

**K** Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given.

- I never thought that we'd have legal problems. **crossed**  
It ..... that we'd have legal problems.
- I've decided that teaching is not the right profession for me. **conclusion**  
I've ..... that teaching is not the right profession for me.
- Could you tell me where you were last night, Mr Johnson? **account**  
Could you ..... your whereabouts last night, Mr Johnson?
- The journalist pretended that she was a parent of one of the children. **false**  
The journalist ..... that she was a parent of one of the children.
- You have to use logic and lateral thinking in equal measure in this job. **strike**  
You have to ..... logic and lateral thinking in this job.
- I didn't tell Angie because I didn't want to hurt Eddie's feelings. **consideration**  
I didn't tell Angie ..... Eddie.

## Idioms

**L** Complete using the words in the box.

bell • bend • dark • hairs • head • leg • stock • two • uptake • what • wits • wood

- The name Alan Hickson rings a ....., but I can't place him.
- Stop wasting time splitting ..... and look at the big picture.
- Ask Simon about the sales targets. He always knows what's .....
- You've got to have your ..... about you to succeed in advertising.
- Don't let success go to your ....., will you?
- No one told us that Diana was leaving, but we all put two and ..... together.
- I'm going to go round the ..... if they don't turn that music down soon.
- Let's take ..... of the situation before we make a final decision.
- How did they manage to keep me completely in the ..... about this for so long?
- The problem with Jane is that sometimes she can't see the ..... for the trees.
- It took Dan a long time to understand what was going on. He's usually quicker on the ..... than that, isn't he?
- Frankly, you're completely wrong and you haven't got a ..... to stand on.

## Word formation

**M** Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- There was quite a bit of ..... because the examiner handed out the wrong exam papers. **CONFUSE**
- You're acting completely ..... Just calm down and pull yourself together. **RATIONAL**
- Einstein's ..... went unnoticed at school. **BRILLIANT**
- This is generally considered to be the ..... guide to Australia. **DEFINE**

- 5 It's absolutely ..... why the council decided to close down the youth club. **EXPLAIN**
- 6 I just stood there and listened in ..... as Ben told me the news. **BELIEVE**
- 7 Greg's ..... to say the least, so I wouldn't ask him to choose a hotel. **DECIDE**
- 8 Many children create ..... friends to talk to. **IMAGINE**
- 9 He was found not guilty by reason of ..... and so was sent to a mental institution rather than prison. **SANE**
- 10 Your argument is ..... . Just because you want me to be a doctor doesn't mean I want to be one. **LOGIC**

**N** The prefix *il-*, as in *illogical*, is often used to make a positive word negative. Which of the words in bold in the following sentences are negative forms of positive words?

- 1 Doctors' handwriting is usually **illegible**.
- 2 There's a beautiful **illustration** on page six.
- 3 People who are **illiterate** may need some help filling in forms.
- 4 She had an **illustrious** career as a local politician.
- 5 It's a totally **illiberal** law that's just going to restrict our freedoms further.
- 6 Several senior politicians have resigned over the **illegality** of the war.
- 7 **Illegitimate** children were given very little social recognition in the past.
- 8 The magician didn't really cut his assistant in two – it was only an **illusion**.
- 9 The lights **illuminated** the building beautifully at night.

**O** Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the space.

## *Rhetoric*

The (1) ..... (**CONCEIVE**) of 'rhetoric', or effective public speaking, dates back thousands of years. The underlying (2) ..... (**ASSUME**) behind rhetoric is that how you present an argument can greatly influence whether people are persuaded by you or not. There is (3) ..... (**DOUBT**) plenty of evidence to support this idea – it's practically (4) ..... (**THINK**), for example, for a successful politician to be a poor communicator – but is it just a question of style winning over substance? Certainly, it is often said of politicians that they talk complete (5) ..... (**SENSE**) but what they say they say with such (6) ..... (**CONVINCE**) that we tend to believe them, at least when they're in opposition. On the other hand, (7) ..... (**WISE**) and knowledge are of little value if you cannot communicate them effectively to your peers or to the next generation. It is the combination of clear (8) ..... (**REASON**), sound (9) ..... (**JUDGE**) and effective presentation and communication skills that defines true rhetoric. A true rhetorician should always come across as knowledgeable, and never as (10) ..... (**OPINION**) or ignorant.