

Kuwait University

Language Center

Consultation & Training Office

VOCABULARY
STUDENT HANDOUT
STRATEGIES, PRACTICE
TESTS & TIMES TESTS

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Vocabulary Building

Introduction

Vocabulary is all the words used or understood by a person.

One way to learn new words is to use **context clues (keys)**. The meaning of a word is shaped by its context, or "surroundings." . In other words, the situation in which the word is used determines its meaning.

A **context clue** is the information that surrounds a new word, used to understand its meaning.

Four of the most common types of context clues are:

- Synonyms
- Antonyms
- General Context
- Examples

Note: The first letter of each context clue, spells the word *SAGE*. Sage means "wise."
Using context clues is a wise-strategy.

Synonyms

A **synonym** is a word that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word. For example, the words *funny* and *humorous* are **synonyms**. Many times, an author will place a *synonym* near a new or difficult word as a context clue to the word's meaning. Often the words *or* and *that is* introduce the synonym. Sometimes a synonym is used later in the sentence. A synonym may also be set off with a pair of dashes (—), parenthesis (), or a pair of commas (,) before and after it. In this case, the synonym is defining the word that comes before it.

Synonym Signal Words

or

that is

Examples

1. Tired of his **flaccid**—flabby—muscles, Ali joined the local gym.
2. A **cross-section** (slice) of the leaf is studied under the microscope.
3. The Al-Qurain Martyrs' Museum in Kuwait City is a **memorial**, or tribute, to honor the men and women who gave their lives in service to their country during the Iraq invasion.

Practice Each of the following sentences contains a word that is a *synonym* for the word in **bold**. Circle the *synonym* in each sentence.

1. Toxic (**poisonous**) air can affect the heart, liver, and kidneys.
2. Hot and tired, Sheikha became **huffy**—irritable—after being in slow-moving traffic for three hours.
3. Mother gave another one of her **homilies**, that is, sermons, on the value of hard work.
4. Hala's parents **indulged**, that is, spoiled, her with expensive clothes and cars.
5. Most students look forward to semester break as a much needed **respite**, or rest, from the long academic semester.
6. Not doing your homework can have an **adverse**—negative—effect on your learning.

Synonyms

Practice 2

Each of the following sentences contains a word that is a synonym for the word in **bold**. Circle the synonym in each sentence.

1. Aliay knew it was a **risk**, or danger, to go through a red light, but she didn't want to be late for class.
2. A Toyota is a more **affordable** (inexpensive) car than a Lexus.
3. I know that word, but in this situation—**context**—it means something different. It doesn't make any sense.
4. In **marshes** or swamplands, the croaking of frogs and the chirping of cicadas (locusts) becomes unbelievably loud in the evening.
5. Saleh was **erroneous**, that is, mistaken, in his assessment of the facts.
6. Ahmed's use of curses and personal attacks against the waitress **mortified**—embarrassed—everyone in the restaurant.
7. Mr. and Mrs. Mohammad Talal Otaibi built a villa of a **palatial**, or regal, scale that has four floors, eight bedrooms, and ten bathrooms.
8. The **smudge**, that is, spot, of makeup on Danna's blouse became bigger when she tried to wash it off.
9. Hala had an **adverse** (negative) reaction to the 'D' on her midterm exam.
10. The movie was so confusing. The events were not in order; they were out of **sequence**.

Antonyms

An **antonym** is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word. For example, *heavy* and *light* are antonyms. So are *early* and *late*. Antonyms help you determine a word's meaning by showing you **what the word does not mean**.

Antonyms are often introduced with words and phrases of contrast or difference. Contrast words such as *not* or *unlike* often act as signals that an **antonym** is being used. The following signal words alert you to expect a change.

Antonym signal words:

but	not	as opposed to	in contrast	however
on the other hand	yet	rather than	unlike	instead of
differ(s) from	un-	dis-	rather	instead

Sometimes **antonyms** can be found next to the new word. In those cases, commas (,), dashes (— —), or parentheses () may set them off from the new word. At other times, **antonyms** are placed in other parts of the sentence to emphasize the contrast between the ideas.

Examples

In each sentence, underline the antonym for the word in **bold**. Identify the word that **best** defines the word in **bold**.

- Trying to save money by putting off going to the doctor may have a **detrimental**, not helpful, result.
 - useful
 - harmful
 - positive
 - pleasant
- A person with **fortitude** rather than indecision has great purpose and strength.
 - kindness
 - determination
 - success
 - honor
- Sheikha was a **sociable** child; in contrast, her sister was very shy.
 - annoying
 - cute
 - loving
 - outgoing
- One physical sign of starvation is a **distended**, not flat, stomach.
 - swollen
 - shrunk
 - hard
 - soft

Antonyms

Explanations

1. The *antonym* for **detrimental** is *helpful*. **Detrimental** means (b) “harmful.” **Notice** the signal word *not* and the *pair of commas* before and after the *antonym* phrase.
2. The *antonym* for **fortitude** is *indecision*. **Fortitude** means (b) “determination.” Notice the signal words rather than.
3. The *antonym* for **sociable** is *shy*. **Sociable** means (d) “outgoing.” **Notice** the signal word *in contrast*. Also, note that the *antonym* *shy* appears at the end of the sentence.
4. The *antonym* for **distended** is *flat*. **Distended** means (a) “swollen.” **Notice** the signal word *not* and the *set of commas* that signal the *antonym* *flat*.

General Context

Often you will find that the writer has not provided a synonym clue or an antonym clue. In that case, you will have to rely on the **general context** to figure out the meaning of the unfamiliar word. This requires you to read the entire sentence, or to read a few sentences, a head for information that will help you understand the new word.

Information about the word can be included in the passage in several ways. Sometimes a definition of the word may be given. Often vivid (clear) word pictures or descriptions of a situation can give a sense of the word's meaning. Sometimes you may need to figure out the meaning of an unknown word by using prior knowledge, logic, and reasoning skills.

Examples

Identify the letter of the word that **best** defines the word in **bold**.

- The children lived in **filth**: soiled and stained clothes covered every piece of furniture, dirty dishes filled the sink and cluttered the stove and counters, the floor was sticky with food, and the house smelled of rotten food, sweat, and urine.

a. confusion	c. freedom
b. dirt	d. hope
- Hessa decorated her room with a **hodgepodge** of posters of everything from country music stars to hard rock groups.

a. unity	c. mixture
b. theme	d. group
- A climber must think about the harmful impact high mountain **elevations** can have on the body.

a. heights	c. widths
b. depths	d. scenes

General Context

Explanations

- Filth** means (b) *dirt*. The details of this passage vividly (clearly) describe a very dirty place: *soiled, stained, dirty, cluttered, sticky, smelled, and rotten*.
- Hodgepodge** means (c) *mixture*. Hessa doesn't seem to have a favorite kind of group or music. Instead, she seems to collect posters based on a wide range of taste.
- Elevations** means (a) *heights*. The words *climber, high, and mountain* all suggest height.

suffixes are added to the end of the base (*active* → *activate*). Prefixes usually do not change the class of the base word, but suffixes usually do change the class of the word.

Root	The basic or main part of a word. Prefixes and suffixes are added to roots to make a new word. Example: <i>spect</i> means "look"
Prefix	A group of letters with a specific meaning added to the beginning of a word or root to make a new word. Example: <i>in-</i> means "into," so <i>inspect</i> means "look into"
Suffix	A group of letters with a specific meaning added to the end of a word or root to make a new word. Example: <i>-ator</i> means "one who," so <i>spectator</i> means "one who looks"

The root, or base, is a word that exists before anything is added, that is, affixed, to it, such as a prefix or suffix. Some roots can stand alone as a word, for example, 'walk', 'tea', 'cup', 'very', and 'good'.

An affix can be inflectional or derivational.

An inflectional affix changes nouns and verbs. Nouns change their form from singular to plural by adding the suffix *-s* or *-es*. Verbs change their tense, for example, third person singular *-s/-es*, continuous form *be + V+ing*, past tense *-ed*, and passive.

A derivational affix changes the word type. For example the suffix *'-ish'*, added to 'boy', changes the noun 'boy' into the adjective 'boyish'. The suffix *'-ly'* changes the adjective 'brave' into the adverb 'bravely'. The suffix *'-ness'* changes the adjective 'good' into the noun 'goodness'.

Derivational affixes can also change the meaning of the root to which they are attached. "Possible" becomes 'impossible' when the prefix *'im-'* is added. 'Set' become 'reset' when the prefix *'re-'* is added.

Many words have all three elements: prefix, root, and suffix.

For example, the word *restatement* has three parts, and each part has its own meaning. The first part, the prefix *re-* means "again"; the second part, the root *state*,

means "say"; and the third part, the suffix *-ment*, means a condition of being. Thus a *restatement* is "something that is said again."

Practice

Study the word parts. Using the meanings of the prefixes, the root, the suffixes, and context clues, put each word into the sentence that best fits its meaning. Use each word once.

Prefix	Meaning	Root	Meaning	Suffix	Meaning
in-	in, into	<i>spect</i>	look	-acle	quality
retro-	backward			-or	person who

spect = 'look'

inspector	retrospect	spectacle
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- In _____, after pulling a muscle running, Mohammed said, "I should have warmed up before exercising."
- The fireworks created an awesome _____ in the night sky.
- The _____ placed a sticker on each piece of fruit she checked for quality.

Prefixes

A **prefix** is a group of letters with a specific meaning added to the beginning of a word or root to make a new word. Although the basic meaning of a root does not change, a prefix changes the meaning of the word as a whole.

For example, the prefix *ex-* means "out" or "from". When placed in front of the root *tract* (which means "pull" or "drag", the word *extract* is formed. *Extract* means "pull or drag out." The same root *tract* joined with the prefix *con-* (which means "with" or "together", creates the word *contract*. A *contract* is a legal way to pull people together.

The most common prefixes used to form new verbs in academic English are: *re-*, *dis-*, *over-*, *un-*, *mis-*, *out-*. The most common suffixes are: *-ise*, *-en*, *-ate*, *-(i)fy*. By far the most common affix in academic English is *-ise* (American *-ize*).

Verbs

e.g. prefix + verb → verb

Prefix	Meaning	Examples
<i>re-</i>	again or back	restructure, revisit, reappear, rebuild, refinance
<i>dis-</i>	reverses the meaning of the verb	disappear, disallow, disarm, disconnect, discontinue

<i>over-</i>	too much	overbook, oversleep, overwork
<i>un-</i>	reverses the meaning of the verb	unbend, uncouple, unfasten
<i>mis-</i>	badly or wrongly	mislead, misinform, misidentify
<i>out-</i>	more or better than others	outperform, outbid
<i>be-</i>	make or cause	befriend, belittle
<i>co-</i>	together	co-exist, co-operate, co-own
<i>de-</i>	do the opposite of	devalue, deselect
<i>fore-</i>	earlier, before	foreclose, foresee
<i>inter-</i>	between	interact, intermix, interface
<i>pre-</i>	before	pre-expose, prejudge, pretest
<i>sub-</i>	under/below	subcontract, subdivide
<i>trans-</i>	across, over	transform, transcribe, transplant
<i>under-</i>	not enough	underfund, undersell, undervalue, underdevelop

e.g. Suffix used to form verbs with the meaning "cause to be".

Suffix	Example
<i>-ise/ ize</i>	stabilise, characterise, symbolise, visualise, specialise
<i>-ate</i>	differentiate, liquidate, pollinate, duplicate, fabricate
<i>ify</i>	classify, exemplify, simplify, justify
<i>-en</i>	awaken, fasten, shorten, moisten

Nouns

The most common prefixes used to form new nouns in academic English are: *co-* and *sub-*. The most common suffixes are: *-tion*, *-ity*, *-er*, *-ness*, *-ism*, *-ment*, *-ant*, *-ship*, *-age*, *-ery*. By far the most common noun affix in academic English is *-tion*.

e.g. prefix + noun → noun

Prefix	Meaning	Examples
<i>anti-</i>	against	ant Climax, antidote, antithesis
<i>auto-</i>	self	autobiography, automobile
<i>bi-</i>	two	bilingualism, biculturalism, bi-metalism
<i>co-</i>	joint	co-founder, co-owner, co-descendant
<i>counter-</i>	against	counter-argument, counter-example, counter-proposal
<i>dis-</i>	the converse of	discomfort, dislike
<i>ex-</i>	former	ex-chairman, ex-hunter
<i>hyper-</i>	extreme	hyperinflation, hypersurface
<i>in-</i>	the converse of	inattention, incoherence, incompatibility
<i>in-</i>	inside	inpatient
<i>inter-</i>	between	interaction, inter-change, interference
<i>kilo-</i>	thousand	kilobyte
<i>mal-</i>	bad	malfunction, maltreatment, malnutrition
<i>mega-</i>	million	megabyte
<i>mis-</i>	wrong	misconduct, misdeed, mismanagement
<i>mini-</i>	small	mini-publication, mini-theory
<i>mono-</i>	one	monosyllable, monograph, monogamy
<i>neo-</i>	new	neo-colonialism, neo-impressionism
<i>out-</i>	separate	outbuilding
<i>poly-</i>	many	polysyllable
<i>pseudo-</i>	false	pseudo-expert
<i>re-</i>	again	re-organisation, re-assessment, re-examination
<i>semi-</i>	half	semicircle, semi-darkness
<i>sub-</i>	below	subset, subdivision
<i>super-</i>	more than, above	superset, superimposition, superpowers
<i>sur-</i>	over and above	surtax
<i>tele-</i>	distant	telecommunications
<i>tri-</i>	three	tripartism

<i>ultra-</i>	beyond	ultrasound
<i>under-</i>	below, too little	underpayment, under-development, undergraduate
<i>vice-</i>	deputy	vice-president

Suffixes

A **suffix** is a group of letters with a specific meaning added to the end of a word or root to make a new word. Although the basic meaning of the root does not change, a suffix can change the type of word and the way a word is used. A word may contain more than one suffix. Look at the following examples.

Root	Meaning	Suffix	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Bio-	life	<i>-logy</i>	study of	biology	Study of life
		<i>-ist</i>	person	biologist	person who studies life
		<i>-ical</i>	related to	biological	related to biology

e.g. Suffix added to a verb (V), noun (N) or adjective (A) → noun

Suffix	Meaning	Examples
<i>-tion</i> <i>-sion</i>	action/instance of V-ing	alteration, demonstration expansion, inclusion, admission
<i>-er</i>	person who V-s something used for V-ing	advertiser, driver computer, silencer
<i>-ment</i>	action/instance of V-ing	development, punishment, unemployment
<i>-ant</i> <i>-ent</i>	person who V-s	assistant, consultant student
<i>-age</i>	action/result of V	breakage, wastage, package
<i>-al</i>	action/result of V	denial, proposal, refusal, dismissal

<i>-ence</i>	action/result of V	preference, dependence, interference
<i>-ance</i>		attendance, acceptance, endurance
<i>-ery/-ry</i>	action/instance of V-ing place of V-ing	bribery, robbery, misery refinery, bakery

Suffix	Meaning	Examples
<i>-er</i>	person concerned with N	astronomer, geographer
<i>-ism</i>	doctrine of N	Marxism, Maoism, Thatcherism
<i>-ship</i>	state of being N	friendship, citizenship, leadership
<i>-age</i>	collection of N	baggage, plumage

Suffix	Meaning	Examples
<i>-ity</i>	state or quality of being A	ability, similarity, responsibility, curiosity
<i>-ness</i>	state or quality of being A	darkness, preparedness, consciousness
<i>-cy</i>	state or quality of being A	urgency, efficiency, frequency

Adjectives

Many adjectives are formed from a base of a different class with a suffix (e.g. *-less*, *-ous*). Adjectives can also be formed from other adjectives, especially by the negative prefixes (*un-*, *in-* and *non-*).

The most common suffixes are *-al*, *-ent*, *-ive*, *-ous*, *-ful*, *-less*.

e.g. Suffix added to verbs or nouns → adjective

Suffix	Example
<i>-al</i>	central, political, national, optional, professional
<i>-ent</i>	different, dependent, excellent
<i>-ive</i>	attractive, effective, imaginative, repetitive
<i>-ous</i>	continuous, dangerous, famous
<i>-ful</i>	beautiful, peaceful, careful
<i>-less</i>	endless, homeless, careless, thoughtless
<i>-able</i>	drinkable, countable, avoidable

Prefixes with negative meaning

e.g. negative + adjective → adjective

Prefix	Examples
<i>un-</i>	unfortunate, uncomfortable, unjust
<i>im-/in-/ir-/il-</i>	immature, impatient, improbable, inconvenient, irreplaceable, illegal
<i>non-</i>	non-fiction, non-political, non-neutral
<i>dis-</i>	disloyal, dissimilar, dishonest

Mixed

e.g. base with both prefix and suffix

Adjectives: uncomfortable, unavoidable, unimaginative, inactive, semi-circular

Nouns: disappointment, misinformation, reformulation

Vocabulary Test 1

1. How much Vitamin D is _____ into the body from sunlight?
 - a. swapped
 - b. imposed
 - c. rejected
 - d. absorbed
2. You can logon to your website _____ to manage your services or create new products.
 - a. position
 - b. account
 - c. anniversary
 - d. independence
3. How much will you _____ save by making your own coffee, instead of buying Starbucks?
 - a. actually
 - b. hardly
 - c. randomly
 - d. seldom
4. A legal _____ will represent you in court.
 - a. talent
 - b. transcript
 - c. advocate
 - d. astronaut
5. All rooms are thoughtfully equipped with color television, tea and coffee making facilities, and a radio _____ clock.
 - a. invoice
 - b. lease
 - c. aviation
 - d. alarm
6. Jane wouldn't stop complaining and it was beginning to _____ me.
 - a. correct
 - b. satisfy
 - c. fund
 - d. annoy
7. The new program should _____ younger viewers to earn higher ratings.
 - a. appeal to
 - b. exclude
 - c. kill off
 - d. detract
8. In spring of 2009, we celebrated the 40th _____ of the first flight of man to the moon.
 - a. importance
 - b. anniversary
 - c. popular
 - d. satnav
9. Many people on low incomes depend on housing _____ help to cover their rent.
 - a. impacts
 - b. missions
 - c. decreases
 - d. benefits
10. Disputes always arise about _____ between countries.
 - a. success
 - b. borders
 - c. pleasures
 - d. accounts

11. The government was determined to avoid another political _____ by refusing bribes.
- a. victory
b. descendent
c. calamity
d. success
12. Several countries will have the _____ to produce nuclear weapons within 10 years.
- a. capability
b. broadcast
c. harmony
d. navigation
13. He is very wealthy; he owns a _____ of famous hotels.
- a. collision
b. chain
c. threat
d. dearth
14. The Committee _____ to the new policies put forth by the Union.
- a. narrated
b. quarreled
c. consented
d. consumed
15. The _____ was crowded at an early hour, long before the arrival of the judges, lawyers and prisoner.
- a. audience
b. field
c. class
d. court
16. The _____ design of the first floor was nearly completed and the second was progressing slowly.
- a. interior
b. weaker
c. hospitality
d. distractor
17. At times, I become _____, bewildered, out of tune, and snap at others for no apparent reason.
- a. recent
b. logical
c. peaceful
d. irritated
18. We fear the former proposal will be acted upon and the _____ rejected.
- a. letter
b. latter
c. ladder
d. litter
19. A _____ on Islamic art and architecture was given at the university.
- a. letter
b. lecture
c. promise
d. lesson
20. Many companies are attempting to _____ their negative impact on the environment.
- a. increase
b. fulfill
c. lessen
d. lesson

Vocabulary Test 3

1. The shareholders do not have any control of the day-to-day _____ of the company's affairs
a. problems
b. workers
c. discrimination
d. administration
2. His first impression of her was one of _____, but suspicion quickly set in when she spoke.
a. guilt
b. dislike
c. admiration
d. doubtfulness
3. Orphaned children were offered for _____ to those who were unable to have offspring.
a. responsibility
b. remittance
c. adoption
d. exportation
4. Police dogs are trained to be _____.
a. passive
b. aggressive
c. sleepy
d. lazy
5. They have _____ a new headmaster for our school this year.
a. detained
b. copied
c. discussed
d. appointed
6. It was _____ that the students copied from one another when the tests were set side by side.
a. hourly
b. apparent
c. assisted
d. umbrella
7. You can _____ many problems by using travelers cheques.
a. avoid
b. bring
c. accept
d. except
8. He sent a _____ note to his mother about his severe illness.
a. bright
b. inhabited
c. brief
d. slow
9. The _____ pushed hard to pass the defense to score the winning point.
a. mechanic
b. offence
c. campaign
d. collision
10. Due to their natural _____, children ask many questions.
a. metabolism
b. adventure
c. curiosity
d. shyness
11. Sahar _____ this photograph among some old newspapers.

- a. came across
b. promised

- c. left out
d. involved

12. Doctors advised her to _____ the amount of saturated fats in her diet.

- a. continue with
b. cut down on

- c. set up
d. add to

13. He made it clear that I had to _____ the nature of his duties, as he was unsure.

- a. accept
b. donate

- c. borrow
d. define

14. In some countries, only _____ standard (PAL/ NTSC) DVD players will play PAL DVDs.

- a. dual
b. dial

- c. durable
d. viable

15. The new prime minister promised that the social welfare of the nation will improve for the _____ of his government.

- a. theory
b. duration

- c. resignation
d. population

16. The audience cheered loudly as the president spoke _____ to the crowd .

- a. evenly
b. eloquently

- c. elderly
d. enormously

17. They _____ to America in 2005, but they still have not gotten American passports.

- a. shifted in
b. emigrated

- c. took part
d. exported

18. Tom entered the competition without any _____ to succeed.

- a. communication
b. reconstruction

- c. phenomenon
d. expectation

19. The physicians examined his injuries and saw that they were _____, so naturally they turned their attention to patients who could be saved.

- a. fatal
b. frigid

- c. traditional
d. thoughtful

20. Passengers complain that trains are _____ cancelled.

- a. absolutely
b. successfully

- c. frequently
d. extremely

Vocabulary test 5

1. In developing countries, _____ is very high; few people can write or read their name.
- a. illiteracy c. initiative
b. intensity d. injustice
2. The tennis player _____ her ankle during the match and had to drop out.
- a. slipped c. resolved
b. burned d. sprained
3. Their examination had _____ a long time, and few thought the questions were appropriate.
- a. mumbled c. resolved
b. observed d. lasted
4. Nadia Comaneci was the first woman in Olympic gymnastics to score a perfect 10, leading her to win the gold _____ for Romania.
- a. marsh c. medal
b. major d. modem
5. You can really put your project _____ skills to work by arranging a community event.
- a. inspired c. management
b. insurance d. motivational
6. You could invest part of your money in the stock _____ to increase your capital.
- a. pottery c. table
b. ministry d. market
7. Try not to take out bank _____ to avoid debt early in the life of your business.
- a. masts c. references
b. loans d. decisions
8. Some websites require you to become a _____ to play their online games.
- a. member c. crutch
b. deputy d. fraud
9. He was _____ to find the source of the soft, gentle sounds coming from beyond the open window.
- a. threatened c. diminished
b. determined d. detected
10. When driving, always wear your seat belt, strictly _____ speed limits, traffic lights and signs.
- a. inflate c. observe
b. improve d. evoke

11. A man has been given a long jail sentence for selling _____ Bristol University degrees.
- a. outstanding c. frail
b. extensive d. fake
12. All applications must be accompanied by two _____.
- a. references c. proctors
b. addresses d. results
13. Some people feel that the world is communicating in an entirely _____ medium.
- a. urgent c. untidy
b. foreign d. durable
14. _____ travelers usually fly first class rather than economy.
- a. Weary c. Extensive
b. Aggressive d. Affluent
15. The presentation Susan gave was _____. Everyone was impressed by her improvement.
- a. incredible c. ill-mannered
b. uncertain d. non-invasive
16. The citizens fought for decent _____ conditions and many other social improvements.
- a. dazzling c. disappointing
b. housing d. overcrowding
17. As a majority, the _____ rejected voting for an 8-hour workday.
- a. presses c. nomads
b. prams d. masses
18. After the long holiday, I was suffering from _____. I needed time off to rest.
- a. effluent c. fauna
b. fatigue d. radar
19. The new Kuwait _____ has voted to support the new private sector labor laws.
- a. medalist c. opportunity
b. parliament d. noblemen
20. He felt grateful to the stranger, who had given him an _____ to benefit from his generosity.
- a. opportunity c. offense
b. uncertainty d. accolade
1. In developing countries, _____ is very high; ~~few people can write or read their name.~~
- a. illiteracy c. initiative

Vocabulary Test 6

1. The view was _____ from our chalet window, so we could not see the ocean clearly.
a. orbited
b. obliterated
c. outstanding
d. obscured
2. From where we stood on the _____, we could see that the crowd was disgruntled.
a. contest
b. platform
c. landmark
d. joystick
3. Our family doctor prefers to _____ health and comfort to his patients instead of medicines.
a. maroon
b. match
c. promote
d. deserve
4. An atomic bomb can cause _____ damage.
a. unofficial
b. geometric
c. incredible
d. impossible
5. Graduation will _____ at 10 o'clock. If you are late, the ceremony will begin without you!
a. confirm
b. comment
c. collide
d. commence
6. The statue outside in the courtyard is a _____ of justice.
a. vision
b. symbol
c. security
d. vessel
7. The boy pushed his lemonade _____ to a busier intersection.
a. cart
b. pram
c. talent
d. cabin
8. Gold is a _____ metal often used to make extravagant jewelry.
a. previous
b. precious
c. patriotic
d. palatial
9. Viking _____ began attacking Western Europe toward the end of the eighth century.
a. warriors
b. defenses
c. sergeants
d. classics
10. This school serves an ethnically _____ community of nearly 1,200 students.
a. gifted
b. diverse
c. spacious
d. dismissive

Vocabulary Test 7

1. Many families are suffering from economic _____.
a. success
b. proportions
c. nourishments
d. hardships
2. Six horses were brought in to _____ the queen's coach.
a. train
b. draw
c. drag
d. drop
3. Are you _____ the death penalty?
a. dealing with
b. profitable for
c. in favor of
d. privy to
4. Nobody could believe that he was _____ the crime of murder that was committed.
a. innocent of
b. rewarded by
c. late for
d. tired of
5. I am writing to _____ your advertisement in the newspaper.
a. disregard
b. necessitate
c. settle down
d. inquire about
6. The War Department has _____ all the governors to call up available armed forces.
a. given up
b. notified
c. taken off
d. supplied
7. He was so _____ with gratitude and emotion that he lost his voice.
a. empty
b. idle
c. underfed
d. overcome
8. Brushing your teeth regularly helps _____ teeth decay.
a. prevent
b. return
c. cause
d. continue
9. Farmers rely on _____ to improve the quality of soil.
a. famine
b. drought
c. fertilizer
d. calamity
10. Today, China is the world's largest _____ of silk.
a. owner
b. offender
c. producer
d. remedy

11. I _____ you to give me the right information, so my project will be accurate.
- a. regard
b. rely on
c. rent to
d. promise
12. At that moment, she _____ more of her character than in any other time of her life.
- a. resigned
b. soiled
c. revealed
d. dirtied
13. Honestly, David certainly _____ the award for "The Most Responsible Tour Operator".
- a. deserves
b. exercises
c. causes
d. delays
14. Governments must have a plan for the _____ of animals that are nearing extinction.
- a. reduction
b. meeting
c. acknowledgement
d. conservation
15. You have to _____ a financial adviser at the tax office about your personal circumstances.
- a. become
b. honor
c. delay
d. consult
16. Many frightened people suddenly become _____, much to their surprise.
- a. courageous
b. terrified
c. tearful
d. weakened
17. They lost the battle because they fought _____; they were fearful of their opponent.
- a. confidently
b. cowardly
c. briefly
d. strongly
18. Birds of prey hunt and kill other _____ by using their powerful claws.
- a. plans
b. talents
c. creatures
d. contests
19. The newspaper recently _____ some highly organized crimes in Kuwait.
- a. reported
b. messaged
c. composed
d. adopted
20. He was ill because of a _____ of vitamins in his diet.
- a. balance
b. deficiency
c. mixture
d. flood

Vocabulary Test 10

1. Hamed and Hassan look almost exactly alike. They must be _____.
a. twins
b. peers
c. twigs
d. friends
2. If you saw him again, would you _____ the man who hit your car?
a. familiarize
b. encourage
c. recognize
d. sabotage
3. The _____ is connected to the foot.
a. elbow
b. ankle
c. knee
d. wrist
4. The Saleh's family booked a vacation at the sea because they wanted to _____ around the world.
a. guess
b. govern
c. colonize
d. cruise
5. Nicotine causes the heart to beat faster and _____ a person's breath rate .
a. stabilizes
b. explodes
c. increases
d. widens
6. The brain is an organ which _____ us to think.
a. kicks
b. allows
c. exhibits
d. provides
7. The firefighter used the _____ to reach the top floor of the building.
a. subway
b. lorry
c. stool
d. ladder
8. Space exploration has grown _____ since man first walked on the moon.
a. confidentially
b. horizontally
c. tremendously
d. eventually
9. Ms. Susan has a very busy _____ today. She won't be able to see you today.
a. schedule
b. category
c. commitment
d. queue
10. The shopkeeper was _____ into accepting a much lower price.
a. reproduced
b. determined
c. pressured
d. explained

Vocabulary Test 11

1. Your reasons are not _____ to justify your bad behavior yesterday.
a. affluent c. appeal
b. sufficient d. separate
2. The hotel staff was very friendly and _____.
a. arcade c. courteous
b. artificial d. impolite
3. Jassem picked up a few good _____ at the sale last month.
a. bargains c. prices
b. plazas d. insults
4. Some snakes and spiders are very _____.
a. reminiscent c. ugly
b. poisonous d. polished
5. The sea has steadily _____ the cliffs over the years.
a. resembled c. eroded
b. resolved d. embarked
6. The company _____ trading in June due to lack of business.
a. crutch c. current
b. creed d. ceased
7. Presidents and kings usually lead _____ and lives.
a. fanatic c. enjoined
b. hectic d. finite
8. Watch out for sharp curves and _____ your speed accordingly when driving.
a. market b. acquire
c. maroon c. adjust
9. Thank you for your _____ reply. I wasn't expecting it until next week.
a. late c. prompt
b. clear d. rusty
10. Mothers are usually more _____ to their children than fathers are.
a. attached c. mammal
b. mumble d. appraised

11. The BMW and the Rolls Royce companies have decided to _____ into one business.
a. separate c. doctorate
b. merge d. commemorate
12. The teacher is really _____ of the students' constant grumbling. They always complain.
a. appealed c. weary
b. afforded d. worried
13. Salem was _____ to cry when he saw his poor exam results because he studied so hard.
a. advertised c. last
b. collided d. about
14. You need to tell us about your _____ before you leave on holiday.
a. absorption c. adornment
b. plans d. panes
15. Kuwait is characterized by hot _____ in summer.
a. weather c. destiny
b. tropics d. metal
16. This computer program can help you _____ your date efficiently .
a. devour c. wear
b. allow d. manage
17. Many traffic accidents _____ because of the sandstorm last week.
a. generated c. polished
b. occurred d. procured
18. Mangoes are _____ and, therefore, very expensive this season.
a. proud c. scarce
b. acclaimed d. supplied
19. Yousif is a very _____ person. You can always tell what he is going to say or do next.
a. predictable b. affordable
b. advisable d. believable
20. The baby was crying because his _____ were blocked due to his cold.
a. eyes c. nostrils
b. knees d. ankles

Vocabulary Test 12

1. At first, people used _____ metals, such as gold and silver, to make coins.
a. currency c. previous
b. precious d. creative
2. Because it was _____ to carry so many coins, the government started making paper currency.
a. inconvenient c. traded
b. determined d. apparent
3. My friends are more _____ than the most valuable jewels.
a. approachable c. precious
b. appropriate d. portable
4. Paul _____ his soccer ball for his friend's basketball. They are now both happy.
a. covered b. reported
c. suggested d. traded
5. I dropped my watch on the _____, and now I cannot find it.
a. ground c. profit
b. predator d. guess
6. What should we do this weekend? Do you have any _____?
a. hostility c. obedience
b. suggestions d. electronics
7. Each country has its own _____. In Mexico it's the peso, in Japan, the yen.
a. receipts c. currency
b. distraction d. discipline
8. What an _____! When I greeted her, she walked past me as if she didn't know me.
a. insult c. expert
b. answer d. object
9. He is very good at _____ people. He can do politicians and well-known actors.
a. singing c. imitating
b. making d. gliding
10. What a _____ there is between the two brothers. They are like night and day.
a. contract c. similarity
b. contrast d. specialty

11. You can use _____ to communicate with someone who cannot hear you.
- a. noises c. questions
b. softness d. gestures
12. Learning a foreign language is _____ for adults. It is much easier for children to learn another language.
- a. challenging c. clever
b. easy d. simple
13. He doesn't want to drive me into the city, but he is _____ to do it.
- a. disposable c. nervous
b. agreeing d. spacious
14. Business people often take their _____ out to lunch so that they can get to know them.
- a. wives c. offspring
b. friends d. clients
15. At midnight, there was a loud noise in the kitchen, but the cause of it was a _____.
- a. mystery c. ecological
b. known d. dominant
16. Ahmed opened his _____ and turned to a new page and began to write his thoughts.
- a. newspaper c. diary
b. list d. record
17. Sara writes stories and poems about the future. She has a wonderful _____.
- a. creation c. generation
b. vegetation d. imagination
18. Ali bought a new television because his old one didn't _____ well.
- a. function c. cause
b. clear d. design
19. Her friend was in the hospital for two weeks with a serious _____.
- a. occasion b. condition
b. appliance d. fragrance
20. It is an _____ that some people are very wealthy, while others are very poor.
- a. illness c. occasion
b. injustice d. appeal

11. The British pop band tried to create a new sound to attract a wider _____.

- a. falsehood c. mediator
b. guardian d. audience

12. There are usually increased _____ of ice -cream in the summer.

- a. shorts c. reserves
b. sales d. times

13. Dan was _____ by a bee while he was walking near the trees.

- a. consulted c. stung
b. recruited d. shone

14. Teachers should use teaching aids in the classroom to _____ learning.

- a. lament c. displace
b. facilitate d. detect

15. The credits at the end of the film acknowledge the _____ and characters.

- a. caution c. cast
b. carpet d. case

16. The water levels of the Nile River are controlled by a _____ in Aswan, Egypt.

- a. dam c. display
b. hub d. coach

17. The judge ordered the jury to _____ the witness's last statement.

- a. encroach c. impose
b. lament d. disregard

18. Most modern appliances run on some sort of _____ technology.

- a. digital c. ecological
b. forced d. exuberant

19. The university employed temporary staff to help _____ the enrollment of new students.

- a. dominate c. facilitate
b. capitulate d. decrease

20. "Know" is too strong a word to use in court when the _____ is not absolutely convincing.

- a. cuneiform c. enrollment
b. evidence d. eloquence

