#### Part I

- indicates a weak-vowelled syllable (with /I/, /ə/,  $/i/^1$  or a syllabic consonant as its nucleus)
- indicates a strong syllable

#### Listen and repeat.

- 1. ' alone, machine, behind
- over, under, husband
- 2. (1) unknown, idea, antique
- 3. contain canteen, ado undo, until untie
- 4. The female, programme, window
- 5. never nephew², pillar pillow, hostel hostile
- 6. quality, enormous, container
- 7. 🔼 ' • yesterday, bachelor, quantity
- 8. 🔼 👝 ' understand, cigarette, afternoon
- 9. import (n.) im'port (v.), in'sult (v.) 'insult (n.)
- 10.

#### n./adj. v.

'frequent fre'quent

'object ob'ject

'present pre'sent

'rebel re'bel

'conduct con'duct

- 11. Identify the noun/adjective or verb form of the words given:
- (1) present (2) object (3) conduct (4) rebel (5) present (6) rebel (7) conduct (8) object

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This symbol is chosen to comply with most modern pronunciation dictionaries; phonemically, it is an allophone of /i:/.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The speaker says /'nevju:/. This pronunciation is old-fashioned, learners are advised to use /'nefju:/.

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12. subject (v.), present (adj.), record (n.), convict (n.), conduct
(v.), perfect (adj.), refuse (v.), object (v.), refuse (n.)
13. 🔼 (a)
alternate / oːl'tɜːnət/ - /'ɔːltəneɪt/
envelope /'envələup/ - /ɪn'veləp/
attribute /ˈætrɪbjuːt/ - /əˈtrɪbjuːt/
(b)
associate /ə'səʊsiət/ - /ə'səʊsieɪt/
compliment / kpmpliment / - / kpmpliment /
separate /'sepərət/ - /'sepəreɪt/
prophecy / profəsi/ - prophesy / profəsai/
14. • '• • remarkable, impossible, photography
15. ( ) • • • unfortunate, rhinoceros, subliminal
16. . • '• unimportant, photographic, circulation
17. • • • acclimatize, negotiate, solidify
18. \(\bigcap\) '\(\cdot\) caterpillar, criticism, melancholy
19. • • educated, helicopter, prophesying
20. 20 ' •• • capitalize, counterattack
21. Superimpose, aquamarine
22. (a selection of different patterns)
enumerate, thirteen, constipated, alone, invitation, paragraph,
under, automobile, Morocco, subnormal, searchlight, superintend
23. (5 syllables)
•••• capitalism, cannibalism
• '• • administrative, catholicism
• . • ' • consideration, apotheosis
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• '• • objectivity, aristocracy
. • ' • • incapacitate, inexactitude
•• '•• counterproductive, interdependence
24. (6 syllables)
• • • '• • inferiority, impossibility
•• '• • variability, meteorological
• '• · · ceremoniously, indistinguishable
••• onomatopeic
. ● · • ● ' • palatalization
• • • • personification, electrification
25. (7, 8 syllables)
• • • intelligibility
. • ' • · · · · unilateralism
· • · • · • industrialization
. ● · • • • internationalization
26. Suffix -ial /iəl/
proverb - proverbial, colony - colonial, tutor - tutorial
27. Suffix -ian /iən/
civil - civilian, comedy - comedian, grammar - grammarian, Canada
- Canadian
28. Suffix -ic / ik/
atom – atomic, drama – dramatic, strategy – strategic
29. Suffix -ion /n/, /ən/
communicate - communication, operate - operation, supervise -
supervision, execute - execution
30. Suffix -ity /əti/
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captive - captivity, curious - curiosity, final - finality, inferior inferiority 31. 2 ' • postman, chairman, saucepan 32. 🔼 '🖜 🌑 cardboard, earthquake, windscreen, teapot 33. downstairs, full-grown, mince-pie, first-class 35. • • • buttonhole, chambermaid, honeymoon 36. 🔼 👝 '• archbishop, blackcurrant, field marshal 37. country house, ginger beer, second-hand 38. 2 ' • • booking office, season-ticket ••• musical box, catherine wheel • ' dispatch rider, machine minder • '• easy-going, india rubber . ● '● · · vice-chancellor, postgraduate 39. □ '• • • fire extinguisher '●··●·cabinet-maker **. . .** • **.** • hot-water bottle 40. (a selection of different compound patterns) chatterbox, shop window, freewheel, washstand, power station, mass production, waiting room 41. (comparison: noun phrase and compound) noun phrase compound a black bird • '● '● a blackbird • '● ● a light ship • '● '● a lightship • '● ● a cross word • '● '● a crossword • '● ●

a grand father • '● '● •a grandfather • '● ● •

#### Part II

I. Most words of more than four syllables have two stresses: primary and secondary. The primary stress falls either on the third or the second syllable from the end. In most words the secondary stress falls on the syllable separated from the nuclear syllable by one unstressed syllable. In many derivative nouns the secondary stress falls on the same syllable which has the primary stress in the original word.

# Ex. 1.

'figu'ration, 'modu'lation, 'characte'ristic, 'oppo'sition, 'revo'lution, 'prole'tarian, as, simi'lation, 'aro'matic, 'nationali'zation, 'qualifi'cation, 'ori'ental, pro, nunci'ation, 'moti'vation, a, cade'mician, en, thusi'astic, de, termi'nation, fa, mili'arity, ad, mini'stration, 'funda'mental, 'occu'pation, 'princi'pality, re, sponsi'bility, 'repre'sentative, 'repu'tation, 'cosmo'politan, 'emble'matic.

# Ex. 2.

The stress falls on the final syllable formed by the following suffixes: -ee, -eer, -ette, -esque. The root syllable in such words has secondary accent.

'employ'ee, 'ciga'rette, 'pictu'resque, 'engi'neer, 'eti'quette, 'statu'ette, 'volun'teer, 'wago'nette, 'mountai'neer, 'pio'neer, 'refe'ree, 'refu'gee.

Ex. 3.

1. I can't find a better definition. 2. The exhibition opens on Monday.
3. The explanation is quite simple. 4. His style of speaking is definitely individual. 5. The declaration of Independence was made on July, 4th, 1776. 6. The competitions were held according to the rules and regulations of the International federation. 7. Unless I get a satisfactory explanation, I shall think seriously about recommending his dismissal. 8. The final examination will be held next week. 9. The railway accident is still under investigation. 10. I'll do it on my own responsibility. 11. We'll take the peculiar circumstances into consideration. 12. Negotiations have been completed for the signing of the non-proliferation treaty. 13. A.A.A. is the abbreviation of the Amateur Athletic Association. 14. His familiarity with the language is astonishing. 15. I don't like his peculiarities of manner. 16. He has a good English pronunciation. 17. The superiority of his talent showed again in his final examination.

## Ex. 4.

1. I've just become a father. – Congratulations, my dear chap. 2. I can't advise you. It's your own responsibility. 3. What are you studying this year? – Economics. 4. They were very apologetic. 5. It's not as if there won't be other opportunities of going to the zoo. 6. I've decided to reject his application. 7. Which of those would you recommend? 8. The consonants in the pronunciation of which the lips play a part are called labials. 9. We'll have to keep up a minimum of professional etiquette. 10. We feel that we shouldn't expose our son to the obvious risks of comprehensive education. 11. There are no similarities between subjectivity and objectivity. 12. It was a

realistically economical vehicle. 13. The article was systematically scientific. 14. There was a great variety of possibilities at the University. 15. The variety of personalities and nationalities prevented uniformity. 16. Gymnastics, arithmetic and declamation were central parts of their system of education. 17. The international political and economic situation was revolutionary.

II. Verbs with suffixes -ate, -ize, -fy have only one stress on the third syllable from the end of the word.

## Ex. 5.

i'dentify, a'pologize, 'educate, ap'preciate, 'qualify, e'conomize, 'unify, 'speculate, 'characterize, 'populate, 'moralize, 'postulate, 'graduate, 'sympathize, 'stupefy, 'operate.

## Ex. 6.

1. We as'sociate the 'name of 'Nelson with the 'battle of Tra'falgar. 2. The 'people 'celebrated the 'victory by 'marching through the 'streets. 3. The 'garden com'municated with the 'next by a 'gate. 4. I con'gratulate you on 'passing your e'xam. 5. He's 'still 'hesitating about 'joining the 'expe'dition. 6. 'Parrots 'easily 'imitate 'human 'speech. 7. 'Nothing 'satisfies him. He is 'always com'plaining. 8. 'England is 'separated from 'France by the 'sea. 9. The 'village was 'situated in a 'valley. 10. 'David was 'paralyzed with 'fear. 11. When you 'go to a 'strange 'country, you 'have to ac'commodate yourself to 'new 'ways of 'living. 12. The 'traffic was 'very 'badly 'regulated. 13. The 'lecture was 'well-'illustrated with 'diagrams and figures. 14. 'Mr. 'Hubbard 'hesitated to 'take such a 'big 'risk. 15. I could 'hardly 'recognize the 'man.

# Ex. 7.

1. What characterized his essay was that he patronizingly criticized historism. 2. The ultimate aim is to intensify their ability to communicate in colloquial English. 3. This simplification is wholly unjustified. 4. This approximately illustrated the palliatives I anticipated. 5. She graduated as indicated and as I anticipated. 6. She was irritated by the accelerator and exasperated by the ventilator. 7. I'd never understand it. – It's not as complicated as you'd think. 8. It's all very well to criticize. But could you do any better? 9. Eventually I saw a job advertized that I thought I would try. 10. I didn't realize you were considering that. 11. I must congratulate him when I see him. 12. Thank you from telling me. I do appreciate it. 13. I do apologize. It won't happen again. 14. It was a terrifying experience.

III. There are some prefixes which can always have a stress (primary or secondary). These are often (but not always) written with a hyphen after them.

## Ex. 8.

'unem'ployed, 'un'do, 'ille'gality, 'ille'gitimate, 'imma'terial, 'imma'ture, 'irre'placeable, 'irre'sponsible, 'non-'stop, 'non-com'missioned, 'disa'ppear, 'disre'gard, 'misin'form, 'misdi'rect, 'pre-'war, 'pre'judge, 'post-'date, 'post-'war, 'outma'neuver, 'over'dress, 'under'charge, 'under'done, 'sub'sonic, 'sub'tropical, 'anti'social, 'anti'clockwise, 'ultra'sonic, 'ultrama'rine, 'inter'change, 'inter'marriage, 'half-'hourly, 'half-'baked, 're-'cover (to cover again), recover (to feel better), 're-'form (to form again), re'form (to make

better), re-'join (to join again), re'join (to answer), re-'pay (to pay a second time), re'pay (to pay back).

# Ex. 9.

1. It was necessary to 're'build the House of Commons. 2. I intend to 'rear'range all the books in my library. 3. That old umbrella needs to be 're'covered (to have a new cover put on). Did you re'cover the umbrella you left in the train last week? 4. 'Pre-war prices were much lower than 'post-war prices. 5. Have you seen the 'pre-'fabricated houses in Great Britain? 6. I've no money in the bank now, so I've 'post-'dated this cheque. 7. We have a 'half-hourly bus service here.

## Ex. 10.

1. When I am displeased, I tend to overact my parts. 2. I must say it's a disappointment after I've spent the whole day cooking... 3. Perguson was the other middle-aged fellow, a stolid ex-postman. 4. How would you like to come bowling? – I'm not overkeen, actually. 5. He nodded, though the question still stood in his eyes. like disbelief. 6. Each of the movable organs of speech can act independently of the others. 7. Maybe you have a point there, although I still think you're being overcritical. 8. We have, as they say, learnt it from unofficial but reliable sources. 9. Your conduct is inexcusable. 10. Has he read the article on the economics and technical statistics on the Anglo-French Concorde supersonic airliner? 11. The Protestant sad their independence was non-existent. 12. His insatiability was unbelievable, incurable and lamentable.

IV. There is a primary stress on the first compound in compound nouns, but not on the second. Compounds of this kind are in some cases written and printed as one word (sleepwalker), in some cases with a hyphen (tax-collector), and in some cases as two separate words (radio announcer).

## Ex. 11.

'foxtrot, 'deadline, 'framework, 'hare's foot, 'razor-blade, 'stock exchange, 'nursing-home, 'air hostess, 'nerve-cell, 'walking-stick, 'traffic warden, 'pocket-money, 'handshake, 'fifth-column, 'hat-rack, 'mental test, 'bullfight, 'smoking-car, 'writing-desk, 'hanging matter, 'freezing-point, 'housemaid, 'air letter form, 'daybreak, 'driving license.

## Ex. 12.

'blackboard, a 'black 'board; a 'black 'bird, a 'blackbird; a 'green 'house, a 'greenhouse; a 'missing-list, a 'missing 'list; a 'dancing 'girl, a 'dancing-girl.

# Ex. 13.

1. He is an 'English 'teacher. He 'comes from 'England. He is an 'English teacher. He 'teaches 'English. 2. A 'mad-doctor is not a 'mad 'doctor. He is a 'doctor for 'mad 'people. 3. Not 'every 'black 'bird is a 'blackbird. 4. A 'dark-room is a 'dark 'room where 'films are de'veloped. 5. The 'thin 'man is a 'well-known 'fat producer. The 'dining-room was 'full of 'dining 'people.

#### Ex. 14.

1. What's your job? – I'm a shop-assistant. I'm a bankclerk. I'm a schoolteacher. 2. Which is the nearest tube-station? 3. Who's

running the music club this year? 4. Railway fares are probably going up again. 5. Where will you be at eight o'clock? – At a committee meeting, unfortunately. 6. The Hungarians have their own airline, operating between London and Budapest. 7. She's in – but going out any minute with that boyfriend of hers. 8. The number of theoretically possible different speech-sounds is very large indeed. 9. And anyway, "managing somehow" is not my idea of leading a happy family life. 10. I was never quite happy about my two children going to a grammar school. 11. Can I borrow your penknife?

V. The Shift of Stress. Many words have the same pattern in both verb and noun functions: to re'port – a re'port, to ac'count – an ac'count.

A relatively small amount of words exhibit opposition sof stress pattern by a shift of stress. The oppositions may be marked by stress alone (there is no change of vowel quality): to im'port – 'import, do di'gest – 'digest, to dis'cord – 'discord. In other cases, there may be a weakening of the vowel quality in the first (unstressed) syllable: 'record – to re'cord, 'progress – to pro'gress, 'contract – to con'tract.

## Ex. 15.

to ex'port, the 'export; to in'crease, the 'increase; to ac'cent, the 'accent; the 'conduct, to con'duct; to in'sult, the 'insult; the 'extract, to ex'tract; to com'pact, the 'compact.

#### Ex. 16.

1. The average 'increase in book prices since 1939 is about 50%. 2. Book prices have in'creased by about 50% since 1939. 3. There has

been an alarming 'decrease in the quality of water in the reservoirs.

- 4. The quantity of water in the reservoirs has de'creased alarmingly.
- 5. Anne received a large number of birthday 'presents. 6. Her father pre'sented her with a wristwatch. 7. There will be a sale of home 'produce in the village hall on Saturday. 8. How much does it cost to pro'duce this newspaper for a week? 9. Mr. Windsor's letter of 'protest against Mrs. Smith comparisons was a good one. 10. Mrs. Smith pro'tested against the statement that books were too expensive.

#### Ex. 17.

- 1. The visitor enveloped the subject in mystery. 2. The contents of the envelope were transferred to the safe. 3. I'm content with the produce of our garden. 4. Conflicting habits and instincts may produce conflicts in the process of learning. 5. He was to comment upon all the contrasts between subjects and objects of the sentence. 6. His insults contrasted against the detail of the contract. 7. The convict rebelled and protested against the details of the contract. 8. After the exploit, the ship was deserted by the rebels. 9. There was a steady increase in the export of small workshops' produce. 10. He was tormented by the increasing number of protests and conflicts. 11. He was complimented for his conduct. 12. It took him time to digest the result of the contest. 13. Reader's Digest presented a general survey of the question. 14. I suspected they would refuse to collect and transport the refuse.
- VI. The weakening of unstressed syllables is also a feature of English as well as Russian, though it is not as regular: add addition, terror –

terrific, family – familiar, but: active – **a**ctivity /æk'tɪvəti/, fantasy – f**a**ntastic /fæn'tæstɪk/, technical – t**e**chnique /tek'ni:k/.

Ex. 18.

'paradox, 'platform, 'telephone, or'ganic, 'radio, 'apricot, 'knick-knack, nar'cotic, 'orthodox, 'folklore, trans'form, superi'ority, spas'modic, Sep'tember, Oc'tober, 'catalogue, 'diagram, 'dialogue, 'monologue, 'syntagm /'sıntæm/, 'monophthong, 'diphthong, 'colleague, 'diplomat, 'proverb, can'teen, 'context, 'forecast, 'placard.

Ex. 19.

1. I'm going out to get a programme. 2. Which platform for London Bridge, please? - 9.27 from Platform 1. 3. Come and have some coffee. Where are you going? - Canteen, I suppose. 4. As we're both now free today, we might as well start our Christmas shopping. -What's the rush? We're not out of October yet. 5. How much is this greetings telegram to Germany, please? 6. The two BBC programmes do not carry advertisements, but the third channel is commercially run. 7. Fairly mild for the time of year. - Yes, quite different from the forecast. 8. Has the school sent your passport up to London? - Yes. -Then I'll need two photographs, please. 9. Shops and restaurants do not allow customers to use their office telephones, but some have telephone boxes. 10. I've changed your plans a bit. - On whose authority? 11. I've left my umbrella behind. 12. Local authorities can help in collecting photographs, historical materials and diagrams for the exhibition. 13. In the first paragraph of his anthology, he says that philosophy has always been discursive. 14. Shall we go swimming? – In October? 15. A demagogue is not interested in demagogy but in himself. 16. The aristocrat was soliloquizing about the economical autonomy of monopolizers. 17. I was absolutely flabbergasted.

VII. Level stressed words.

A large number of words, mostly compounds (among them compound adjectives, composite verbs, numerals from 13 to 19), take two even (primary) stresses when they stand isolated, as in a dictionary. When such words are used in connected speech, they regularly lose either one stress or the other. This depends either upon the need to make a contrast between the word itself and another word (e.g. between *upstairs* and *downstairs*) or upon the rhythm: 1. when final and immediately preceded by a stress, the word loses its own first stress; 2. when a stress immediately follows the word, it loses its own second stress. In dates, the first and the last syllable are stressed ('nineteen twenty 'five).

Ex. 20.

1. 'old-'fashioned, 'right-'angled, 'ill-'looking, 'full-'blooded, 'stone-'deaf, 'hard-'baked, 'heavy-'hearted, 'high-'spirited, 'hard-'working, 'bad-'tempered, 'deep-'rooted, 'dark-'blue, 'full-'grown.

Ex. 21.

'put 'off, 'put 'out, 'take 'off, 'look 'up, 'come 'on, 'make 'up, 'wake 'up. Ex. 22.

1. The bedrooms are 'up'stairs. He's up'stairs, I think. Is he 'upstairs or 'downstairs? 2. Your name is 'un'known here. The book is 'quite

un'known. We went to see the grave of the 'Unknown Soldier. 3. I bought it in a 'second-hand shop. I bought this book second-hand. 4. Tom has just gone in doors. Will you spend your afternoon 'indoors or 'outdoors?

## Ex. 23.

- 1. 'good-'natured. How can such a 'good-natured woman have such a 'bad-tempered 'daughter? The mother's extremely 'good-'natured, but the girl's unbelievably 'bad-'tempered.
- 2. 'good-'looking. There's a 'good-looking girl over there. She's quite good-'looking.
- 3. 'home-'made. Have a piece of 'home-made cake. The cake's home-'made.
- 4. 'navy-'blue. She's wearing her 'navy-blue costume. I think she looks her best in 'navy-'blue.
- 5. 'bow-'legged. See how bow-'legged he is. What a funny 'bow-legged man.

#### Ex. 24.

1. The train leaves at 'three six'teen. 2. Did it happen in 'nineteen 'ten? – No, in 'nineteen seven'teen. 3. I said it 'sixteen times. 4. They were eigh'teen. 5. Count from 'thirteen to 'nineteen. – 'Thirteen, 'fourteen, 'fifteen, 'sixteen, 'seventeen, 'eighteen, 'nineteen. 6. She's brought 'twenty-five books. 7. It happened in 'nineteen twenty 'five. 8. He was born in 'nineteen nine'teen. 9. It's 'fifteen years old and it looks it. 10. What time do we get in? – 'Five seven'teen. We may be a minute or two late.

Ex. 25.

1. 'Switch on the light. 'Switch the light 'on. 'Switch it 'on. 2. 'Wake up the children. 'Wake the children 'up. 'Wake them 'up. 3. 'Eat up your breakfast. 'Eat your breakfast 'up. 'Eat it 'up. 4. He 'picked up a stone and threw it at the dog. 5. I'm 'rubbing it 'out. 6. The first thing to do is to 'put the tent 'up. 7. I'm 'looking up a word. 8. 'Show in the guests. 9. 'Read out the poem. 10. Have you 'fetched the coal 'up? 11. He has 'made up the firs. 12. The maid will 'take away these plates and 'bring in the pudding. 13. 'Switch the drier 'off, will you? 14. 'Take off your coat and let's go 'in. 15. Don't 'answer your mother 'back!

## Ex. 26.

1. The 'Budapest climate's of a continental type. He lives in Buda'pest. The climate's 'conti'nental. 2. He has 'five o'clock tea nearly every 'after'noon. He has 'afternoon tea. It's nearly 'five 'o'clock. 3. There's a man down'stairs, he's come from 'New 'York. A 'New York journalist lives in the 'downstairs room. 4. He's just a silly, 'empty-headed boy. He never remembers anything. He's quite empty-'headed. 5. He gave me an 'off-hand 'answer. Well, that's his nature, he's always 'off-hand. 6. I'll give you a 'post-dated cheque. By the way, I hope you don't mind it being 'post-dated. 7. She is also 'cross-'eyed, not to mention 'knock-'kneed, which doesn't add to her attractions. But, of course, there's no reason why a 'cross-eyed or 'knock-kneed person should also be 'bad-'tempered. 8. They crossed Hyde 'Park and waited at 'Hyde Park Corner. 9. He has a charming little 'week-end cottage. He goes there every 'week-'end. 10. There's a 'good-looking girl over there in a light-blue hat. She is quite

good-'looking, her hat is light-'blue. 11. The 'upstairs room has an 'outside staircase. He lives up'stairs. There's a bell out'side. 12. He's an 'unknown member of a 'diplomatic mission. Be very diplo'matic as he's quite un'known. 13. Go on, 'walk up there. 14. How many books did you sell? Fif'teen? - I sold 'fifteen books. 15. What's going 'on? 16. I've been calling you from up'stairs. Let's go up'stairs. -Have a look at the 'upstairs room. 17. I 'went 'in and 'switched on the light. 18. You won't find anybody down'stairs. - There's a man down'stairs. 19. I 'came 'down and 'went 'on with my work. 20. Come and see me in the 'after'noon. - He took the 'afternoon train. 21. You'd better 'put on your overcoat. 22. He 'disconnected the phone. -The phone's discon'nected. 23. Nobody knows what you're at, you 'go 'out, you 'come 'in, nobody knows what you're at. 24. She got an 'undeserved scolding. - The scolding she got was quite unde'served. 25. They've had to 'call the party 'off. 26. The suit was ready-'made. He bought a 'ready-made suit.

# Ex. 27.

1. My mother-in-law rang me up from Birmingham. 2. The firemen had to break the door down to rescue the children. 3. Don't you think that she should go out to work, at least part-time? Later, yes, but at the moment, even a part-time job is out for her. 4. She has turned young Watson down. 5. I honestly can't tell you, neither professionally, nor unprofessionally. 6. I hope you understand. I don't suppose you'll understand my point. 7. When will it be finished? – Not before the week-end. 8. I can't go down to the cellar, I've got my best trousers on, I've got a white shirt on. 9. We spent the

day in Hyde Park. Our hotel is near Hyde Park. It's interesting to listen to the speakers at Hyde Park Corner. 10. It's an absolute scandal. He did absolutely no work for it. Are you certain he'll help? – Well, no. Not absolutely. 11. Count from fourteen to twenty. – Fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty. 12. I remember he had an affair with the Englishman's Vietnamese girlfriend. 13. If you book second-class sleepers, sir, you'll be practically on your own. 14. We browsed around in second-hand bookshops in Charing Cross Road. 15. I'm very sorry to trouble you on a Sunday afternoon, but it's very urgent. 16. We've got a canteen too.

VIII. Revision.

Ex. 28.

advertise, beefsteak, female, patriotic, multiply, before, headache, thirteen, break out, enumerate, reality, novel, torment, smoking car, police, conversation, celebrate, company, call up, fair-haired, tradition, satire, make overvalue, modesty, up, fourteen, exclamation, carriage, believe, blue-eyed, compliment, parachute, problem, compensate, parenthetic, re-write, paragraph, put on, machine, mix-up, programme, pedagogic, earring, recognize, garage, needlework, confusion, command, well-known, go out, eighteen, plaything, specialist, comment, elect, bathing-suit, studying, antifascist, misprint, government, inconvenient, hay fever, composition, naïve, object, procession, mankind, ballet, sympathetic, unable.

Ex. 29.

re-born, unbelievable, consideration, background, undervalue, hard-nosed, contract, education, steamboat, translate, pale-blue, sub-editor, curious, overcome, rolling stone, eyebrows, aspect, hesitate, run out, catalogue, child's play, newspaper middle-aged, suburb, correspondent, referee, hospitality, hospitalize, schoolmaster, ring off, thick-skinned, record, photo, illegitimate, illuminate, midmorning, bring up, half-empty, upbringing, contemplate, misapprehension, take out, clear-eyed, humiliation, outdated, memorize, reputation, self-conscious, timetable, personality, remind, battlefield, disinherit, non-smoker, misunderstanding, differentiate.

#### Ex. 30.

1. Could we borrow a typewriter? – That's a possibility. 2. In this complicated situation, she could only interpolate her own remark. 3. This only intensified my dissatisfaction. 4. This definition had been elaborated but not radically modified by modern psychological investigation. 5. He criticized democratic institutions from an academic viewpoint. 6. The telegraph operator contested that his conduct and the places he frequented were a subject of frequent conflicts. 7. The Authorized Version is the English translation of the Bible published in 1611. 8. The largest Trade Union Organization, the Workers' Confederation, took part in the alliance. 9. It mystified and eventually exasperated her to find him so impenetrable. 10. The Centre of Applied Linguistics is an independent internationally oriented professional organization. 11. The City Editor has indicated that complications may arise in calculating one's tax liability. 12. The

jurors consider their verdict without communicating with anyone. They must not separate in a criminal case. Separation in a civil case does not necessarily invalidate the verdict. 13. For adults, *Gulliver*'s charm is lessened by the author's evident determination to leave mankind without the remotest shred of justification or excuse.