



PINES ACADEMY
INTERNATIONAL

Vocabulary Workbook 3



English as a
Foreign
Language

Preface

This book is intended for Level 3 students. It aims to teach students how words are formed, and how these words are grouped to function as phrases. Throughout the book, vocabulary items have been chosen for their usefulness in a wide range of everyday situations. The vocabulary in this book would help students construct longer and better sentences, so that they could express themselves clearer.

The book focuses not just on single words, but also on useful phrases and collocations. These units provide key information about lexis, but also help to ensure that learners are exposed to the most important vocabulary for their level. New vocabulary is indicated by using bold characters. Some pictures and diagrams are also included to show the meaning of words. This would help facilitate learning. Example sentences are provided to help understand the meaning of new words. Moreover, some '**helpful tips**' have been included to point out the common mistakes committed by learners of the English language.

This book contains eighteen (20) units. At the end of unit are exercises offering a variety of activities. Spaces are provided for the answers. These pages generally progress from easier to more difficult exercises such as gap-fill texts or sentence transformations.

Unit 1 Forming new words with prefixes

A. With adjectives

Prefixes, e.g. **un-**, **dis-**, **im-**, **in-**, **non** can be added to some adjectives to give the negative meaning.

happy	unhappy	honest [tells the truth]	dishonest
possible	impossible	correct [right ✓]	incorrect
regular	irregular	legal [allowed by law]	illegal

- 1) Dan cheated during the test, but said he didn't; he's very **dishonest**.
- 2) I got eight answers right, but two were **incorrect**.
- 3) It's **illegal** in the UK to ride a motorcycle without a helmet.

B. Negative variants

Of the prefixes above, **un-** is the most common, and appears in a number of adjectives. This chair is incredibly **uncomfortable**.

- 1) You shouldn't buy something which is **unnecessary**. It's a waste of money.
- 2) Xerxes – that's a very **unusual** name. [different, not common or ordinary]
- 3) I won the game; it was completely **unexpected**. [I didn't think I was going to win]
- 4) Marsha's hat is **unbelievable**. [surprising because it is either very good or very bad]
- 5) We tried to open the door, but we were **unable** to get in. [could not]
- 6) I need to do more exercise; I'm very **unfit**. [not healthy and not in good condition]
- 7) John played well, and I thought he was **unlucky** to lose.
- 8) They're **unlikely** to get here before midday. [They probably won't get here before midday.]
- 9) The test was **unfair** because some of the students had more time to do it than others. [If something is *unfair*, it does not treat people equally.]

Helpful Tips

Adding a negative does not usually change the pronunciation; the stress stays the same. She was un'lucky. It's un'believable. (NOT She was 'unlucky. It is 'unbelievable.)

- We get *il-* when the base word starts with *l*, *ir-* when the root word starts with *r*, and *im-* when the base word starts with *m*. The only sound added is the vowel sound, but an extra *l*, *r* or *m* is added to the spelling. e.g. illogical, irrational, immortal

- We also get *im-* when the base word starts with a sound made with the lips together, like *p*. For instance, we get *impolite* rather than *inpolite*, *impossible* rather than *unpossible*. The *m* sound is made with the lips together so it is less effort this way.

(The ' symbol is before the syllable with the main stress.)

C. With verbs

With some verbs, these prefixes can have particular meanings.

1. dis- (the opposite of something)	a) I disagree with the others. [don't agree/have the same opinion] b) The plane appeared in the sky, then it disappeared behind a cloud.
2. un- (the opposite of an action)	a) I couldn't unlock the door this morning. [open the door using a key; opposite lock] b) I unpacked the bags. [took everything out of the bags; opposite pack] c) The service was nice and quick, but some of the flight attendants were unfriendly .
3. over- (too much)	The bank overcharged me. [asked me to pay too much money]
4. mis- (do something incorrectly)	a) I misunderstood what he said; I'm afraid my English isn't very good. b) I misheard her. I thought she said <i>Rita</i> , not <i>Lita</i> .
5. re- (again)	The teacher has asked me to rewrite my essay.

Exercises:

1 Add the appropriate prefix for each vocabulary and fill in the blanks with the correct word.

forgettable mortal cooked comfortable agree
dressed popular sane expected obedience

- He believes he isn't going to die. He thinks he is immortal.
- I keep thinking of our holidays in Hawaii. They were really _____.
- I was surprised by my mother's call. It was very _____.
- Please find another chair. You look really _____ in that chair.
- People really don't like her. She's so _____.
- His parents have punished her due to her _____.
- Joe was very tired, so he _____ and went to bed.
- John and I don't get along well. We always _____ about everything.
- I didn't like his lasagna. It was _____.
- I need a psychiatrist. I think I'm going _____.

2 Which sentence on the right logically follows each sentence on the left?

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|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. She arrived home. <u>b</u> | a) She unpacked her suitcase. |
| 2. Her essay was terrible. _____ | b) She unlocked the front door. |
| 3. She decided to go to bed. _____ | c) They have disappeared. |
| 4. He called her name. _____ | d) They are immortal. |