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.**

1 I never thought that we'd have legal problems. **crossed**
It ..... that we'd have legal problems.

2 I've decided that teaching is not the right profession for me. **conclusion**
I've ..... that teaching is not the right profession for me.

3 Could you tell me where you were last night, Mr Johnson? **account**
Could you ..... your whereabouts last night, Mr Johnson?

4 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.

5 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.

6 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

1 The name Alan Hickson rings a ..... , but I can't place him.
2 Stop wasting time splitting ..... and look at the big picture.
3 Ask Simon about the sales targets. He always knows what's ..... .
4 You've got to have your ..... about you to succeed in advertising.
5 Don't let success go to your ..... , will you?
6 No one told us that Diana was leaving, but we all put two and ..... together.
7 I'm going to go round the ..... if they don't turn that music down soon.
8 Let's take ..... of the situation before we make a final decision.
9 How did they manage to keep me completely in the ..... about this for so long?
10 The problem with Jane is that sometimes she can't see the ..... for the trees.
11 It took Dan a long time to understand what was going on. He's usually quicker on the ..... than that, isn't he?
12 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.**

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

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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.

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