using words which have the same meaning as the underlined words.

Example: A: He doesn't have a job, does he?

B: No, **he's unemployed**.

1. It's against the law, isn't it?
Oh yes, _____
2. His room is always in – a mess, isn't it?
Yes, _____
3. He took off his clothes!
Yes, _____
4. This handwriting is impossible to read.
Yes I know. _____
5. She can never wait for five minutes, can she?
No, _____
6. I thought it was rude, didn't you?
Yes, it was very _____

7. Complete the verbs in these sentences.

1. I'm sorry, I mis..... her message completely.
2. We un..... as soon as we got to the hotel, then went out for a walk.
3. She was here a minute ago, but then she dis..... I'm afraid I don't know where she is now.
4. We normally have similar opinions but I dis..... with him totally on the subject of drugs.
5. My homework was so bad that I'll have to re..... it.
6. Apparently her alarm clock didn't ring and she over.....
7. She finally manage to un..... the door and we were able to go inside.
8. I dis.....the film, but the others enjoyed it.
9. I don't think I'll pass the exam, but I can always re..... it in September.

10. The post office shuts for lunch but it should re..... at 2:00 p.m.
11. She's over..... at the moment. She-really needs a holiday and a complete break from her job.
12. My sister wrapped up my present so well that it took me about five minutes to un..... it.

8. Find all verbs or adjectives which combine with these prefixes in the text of your reading books.

B. Suffixes

1. Noun Suffixes

1.1 Verb + Suffix

Many nouns are formed in this way.

Verb	Suffix	Noun
improve (get better)	-ment	improvement
manage (take care of a shop or business)	-ment	management
elect (choose somebody by voting)	-ion	Election
discuss (talk about something seriously)	-ion	discussion
inform (tell someone something)	-ation	information
organize (to arrange something)	-ation	organization
jog (running to keep fit or for pleasure)	-ing	Jogging
spell (e.g. S-P-E-L-L)	-ing	Spelling

Note: Sometimes there is a spelling change. The most common is the omission of the final 'e' before the suffix **-ion** or **-ation**: translate/translation; organize/organization

1.2 Adjective + Suffix

Nouns are also formed by adding a suffix to an adjective. Two suffixes often added to adjectives to form nouns are -ness and -ity.

Adjective	Suffix	Noun
weak (# strong)	-ness	weakness
Happy	-ness	happiness
dark (e.g. at night, when you can't see)	-ness	darkness
stupid (# intelligent, clever)	-ity	stupidity
punctual (=always arrives at the right time)	-ity	punctuality
similar (=almost the same; # different)	-ity	similarity

1.3 Pronunciation

The addition of these suffixes may change the pronunciation. Noun ending -ion or -ity have the main stress on the syllable before it, so the pronunciation may be different from the verb or adjective:

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Noun
educate	education	Similar	similarity
translate	translation	Stupid	stupidity
discuss	discussion	Punctual	punctuality

1.4 –er/-or and –ist

These are common noun suffixes added to existing nouns or verbs, and they describe people and their jobs.

-er	-er	-or	-ist
dancer	driver	actor	artist
singer	manager	director	economist
murderer	footballer	translator	psychologist
farmer	employer	operator	journalist

Note: Notice the common spelling changes: translate/translator, operate/operator, economy/economist, psychology/psychologist.

Exercises:

1.5 Complete the tables and mark the stress on each word. Do you know or can you guess the noun formed from them?

Verb	Noun
Educate	
Improve	
Jog	
Spell	
Hesitate	
Arrange	

Adjective	Noun
Stupid	
Dark	
Weak	

similar
punctual
sad
popular

- 1.6 Combine the suffixes on the right with the verbs or adjectives on the left, and then complete the text below. (Remember you may need to make a small spelling change.)

improve	govern	-ment -ation -ity -ness -ion
manage	televis	
weak	elect	
Educate	stupid	

In his first broadcast on (1) _____ since he won the (2) _____ last month, the President promised to make health and (3) _____ two of his top priorities. In a strong attack on the previous (4) _____, he said that the present (5) _____ of the government's economy was caused entirely by their (6) _____ and bad (7) _____. He said he would act immediately and he hoped the Indonesian people would be able to see clear signs of an (8) _____ in economy by the end of the year.

- 1.7 Write down the name of the person who does these things.
Example: farm...*farmer*...

1. Act....
2. Employ....
3. Football....
4. Sing....
5. Murder....
6. Psychology....

7. Economics....
8. Translate....
9. Manage....

1.8 Look at the two examples and then complete the rest of the definitions.

1. A journalist is a person who....
2. A ballet dancer is a person who....
3. A film director is a person who....
4. A bank manager is a person who....
5. An employer is a person who....
6. A pop singer is a person who....
7. A translator is a person who....
8. A lorry driver is a person who....
9. A photographer is a person who....
10. An artist is a person who....

2. Adjective Suffixes

Suffixes change word class, e.g. from verb to noun or noun to adjective, but they can also change meaning (see sections B and C below).

2.1 Noun or Verb + Suffix

Noun or Verb	Suffix	Adjectives
danger, fame	-ous	dangerous, famous (=well-known)
music, politics industry, economics	-al	musical, political, industrial, economical (saves you money)
cloud, fog, sun, dirt	-y	cloudy, foggy, sunny, dirty (≠ clean)
attract, create	-ive	attractive (=pretty, nice to look at); creative (able to produce new ideas; with imagination)

Note: Sometimes there is a spelling change. Here are common examples:

Double the consonant, e.g. **sun/sunny, fog/foggy**

Leave out the final 'e', e.g. **create/creative, fame/famous**

Leave out the final 's' before 'al', e.g. **politics/political; economics/economical**

Change 'y' to 'i' before 'al', e.g. **industry/industrial**

2.2 -able /eɪ.bəl/

This suffix (also **-ible** in some words) is used to form many adjectives, from nouns or verbs: **enjoyable, comfortable, knowledgeable** (= knows a lot), **suitable** (= right/correct for a particular situation).

Quite often, **-able** (and **-ible**) has the meaning "can be done". For example, something that is washable "can be washed". Other examples include:

Drinkable, comprehensible (=can be comprehended or understood), **reliable** (=can be relied on or trusted, e.g. a car or other machine that never goes wrong or break down).

Words ending **-able** quite often express the opposite meaning by adding the prefix **un-**: **undrinkable, unreliable, unbreakable** (=cannot be broken), **unsuitable, uncomfortable**

Words ending **-ible** add the prefix **in-**:

Incomprehensible, inflexible (somebody who is inflexible has a fixed idea about something and cannot change quickly or easily; an **inflexible** timetable cannot be changed easily); **inedible** (=cannot be eaten).

2.3 -ful and -less

The suffix **-ful** often means "full of" + the meaning of the adjective: **careful**, you are full of care; if you are **helpful**, you are full of help. Other examples are: **painful** (=hurts a lot), **useful** and **thoughtful** (=someone who is **thoughtful** is kind

and always thinks about others; a **thoughtful** action shows care for others)

The suffix **-less** means “without” + the meaning of the adjective: if you are **careless**, you do something “without care”. Other examples are **painless**, **useless** (=has no use or function), **thoughtless**, **jobless**, and **homeless** (= with nowhere to live)

Note: You can see that **-ful** and **-less** are often used with the same words to form opposites. This is not always true: a person with a home is **NOT** homeful.

Exercises:

2.4 Write down an adjective (or adjectives) formed from these nouns or verbs.

Thought	Pain
Attract	Knowledge
Create	Suit
Fog	Sun
Home	Music
Use	Comfort
Dirt	Fame
Care	Rely
Danger	Wash
Politics	Break
Enjoy	

2.5 Fill the gaps with suitable adjectives

1. You must be very when you drive in wet weather.
2. It was so this morning that I couldn't see more than twenty meters in front.
3. Everyone in my country has heard of her; she's very

4. The people in the tourist information office were very and answered all of our questions without any problems.
5. This is a very road; there were at least three serious accidents on it last year.
6. It was very when I hit my leg against the corner of the table.
7. This bag is very because I can use it for work or when I go on holiday.
8. We've never had any problems with our TV in ten years; it's been very
9. The factory is in the middle of the part of the city, surrounded by other factories.
10. I made some coffee but it was horrible. Infact, my sister said it was
11. I'm afraid my working hours are very; I have to start at exactly the same time every day at the same time.
12. It seems terrible to me that there are so many people living in a city with thousands of empty houses.

2.6 How many of these words can form opposites with the suffix -less?

Painful	Useful
Beautiful	Awful
Wonderful	Careful
Tactful	Thoughtful

Can you think of words which mean the opposite of the other words (the ones without -less)?

2.7 Choose three adjectives which could describe each of these people or things. (You can use the same adjective more than once.)

1. The weather is
2. Someone who is a very bad driver is

3. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart is
4. A large city is
5. Albert Einstein is
6. A new car is
7. A speech is

2.8 Change the following words or roots by adding either the suffixes “-ible” or “-able”. Use your dictionary to see if you have to change the spelling of the original word when you attach the suffix.

- adore adorable
 enjoy _____
 excite _____
 elig- _____
 force _____
 ed- _____
 agree _____
 poss _____
 terr _____
 digest _____

2.9 Decide which suffix, either “-er” or “-or”, should be added to the following words to make a word that describes a person who does a particular job. Use your dictionary to see if you have to change the original word to make the suffix fit.

- act actor
 audit _____
 bank _____
 build _____
 edit _____
 paint _____
 profess _____
 survey _____

2.10 Which suffix, “-ion” or “-ian” can be added to the following words to make a noun? Check your dictionary

to see if you have to change the original word to make the suffix fit.

complete _____

confuse _____

devote _____

distribute _____

electric _____

explode _____

music _____

reduce _____

promote _____

2.11 Add the suffix to two words below to make new words. Use each only once.

other

further

champion

on

clock

member

brother

man

home

inner

-arian occupation, group or someone who believes in something → **librarian, authoritarian**

1. *-hood* state of being or group →

2. *-most* the most extreme point →

3. *-ship* a status or position, a group or skill →

4. *-wards* in the direction of →

5. *-wise* relative to →

C. Zero Affixation

1. What is Zero Affixation?

Many words in English can function as a noun and verb, or noun and adjective, or verb and adjective, with no change in form. The meaning is not always the same, but this unit looks at examples where the words do have the same meaning.

What's the **answer**? (noun) **Answer** the question. (verb)

I must **clean** my room. (verb) It's a **clean** room. (adj)

I don't like the **cold**. (noun) I don't like the **cold** weather. (adj)

I didn't **reply** to the letter (verb) I wrote a **reply** to the letter. (noun)

Note: Other examples are: ache (n, v), damage (n, v), dry (v, adj).

2. Noun and Verb

These words can function both as noun and verb:

brake	diet	dream
guess	increase	laugh
murder	push	queue
rain	ring	smell
smile	taste	

Note: Other words in this group include **stay**, **drink**, **rest**, **took**, **cost**, and **wait**. Use a dictionary if you need to check the meaning.

Here are a few examples:

We **queued** for half an hour. We waited in a **queue** for half an hour.

This orange **smells/tastes** strange. This orange has got a strange **smell/taste**.

I didn't know the answer, so I **guessed**. I didn't know the answer, so I had a **guess**.

3. Which Verb to use?

When you use these words as nouns, you need to choose the correct verb to use with it.

Verb	Noun
We had a short stay in Paris.	We stayed in Paris for a short time.
We rested for a while.	We had a short rest.
She braked quickly.	She put on the brakes quickly.
He needs to diet.	He needs to go on a diet.
I'm going to ring him.	I'm going to give him a ring.
I looked in the paper.	I had a look in the paper.
He pushed me.	He gave me a push.
I dreamt about you last night.	I had a dream about you last night

Exercises:

- Rewrite these sentences using the underlined nouns as verbs. The meaning must stay the same. Look at the example first.
Example: There was a lot of rain yesterday.
It rained a lot yesterday.
 - We had a long wait.
.....
 - I had a dream about you last night.
.....
 - We waited in the queue for half an hour.
.....
 - The cost of the holiday was about L500.
.....
 - I wrote a reply to his letter yesterday.
.....

2. Now rewrite these sentences using the underlined verbs as nouns. The meaning must stay the same.

1. I'll ring him this evening.

.....

2. I diet if I put on weight.

.....

3. It was very hot, so we rested for a while after lunch.

.....

4. I braked but I still couldn't stop in time.

.....

5. He pushed me.

.....

6. Did you look in the paper?

.....

3. Sometimes the same word form can be a verb and noun but with a very different meaning. Read these pairs of sentences.

Does the verb have the same meaning as the noun, a similar meaning, or a completely different meaning?

1. We had a long wait for the bus.

If we wait any longer, we may miss the train.

2. Could we have another bottle of water, please?

I asked her to water the garden.

3. I gave him a book.

Did you book the table in the restaurant?

4. They always take a break after an hour's work.

Did he break his arm skiing?

5. I go for a run most mornings.

I was late so I had to run to get to school on time.

4. Write the opposite of these phrases and expressions.

1. Sweet wine

2. A strong accent

3. Strong coffee

4. A soft voice
 5. Get in the bus
 6. Tell the truth
 7. Catch the bus
 8. Get in the car
5. Find 5 words which have prefix **un-**, **dis-**, and **il-**!
 6. Find 5 words which have suffix **-ly** and **-able**!
 7. Make sentences using the words from **3.8** and **3.9**!
8. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in capital letters. In some cases you will have to make a negative form by using the prefix **dis-**, **in-**, or **un-**!
 1. ACT
 We must take before things get worse.
 There's a lot of outside the stadium.
 Don't worry about the volcano. It's beenfor years.
 She said she wanted to be a television
 2. ADD
 Are all those they put in food really necessary?
 In to doing the cleaning, I make the coffee.
 3. ADMIRE
 This is anpiece of work.
 I am full of for the improvements he's made.
 4. ADVANTAGE
 Unfortunately, you'll be at a if you can't drive.
 Knowing a lot of language, he's in a very position.

5. ADVERTISE
 He works for an agency.
 I saw an for the job in our local newspaper.

6. AGREE
 He gets very angry if you with his ideas.
 The we made was for one year only.

7. ATTRACT
 I only had a day to visit all the tourist
 She smiles so, doesn't she?

8. BASE
 My grandfather only had a veryeducation.
 The organization is run on a voluntary

9. CALCULATE
 Half these are wrong!
 My son wants a pocket for his birthday.
 He was very cool, kind of person.

10. COLLECT
 Stamps can be very a very expensive hobby.
 Here's a special offer to all of foreign coins!
 The was very successful. It raised Rp 500.000.000.

11. COMPARE
 I'm just a beginner in with her.
 Crimes of violence were rare until a few years ago.
 What happened two years ago is not really to the situation now.

12. COMPETE

Would all please make their way to the start?

We're selling these toys at a very price.

If I win this, I'll get a new bicycle!

13. CONFIRM

She received a letter of from the hotel.

We've received an report of an explosion outside the President's house.

14. CONTINUE

His latest book is a of his previous one.

The train service was because it wasn't used by many people.

I couldn't get much work done as I was being interrupted by people telephoning me.

After four hours' typing I had terrible headache.

9. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in capital letters. In some cases you will have to make a negative form by using the prefix **in-** or **un-**!

1. CONVENIENCE

I'm afraid it won't be for me to see you tomorrow.

The house is situated near the center of town.

This is very! Can't you practice your violin somewhere else?

2. CREATE

I would like to show you my latest, which I have called "Boats on a Lake".

The chameleon is a very strange

Conan Doyle was famous as the of the great detective, Sherlock Holmes.

3. CRITIC

Why does everybody him all the time?
After so much he felt he had to resign.
They were very of his efforts to improve services.

4. DECIDE

They're going to announce their tomorrow.
He's so! He just can't make up his mind!

5. DECORATE

The said he would charge me Rp 500.000 a room.
During the festival were hanging from every tree.

6. DEMONSTRATE

The all sat down in the middle of the road.
He offered to give me a of how the machine worked.

7. DEPEND

We are on other countries for most of our food.
Every year we celebrate our

8. DICTATE

The boss wants you to take some
He acted in an extremely manner, which made him very unpopular.

9. DIRECT

Are you sure we're going in the right?
She looked at me as she said it.
I had to look up the number in the telephone
.....
Hitchcock is one of my favorite film

10. ECONOMY

My new car is more than the one I had
before.
The studied at university.
On my salary we have to live as as
possible.
If we don't on electricity, there will be
power cuts.

11. ELECTRIC

He works as an for a local firm.
The price of has gone up again.
The fire was caused by an fault in the
television.
He is an engineer.

12. EMPLOY

Last December the boss gave all his a
bonus.
I've been since June. I must find work
soon.
Her was so angry at her attitude that he
fired her.
He hoped the agency would find him a job.

13. ENTHUSIASM

They all cheered as their team came out.
I'm afraid they weren't very about your
idea of going out this evening.

10 Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in capital letters. In some cases you will have to make a negative form by using the prefix **dis-**, **in-**, or **un-**!

1. HONEST

It was very of him to steal that money.

I think that this is the best thing to do.

They praised her for her

2. IDENTITY

Have you got some kind of on you?

UFO means Flying Object.

3. IMAGINE

They said my illness was Don't they realize I'm in a lot of pain?

He hasn't got the to think up such a clever plan.

4. INDUSTRY

I'm afraid relations aren't very good in this company.

She was a much less student than her sister.

He's leading, with factories all over the country.

In the past few years this area has become heavily

5. MANAGE

The said he wouldn't change the radio without a receipt.

They are taking over the of the company next week.

Only the Director can make that decision.

She's got a job as the of a dress shop.

6. NATION
If he isn't Spanish, what is he?
The coal industry was originally private but was in the 1940's.
There's no service in United Kingdom.
7. OBSERVE
It was very of you to notice that.
This houses the largest telescope in the country.
He's under all the time.
8. SATISFY
He couldn't give a explanation for his actions.
I get no from doing this.
The connection hasn't been proven yet.
I'm afraid I was very with the travel arrangements.
9. SCIENCE
She's top working on our space project.
There is no explanation for what happened.
The connection hasn't been proven yet.
10. SHORT
Mrs. Susanto will be with you
I had to my speech as we had started late.
There is a of carrots because of the bad weather.
11. VARY
The temperature is very at this time of year.
Do you like this new of apple?

There are desserts to choose from.
 Politicians blame the media if they don't win the election. They're so predictable.

D. Gerund

1. What is gerund?
 A gerund is a noun made from a verb by adding “-ing”. The gerund form of the verb “write” is “writing”. You can use gerund as a subject, the complement, or the object of the sentence.

Gerund	Present Continuous
Reading is my hobby.	I am <i>reading</i> now.
Note: Reading = a noun	Reading = a verb

2. How can I use gerund?
- 2.1 As a subject of a sentence
 Dancing is my hobby
 Smoking is very dangerous for health.
 Sleeping is very important for our life.
 Swimming is a very good sport
- 2.2 As a complement of a sentence
 My favorite sport is running.
 My activity on Saturday morning is sweeping.
 His uncle's profession is boxing.
- 2.3 As an object of a sentence
 Doni likes singing.
 My family like living in the village.
 Tata's mother dislikes dancing.
- 2.4 As prohibition
 No smoking
 No parking
 No trespassing

2.5 As an adjective

Living room

Dining room

Drawing book

Writing book

2.6 Use after a preposition

Dona is good at speaking English.

I am sorry for coming late.

Uncle Tono is keen on hunting.

2.7 Use after a possessive pronoun

My brother's leaving makes me sad.

Thank you for your coming.

Exercises:

Complete these sentences using gerund!

- A: Is (play) football is your hobby?
B: No, it isn't.
A: What is your hobby?
B: My hobby is (cycle).
A: What are your other hobbies?
B: My other hobbies are (cook, read).
- A: Do you enjoy (live) in Tokyo?
B: Yes I do.
A: Why do you enjoy (live) in Tokyo?
B: Because I can get money easily by (work)
in Tokyo.
A: Do you get money by (work) as an
engineer?
B: No, I don't. I get money by (sing)
- A: Have you finished (do) your
homework?

B: No, I haven't. I had to delay (do) it.

A: Why?

B: Because I had to pick my little sister up at the railway station before (have) dinner.

E. Phrasal Verbs

1. What are phrasal verbs?

Phrasal verbs are another example of words going together.

Exercise:

He looked the word in a dictionary.

Look! There's car coming!

His nurse looks him very well.

Are you still looking that book you lost?

UNIT 4

PART OF SPEECH

grammar word	meaning	Example	in your language
noun	a person or thing	book, girl, pen	
verb	something we do	do, read, write	
adjective	describe a person or thing	good, bad, happy, long	
adverb	describe a verb	slowly, badly	
preposition	a little word used before a noun or pronoun	in, on, by, at	
singular	just one	book, house	
plural	more than one	books, houses	
phrase	a group of words (not a complete sentence)	in a house, at home, an old man	
Sentence	a complete idea in writing, beginning with a capital letter and ending with a full stop	The man went into room and closed the door.	
Paragraph	a short part of a text (one or more sentences)	This book has 60 units. Each unit has 2 pages.	

	beginning on a new line		
Dialogue	a conversation between two people	Ann: How's Jo? Bill: OK, thanks.	
Question	a set of words that begin with a capital letter and end with a question mark	Are you English? Do you like school?	
Answer	reply to a question	Yes, I am. No, I don't	

Exercises:

1. Use your dictionary to find the part of speech of these words and write them in the correct column of the table below.

chic	chick	delivery	modernize
afford	there	sometime	position
sloppy	pull	germinate	giddy

adjective	Adverb	noun	verb

Write an example for each word class.

1. **Adjectives** are words that describe a person place or thing _____
2. **Adverbs** answer questions such as when? where? why? how? and how much? _____
3. **Nouns** are used to name people, places or things _____
4. A **verb** can describe an action or process _____

2. Match these words by putting a tick (✓) in the correct column.

	Noun	verb	adjective
book	✓		
speak			
Good			
Word			
House			
Have			
Write			
New			
Man			
Right			
Blue			
Say			

3. Answer these questions.
- a. What is the plural of **book**?
 - b. What is the singular of **men**?
 - c. Is **from** a verb?
 - d. Is **cat** an adjective?
 - e. Is **bad** an adverb?

4. Match the verbs on the left with the nouns on the right. Draw lines.

make	homework
do	a shower
have	a mistake

5. Which words can go with weather? Use a dictionary.

big	hgh
cool	rainy
dark	warm
Dry	wet
happy	icy

6. Use a dictionary to find/check the answers to these questions.

- What does **dreadful** mean? Is it a noun or verb?
- How do you pronounce **lose**? (Is it the same as “choose” or “chose”?)
- What part of speech is **choose**?
- What part of speech is **homesick**?
- Homework** and **chaos** are both nouns, but what type of noun are they?
- What adjectives are often used before **chaos**? (Give two)
- What to prepositions are often used after **choose**?
- Write down a sentence example of **choose** used with a preposition.

7. When you look up a word, you can also use your dictionary to increase your vocabulary by learning related words and phrases. Find out if your dictionary helps you to answer these questions.

- Choose** is a verb, but what is the noun with the same meaning?
- Advice** is a noun, but what is the verb with the same meaning?

- c. **Advice** is also uncountable, but you can make it countable using another word. Can you complete this sentence: "He gave me a very useful of advice."
- d. What adjective is formed from **chaos**?
- e. What is the opposite of **dirty**?
- f. What is the difference between **homework** and **housework**?
- g. What is the opposite of **lose a game**?
- h. What is the opposite of **lose weight**?
- i. **Law** often appears in the phrase "law and". What is the missing word?
- j. If you want to sit at a table in a café and you see that one person is sitting there already, but another **seat** is empty, what can you say to the person sitting down?
- k. Look at the dictionary entry for **suit**. Explain what the word mean when used in the following sentence examples below:
1. I'm afraid black doesn't **suit** me – my hair is the wrong color.
 2. A: I'm not going, so don't ask me again.
B: OK. **Suit** yourself.
 3. If we have the meeting this afternoon, would 2:30 **suit** you?

UNIT 5

SYNONYM & ANTONYM

A. SYNONYM

A synonym is a word which means the same as, or almost the same as, another word. Using synonyms allows you to express your ideas with accuracy and avoid repetition.

You will find synonyms in a thesaurus and sometimes dictionaries, such as the Oxford Student's Dictionary.

incorrect *adjective* not correct, wrong.

SYNONYMS: wrong, inaccurate, mistaken, erroneous.

incorrectly *adverb* **incorrectness** *noun*

Exercises:

1. Match up the eighteen pairs of synonyms. One pair has already been found for you.

decline	Rich	taste	mad	stink	fit
list	Tall	stench	fear	wealthy	crazy
sad	Dwindle	crowded	flavor	narrow	dread
hate	Wide	love	broad	packed	feeble
murder	Adore	miserable	doubtful	kill	slender
lofty	Dubious	healthy	frail	detest	inventory

1. decline dwindle 10. _____
2. _____ _____ 11. _____
3. _____ _____ 12. _____
4. _____ _____ 13. _____

5. _____ 14. _____
 6. _____ 15. _____
 7. _____ 16. _____
 8. _____ 17. _____
 9. _____ 18. _____

2. Break the code to find three synonyms for these words. Write one more for each.

nzitv	zdlufn	nvzav
wvkziq	hfyhazmarz	oraqov
slmvhg	wivzwuf	erigfifh
grmb	vcgvmhr	urmv
drgswiz	zkkzoor	wrnrmfg

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N	M	L	K	J	I	H	G	F	E	D	C	B	A

1. bad _____

 2. good _____

 3. big _____

4. small _____
5. go _____

B. ANTONYM

An **antonym** is a word that is opposite in meaning to another, e.g. big – small, hot – cold, love – hate. Antonyms are often given in dictionaries and thesauruses to help you build your vocabulary and language knowledge.

Exercises:

1. Match up the eighteen pairs of antonyms. One pair has already been found for you.

enthusiastic	generous	fascinating	brave	detest
peaceful	malevolent	difficult	feeble	apathetic
considerate	cowardly	hazy	safe	tedious
Broad	powerful	slender	clear	poor
Hostile	knowledgeable	admire	ignorant	miserly
benevolent	dangerous	straightforward	careless	meticulous
Light	cure	rich	selfish	injure
Heavy				

1. dangerous safe 10. _____
2. _____ _____ 11. _____
3. _____ _____ 12. _____
4. _____ _____ 13. _____
5. _____ _____ 14. _____
6. _____ _____ 15. _____
7. _____ _____ 16. _____
8. _____ _____ 17. _____
9. _____ _____ 18. _____

2. Some words are positive, and others describe negative ideas or meanings. Put the pairs of antonyms into either the positive or negative column.

POSITIVE	NEGATIVE

evil — good

odour — fragrance

hideous — attractive

constructive — destructive

sociable — unfriendly

indolent — industrious

stormy — tranquil

wretched — elated

smart — scruffy

shrewd — idiotic

UNIT 6

COMPOUND

A. Compound Nouns

1. Formation

A compound noun is formed from two nouns, or an adjective and a noun.

Here are some common examples.

Alarm clock (= a clock that has an alarm)

Baby-sitter (= he/she looks after children when parents are out)

Brother-in-law (= your sister's husband, your husband's brother)

Check book (= a book which that has checks)

Credit card (= a card used to credit things)

Dining room (= the room where you eat meals)

Earring (= a "ring" for the ear)

Film star (= the star of a film)

Income tax (= the tax you pay on your salary)

Washing machine (= the machine for washing clothes)

Writing paper (= paper for writing letters)

*box office (= where you buy tickets in cinemas and theaters)

*mother tongue (= your first language)

*science fiction (= stories about the future)

Make a sentence for each of the following:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| a. first aid | b. pedestrian crossing |
| b. parking meter | d. sunglasses |
| c. table tennis | f. tin opener |
| 1. traffic lights | h. T-shirt |

2. One Word or Two?

Compound nouns are usually written as two words (e.g. credit card), but sometimes they are joined by a hyphen (e.g. baby-sitter), or written as one word (e.g. sunglasses). Unfortunately there is no rule for this, so you may need to check in a dictionary.

3. Pronunciation

The main stress is usually on the first part (e.g. parking meter) but sometimes it is on both parts (e.g. mother tongue). In A, the compounds marked * all have stress on both parts. Some dictionaries show the stress on compounds.

4. Forming New Compounds

Quite often, one part of a compound forms the basis for a number of compound nouns.

post/ ticket/ box office

brother/ sister/ father/ mother –in-law

traffic lights/ jam

dining/ sitting/ waiting room

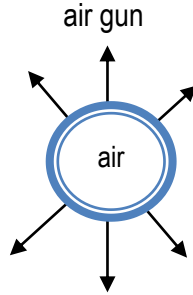
film/ pop/ rock star

Note: A **traffic jam** is a long line of cars which are moving slowly because road is busy; and **traffic wardens** patrol the streets to make sure you are not parked in the wrong place illegally. You buy theater tickets at the **box office** and train tickets at the **ticket office**.

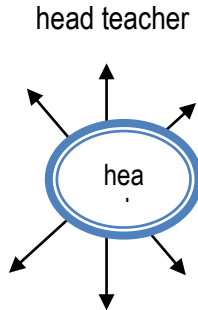
Exercises:

1.1 Use your dictionary to make as many words you can from the following.

a.



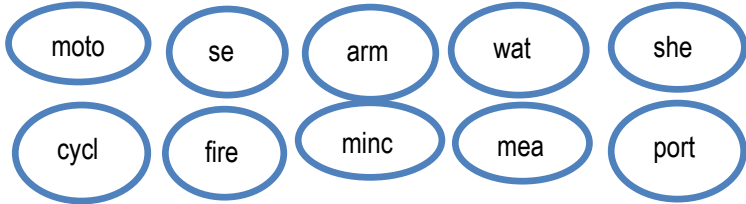
b.



1.2 Which word beginning with letter 'h' and needs to be placed at the end of these word stems to create three new words?

- a. Pent _____
- b. Green _____
- c. Light _____

- 1.3 Make five compound words using these words.
Use the clues and your dictionary to help you work out the words.



- | | |
|--------|---|
| M_____ | a sweet mixture of currants, raisins, apple, etc. used in pies. |
| F_____ | a small gun: a rifle, pistol, or revolver |
| M_____ | a two-wheeled road vehicle with an engine |
| S_____ | a port on the coast |
| W_____ | a turning point in the course of events |

- 1.4 Complete these sentences with suitable compound nouns.

- I'm late because there was a terrible in the center of town.
- Humphrey Bogart was a famous in the forties and fifties.
- My didn't ring this morning and I didn't wake up until 9:30.
- When I got to the surgery, I had to sit in the for forty minutes before I could see the dentist.
- Mary really wanted to see the film, but she couldn't find a for the children, so she had to stay at home.
- When I'm driving I always wear if it's very bright and sunny.
- You have to pay on your salary in Britain; the amount depends on how much you earn.

- h. I often have the same problem: I parked the car next to a and then discover that I don't have the right money.
- i. In some countries you have to have a box in your car for minor injuries and illnesses.
- j. My brother loves but I prefer true stories about the present or the past.

1.5 Take one word (the first part or the second part) from each compound and create a new compound. Use a dictionary to help you if necessary.

Example: brother-in-law *mother-in-law*
 table tennis *table leg*

- dinning room.....
- film star.....
- credit card.....
- toothpaste.....
- traffic lights.....
- sunglasses.....
- post office.....
- hairdryer.....

Now mark the main stress on each of the compound nouns you have created.

1.6 Try creating your own compound nouns. Choose two or three common words and then try to form compound noun from them. When you have two or three possibilities, check in a dictionary to see if your words exist. Start with these.

.....book or book.....
card

B. Compound Adjectives

1. Formation and Pronunciation

A compound adjective is formed from two different words, and occasionally three. They are usually written with a hyphen (e.g. good-looking, well-known), and the stress is usually the same on both parts of the compound.

2. Describing People

Many compound adjectives describe a person's appearance, character, and situation.

This is William. He isn't **well-known** (famous), he isn't **well-off** (rich), and I've never heard anyone say he was **good-looking** (handsome/attractive). But he is a very nice man – kind, friendly, and very **easy-going** (relaxed). Right now, he's wearing a **short-sleeved** shirt and a **brand-new** (completely new) hat.

3. “Well and “Badly”

These adverbs combine with many past participles to form compound adjectives. You can use “well” or “badly” in front of the adjective (except well-known, which has no opposite).

A well-directed film

A well-mad pair of shoes

A well-written story

A badly-paid job (a low salary)

A badly-behaved child (acting in a bad way)

A badly-dressed young man (wearing horrible clothes)

4. **A “five minute” Walk**

It is common to combine a number and a singular noun to form a compound adjective.

It's a fifteen-minute drive to the centre. (a drive of fifteen minutes)

He works in a four-star hotel. (a hotel with a rating of four stars)

I gave her a five-pound note. (a note with a value of five pounds)

The winner was a ten-year-old girl. (a girl who is ten years old)

There was a two-hour delay on our flight. (the plane was two hours late)

5. **Common Compounds**

She had a **full-time job** in a bank, but after the baby was born she changed to a **part-time job** and just worked in the mornings. The hotel is **north-west** of here, about ten miles away. (also **north-east**, **south-east**, and **south-west**). Most of the population are **right-handed**, but about 10% are **left-handed**. On trains and planes you can buy a **first-class ticket** if you are happy to pay a lot more. Mary bought a **second-hand BMW** the car was not **branded-new**, but was a new car for her.

Note: As with compound nouns, you can often combine different words with one part and form many different compound adjectives.

Exercises:

- 1.7 Match words from the box on the left with words from the box on the right to form 12 compound adjectives.

brand	going
badly	east
easy	hand
first	handed
second	looking
good	sleeved
north	new
part	known
left	time
ten	pound
short	written
well	class

- 1.8 Complete the compound adjectives in these sentences.

- They were both wearing short-..... shirts.
- We stayed in a five..... hotel.
- There is a shop in Semarang which sell things for left..... people.
- He's just bought a brand..... car.
- The airport is about ten miles south.....of the city center.

- f. One little girl was very badly.....; she kept shouting during lunch and then threw food all over the floor.
- g. She's just got a-time job; she works three hours a day on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
- h. It was a very badly-.....article; I noticed several punctuation mistakes and lots of spelling mistakes.
- i. They're very well..... so they can afford to go to expensive restaurants.
- j. It's a twenty-.....walk to the house, but it takes much less than that in the car.
- k. She's got a little stall in the market where she sells second..... things.
- l. When I saw her last night, she was dancing with a very good..... young man in a white suit.
- m. I was astonished when the man at the next table gave a waiter a ten..... note as tip.
- n. Have you ever met a well..... actor or politician?
- o. I had a nice time with my cousin – he's good company and very easy.....

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