

ENGLISH FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSES

A Competency-Based Textbook
for EFL Learners

Imroatus Solikhah
Joko Nurkamto
Herman J. Waluyo
St. Y. Slamet

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English for Academic Purposes: A Competency-Based Textbook for EFL Learners represents English teaching materials for students of non-English study program. Contents and organization of the book indicate considerable planning of coursebook design whose aims and objectives capture the needs of EAP learners in Indonesian context. Tapping academic words as the basic knowledge of academic literacy for EAP context, the book dileniates its contens into academic vocabulary, grammar, reading comprehension and writing. Competencies for reading comprehension are immediately improving reading skills for literal, inferential, and critical comprehension. In addition, contents of writing skill figure out graded practices to writing of a paragraph in which techniques to developing details are varied and principles of academic essay and Test of Written English for TOEFL test constitute the basic of academic writing.

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English for Academic Purposes (EAP) is currently increasing worldwide dominating program in ELT to equip English proficiency. In major universities EAP has been identified as a requisite of academic literacy and new orientation of the EAP objectives has been revitalized where needs analysis and competency-based EAP textbooks are implemented.

In Indonesian universities, EAP program seems to indicate English for General Course (EGC) or MKDU Bahasa Inggris whose aim is to equip students to learn texts and grammar for general uses. Surprisingly, EGC does not serve particular textbook relevant to the needs of the students. Textbooks for EGC are relied upon market supply or the books are devised in response to the lecturer's authority. With the changes of language needs today, EGC is empirically proven ineffective to improve students' academic literacy in English whereby a modified EAP's orientation is inevitably required.

To shift from EGC to EAP, however, is a hard work, incurring full understanding the core problems of new EAP design. The authors, respond the demands reviewing weaknesses of the available textbook for EGC and devising new syllabus and EAP textbook. Core materials of EAP including reading, writing, academic vocabulary, general words, and grammar were carefully graded. The contents of the textbook were tried-out for preliminary and main field testings to achieve more valid and more credible performance.

Finally, this book has been polished considerably aspiring the works and revisions of Dr. Ngadiso, M.Pd and Dewi Rochsantiningsih, M.Ed, Ph.D of UNS from whom the authors are indebted. The authors would also like to express their appreciation to colleagues and friends whose help, encouragement and support has been immensely valuable during the works over months. Special thanks go to: Mr. Narwoto of Diponegoro University; Drs. Samsul Maarif, MA and Nilasari, MA of State University of Yogyakarta; Evi Nur Hidayatti, S.S and Tri Purwaningsih, S.Pd, collaborator-lecturers at UNS; Zainal 'Arifin, M.Pd; Kurniawan, M.Hum of IAIN Surakarta, V. Unun Pratiwi, M.Pd, and Sari Handayani, M.Pd of Universitas Veteran Sukoharjo; Prof. Dr. Wahyudi Siswanto, M.Pd of Malang State University, and Mas Romdon of Imperium Publishing of Yogyakarta.

Surakarta, August, 2014

The authors,

FOREWORDS

English competency for university students is basically achieved through reading comprehension and writing as basic academic literacy. To speak and write at normal situation in English, one needs at least 1,000 to 2,000 words. For academic purposes, the number of word has been set at around 2,000 to 3,000 words, incorporating 300-800 Academic Words List. Accordingly, the mastery on grammar of the language should follow the maturity of vocabulary. The more the number the vocabulary is achieved, the more the mastery of the grammar will be.

This book is set in a competency-based academic purposes entitled *English for Academic Purposes: A Competency-Based Textbook for EFL Learners*. Competency is an ability to apply different kinds of basic skills in situations that are commonly encountered in everyday life. In competency based teaching, competency refers to the essential skills, knowledge and behavior, required for the effective performance of a real world task of activity.

Competency in academic English would deal with an ability to perform reading and writing to demonstrate literacy in academic context. In general, English literacy includes: **functional** (language for daily needs, e.g. reading newspaper), **informational** (language to access knowledge), **performative** (ability to read and write in the target language), and **epistemic** (ability to transform knowledge using target language), vocabulary and grammar mastery are of basic figures the students should acquire.

In an EAP course, reading comprehension and writing are the core materials. Effective reading skill is accomplished through literal, inferential or interpretive and critical or evaluative comprehension. **Literal comprehension** as the first level involves **what the author is actually saying** in the surface meanings where information and ideas are explicitly stated in the text or *on the surface*.

The second level is inferential, **interpretive or referential comprehension, the information of which is implicitly stated. Inferential comprehension** deals with **what the author means by what is said**. The reader must read between the lines and make inferences about things not directly stated. These inferences are made in the main idea, supporting details, sequence, and cause and effect relationships. Inferential comprehension could also involve interpreting figurative language, drawing conclusions, predicting outcomes, determining the mood, and judging the author's point of view. Types of questions asked are open-ended, thought-provoking questions like **why, what if, and how**. For inferential questions, students can explain their reasoning and show the part of the story that supports their idea. The answers to inferential questions can be found in the text too, but they are implied, not directly stated. It is *in between the lines or under the surface*.

The third level of comprehension is **critical or evaluative reading** whereby ideas and information are evaluated. Critical evaluation occurs only after

our students have understood the ideas and information that the writer has presented. In this level we are **analyzing** or **synthesizing** information and **applying** it to other information. For evaluative questions, students can explain their ideas and identify the other sources of information. The answers to evaluative questions require information outside of the text. We sometimes say the information is *in the head* or *somewhere else*. Focuses of comprehension are to differentiate between facts and opinions, recognize persuasive statements, and judge the accuracy of the information given in the text.

Organisation of the units in this book is based on the results of a considerable long-term period research. The preliminary field testing of the prototype was done in UNS and the main field testing was done UNY and UNDIP. The results recommended that the book was theoretically and operationally legible for uses. In general, this book describes three scopes of competency: reading skill, vocabulary and grammar, and writing ability. The main focus of reading skills is to achieve three levels of comprehension: literal, inferential, and critical comprehension. Reading competencies such as: identifying main idea, describing details, describing context using vocabulary, inferencing, evaluating author's attitude, analyzing reasons in the text etc, are involved in the texts.

To develop vocabulary building and grammar, exercises of academic vocabulary are emphasized. The works of David Porter (2007) on *Check Your Academic English*, and Jim Burke & Rick Smith (2013) on *Academic Vocabulary List*, are adopted. Academic Vocabulary List from Ohio University cited by Joseph Mukoroli (2011) is also adopted accordingly. In addition, practical grammar exercises are provided. Finally, writing for academic purposes is defined considerably presenting paragraph, composition, and essay. Various developing details of paragraph such as: chronological order, spatial order, logical order, fact and opinion are focused. Three main kinds of genre: narrative, descriptive, and epository are developed complimentary. The essay writing emphasizes format of academic writing exercises: a three-paragraph composition and Test of Written English.

Complexity of sentences in a passage and kinds of task a learner should anticipate to comprehend the texts refers to intermediate and upper intermediate level. A few texts are carefully obtained from TOEFL and TOEIC test. Accordingly, vocabulary word list ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 words and academic word list are provided. Exercises that follow each passage and sub-unit are set for self-reliance study and guidance to focus teaching process for the class teacher.

To the Students

Definitely, this book comprises of five parts: (1) definition to set competencies in reading comprehension, (2) passages to practice the reading competencies, (3) academic vocabulary, (4) grammar, and (5) academic writing applying theories and practices of paragraph and essay. Each unit in this book will facilitate students some benefits.

1. Each unit and exercises can provide students opportunities to understand concept of knowledge and self study.
2. Students can use exercises to measure their ability using their own techniques.
3. To make easy the students to do the exercises and tasks, students are suggested to use dictionary.

To the Teacher

This book can be used in a class or a self-study reference. Teacher can use this book to develop speaking, reading, vocabulary, grammar, and writing in an integrated way of teaching.

1. Reading strategies to find information from texts that require literal, inferential and critical skills are graded in the reading exercises.
2. Proportion of reading level is set into: (a) Literal Comprehension: Unit 1 to Unit 4, (b) Inferential Comprehension: Unit 5 to Unit 7; and (c) Critical Comprehension: Unit 8 to Unit 10. Each unit consists of two passages, one has been provided with key to exercise, and the other one for the class activities.
3. Word power that practices various development of academic vocabulary and general word list in meaningful words is provided.
4. Grammar concepts that are the basic mastery on grammar are developed variously relevant to vocabulary level of 1,000 to 3,000.
5. Package of writing activities are designated and equipped in basic writing on paragraph, a three-essay writing, paraphrase, summary, and essay for TOEFL.

Particularly, contents and basic topics incorporated in Unit 1 to Unit 10 as well as the activity and exercises in the whole book have been gradually stepped. Itinerary of the content of the book deserves competency of academic literacy. Level of reading comprehension refers to Standard of Academic Reading used in Ohio State University (2013) and Criteria of Reading for Academic Purposes by Cunningsworth (1995). This book also considerably presents syllabus and needs analysis. Modified reading scheme incorporating literal, inferential, and critical comprehension is outlined by its descriptors. Summary of needs analysis, aims and objectives, learning outcomes and contents of the course follow, depicting BSNP and EAP Delta Cambridge Syllabi. Lists of academic vocabulary from Ohio University, academic words from Jim Burke, 1,000-2,000 words and 5,000 words are exhibited to provide more contents of the specification of EAP needs. Finally, a course outline containing teaching plan for 16 meetings is described.

LEVEL OF READING COMPREHENSION
(Modified from Ohio State University Reading Scheme (2013)
and Reading for Academic Purposes from Cunningsworth (1995))

No	Level of Comprehension	Achievement
1	<p>Literal Comprehension (what the author is actually saying)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Facts & details b. Memorization c. Surface understanding d. What, when, where, who 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognizing and recalling facts 2. Identifying the main idea 3. Identifying supporting details 4. Identifying title or purpose of passage 5. Using context or referent for certain meaning 6. Identifying meaning for vocabulary
2	<p>Inferential or interpretive Comprehension (interpreting what the author means by what is said)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Drawing inferences b. Tapping into prior knowledge c. Making logical leaps and educated guess d. Reading between the lines e. Using why, what if, how 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Making inferences 2. Referring to clues in context 3. Rearranging ideas or topics in the text 4. Explaining author's purpose of writing text 5. Summarizing main idea not explicitly stated in the text 6. Selecting conclusion from the text
3	<p>Critical or evaluative Comprehension (what was said (literal) and what was meant (interpretive) and apply the concepts)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Distinguishing between facts and opinion b. Recognizing persuasive statement c. Judging accuracy of information d. Analyzing, synthesizing, applying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To evaluate the quality of a text 2. To evaluate values of writing 3. To evaluate author's reasoning 4. To find simplification 5. To find generalization 6. To apply one idea to a different other idea

CRITERIA OF WRITING FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSES

No	Components	Paragraph	Essay
1	Opening	1. Topic sentence 2. Controlling ideas	1. Introductory paragraph 2. Thesis statement
2	The Body	Supporting sentences 1. Facts 2. Illustration 3. Experience 4. Contrast 5. Process 6. Logical order 7. Statistics 8. Quotation	Supporting details 1. Facts 2. Illustration 3. Experience 4. Contrast 5. Process 6. Logical order 7. Statistics 8. Quotation
3	Closing	Concluding sentence 1. Sentence Summary 2. Sentence Paraphrase	Concluding paragraph 1. Paragraph summary 2. Paragraph paraphrase
4	Unity	Unity among sentences in one paragraph	Unity among sentences in a paragraph and unity among paragraphs
5	Coherence	Coherence among sentences in one paragraph	Coherence among sentences in one paragraph and coherence among paragraphs in the whole essay.

SYLLABUS OF READING FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSES

SK	KD	Materi Pokok
<p>1. Memahami makna teks tulis akademik fungsional pendek dan esei sederhana berbentuk deskriptif dan eksposisi untuk mengakses ilmu pengetahuan.</p>	<p>1.1 Mendeskripsikan makna secara literal untuk tujuan akademik dan informasi yang tertera dalam teks yang merujuk pada kata tanya What, Who, Where, When dari teks tulis akademik sederhana berupa ilmu pengetahuan, teori, dan karya ilmiah berbentuk deskriptif, eksposisi, atau argumentasi.</p> <p>1.2 Merespon makna secara inferensial dan mendalam untuk tujuan akademik dari teks tulis akademik berupa ilmu pengetahuan, teori, karya ilmiah berbentuk deskriptif, eksposisi, atau argumentasi.</p> <p>1.3 Merespons makna secara kritis dan mendalam dengan cara meringkas, memparafrase, atau membandingkan teks tulis akademik berupa ilmu pengetahuan, teori, dan karya ilmiah berbentuk deskripsi, eksposisi, atau argumentasi</p>	<p>1. Teks tulis akademik berupa kutipan ilmu pengetahuan, teori, karya ilmiah berbentuk deskriptif atau eksposisi untuk menjawab pertanyaan thesis, main idea, supporting details.</p> <p>2. Teks tulis berupa kutipan ilmu pengetahuan, teori, karya ilmiah berbentuk deskriptif atau eksposisi untuk menjawab pertanyaan reference, dan textual cohesion.</p> <p>1. Teks tulis akademik berbentuk eksposisi atau argumentasi untuk menjawab pertanyaan inferensial, definisi, deskripsi, perbandingan.</p> <p>2. Teks tulis akademik esai berbentuk eksposisi atau argumentasi untuk menjawab pertanyaan hipotesis, claim, argumentasi, dan pendekatan penulis dalam teks.</p> <p>1. Teks tulis akademik berbentuk esai eksposisi atau argumentasi untuk menjawab pertanyaan evaluasi isi teks, ringkasan atau tujuan penulisan, dan menerapkan isi teks untuk konsep lain.</p>

SYLLABUS OF WRITING FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSES

SK	KD	Materi Pokok
<p>2. Mengungkapkan makna dalam teks tulis berupa paragraf dan esai berbentuk deskriptif dan eksposisi untuk tujuan akademik.</p>	<p>2.1 Mendeskripsikan makna secara tertulis berbentuk paragraf berupa narasi, deskripsi, dan eksposisi, seperti biodata, fakta, contoh dan proses.</p> <p>2.2 Mengungkapkan makna dan langkah retorika teks tulis akademik berbentuk paragraf dan esai menggunakan teknik details yang sesuai dalam ragam bahasa tulis naratif, deskriptif, dan eksposisi.</p> <p>2.3 Mengungkapkan makna dan langkah retorika dalam teks tulis akademik berbentuk ringkasan, parafrase atau evaluasi.</p>	<p>1. Menulis paragraf secara benar dengan urutan <i>topic sentence, supporting sentences, concluding sentence, unity</i>, dan <i>coherence</i> menggunakan variasi kalimat yang sesuai.</p> <p>2. Menulis paragraf narasi dengan teknik pengembangan kronologis berupa biodata atau autobiografi.</p> <p>3. Menulis paragraf deskriptif menggunakan teknik pengembangan <i>logical order</i> dan <i>spatial order</i>.</p> <p>1. Menulis paragraf akademik berbentuk deskriptif dan eksposisi dengan teknik pengembangan pengalaman, ilustrasi, dan contoh.</p> <p>2. Menulis paragraf akademik deskriptif dan eksposisi dengan teknik pengembangan contrast dan proses.</p> <p>1. Menulis teks akademik berbentuk esai lima paragraf menggunakan teknik pengembangan proses.</p> <p>2. Menulis teks akademik berbentuk esai berbentuk argumentasi atau persuasi menggunakan model TWE.</p>

NEEDS ANALYSIS ON EAP

No	Component	Description
1	Aim & objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To achieve academic literacy 2. To achieve literal, inferential, and critical reading comprehension 3. To achieve writing skills in academic contexts 4. To achieve academic vocabulary and academic grammar
2	Contents & Organization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minimum vocabulary level at 1,000 & 2,000 words 2. Academic Vocabulary of Ohio University 3. Basic grammar and academic grammar 4. Reading skills for literal, inferential, critical comprehension 5. Writing a paragraph, composition and essay
3	Methodology	Task-based approach, competency-based teaching, genre-based teaching
4	Learning Outcomes	Demonstrating academic literacy through reading skills on literal, inferential, critical comprehension up to 2,000 words, academic vocabulary and writing for academic contexts.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF EAP

Aim	Objectives
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To achieve competency on basic academic literacy in reading and writing skills 2. Sources: <i>English for Academic Purposes: A Competency-Based Textbook for EFL Learners</i> by Imroatus Solikhah, et.al. (2014) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To increase basic knowledge on academic vocabulary 2. To increase mastery on grammar knowledge and academic grammar in context 3. To develop reading skills in literal, inferential, and critical comprehension 4. To develop skills in academic writing from paragraph to essay and Test of Written English essay

CONTENTS AND LEARNING OUTCOMES OF EAP

No	Contents	Learning Outcomes	Indicative Contents
1	Vocabulary knowledge, general and academic vocabulary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify, implement, and use of 1.000 to 2.000 general words 2. Identify, compare and use academic vocabulary 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General words list first-hundreds to tenth hundreds 2. General words list of 1, 000 and 2,000 words 3. Head words, synonym, antonyms, definition, words classes, affixes, bound, free morphemes 4. Academic words list of Ohio University and Jim Burke
2	Basic grammar and academic grammar from textbook	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify and use of basic rules of grammar 2. Identity and use of typical academic grammar obtained from authentic texts, e.g. textbook chapter, journals 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic grammar: to be, tenses, agreements, sentences, gerund, passive voices 2. Sentences: simple, compound, complex, compound-complex sentences 3. Clause and adjective clause 4. Analysis to grammar in English textbooks
3	Reading comprehension	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify and use of reading text of 1,000 and 2,000 passages 2. Implement skills in various level of comprehension: literal, inferential, critical 3. Identify passages of academic texts 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comprehension of reading texts in a range of 1,000 to 3,000 words 2. Comprehension on reading of authentic text, e.g. TOEFL, TOEIC, textbook 3. Competency on the use of literal, inferential, critical reading skills
4	Writing in the academic context	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop an academic paragraph in various developing details techniques 2. Develop three-paragraph essay and Test of Written English (TWE) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Paragraph organization: opening, the body, conclusion. 2. Topic sentence, developing sentences, concluding sentence. 3. Thesis statement, introductory paragraph, developing paragraphs, concluding paragraph 4. Expository and argumentative essay for TWE

COURSE OUTLINE

Course	: English for Academic Purposes
Semester	: I (Freshmen)
Credit	: 2
Instructor	: Imroatus Solikhah
Contact	: HP 081 5555 4422 Email: ratu.shyma@yahoo.com

OBJECTIVES

The course is so designed to equip students with reading skills covering literal, inferential, critical comprehension upon 2,000 words, academic vocabulary as well as skills to write paragraph and short essay for academic contexts.

CONTENTS/MATERIALS

The main contents of the course deserve two parts: reading and writing presented into 10 units. Reading materials are classified into three levels of comprehension: literal, inferential, and critical. The topics to be presented are: literal comprehension, reading for main ideas, skimming and scanning for details, using context for vocabulary, inferential comprehension, making inferences, referring to the passage, critical comprehension, reading for analysis, and reading for synthesis. In addition, writing materials are set to develop skills in writing a paragraph and a short essay. The seven topics of paragraph writing are: writing process to develop a paragraph, unity and coherence, sentence variety, narrative paragraph, descriptive paragraph, logical order paragraph, and expository paragraph. The three topics of essay writing include: essay writing, organization of an essay, and short essay for Test of Written English for TOEFL.

ACTIVITIES

The course is basically a task-based and thematic-based emphasizing student active learning. Students are to read references and present their own points of view the topic in the class. Individual assignment on reading and writing is emphasized.

EVALUATION

The students' final grade will be based on: (1) assignment and participation in classroom discussion (20%), (2) home assignment (30%), (3) final exam (50%).

READING LIST

Solikhah, Imroatus, dkk. 2014. *English for Academic Purposes: A Competency-Based Textbook for EFL Learners*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Imperium.

COURSE DESCRIPTION

WEEK	TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC
1	Introduction: teaching objectives, general overview of the course, classroom activities, evaluation, criteria to final assignment.
2	Unit 1: Literal Comprehension , definition, activity 1, activity 2, studying words and sentences, process writing, home assignment on reading.
3	Unit 2: Reading for Main Ideas , definition, activity 1, activity 2, studying words and sentences, unity and coherence of a paragraph, home assignment on reading.
4	Unit 3: Skimming and Scanning for Details , definition, activity 1, activity 2, studying words and sentences, sentence variety in a paragraph; home assignment on writing.
5	Unit 4: Using Context for Vocabulary , definition, activity 1, activity 2, studying words and sentences, narrative paragraph; home assignment on writing.
6	Review for Literal Reading Unit 1 to Unit 4 and paragraph writing. Home assignments be submitted.
7	Unit 5: Inferential Comprehension , definition, activity 1, activity 2, studying words and sentences, descriptive paragraph.
8	Unit 6: Making Inferences , definition, activity 1, activity 2, studying words and sentences, logical order paragraph; home assignment on reading.
9	Unit 7: Referring to the Passage , definition, activity 1, activity 2, studying words and sentences; expository paragraph; home assignment on writing.
10	Review on Inferential Reading Unit 5 to Unit 7 and paragraph writing; Home assignments be submitted.
11	Unit 8: Critical Reading , definition, activity 1, activity 2, studying words and sentences, essay writing. Home assignment on reading.
12	Unit 9: Reading for Analysis , definition, activity 1, activity 2, studying words and sentences, paraphrase and summary.
13	Unit 10: Reading for Synthesis , definition, activity 1, activity 2, studying words and sentences, short essay for Test of Written English (TWE) for TOEFL. Home assignment on TWE
14	Review on Critical Reading Unit 8 to Unit 10 and TWE. Home assignment be submitted.
15	Review on Literal, Inferential, and Critical Reading. Review on paragraph and essay writing.
16	Final test.

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UNIT 1

LITERAL COMPREHENSION

PART A: DEFINITION

Literal comprehension involves **what the author is actually saying**. At this level, information and ideas are explicitly stated in the text or *on the surface*. It is also appropriate to test vocabulary. The answers to literal questions are directly stated on the text because ideas and information are explicitly stated in the reading material. Literal questions usually consist of **who, what, when, and where** questions. Some are in the form of: (1) recognizing and recalling facts, (2) identifying the main idea, (3) supporting details, (4) categorizing, (5) outlining, (6) locating information, (7) using context clues to supply meaning. Literal questions can be in the forms of recall question, e.g. Where does the story take place? and a comprehension question, e.g. Which part of the text describes the setting? (Literacy Team, Whiltshire, LA, 2008:6).

LITERAL-what is actually **stated**.

- Recognizing and recalling facts
- Identifying the main ideas
- Identifying supporting details
- Identifying title or purpose of passage
- Using context or referent for certain meaning
- Identifying meaning for vocabulary

ACTIVITY 1

Text 1

Nepal is a small country on the southern slope of the Himalayas. There are about 9,000,000 people living there. If we visited Nepal, we would find breathing very difficult. Our bodies would not be used to such a great height. We would feel very tired all the time and we would not be able to sleep at night. We might even feel very ill.

Because Nepal is so high above the sea, the air is very thin. Long ago the Nepalese became used to living at this height. They have larger hearts than we have. Also there is more blood in their bodies. They can take in more air with one breath. (From *Selected Tests in Reading*, J.B. Heaton, 1974, London: Longman).

Example

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
1. Where is Nepal located?	In southern slope of Himalayas
2. How many people live in Nepal?	There are about 900,000 people
3. Why is the air very thin in Nepal?	Nepal is very high above the sea
4. How would we feel if we visited Nepal?	We would be very tired all the time and could not sleep at night
5. What mountain is available in Nepal?	Himalayas mountain
6. Are our hearths larger or smaller than those of the Nepalese?	Our hearts are smaller than Nepalese

ACTIVITY 2**Text 2**

Captain Amundsen at first wanted to go to the North Pole. But just at that time another explorer reached the North Pole. Captain Amundsen at once changed his mind and decided to go to the South Pole. He left his home in Norway in August of 1910 and sailed to the Antarctic. After a very hard journey across mountains of ice, Amundsen reached the South Pole on December 14th, 1911. He put up a small tent and tied the Norwegian flag to the top of it. In the tent he left two letters. One letter was addressed to the King of Norway. The other letter was addressed to an Englishman called Captain Scott. Amundsen thought that Captain Scott would be the first to find the tent.

Exercise

In pairs discuss the following questions. Fill in second center column for your answer and the third coulomb to show source of the answer in the text.

No	Questions	Your Answer	Sentences/words in the text
1	What is the home of Captain Amundsen?		
2	Where did actually Captain Amundsen want to reach in his journey?		
3	When did Amundsen tie Norwegian flag in his tent?		
4	Who would be the first man to see the Amundsen's tent?		
5	To whom did Captain Amundsen write letters?		

PART B: STUDYING WORDS AND SENTENCES

Exercise 1

Work in pairs. From the following list, use each word only once to complete the sentences below. You may change the word classes from Noun to Verb, etc.

assign	context	criteria	ignore
denote	devise	formulate	
similar	summary	vertical	

1. Although not exactly identical, the two books are so _____ to each other that one author must have copied much of his book from the other.
2. The Prime Minister set up a committee of financial experts to help him discuss and _____ new policies.
3. It is often possible to guess the meaning of a word from the other words around it, that is to say the _____.
4. In 1990, the British researcher Tim Berners-Lee _____ the first browser, and so paved the way for the development of the World Wide Web.
5. In newspapers, the layout of the column is _____, while the rows run across the page horizontally.
6. Students should not try to write down everything they hear in a lecture, but just make a _____ of the most important points.
7. We use the term “class” to _____ groups of people who share the same social and economic backgrounds.
8. The new journalist was _____ to searching the election promises of the main political parties.
9. Before we can judge a government’s success, we have to decide the _____ such as unemployment, defence or taxation.
10. One student failed because he completely _____ the instructions on the paper, although they appeared at the top of every page.

Exercise 2.

Read this paragraph and then say which word classes each underlined word belong to.

Andrew didn't go to the cafe. Rachel told him they were going there, but he wanted to finish his work. Andrew isn't very sociable. He stays in his room and concentrates totally on his studies. He's an excellent student, but doesn't have much fun.

No	Words	Word Classes	No	Words	Word Classes
1	to	Preposition	6	cafe	noun
2	the		7	totally	
3	Andrew		8	an	
4	they		9	excellent	
5	there		10	but	

Exercise 3. Change the singular noun into plural form.

No	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1	glass		roof	
2	problem		hero	
3	match		radio	
4	bush		zero	
5	sex		foot	

PART C: WRITING PROCESS**COMPETENCY:**

1. Given example of a writing process approach students will be able to implement five steps of writing a paragraph.
2. Given a theory on a good paragraph students will be able to develop a paragraph containing topic sentence, controlling ideas, developing sentences and a concluding sentence.

Paragraph

A paragraph is defined as a group of sentences that develops one main idea. Most paragraphs have more than three sentences and usually have between 100 and 200 words. The first sentence of a paragraph is always indented so that the reader will know that a new subject is being dealt with.

A paragraph has three major structural parts: a topic sentence, supporting sentences, and a concluding sentence. A topic sentence states the main idea of the paragraph. The topic sentence states a topic of the paragraph and limits the topic

to one or two areas that can be discussed completely in the space of a single paragraph. The specific area is called the controlling idea. Supporting sentences develop the topic sentence. They explain the topic sentence by giving reasons, examples, facts, statistics, details, and quotations. The supporting sentences are arranged in a logical and cohesive manner. The concluding sentence signals the end of the paragraph and leaves the reader with important points to remember (Arnaudet and Barret, 1982; Oshima and Hogue, 1991). Writing process has five steps; it starts from pre-writing, writing the first draft, revising, editing, and publishing. See Figure 1.1.

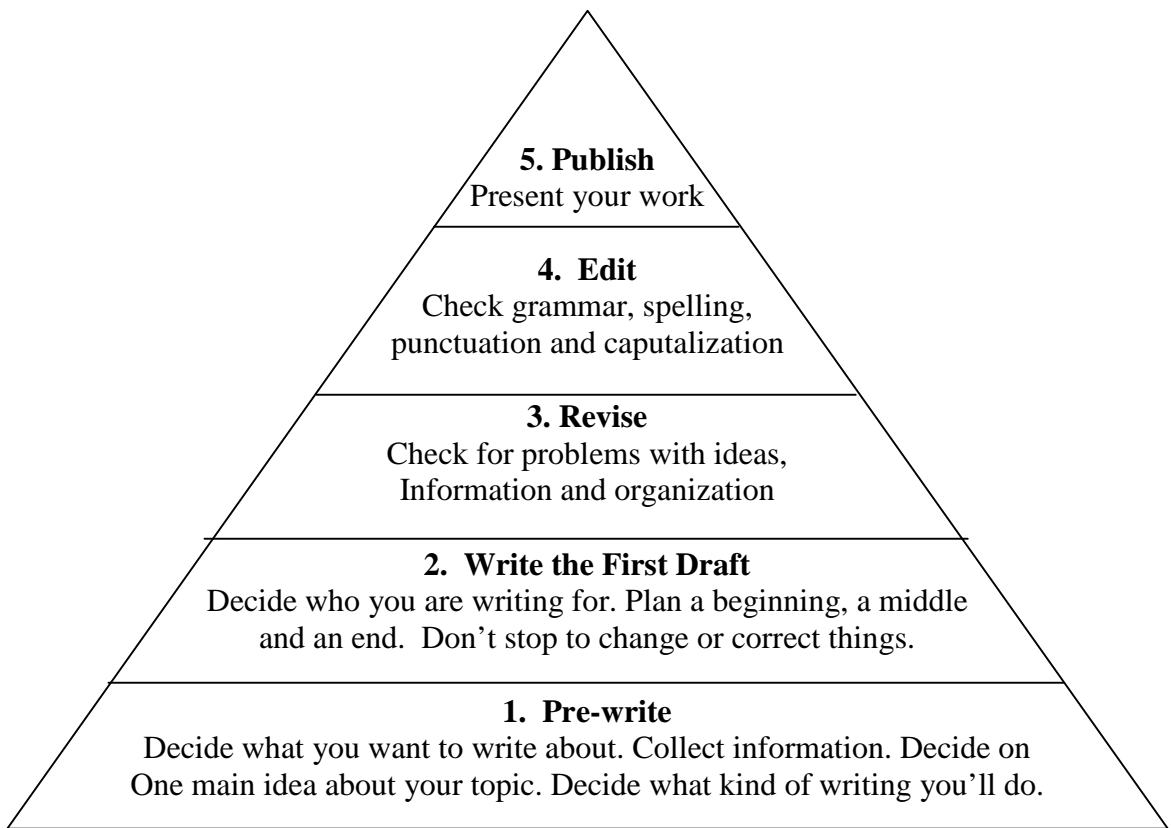


Figure 1.1. Writing process

Example of a Paragraph

Gold

Gold, a precious metal, is prized for two important characteristics. First of all, gold has lustrous beauty that is resistant to corrosion. Therefore, it is suitable for jewelry, coins, and ornamental purposes. Gold never needs to be polished and will remain beautiful forever. For example, a Macedonian coin remains as untarnished today as the day it was minted twenty-three centuries ago. Another important characteristic of gold is its usefulness to industry and science. For many years, it has been used in hundreds of industrial applications. The most recent use of gold is in

astronauts' suits. Astronauts' wear gold-plated heat shields for protection outside spaceships. In conclusion, treasured not only for its beauty but also for its utility. (Oshima & Houge, 1991:17).

Based on the above paragraph, analysis on the opening, the body, and closing of the paragraph can be described as follows:

Opening: topic sentence and controlling ideas

TOPIC	CONTROLLING IDEA
Gold , a precious metal,	is prized for two important characteristics .

The Body = supporting sentences

First of all, gold has a lustrous beauty that is resistant to corrosions.

For example, a Macedonian coins remains as untarnished today as the day it was minted twenty-three centuries ago.

Another important characteristic of gold is its usefulness to industry and science.

The most recent use of gold is in astronauts' suits.

Closing: concluding sentence

In conclusion, gold is treasured not only for its beauty but also for its utility.

Paragraph Practice

In pairs, work on the exercise on paragraph below. Develop a paragraph based on the topics available below. Give suitable title for each of your paragraph

1. I have two reasons why I learn English

The first reason

For example

the second reason

for example

In summary

Writing the First Draft

1. Select your topic

2. Think about the topic you have. Plan a beginning for your draft.

You can begin with an interesting fact, introduce one of your main ideas, use a quotation, ask a question or tell a little story or joke.

3. Plan a middle for your draft.
You can choose to explain, define, describe, compare or contrasting something about your topic or to convince someone about it.

4. Plan an ending for your draft.
You can remind your readers of your main idea using different words; and you can use a quotation, ask a question or call for action on reader's part.

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UNIT 2 READING FOR MAIN IDEAS

PART A: DEFINITION

Main idea is the main topic of a paragraph. The main idea usually occurs at the beginning of a reading passage. Readers can preview the text to form a general idea of what a reading passage is about or identify the topic. Main ideas indicate the point of view of the author or the writer's thesis. Specifically, it searches what the author proposes to write about the topic. Questions about the main idea can be worded in many ways: (1) What is the main idea?, (2) What is the subject?, (3) What is the topic?, (4) What would be a good title?, and (5) What is the purpose of the text?

ACTIVITY 1

Text 1

The Super Plus Department Store has started a new checkout system. Some checkout lanes now have computers instead of human cashiers. In each checkout lane, a computer reads the price on each item purchased and adds up the total. The customer then pays with a credit card or cash and the computer automatically prints the receipt. "Most customers like the new system," explained Rita Ortiz, the store manager. "It's much faster so people don't have to wait in line so long." Ms Ortiz said the store owners are happy with the new system, too. Formerly, 10 cashiers at a time worked at the store. "That was 10 people we had to pay," said Ms Ortiz. "Now we pay only two cashiers."

Example

1. In what sentence does the author describe the main idea of the text above?
2. What is the subject of the text above?
3. What topic is described in the text?
4. What would be a good title of the text above?
5. What is actually the purpose of the author to write the text above?

Review to the answer

1. First sentence, "the new checkout system" is the answer of question number 1. The main idea of the text is states in the first sentence describing a new checkout system.
2. The subject of the text is checkout system using computer. A subject describes the main point of the text.
3. Checkout system using a computer program.

4. Computer chasier. The title indicates the use of new system using a computer. The title might be focused on the use of a computer as a new system for a chasier.
5. To explain the benefits of authomatic chasier machine.

ACTIVITY 2

Text 2

Banks are places where people can keep their money. Most people use banks to save money in their savings accounts and to pay money from their checking accounts. Today, when a person earns money from their job, their paycheck is often electronically deposited (put) into their savings or checking account. Then, he or she can pay their bills by writing checks from their checking accounts or pay online where their bills are electronically connected to their bank accounts.

Banks also give loans to people. Banks use the money that their customers deposit to lend to people to buy new houses, cars, or to start businesses among other reasons. The bank makes money from lending by charging interest. In other words, people have to pay back more than they borrowed. This amount depends on how risky the bank thinks the borrower is and how fast the loan is paid back among other things.

Exercise. In pairs, discuss the following questions to find the best answers.

1. What is the main idea of the passage above?
2. What would be a good title appropriate for the above text?
3. What is the actually the purpose of the text?
4. What is the function of the bank according to the text?
5. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?

PART B: STUDYING WORDS AND SENTENCES

Exercise 1

From the list below, choose one word which could be used in place of the language shown in **bold** without changing the sentence.

is required	comply with	concluded	specify
imply	methods	equivalent	

1. If a company does not **observe** health and safety laws, it may _____ be fined very heavily if any of its workers are injured.
2. For three years, USD 1 was **equal** to Rp 10.000. _____

3. University regulation **state** that students must pass 24 SKS _____ in one semester.
4. Anybody driving a car **is obliged** by law to have insurance. _____
5. One problem facing overseas students is adapting to new _____ teaching **techniques**.
6. At the end of her talk, the lecturer **finished** with a brief review _____ of the main points.

Exercise 2. Choose the best answer.

1. Many people this city every year.
A. visits B. visit C. is visiting D. was visiting
2. Learning foreign languages important.
A. is B. are C. have D. are having
3. The music that they listen to them relax.
A. help B. are helping C. helps D. helping
4. The articles that John has written ... difficult to understand.
A. has been B. was C. are D. is
5. Taking a trip to the mountains more fun than going to the beach.
A. are B. were C. is D. have been
6. Electrical disturbances on Earth are frequently caused with storms
A B C
on the surface of the sun.
D
7. Inventor Granville Woods received him first patent on January 3, 1884 for a
A B C
steam boiler furnace.
D
8. A deficient of folic acid is rarely found in humans because the vitamin is
A B C
contained in a wide variety of foods.
D

9. An internationally famous ballerina, Maria Tallchief demonstrated that the
quality of ballets in North America could equal those of ballet in Europe.
A B C
D

10. As two nuclei move closer together, their mutual electrostatic potential
energy becomes more large and more positive.
A B
C D

PART C: TITLE, UNITY, AND COHERENCE OF A PARAGRAPH

COMPETENCY:

1. Given description on components of a paragraph students will be able to select a good title of a paragraph.
2. Given two examples of a good paragraph students will be able to develop sentences in a paragraph that meet criteria of unity and coherence in the paragraph.

Title

A title tells the reader what the topic of the paragraph is. It is usually a word or a phrase, not a sentence. It should be brief, but not so brief that it doesn't tell the reader what to expect. A short paragraph however, does not usually need a title, but longer writing, such as a composition or an essay should usually have a title.

Unity of a Paragraph

A good paragraph has the elements of unity and coherence. Unity means that a paragraph discusses only one idea. The main idea is stated in the topic sentence, and then each and every supporting sentence develops that idea. Each sentence in a paragraph should relate to the topic and develop the controlling idea (Oshima and Hogue, 1991). If a sentence does not relate to or develop that idea, it is irrelevant and should be omitted. A paragraph has unity when all of the detail sentences in the paragraph directly relate to the main idea.

Study the paragraph below. Sentences that are underlined are not related to the topic sentence and they do not form a unity.

My Favorite TV Channel

By Billy Roberts

My favorite TV Channels is the Discovery Channel. It is a great channel for children to watch because it has very interesting programs. My little sister does not like the Discovery Channel. Many programs are about the natural world. For example, you can learn about whales, sharks, and other fish that live in the sea. You can find out about endangered animals, such as the giant panda and the Komodo dragon. You can learn about the life cycle of the plants and the many medicines scientists make from plants. And you can even see giant fruits and vegetables, such as a 113 kg watermelon and a 628 kg pumpkin. I love to eat watermelon, but I don't like pumpkin pie. In addition to program about nature, there are great programs about technology. For instance, you can see what the latest robots look like and what they do. You can learn about giant space telescopes, monster trucks and tiny video cameras. You can even learn how to do some scientific experiments of your own. The Discovery Channel has wonderful programs about different people and countries all over the world, too. You can learn about volcanoes in the Philippines or glaciers in Greenland. I studied volcanoes last year in school. I enjoy watching the Discovery Channel more than any other TV channel for all of these reasons. (From Backpack, Workbook 5 by Herrera and Pinkley, Singapore: Longman, 2010, page 20).

Coherence of A Paragraph

Another element of a paragraph is coherence. Coherence means movement from one sentence to the next must be logical and smooth. There are four ways to achieve coherence: repeating key nouns, using pronouns, transition signals, and logical order (Oshima and Hogue, 1991:39). The easiest way to achieve coherence is to repeat key nouns frequently in your paragraph. Study the following paragraph.

Gold

Gold, a precious metal, is prized for two important characteristics. Firt of all, gold has lustrous beauty that is resistant to corrosion. Therefore, it is suitable for jewelry, coins, and ornamental purposes. Gold never needs to be polished and will remain beautiful forever. For example, a Macedonian coin remains as untarnished today as th day it was minted twenty-three centuries ago. Another important characteristic of gold is its usefulness to industry and science. For many years, it has been used in hundreds of industrial applications. The most recent use of gold is in astronauts' suits. Astronauts' wear gold-plated heat shields for protection outside spaceships. In conclusion, treasured not only for its beauty but also for its utility. (Oshima & Houge, 1991:17).

Coherences used in the above paragraph are as follows:

First of all

Therefore

For example

The most recent use

Another

For many years

In conclusion

Paragraph Practice

Work in pairs. Write a paragraph that has similar model to the examples above. Your paragraph should consist at least 10 sentences. Pay attention to the unity of a paragraph and identify coherence you use in your paragraph. Put a good title on your paragraph.

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UNIT 3 SKIMMING AND SCANNING FOR DETAILS

PART A: DEFINITION

Skimming and scanning are two specific speed-reading techniques that are similar in process but different in purposes. Skimming is a fast reading to get main idea and leaves the details. Skimming achieves comprehension about 50%. In skimming, the reader focuses on clue words that answer **who, what, when, why, how**, proper nouns, unusual words, sub-heading, first sentence of each paragraph.

Scanning is a quick reading to find certain information in the text. It is a reading technique to locate single fact or specific information without reading every word. Scanning is very useful for finding **specific name, date, statistic or fact** without reading the entire article. In scanning, when a reader finds the sentence that has the information being sought, the reader should read the entire sentence.

By scanning, a reader can find a place in the reading passage where the answer to a question is found and read those specific sentences carefully. Scan the passage that has content words for the same words or synonyms. In summary, to improve reading a reader should have a clear purpose before reading and locate the parts of a passage which are relevant to your purpose.

ACTIVITY 1

Text 1

To prepare for a career in engineering, a student must begin planning in high school. Mathematics and science should form the core curriculum. For example, in a school where sixteen credit hours are required for high school graduation, four should be in mathematics, one each in chemistry, biology, and physics. The remaining credits should include four in English and at least three in the humanities and social sciences. The average entering freshman in engineering should have achieved at least a 2.5 grade point average on a 4.0 scale in his or her high school. Although deficiencies can be corrected during the first year, the student who needs additional work should expect to spend five instead of four years to complete a degree.

Example

Identify whether each sentence below is Skimming (SK) or Scanning (SC)

No	Statements	SK	SC
1	Planning for a career in engineering is begun from high school		
2	Core curriculum should cover mathematics and science		
3	Remaining credits should include four in mathematics and three in humanities and social sciences		
4	The average entering freshman in engineering should be at least 2.5 grade point average		
5	Deficiencies can be corrected during the first year		
6	Sixteen credits in high school comprise of four in mathematics, one each in chemistry, biology, and physics.		

Review to exercises

1. Skimming—it is the main idea of the passage.
2. Scanning—it describes the details of the core curriculum
3. Scanning—it describes the details of the remaining credits
4. Scanning—it tells about number on statistics
5. Skimming—it tells about idea of a sentence
6. Scanning—it explains the topic into its details or components

ACTIVITY 2**Text 2**

Alfred Bernhard Nobel (1833-1896), a Swedish scientist, was the first man to make dynamite. He wanted his invention to be used only in peace. When he saw it being used in war to destroy things, he was very unhappy. On his death, he left all his money to be spent upon a prize every year. The Nobel Prize is now one of the greatest prizes that a person can ever receive. It is given every year for the best work in each of the following subjects: physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and peace. Some of the world's greatest men are asked to choose who should be given the prize.

Exercise. In pairs discuss the answer of the following questions.

1. In what country did Alfred Bernhard Nobel live?
2. When did Nobel live?
3. Why was he unhappy about his invention?
4. What subjects are available for the Nobel prizes?
5. How often are the Nobel prizes given?

PART B: STUDYING WORDS AND SENTENCES

Exercise 1

Start by reading through the sentences below. Then take one word from the box on the left and combine this with one from the box on the right to make a collocation.

analyze	new	reason	dimension
new	valid	concept	result
constant		temperature	

1. If you submit work late, you will lose marks and may even be given a fail grade, unless you have a _____ such as illness.
2. One travel agency is now advertising a completely _____ in tourism: flight into outer space by rocket.
3. At the bottom of the ocean, the water remains at a _____ irrespective of changing weather conditions at the surface.
4. The growth of China will add a _____ to the economic and political situation in the Far East.
5. Students are expected not just to describe what they have done but also to _____ when they write a research report.

Exercise 2. Choose the best answer to the following questions.

1. John and I Michael for years.

A. have known	C. knowing
B. know	D. was known
2. Kevin can't talk on the phone because he ... dinner right now.

A. is eating	C. has eaten
B. eats	D. has been eating
3. We ... since 5.00

A. talk	C. talking
B. are talking	D. have been talking
4. Babies when they are hungry.

A. cry	C. have been crying
B. are crying	D. Cries

5. Mr and Mrs Wilson some dispute with their neighbors.
A. having
B. have been having
C. have having
D. have been had
6. Barbara that package to you tomorrow morning.
A. deliver
B. is going to deliver
C. are going to deliver
D. delivering
7. By next month, I at this company for a year.
A. will work
B. will be working
C. will have been working
D. am going to work
8. When we get to the party, everybody
A. are dancing
B. will be dancing
C. has danced
D. dances
9. I five books by the time my vacation is over.
A. will have read
B. be reading
C. have read
D. have been reading
10. The price of gasoline up again next month.
A. will go
B. going
C. is going to
D. has gone
11. I don't want to go outside today because it
A. rain
B. rains
C. is raining
D. is rain
12. Rita class every day.
A. not to attend
B. does not attend
C. not attending
D. isn't attending
13. My parents in Solo since 1999.
A. have lived
B. have lived
C. are living
D. live
14. By the time this movie is over, we this entire bag of popcorn.
A. will have been eaten
B. are eating
C. are going to be eating
D. will be eaten
15. We for you tomorrow when you arrive at the airport.
A. are waiting
B. will be waiting
C. wait
D. waited

PART C: SENTENCE VARIETY IN A PARAGRAPH

COMPETENCY:

Given description on sentence variety in a paragraph students will be able to implement simple sentence, compound sentences and complex sentences in a good paragraph.

When you write a paragraph, you should use different kinds of sentence. To make your writing more interesting, you can use some short sentences. You can also use some longer sentences with and, or, but. Then, for more variety, you can include some sentences with if clause or other clauses. You can also include compound sentences, complex sentences, and compound-complex sentences.

Study the paragraph models below then decide which paragraph is more interesting? Why?

Paragraph Model

If I could visit planet in our solar system, I would visit Mars. We call Mars the Red Planet because it looks red from here on Earth. But is it really red? I'd love to find out! After my landing, imagine I would see mountains, valleys, huge rocks, sand and dust. In my protective suit, I would leave my spaceship and I would carefully take samples from the ground. Then I'd look for signs of water, because scientists believe that water is a condition for life. After I finished my explorations, I would follow my footprints back to my spaceship. Then I would go back to show my souvenirs to my friends and family. (From Backpack, Workbook 6 by Harrera and Pinkley, 2010. Singapore: Longman, page 56-57).

Paragraph Practice

1. Study the paragraph model above in pairs, then focus on the following figure. When you know what you want to say, you can change some of your sentences so that they are not all the same.
2. Write a paragraph of your own topic. Use sentence variety to make your paragraph is easy to read and smooth.

Information you want to give

The fourth planet is named Mars. Mars is often called the Red Planet. Mars looks red from here on Earth.

**Changes you can make:****Compound sentences with *but* or *and***

- + The fourth planet is named Mars, but it is often called the Red Planet.
- + Some people call the fourth planet Mars, and others call it the Red Planet.

**Complex sentence with *because***

- ~ Mars is called the Red Planet because it looks red from here on Earth.
- ~ The fourth planet, Mars, is also called the Red Planet because it looks red from here on Earth.

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UNIT 4 USING CONTEXT FOR VOCABULARY

PART A: DEFINITION

In English, a context is the combination of vocabulary and grammar that surrounds a word. Context can be a sentence or a paragraph or a passage. Context helps you make a general prediction about the meaning. If you know the general meaning of a sentence, you also know the general meaning of the words in the sentence.

Making prediction from contexts is very important when you are reading a foreign language. In this way, you can read and understand the meaning of a passage without stopping to look up every new word in a dictionary. In other words, improving reading can be achieved in two ways: (1) recognizing patterns of language inside the sentence and between sentences by increasing readers' understanding of vocabulary, grammar and textual connectors, and (2) using the information from the context to discover the meaning of unfamiliar words or phrases and to help choose the appropriate meaning from the dictionary.

ACTIVITY 1

Text 1

Countries around the world compete to have the largest, best and most unusual shopping malls. The biggest mall in the world, with over 1,000 shops is the Dubai Mall in Dubai. Dubai already boasted one of the world's largest malls – Mall of the Emirates. Inside, Ski Dubai features a snow park complete with a bobsleigh ride and a ski slope with five runs! The two largest malls in North America are the West Edmonton Mall in Edmonton, Canada, and the Mall of America, in Minnesota in the United States. The West Edmonton Mall has got more than 800 shops and services, including a water park, an amusement park and a golf course! More than a million shoppers visit the mall every week. The Mall of America has got about 300 fewer shops. (From Backpack, 2010:76).

Example

1. “Countries around the world compete to have the largest mall”. Find 5 words having the opposite meaning with the underlined word.
2. The phrase “the second world's largest mall after Dubai Mall” can be rephrased into....?
3. The word “boasted” in the third line from the above has a synonym with ... ?
4. The phrase “ a bobsleigh ride” may be rephrased into ...?
5. “An amusement park” can be defined as ...?

Key to exercise

1. Compromise, agree, conform, deal, approve.
2. The big mall number two in the world after Dubai.
3. Boasted means superior or performer with more prides and services.
4. A large racing sledge for two or more people.
5. An open area with swings, rides, etc.

ACTIVITY 2**Text 2**

Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy in 1451. While spending most of his early years at sea, Columbus began to believe that he could find a shortcut to the Indies by sailing west across the Atlantic Ocean. Unfortunately, the King of Portugal refused to finance such a trip, and Columbus was forced to present his idea to the King and Queen of Spain. In 1492, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella agreed to pay for his trip. They gave him a crew and three ships, the Nina, Pinta and Santa Maria. Columbus sailed aboard the Santa Maria. The trip was long and hard. Many sailors grew restless and wanted to turn around. After two months at sea, land was finally sighted. The ships docked on the island of Hispaniola. Columbus named the native people he saw "Indians", because he believed he had found the shortcut he was looking for. In actuality, Columbus found North America, a brand new continent at that time. Columbus, however, couldn't be convinced. He died with the belief he had found the shortcut to the Indies. Soon, however, other explorers and nations understood the importance of his discoveries. Columbus' discoveries set the stage for the Age of Exploration, one of the most fascinating and exciting times in world history.

Exercise. In pairs, discuss the answer of the following questions.

1. The phrase: "spending most of his early years at sea" can be rephrased into?
2. The word "shortcut" sentence two, may have synonym to ... ?
3. What word in the text may have the similar meaning with the word "indigenous"?
4. The phrase: "the Age of Exploration" can be defined as ...?
5. Find 5 words that have the antonym of the word underlined word "The ships docked in the island of Hispaniola".

PART B: STUDYING WORDS AND SENTENCES**Exercise 1.**

In each of the sentences below, decide which word in **bold** is more suitable.

1. Although he was interested in many fields, Einstein is best known for his work in the **sphere/globe** of physics.

2. **Psychology/biology** can help the police understand how criminals think.
3. Following the explosion at Chernobyl, scientists were keen to **assess/investigate** the cause of the accident.
4. The imaginary line between the North Pole and the South Pole is known as the Earth's **axis/axle**.
5. At the end of the year, the bank **praises/appraises** all of its staff and gives a bonus to the best performers.
6. If you are taking notes in a lecture, use **shapes/symbols** such as “+” and “=” as opposed to the words ‘and’ and ‘equal’.
7. The principle of **heredity/inheritance** explains why children tend to look like their parents.
8. The two sides have been engaged for some hours now in a lengthy **discourse/chat** on the issue of weapons, with no conclusion as yet.
9. After he had move to Australia, he started to **acquire/obtain** a marked Australia accent.
10. Although the work is far from finished, some **approximate/tentative** conclusion can already be drawn from the responses.

Exercise 2. Match the following words to complete the paragraph.

Does	means	parts	doesn't	do
Is	pictures	words	uses	helps

Body language a way to communicate using, not Everyone body language all the time. Why? It us communicate. What it mean when you nod your head up and down? If you live in Britain, you will understand that this movement yes. But in parts of Europe it Gestures for greeting people will certainly be different depending on where you are at the moment. How you greet someone in your country?

PART C: NARRATIVE PARAGRAPH

COMPETENCY:

1. Given examples of a narrative paragraph students will be able to implement time order signals to show chronological order in a narrative paragraph.
2. Given time order techniques students will be able to explain process and procedures chronologically in a paragraph for academic contexts.

Narration is story writing. Writing a narrative paragraph is writing about events in the order that they happen. To organize the sentences the writer uses time order. Time order tells the reader what happened first, what happened next, and what happened after that. Words or phrases to show time order is named as time order signals because they signal the order in which events happen (Oshima & Hogue, 2007:24). Chronological order, however, is not just used for historical narratives; it is also used in business, science, and engineering to explain processes and procedures. For example, chronological order would be used to explain how to take a photograph, how to perform a chemistry experiment, or how to set up an accounting system. A good chronological order can be achieved through: discuss events or steps in order from the first and use chronological transition signals to indicate sequence of events or steps (Oshima & Hogue, 1991:57).

Words to show chronological order

Finally,	Meanwhile,	At last,
First,	Next,	At 12:00
Later,	Soon,	After a while,
In the morning,		Before beginning the lesson,

Model 1: Chronological Order

Once upon a time, an old couple lived in the countryside. They were happy, but they were poor. One day, the old man went to work in the forest and took his usual lunch of three rice balls. During lunch, he dropped a rice ball, and it rolled into a hole in the ground. He heard happy singing coming from the hole, so he dropped the other two rice balls into it. Inside the hole, some mice were having a party. They thanked him for the rice balls and invited him to join them. After a while, the mice told him to choose a box as a reward for his generosity. He could choose a big box, or he could choose a small one. He thought about taking a big box, but he finally chose a small one. Back at home, he and his wife discovered that the box was full of gold coins. A greedy neighbor heard about their good fortune and quickly made plans to visit the same hole. At the hole, he pushed several rice balls into it, and sure enough, the mice invited him in. The greedy man wanted all of the mice's gold, so he pretended to be a cat. He started meowing loudly, and the frightened mice ran away. The gold disappeared with the mice, so the greedy man got nothing, not even a rice ball. (Oshima & Hogue, 2007:29).

Model 2: Biography**J.K. Rowling: Children Writer**

Joanne K. Rowling is one of the best children's writers today. She was born on 31 July 1965 in Chipping Sodbury, near Bristol, England. As a child, she knew she wanted to be a writer. When she was about six years old, she wrote her first story, called Rabbit. As the years passed, she finished two novels, but she never tried to get them published. In 1991, when she was 26, she went to Portugal to teach English. At that time, Rowling started writing her third novel, a story about a boy named Harry who had some very special power. She stopped working on the book when she got married. Later, after the birth of her daughter in 1993, she moved to Edinburgh, Scotland, and decided to finish her novel. In June 1997, her first book in the Harry Potter series, Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone, was published in the United Kingdom. In 1998 the book appeared in the United States and received excellent reviews. That year the book won many awards, among them The British Book Award for the Children's Book of the Year and the Smarties Prize. Between 1998 and 2007, six more books were added to the Harry Potter series. Rowling's books, now in 64 languages, are sold in America, Brazil, the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Greece, Finland, Portugal, Denmark, Spain and Sweden, among other countries. J.K. Rowling is clearly one of the world's most popular writers. (From Backpack, 2012:8).

Paragraph Practice

Work in pairs. Write two kinds of narrative paragraph using available topics below. One paragraph should contain at least 15 sentences.

1. My Autobiography starting from time to born, studies from elementary to university level, hobbies, and activities you like most.
2. Biographical paragraph that tells one of Indonesian presidents or a popular person you know.

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UNIT 5 INFERENCE OR INTERPRETIVE COMPREHENSION

PART A: DEFINITION

The second level or strand in reading is **inferential comprehension**. At this level, information is laid beyond the text and implicitly said. A reader should see relationships among ideas, how ideas go together and find implied meanings of the ideas. Because it uses a critical process based on relationship facts in the passage, inferential reading is also called as interpretive or referential comprehension. The answers to inferential questions can be found in the text too, but they are implied, not directly stated. The information is *in between the lines* or *under the surface*.

Inferential comprehension deals with **what the author means by what is said**. The reader must read between the lines and make inferences about things not directly stated. The inferences are made in the main idea, supporting details, sequence, and cause and effect relationships. It could also involve interpreting figurative language, drawing conclusions, predicting outcomes, determining the mood, and judging the author's point of view. Inferential comprehension normally uses open-ended, thought-provoking questions like **why**, **what if**, and **how**. The questions ask reasoning and show parts of story that supports the idea. The following questions are usually used:

What does the author value?

What is the theme?

What effect does this character/event have on the story?

How do you think this story will end?

INFERENCE OR INTERPRETIVE -what is **implied, concluded** or meant, rather than what is actually stated.

- Making inferences.
- Referring to clues in context.
- Rearranging ideas or topics in the text.
- Explaining author's purpose of writing.
- Summarizing main idea not explicitly stated in the text.
- Selecting conclusion from the text.

ACTIVITY 1

Text 1

The prices of clothes, make-up and accessories have gone sky-high, so, it's vital that you don't waste your money and that you shop carefully for value. Be sure of what you want –never shop vaguely because when you get home your purchase may not match anything else you've got. Check out the main stores

first–Gajahmada, Matahari, Carefour, Solo Grand Mall, Hartono LifeStyles, they often have some super buys.

Try local shops as they often don't have the high overheads of town shops and can therefore keep prices lower, you don't have the expense of fares, either. Wear comfortable shoes when shopping and take a shopping bag –those paper carriers soon mount up. Relax and enjoy it all. Then it'll be fun. (From *Authentic English for Reading 1*, Brian Abbs, Vivian Cook, and Mary Underwood. 1980. Oxford: Oxford University Press).

Example

1. What goods have risen in prices?
2. Why should you be sure of what you want before you go shopping?
3. Why is it important to go to the chain shops first?
4. Give two reasons why you might look in local shops rather than chain stores?
5. What advice are you given about how to dress for a shopping tip?

Key to exercise

1. Clothes, make up and accessories. This is the main idea stated in the first sentence in the beginning paragraph.
2. So that you don't waste your money by buying things that don't match your other clothes. The answer is stated directly in the text, but we need to infer what message is actually meant.
3. Because they have super buys. The text suggests shoppers to check first before buying to make sure that the cost is not sky-high. We infer facts to conclude.
4. They don't have high overheads and you do not to spend money on fares. This can be inferred that according to the author shoppers spend money carefully and should check which one is the cheapest to buy.
5. You should wear comfortable shoes and a shopping bag. This infers that shoppers should be enjoy when shopping and save money for any expenses that are not required.

ACTIVITY 2

Text 2

Reading is an active process, not a passive process. It involves interpreting passages, not just receiving a message. A reader interprets a passage by: understanding a writer's implications, making inferences, realizing not only what information is given but also what information is not given, and evaluating the passage. The ways we interpret passage can be practised by trying to discover the context in which a passage was written. This involves considering such aspects: the intended reader, the writer, the purpose of the passage, and the type of writing. An important aspect of interpreting passages is predicting what is going to come next.

When you are reading something in English, don't look up every new word or expression or you will soon get fed up. Only look up something that is

really important for understanding the text. When you have finished reading, look back at what you have read and then perhaps look up some extra words and write down new expressions that interest you.

When you read or listen to English it is sometimes possible to guess the meaning of a word you don't know before you look up or ask its meaning. Decide first what part of speech the word is and then look for clues in its context or form (From McCarthy, M and O'Dell, F, *English Vocabulary in Use*, Cambridge University Press, 1994, page 3).

Exercise. In group, discuss the following questions then give the best answers of each question.

1. What does it mean by information in between the lines or under the surface?
2. What does the author value that we can infer from paragraph 1?
3. "The ways we interpret passage can be practiced by trying to discover the context in which a passage was written." Explain what is the meaning of the underlined words.
4. What is the actual theme of paragraph 2 of the text above?
5. What is the effect of this statement: "to guess the meaning of a word you don't know before you look up its meaning."

PART B: STUDYING WORDS AND SENTENCES

Exercise 1.

From the following list, use each word only once to complete the sentences below.

perpendicular	rejected	impressed
speculate	spontaneous	distributed
text	assembled	analogy
administer	intervene	energy

1. She so _____ the interviewers that they gave her the job.
2. At the beginning of the examination, question papers were _____ to all of the candidates in the hall.
3. Artificial intelligence draws an _____ between the digital computer and the human brain, but some researchers think that this comparison is too simplistic.
4. Studying a language can take up a great deal of time, money and _____.

5. Following the earthquake, the house was unsafe because the walls were no longer _____ .
6. Although there is very little evidence, many scientists _____ that life may exist on other planets.
7. The spell-check facility on a computer allows students to check the _____ of their assignments for basic errors.
8. The police have a duty to _____ the law fairly and give everyone the same treatment.
9. For some university courses, the majority of applications are _____ because the competition for places is so great.
10. Usually, we try to reach a conclusion after careful thought, but sometimes we may make _____ decisions instead.
11. A large number of people _____ outside the Parliament to show support for their party.
12. Because hundreds of people were dying, the United Nations decided to _____ and provide emergency food supplies.

Exercise 2. Choose the best answer to the following questions.

1. Jack Cold weather

A. dislike	C. is disliking
B. was disliking	D. dislikes
2. Carol and Sam really the present we gave them.

A. love	C. loves
B. was loving	D. loves
3. I need your advice because I about buying a new car.

A. thinks	C. thinking
B. am thinking	D. think
4. My parents to buy a new car this month.

A. is wanting	C. want
B. are wanting	D. wants

5. We a lot of interesting people when we live in Solo.
- A. were knowing C. know
B. knew D. were known
6. Kim dislikes to rock concert because the music is too loud.
- A. to go C. going
B. goes D. going
7. I'm afraid of ... alone at night.
- A. to walk C. walked
B. walk D. walking
8. is fun when the weather is hot.
- A. swam C. swimming
B. to swim D. swims
9. We were so glad you last week.
- A. to see C. have seen
B. saw D. seen
10. My brother quit five years ago.
- A. smokes C. smoked
B. smoke D. smoking

PART C: DESCRIPTIVE PARAGRAPH

COMPETENCY:

Given models of a descriptive paragraph students will be able to implement developing details of a descriptive paragraph using spatial order and chronological order.

Descriptive writing appeals to the senses, so it tells how something looks, feels, smells, tastes, and or sounds. A good description is a word picture, the reader can imagine the object, place, or person in his head or mind. A description usually follows a pattern of organization that we call spatial order. Spatial order is the arrangement of things in space. Descriptive paragraph explains procedures or activity in the present form or past form. Past form in descriptive paragraph can recount or retell an activity or it explains a process in the present condition. Some common styles of descriptive paragraph are: spatial order and logical order. Spatial order describes things based on space. Logical order describes things based on logic. Three common kinds of logical order are: chronological order, logical division, and comparison/contrast. This section discusses spatial paragraph and chronological paragraph. Logical division and comparison/contrast paragraphs are described in the next unit.

Model 1: Spatial Order

My first apartment was very small. It was a studio apartment, so it had only one main room and a bathroom. The main room was divided into three areas. At one end of it was a kitchenette, where I cooked and ate my meals. My living/sleeping area was at the opposite end. I had just enough space for a bed, a coffee table, a floor lamp, and a small television. My apartment was so small that I could never invite more than three friends at the same time! (Oshima & Hogue, 2007:68).

Model 2: Chronological Order

In the relatively short span of sixty years, there has been an incredible evolution in the size and capabilities of computers. Today, computer chips smaller than the tip of fingernail have the same capabilities as the room-sized machines of years ago. The first computer was developed around 1945. They were so large that they required special air-conditioned rooms. About twenty years later, in the 1960s, desk-sized computers were developed. This represented a gigantic advance. Before the end of that the same decade, however, a third generation of computers, which used simple integrated circuits and which were even smaller and faster, had appeared. In 1971, the first microprocessor, less than one square centimeter in size, was developed. Today, modern microprocessors contain as many as 10 million transistors, and the number of transistors and the computational speed of microprocessors doubles every fifteen months. (Oshima & Hogue, 1991:57).

Paragraph Practice

In pairs, discuss the model paragraph. Then, write a descriptive paragraph consisting of at least 15 sentences. Use spatial order or chronological order development in your paragraph. You can use the paragraph models above for reference.

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UNIT 6 MAKING INFERENCES

PART A: DEFINITION

An inference is a logical conclusion. To conclude you need to identify evidences from the text so that your conclusion is logic. Inference can be made about the passage itself or about the author's viewpoint. Generally, a direct statement or fact in a reading passage is called evidence. If you do not find a direct statement in the text, you should use the evidence to make an inference.

ACTIVITY 1

Text 1

Ernest Hemingway began his writing career as an ambitious young American newspaper-man in Paris after the first World War. His early books, including *The Sun Also Rises*, were published in Europe before they were released in the United States. Hemingway always wrote from experience rather than from imagination. In *Farewell to Arms*, published in 1929, he recounted his adventures as an ambulance driver in Italy during the war. *For Whom the Bell Tolls*, published in 1940, he retold his memories of the Spanish Civil War.

Perhaps more than any other twentieth-century American writer, he was responsible for creating a style of literature. The Hemingway style was hard, economical, and powerful. It lured the reader into using imagination in order to fill in the details. In 1952, Hemingway published *The Old Man and the Sea*, a short, compelling tale of an old fisherman's struggle to haul in a giant marlin. Two years later he was awarded the Nobel prize for literature (Taken from How to Prepare for the TOEFL, Pamela J. Sharpe, 2000:57-58).

Example

1. What theme did Hemingway use for many of his books?
2. What was the Hemingway style?
3. What prize did Hemingway win after he wrote *The Old Man and the Sea*?
4. What advice would Hemingway probably give to other writers?

Key to exercise

1. To infer view point of the author. Answers are spread inside the text and the reader should conclude.
2. To conclude some evidences on the characteristics of Hemingway's style. The Hemingway style was hard, economical, and powerful. It lured the reader into using imagination in order to fill in the details.
3. It is an inference to recall fact. ... Two years later he was awarded the Nobel prize for literature...
4. It is inference on the evidences of the whole text. It is the viewpoint of the author.

ACTIVITY 2

Text 2

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is based in Geneva. It is a network of national standards institutes from over 145 countries working in partnership with international organizations, governments, industry, business and consumer representatives.

ISO has developed more than 14,000 International Standards, which it says are “documented agreements containing technical specification or other precise criteria and guidelines to ensure that materials, products, processes and services are fit for their purposes”. These are two series of standards for management system: the ISO 9000 series on quality management and the ISO 14000 series on environmental management. Organization can apply for certification to ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 14001:1996.

Exercise

Study the text above then answer the following questions individually.

1. What is the essential goal of an ISO?
2. Why does ISO represent value of international standard of work?
3. What does ISO want to make sure about the work of an organization?
4. What is the difference between ISO 9000 and ISO 14000?

PART B: STUDYING WORDS AND SENTENCES

Exercise 1

In pairs, discuss the following questions. Choose one word that is bold to make a correct sentence.

1. The United Kingdom **makes/publishes** more books than any other country.
2. There has been a major road accident, **involving/including** 23 cars and 16 lorries.
3. The survey shows that most people have a very **negative/bleak** view of parties.
4. People are becoming more worried about pollution and its effect of **environment/ecology**.
5. Experts come to the university to **evaluate/judge** the management of students.
6. The library has an excellent **range/variety** of books, journals, and other resources.

7. The design of buildings is being **adjusted/modified** to allow easier access for disabled people.
8. Following the bank raid, the police **followed/pursued** the robbers but were unable to catch them.
9. Assessment on this course **includes/consists** of coursework (30%) and examination (70%).
10. Many students **acquire/derive** a great deal of enjoyment and satisfaction from their time at university.

Exercise 2

In pairs, study the following sentences.

The sea anemone is formed quite like the flower (Passive)

The flower forms the sea anemone (Active)

The food is digested in the large inner body cavity

The large inner body cavity digests the food

Many of those books were set in China

Pearl S. Buck set many books in China

Change the sentences below into passive voice.

1. She earned highly acclaimed literary award
2. They attach the lower part of their cylindrical bodies to rocks
3. Stinging cells in the tentacles throw out tiny poison threads.
4. They paralyze other small sea animals.
5. We examine the life of Pearl Buck.

PART C: LOGICAL ORDER PARAGRAPH

COMPETENCY:

Given model of developing details of a paragraph using logical order students will be able to develop a paragraph using logical division, logical order, and contrast-comparison techniques.

Logical order in writing is a technique to arrange ideas in some kind of order that is logical for the reader. Some common kinds of logical orders are chronological order, logical division of ideas, and comparison/contrast. Logical division of ideas is a pattern of organization in which the writer divides a topic into points and discusses each point separately. A comparison paragraph compares two things to see similarity about them. A contrast paragraph tells about the difference about two things. Usually, the emphasis is on differences.

Model 1: Logical Division Paragraph

Why I don't have a credit card

There are three reasons I don't have a credit card. The first reason is that using a piece of plastic instead of cash makes it too easy for me to buy things I can't afford. For instance, last week I saw a \$75.00 pair of pink sandals in my favorite shoe store. Of course I don't need pink sandals, nor I can afford them. With a credit card, however, I would now own those sandals and be worrying about how to pay for them. The second reason I don't have a credit card is that I would end up in debt like my friend Sara Shopaholic. Sara got a credit card last year, and she already owed \$4,000. She buys things that she doesn't really need, such as jewelry and designer sunglasses. Sara makes only minimum payments each month. Her monthly interest charges are more than her payments, so her balance never decreases. She will be in debt for years. The third reason I don't have a credit card is the difficulty in understanding the fine print in the credit card contract. If I don't read the fine print, I can be surprised. For example, some credit card companies will raise my interest rate if I make a payment even one day late. To sum up, credit cards may be a convenience for some people, but for me, they are a plastic ticket to financial disaster. (Oshima & Hogue, 2007:77).

Model 2: Logical Order

One kind of culture shock faced by international students in America is difficulty communicating with Americans. When they first arrive in America, they soon realize that their verbal skills are poor. First of all, they lack vocabulary, and they have poor pronunciation, so American people don't understand them. For example, a few days ago, I asked an American student how to get to the library, but because I have trouble in pronouncing r's and l's, the student didn't understand me. I finally had to write it on a piece of paper. International students also speak too softly because they are shy. It is difficult for foreign people to understand Americans, too. Americans use incomplete sentences, such as "Later" to mean "I will see you later", and "Coming?" to mean "Are you coming?". Also, Americans talk too fast, so it is often impossible to understand them. In addition, Americans also use a lot of slang and idioms whose meanings nonnative speakers do not know. For example, the other day someone said to me, "*That drive me up the wall,*" and I could not imagine what he meant. I had a picture in my mind of him driving his car up the wall. It didn't make sense to me. In short, communication probably the first problem that international students face in America. After a while, however, their ears get used to the American way of speaking, and their own verbal abilities improve (Oshima & Hogue, 1991:14).

Model 3: Contrast/Comparison Paragraph

Right Brain/Left Brain

The left and right sides of brain process information in different ways. The left side is logical, rational, linear, and verbal. The right side, on the other hand, processes information intuitively, emotionally, creatively and visually. Left brain thinks in words, whereas right think in pictures. Poepple who depend more on the left side of their brain are list makers and analysts. They are detailed, careful, and organized. In contrast, right-brained people are visual, intuitive, and sensual. When a left-brained person has to make an important decision, he or she makes a mental list of all the factors involved and arrives at a decision only after careful analysis. When a right-brained person has to make the same decision, on the other hand, he or she is more likely to base it on intuition and feelings. For example, a left-brained person automobile shopper will consider a car's cost, fuel efficiency, and release value, whereas a right-brained shopper bases a decision on how shiny the chrome is, how soft the seats are, and how smoothly the car drives. Of course, no one is 100 percent left-brained or 100 percent right-brained. Although one side may be stronger, both sides normally work together. (Oshima & Hogue, 2007:109).

Paragraph Practices

Discuss the concepts above in pairs. Then write three kinds of paragraph using your own topic. Use the model above for your reference. You may adopt or develop your own model for the paragraph.

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UNIT 7 REFERRING TO THE PASSAGE

PART A: DEFINITION

To some extents, information is specified and the reader should locate in which passage the evidence is stated. There are three techniques to refer to the passage corresponding to the answer: **referring to the passage, locating references, and identifying exceptions**. Referring to the passage will ask you to find certain information in the passage, and identify it by line number. Locating references ask you to find the antecedent of a pronoun. An antecedent is a word or phrase which a pronoun refers, such as “it”, “them” and you will be asked to locate reference word or phrase in the passage. In identifying exceptions, you will be asked to select possible answer that is not mentioned or it is stated in the reading.

ACTIVITY 1

Text 1

Although each baby has an individual schedule of development, general patterns of growth have been observed. Three periods of development have been identified, including early infancy, from the first to the sixth month; middle infancy, from the sixth to the ninth month; and late infancy, from the ninth to the fifteenth month. Whereas the newborn is concerned with his or her inner world and responds primarily to hunger and pain, in early infancy the baby is already aware of the surrounding world. During the second month, many infants are awake more and can raise their heads to look at things. They also begin to smile at people. By four months, the baby is searching for things but not yet grasping them with its hands. It is also beginning to be wary of strangers and may scream when a visiting relative tries to pick it up. By five months, the baby is grabbing objects and putting them into its mouth. Some babies are trying to feed themselves with their hands.

In middle infancy, the baby concentrates on practicing a great many speech sounds. It loves to imitate actions and examine interesting objects. At about seven months, it begins to crawl, a skill that it masters at the end of middle infancy. In late infancy, the baby takes an interest in games, songs, and even books. Progress toward walking moves through standing, balancing, bouncing in place, and walking with others. As soon as the baby walks well alone, it has passed from infancy into the active toddler stage. (From How To Prepare for the TOEFL, Sharpe, J. Pamela, 2000:323-324).

Example

1. In what sentence is the main idea of the passage stated by the author?
2. Underline in what phrases the author shows us the development of a baby.
3. What do the underlined words " ... his or her inner world line 5, refer to? "
4. Where does the author show us evidence of "what would a six-month-old baby like to do"?
5. Where is the evidence that a baby in late infancy was able to do located?

Key to exercise

1. The development stages of infancy. It is in the first sentence.
2. Early infancy; middle infancy; and late infancy.
3. The newborn.
4. The six-month baby is in the middle infancy. Evidence of what the baby likes to do is stated in the first sentence of the second paragraph.
5. Paragraph 2 line three and the rest describe evidences of the late infancy.

ACTIVITY 2**Text 2**

The United Kingdom is a large island located in Europe. It also includes part of the island of Ireland. It is made up of four nations: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Over 60 million people live in the United Kingdom. The vast majority of the population, however, lives in England. The government of the United Kingdom is considered a constitutional monarchy. A constitutional monarchy is a government in which the monarch (king or queen) is head of state. Queen Elizabeth II is the monarch of the United Kingdom. In reality, however, she exercises very little political power.

The history of the United Kingdom is full of wars, invasions, revolutions, and interesting rulers. Numerous castles, fortifications, old cathedrals, and ruins are evidence of the kingdom's past. The "UK," as it is often called, was once the world's most powerful nation. Canada, Australia, India, Pakistan, and even the United States are among nations that used to be controlled by the United Kingdom. It is also the birthplace of the English language.

There are many remarkable landmarks to see in the United Kingdom such as the Tower of London, Big Ben, Oxford University and the mysterious Stonehenge. Oxford University, founded sometime in the 12th century, is the oldest university in the English speaking world. Many of the United Kingdom's former prime ministers attended Oxford. Stonehenge, located near Salisbury, England, is a group of giant standing stones arranged in a circular formation. Archaeologists believe the formations are over 4,500 years old. No one knows exactly what Stonehenge is meant to represent.

Exercise.

Read the following statement carefully. Find an argument from the text that shows your position to agree or disagree.

1. England is a large country in the Europe where English is part of the Ireland.
2. England is a constitutional monarchy that colonized America and Europe.
3. Queen Elizabeth II is a powerful ruler because she has a strong political power since her first crown.
4. Oxford University is the oldest university in the world and in the English speaking country.
5. The history of the United Kingdom have full of wars, invasions, revolutions, and interesting rulers to show the superiority of the country.

PART B: STUDYING WORDS AND SENTENCES

Exercise 1.

Choose the best ending for each of the sentence extracts below from the list underneath.

1. On the screen above, you can see a diagram	a. .. for several days, causing heavy flooding.
2. In mathematics, a statement is known as a theorem ...	b. .. outcome was agreement on all of main points.
3. The student population is much more diverse ...	c. .. his decision to reduce spending on education.
4. Older university buildings may be wonderful in aesthetic ...	d. ... their colleagues from prison.
5. The contract stipulated ...	e. ... more UV radiation is reaching the Earth, resulting in more skin cancer.
6. The internet may soon not be capable ...	f. ... which involves young children.
7. The police usually contact parents about any incident	g. ... showing the different parts of the system.
8. Because of population in the atmosphere ...	h. ... if we can prove it by using logic and reasoning.
9. The terrorists demanded that the government release ...	i. ... than in the past, with many more part-time and mature students.
10. One journalist asked the minister to justify ...	j. ... terms, but are not always very practical.
11. The negotiations went on through the night, but the eventual ...	k. ... that all goods had to be delivered within four weeks.
12. Heavy rains persisted	l. ... of sending all the information users want.

Exercise 2. Choose the best answer.

1. It's too to work in here.
A. noisy
B. noisily
C. noise
D. noises
2. Your garden is beautiful.
A. perfectly
B. perfect
C. perfected
D. perfection
3. We met several people at the party.
A. interestingly
B. interest
C. interesting
D. interests
4. The weather is bad tonight so please drive
A. careful
B. caring
C. cared
D. carefully
5. We always travel by train because it is than a bus.
A. comfortable
B. the comfortable
C. more comfortable
D. the most comfortable
6. I've tried all the desserts at this restaurant but this one is ... of them all.
A. delicious
B. the most delicious
C. most delicious
D. more delicious
7. Please play that music
A. softly
B. soften
C. soft
D. siftens
8. I like that sofa, but this one is
A. cheaper
B. cheaper than
C. cheaply
D. Cheapest
9. Biology is of all classes this semester.
A. the hardest
B. harder
C. hardly
D. harder than
10. Listening to the music is dancing.
A. relaxing than
B. the most relaxing
C. relaxing
D. more relaxing than

11. I take a vacation with my family
 A. always C. daily
 B. yearly D. never
12. Tina doesn't like coffee so she ... drinks it.
 A. always C. often
 B. weekly D. never
13. Our office has a meeting every Friday because it's important to meet
 A. annually C. weekly
 B. monthly D. daily
14. It's cheaper to buy things on sale.
 A. always C. never
 B. daily D. monthly
15. Sarah is a lazy student who doesn't ... do her homework.
 A. daily C. usually
 B. never D. Monthly

PART C: EXPOSITORY PARAGRAPH

COMPETENCY:

1. Given theories on expository paragraph students will be able to develop a an expository or analytical paragraph using concrete supports.
2. Given models of an expository paragraph students will be able to implement exemplification, factual and process paragraphs.

An expository or analytical paragraph explains or analyzes a topic. In exposition, the writer provides information about a particular subject, using specific details or examples to discuss the topic. The purpose of an exposition is to clarify facts, opinions, and ideas. A writer of exposition tries to explain the logical relationships between things that exist or can be proved to have existed (Inman and Gardner, 1979:96). The writer assigns authority, the report, and concentrates on exposing the information. He attempts to answer the question of definition "what is it?" (Guinn and Marder, 1987). The methods of development in exposition include (1) giving examples, (2) supplying reasons, (3) explaining a process, (4) comparing or contrasting, (5) defining, and (6) dividing and classifying (Langan, 1986:111).

Expositions are based on the part-whole relationship, on similarity and difference, and on the specific-general or less general-more general relationship that depends on similarity and difference. Types of exposition are exemplification, analysis (of entities, classes, processes, and sequences), comparison, and definition (Inman and Gardner, 1979:96).

Concrete Support

To support statement in an academic writing is to use concrete support. It is a technique to support topic sentence by using specific and factual details. Three most common concrete supports for writing are: examples/extended examples, figures or statistics, and quotations.

1. Exemplification Paragraph

Basket Weaving By Peggy Philips

As a hobby, weaving baskets is not only fun but also very useful. The different kinds of baskets you make can serve many different purposes. **For example**, you can use baskets to organize your things. You can make a basket for your school supplies, **such as** pencils, pens, paper clips, rubbers, markers and sticky tape. A basket can hold your video games, CDs, comic books or sports cards. You can have a basket for your belts, caps or socks. **In addition**, baskets make useful gifts. **For instance**, you can surprise your parents with a basket for the family bills, letters, stationary and stamps. A tall, thin basket is just right for the family's umbrellas. A large, flat basket works well for magazines and newspapers. You can even make a comfortable basket that serves as a bed for your pet –just add a soft pillow. As you can see, the baskets you enjoy making can serve you and your family in many useful ways. (From Backpack, 2012:32).

2. Factual Paragraph

When you write a factual paragraph, you should use sentences that state the facts –not opinion. Facts are pieces of information that everyone agrees they are true. Facts can be proved. Opinions present ideas that you believe to be true. A factual paragraph about an invention should only include facts about that invention.

Some inventions happen by accident –like crisps. The crisp was invented in 1853 at a restaurant in Saratoga Springs, New York. A chef named George Crum had an unhappy customer. The customer refused to eat the chips Crum served him. The customer said the chips were too thick. So Crum made thinner chips. But the customer didn't like these either. Crum was getting upset. What could he do to make this customer happy? This time, Crum decided to do something different. He prepared chips that the customer would definitely send back. He cut the potatoes so thin and fried them so that they couldn't be eaten with a fork. But guess what? The customer did not send them back. He loved them. Soon others wanted the crisps, and they were put on the menu. Today, Crum's invention remains popular throughout the world! (From Backpack, 2012:80).

3. Process Paragraph

Process paragraph explains how to make or do something. Process paragraph is also called as how-to-paragraphs. To explain how to do something clearly, break the process down into a series of steps and explain each step. A process paragraph begins with a topic sentence that names the topic and tells a process of procedure. The words that are normally used are steps, procedure, directions, suggestions, and instructions. Process paragraph arranges the steps in order by time and use time order signals to guide from step to step. When you explain a process, you describe the sequence of steps using such words: after, as, as soon as, before, during, finally, last, later, next, then, until, when, while, as well as the ordinal number (first, second, third, fourth, etc).

Salt and Pure Water from Sea Water **By Cathy Hunter**

In some hot countries, sea water is used as a source of both salt and drinking water. The process of getting salt and pure water from sea water is called desalination. **First**, the sea water is collected in containers. **Second**, the water is heated **until** it is so hot it begins to build. **As** the water boils, it changes to steam. **When** the water changes into steam, the salt separates out and stays in the bottom of the container. **During** this step, the steam doesn't escape into the air. Instead, as it rises, it is collected in a special tube called a condenser. **Then** the steam cools down and it changes back into water. The purified water flows back into a container. **Finally**, it is directed into pipes that take it to other storage containers. (From Backpack, 2010:92).

Paragraph Practice

Work in pairs, then write a paragraph using your own topic. Use the model above for your references.

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UNIT 8 CRITICAL OR EVALUATIVE COMPREHENSION

PART A: DEFINITION

The third level of comprehension is **critical or evaluative reading** whereby ideas and information are evaluated. Critical evaluation occurs only after our students have understood the ideas and information that the writer has presented. In this level we are **analyzing** or **synthesizing** information and **applying** it to other information. Evaluative questions explain ideas and identify other sources of information outside of the text or information *in the head* or *somewhere else*. Students can be tested on the following skills:

- The ability to differentiate between facts and opinions.
- The ability to recognize persuasive statements.
- The ability to judge the accuracy of the information given in the text.

Critical or evaluative comprehension concerns with **why the author says what he or she says**. This high level of comprehension requires readers to use some external criteria from their own experience. The reader will react emotionally and intellectually with the material. Answers to critical questions will vary depending on students' knowledge.

Could this possibly happen?

Is this argument logical?

What alternatives are there?

Is this a fact or an opinion?

Do you agree or disagree with the author?

What is the best solution to this problem?

CRITICAL AS APPLIED – taking what was **said** (literal) and then what was **meant** by what was said (interpretive) and then extend (apply) the concepts or ideas beyond the situation.

- To evaluate the quality of the text
- To evaluate values of the writing
- To evaluate the author's reasoning
- To find simplifications
- To find generalizations
- To apply one idea to a different other idea

ACTIVITY 1

Text 1

For a long time, hard skills, for example, skills in technical subjects, were considered the most important thing in business. But more and more, people are realizing the importance of soft skills –the skills you need to work with other people, and in the case of managers, to manage people in tactful and non-authoritarian, non-dictatorial ways. While IQ has traditionally been the means by which we judge someone’s abilities and potential, EQ –the E stands for emotional- is the new branch for a new world. If you’ve got it, you’re more likely to be powerful, successful and have fulfilling relationship than if you haven’t. Emotional intelligence –the ability to understand and control your emotions, and recognize and respond to those of others-- is emerging as the single most important and effective business and personal skills of the century.

Daniel Goleman a US science journalist consultant defines five elements of emotional intelligence: self-awareness, self-regulation, motivation, empathy, and social skills. Tim Sparrow admits soft skill training was only about interpersonal intelligence relating to others. Emotional intelligence involves intrapersonal skills –knowing yourself. You can’t be interpersonally intelligent if you don’t recognize feelings in yourself. (From Business Vocabulary in Use, Mascull, 2004:26).

Example

1. What conclusion is stated about IQ in traditional and modern ways?
2. What is the most reason that makes you agree that EQ becomes more important in our daily life?
3. How does the author prove that soft skills in business are recently considered more important than hard skills?
4. What actual skill is stated by the author that Goleman and Sparrow agree to involve in the EQ?

Key to Exercise

1. Traditionally, IQ is used to measure to see successfulness using hard skill that include someone’s potential and ability. Today, someone’s successfulness is measured using ability to control emotion and feelings.—It is an analysis through inference evidences in the text.
2. Emotional intelligence –the ability to understand and control your emotions, and recognize and respond to those of others-- is most important and effective personal skills of the century.—It evaluates author’s reason.
3. To make successful business, someone should have good linkage and effective personal skills, such as easy to understand others, manage feelings, and control interpersonal skills are more important than technical skill.—It is the implementation of one idea for other idea.
4. Intrapersonal skills. It is evaluation for summary the content of the text.

ACTIVITY 2

Text 2

For over 4,000 years there was no life on earth. Primitive organic structure (such as bacteria and algae) appeared in the sea more than 3,500 million years ago. The age of fish began in the mid Palaeozoic era, about 400 million years ago.

The Devonian period was a time of great topographical change. Mountain were formed. The oceans moved. This movement exposed mud, which was rich in organic materials. Vegetation grew and then the first insects appeared. After insects developed, amphibians appeared. Reptiles developed during the carboniferous period and became the dominant form of life. Some reptiles evolved into primitive birds, others into nearly mammals. At the end of the Mesozoic era the surface of the earth broke up into separate land masses and many reptiles disappeared. The first men appeared about 600,000 years ago.

Exercise

Answer the following questions carefully. Use your evaluative argument to state your reason.

1. Why does the author in the passage conclude that life in the earth began in 3,500 million years ago?
2. From the text we may conclude that the oldest animal in the world was fish. Is the argument logical?
3. The passage tells us about three eras of the life development in the world. Is it an opinion or fact?
4. The passage suggests that “The first men appeared about 600,000 years ago”. Do you agree that the first man refers to Adam?

Exercise 2. Work in group. Find synonyms and antonyms of the words below. Your answer must be the words obtained from the above text.

No	Synonym	Answer	Antonym	Answer
1	huge		modern	
2	century		next	
3	commence		small	
4	existed		died	
5	almost		unity	

PART B: STUDYING WORDS AND SENTENCES

Exercise 1

Work in pairs. Choose the best ending of sentence extract below from the list beneath

1. In 1905, Einstein published the first part of his theory
 2. Environmentalists point out that electric cars just shift
 3. Most metal expand ...
 4. As a result of the intense ...
 5. Fifty years ago, most smokers were not aware ...
 6. The new grading machine has the function ...
 7. In many universities, there is a coffee bar adjacent ...
 8. After studying for two hours, it becomes difficult
 9. Some children show a great deal of maturity ...
 10. Sadly, according to government statistics
-
- a. ... of the dangers smoking.
 - b. ... at a young age, while others may continue to be irresponsible.
 - c. ... to the library where students can take a break.
 - d. ... the population problem from the car itself to the electricity station.
 - e. ... heat of the fire, the front galf of the train was completely destroyed.
 - f. ... of relativity, which completely changed our ideas of time and place.
 - g. ... on your work and so it is a good idea to take a break.
 - h. ... when they are heated.
 - i. ... of separating the larger pieces of metal from the smaller pieces.
 - j. ... over 30% of marriages end in divorce within five years.

Exercise 2. Choose the best answer to the following questions.

1. We save a lot of at the park this afternoon.

A. younger	C. child
B. youngster	D. children
2. I met a lot of interesting on my vacation.

A. man	C. woman
B. person	D. people
3. We saw children in the park.

A. some	C. much
B. a	D. any

4. Paul doesn't earn ... money.
 A. few
 B. an
 C. a
 D. much
5. Do you have ... cold drinking water?
 A. many
 B. any
 C. few
 D. an
6. Did you read ... article in the newspaper?
 A. few
 B. some
 C. little
 D. the
7. We had ... rain last month.
 A. many
 B. ten days
 C. a lot of
 D. a
8. The test was very hard so ... students passed it.
 A. little
 B. few
 C. much
 D. any
9. George was really hungry so he ate ... sandwiches.
 A. much
 B. a
 C. three
 D. a little
10. We bought ... new equipment for our office.
 A. many
 B. any
 C. some
 D. few

PART C: ESSAY WRITING

COMPETENCY:

Given theories on essay writing students will be able to develop a three to five paragraph essay containing an introductory paragraph, body paragraphs, and a concluding paragraph.

In college writing the standard short essay is between 350 and 500 words long. Usually the essay will have one paragraph of introduction, a three-paragraph body, and one paragraph of conclusion. Some essays have only two to three paragraphs, while others have twenty or thirty. For most purposes, the essays written in class for most college English courses contain from four to six paragraphs, with the most common number being five: one introductory paragraph, three developmental paragraphs, and one concluding paragraph (Smalley and Ruetten, 1982:139).

The introduction is the first section of an essay. An introductory paragraph has two parts: general statements and one thesis statement. The introduction is usually one paragraph that introduces the topic to be discussed and the central idea (the thesis statement) of the essay. The purpose of the introduction is to arouse interest and introduce the controlling idea of an essay. It should state the essay's main idea and thesis statement. This thesis statement is called the controlling idea that brings an essay into focus, giving it direction and drawing its ideas together. Thesis statement has three purposes: (1) it states the specific topic of the essay, (2) it may list the sub-topics of the main topic, and (3) it may also mention the method of organization (Kirsznner and Mandell, 1978:5).

The body paragraphs are the longest section of an essay. In a short essay, there are usually three body paragraphs, each one considering in detail one aspect of the essay's controlling idea. This is called a three-point essay. These paragraphs develop various aspects of the topic and the central idea. They may discuss causes, effects, reasons, examples, process, classification, or points of comparison and contrast. They may also describe or narrate. Each body paragraph supports the thesis statement (Smalley and Ruetten, 1982:139).

The concluding paragraph is the end of an essay. This paragraph concludes the thought developed in the essay as the closing word. The concluding paragraph is the last paragraph and it has three purposes: (1) it signals the end of the essay, (2) it reminds the reader the main idea, and (3) it leaves the reader with final thought on the topic. Therefore, the ideas in the conclusion must be consistent with the rest of the essay. In the conclusion, the writer should draw together all that has come before by restating the controlling idea of the essay. This statement is usually most effective when it is located at the beginning of the conclusion (Kirsznner and Mandell, 1978:7).

Study the following essay model for the analysis. The sample essay begins with an outline of ideas to be developed.

Model 1: Writing an Essay

Writing an essay can be shared to others. Anyone can write a good essay. However, to accomplish his feat, all you have to do is to follow a few simple rules.

The first step in writing an essay is selecting a controlling idea and writing an introduction. After gathering all the ideas or facts you can think of that pertain to the topic, see if they form a pattern that will suggest a possible controlling idea. Once you have decided on a controlling idea, write an introductory paragraph that presents it in a clear and interesting way. The introduction should not only arouse your reader's interest, but also keep them interested so they will want to read further.

The essay's body paragraphs are also very important. Each of these body paragraphs must be unified, coherent, and complete. Each should focus on its topic sentence and should have logical transitions that enable the reader to understand the relationship between sentences. Finally, each

body paragraph should include enough specific, concrete reasons and examples to be convincing.

When the support paragraphs have been completed, you should decide how you wish to sum up. In your conclusion you should restate the essay's controlling idea as a signal to the reader that you are about to end. Having done this, make some general concluding remarks, and if you want to, end the conclusion with a final strong statement. If you follow these suggestions, you should compose a solid and effective conclusion.

By repeating this simple step-by-step process, you can put aside your fears and write a clear, coherent, and convincing essay. All you need is eagerness, perseverance, courage and pencil-and-paper. (From *Basic College Writing* by Kirzner and Mandell, 1978:9-10).

Essay Practice

Work in group, then individually write an essay consisting of 3 to 5 paragraphs. Use the essay model for reference. You can select your own topic to develop. Your essay organization should follow the example given in this section.

Model 2: Essay Organization

(From Basic College Writing by Kirzner and Mandell, 1978:10-12).

Title	Germantown
<p>Introductory remarks</p> <p>Controlling idea</p>	<p>My neighbor is often criticized because of the way it looks and the number of crimes committed there, but Germantown has many virtues. <u>It combines a convenient business district with many nationally recognized historical landmarks, and it is a place in which I made many friends.</u></p>
<p>Topic sentence</p>	<p><u>When my grandfather came to Philadelphia from Ireland, he came right to Germantown because of its reputation as a good business district, and it was on Wayne Avenue that he set up his shoe repair shop.</u> Today, on the lower part of Wayne Avenue, three drugstores, two candy stores, and a delicatessen thrive alongside his store. Many people from the suburbs have to drive to a shopping center in order to do grocery shopping, but four or five major food chains have stores right in Germantown. Any kind of business service imaginable is, in most cases, within walking distance.</p>
<p>Topic sentence</p>	<p><u>Unfortunately, the people who ran the Bicentennial celebration failed to realize that Germantown is probably the most historic place in Philadelphia.</u> In 1776, the Battle of Germantown took place in the area surrounding the Wissahickon Creek, and Washington's headquarters was at Greene Street and Cheltenham Avenue. Many of the soldiers who died in that battle were buried in the graveyard at Germantown Avenue and Logan Street. Probably one of the most significant facts about Germantown is that it was the location of the original White House, which still stands on Germantown Avenue and Queen Lane.</p>
<p>Topic sentence</p>	<p><u>But the most important reason for my liking Germantown is that it is where all of my friends are.</u> Some of these friends I have known for thirteen years. We grew up here, and many of us have chosen to remain in the neighborhood. Despite the fact that a few years ago Germantown was thought to be on the decline, it is now a thriving community, and those of us who stayed here are glad we did.</p>
<p>Restatement</p>	<p>I have lived in Germantown for eighteen years, and have found it to be a great place to grow up in. So if you are a young person, single or married, and are looking for <u>good friends in a neighborhood with a good business district and some historical value, then Germantown is for you.</u></p>

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UNIT 9 READING FOR ANALYSIS

PART A: DEFINITION

Reading for analysis helps readers to think more deeply about mood, characters, setting, expressing opinions and preferences, inferring, deducing and referring to the text for the evidence. Questions that are normally used vary from:

What makes you think?

What gives you that impression?

How do you feel about? Can you explain why?

What did the author intend by?

Why did the author decide to?

What do these words mean and why the author chooses them?

How has the author used description to show the character is happy?

Why did the author choose this setting?

Do you agree with the character's opinion?

What evidence do you have to support your view?

ACTIVITY 1

Text 1

One of the most successful educational programs from adults is the Elderhostel designed for students over the age of sixty. Initiated in 1975 by five colleges in New Hampshire, Elderhostel was originally a one-week summer program for senior citizens combining travel and college residence with enrichment courses. The concept has been so popular that it has grown rapidly to include a network of more than three hundred colleges and universities in all fifty states. Host institutions have expanded to include museums, parks, and other outdoor centers as well as traditional college campuses, and one, two or three-week programs are now available year round. Although courses are not offered for credit, and no exams are required, the classes are taught by highly qualified faculty at the host college.

To date, hundreds of thousands of students from sixty to one hundred years old have participated in Elderhostel. Students usually live in dormitories, eat in cafeterias, and attend social, recreational, and cultural functions. All services available to students during the academic year are offered to Elderhostel students. Registration fees vary from as little as twenty dollars to as much as three hundred dollars, excluding books and transportation to the campus or community site. For many senior citizens, Elderhostel offers the opportunity for lifelong learning, companionship, and fun.

Example

1. What does the phrase Elderhostel mean according to the author?
2. There are two evidences that makes Elderhostel successful. Explain.
3. In what reasons are exams in Elderhostel program not required by the students?
4. What is the main function of Elderhostel program for the students over the age of sixty?
5. What is the difference between lifelong learning and Elderhostel program?

Review to the key-answer

1. It is a one-week summer program for senior citizens combining travel and college residence with enrichment courses. It is a type of critical reading to **find opinion and preferences**, a definition that the author wants to say to readers.
2. First evidence is Elderhostel is using networking to universities and the second evidence is using museum parks and outdoors centers for amusement programs. It is a kind of reading for analysis by **deducing and referring to the text for evidence**.
3. It is for recreational session and travel for students of 60 to 100 years old. It is an **inferring reading technique**.
4. It is a program for giving students amusement, relax, and refreshing, given through travel program and academic information through courses. **It is inferring**.
5. Lifelong learning is specified for senior students offering fun and companionship only. It is a part of Elderhostel but for specific purposes. Elderhostel is learning through informal setting in terms of travel and course achievement universities for recreational session for 60 to 100 years old students and students are given a course for the activities. It is a technique of **deducing and referring to the text for evidence**.

ACTIVITY 2**Text 2**

Few men have influenced the development of American English to the extent that Noah Webster did. Born in West Harford, Connecticut, in 1778, his name has become synonymous with American dictionaries. Graduated from Yale in 1778, he was admitted to the bar in 1781 and thereafter began to practice law in Harvard. Later, when he turned to teaching, he discovered how inadequate the available schoolbooks were for the children of a new and independent nation.

In response to the need for truly American textbooks, Webster published *A Grammatical Institute of the English Language*, a three-volume work that consisted of speller, a grammar, and a reader. The first volume, which was generally known as *The American Spelling Book*, was so popular that eventually it

was sold more than 80 million copies and provided him with a considerable income for the rest of his life. While teaching, Webster began to work on the *Compendious Dictionary of the English Language*, which was published in 1806.

In 1807 Noah Webster began his greatest work, *An American Dictionary of the English Language*. In preparing the manuscript, he devoted ten years to the study of English and its relationship to other languages, and seven more years to the writing itself. Published in two volumes in 1828, *An American Dictionary of the English Language* has become the recognized authority for usage in the United States. Webster's purpose in writing it was to demonstrate that the American language was developing distinct meanings, pronunciations, and spelling from those on British English. He is responsible for advancing simplified spelling forms: *develop* instead of the British form *develope*; *theater* and *center* instead of *theatre* and *centre*; *color* and *honor* instead of *colour* and *honour*.

In 1840 Webster brought out a second edition of his dictionary, which included 70,000 entries instead of the original 38,000. This edition has served as the basis for the many revisions that have been produced under the Webster name.

Exercise. Work in pairs to answer the following questions.

1. What does the author categorize Noah Webster one of the influential men in the history of America?
2. Why did Webster write *A Grammatical Institute of the English Language*?
3. According to the author, what was Webster's purpose in writing *An American Dictionary of the English Language*?
4. What makes you think that Webster Dictionary is successful for publication until today?
5. Can you find two evidences that state why American English stood firm?

PART B: STUDYING WORDS AND SENTENCES

Exercise 1. Work in group and choose the best word for each of the following question.

1. In this first assignment, we will _____ your work and then give you detailed feedback on how to improve your writing.
 - a. assess
 - b. Judge
 - c. Measure
2. In a seminar or tutorial, everyone should take part rather than allow one person to _____ the discussion.
 - a. overwhelm
 - b. dominate
 - c. oppress

3. Although it is impossible to give a _____ age, we believe that the woman was between 25 and 30 when she died.
a. definite b. certain c. Absolute
4. Rather than try to treat it, the best _____ to the problem of poor public health may be to attempt to prevent it.
a. way b. method c. Approach
5. Surprisingly perhaps, the biggest _____ health risk for tourists travelling abroad is actually road traffic accidents.
a. potential b. possible c. theoretical
6. Water is made of two _____ namely oxygen and hydrogen.
a. sections b. aspects c. elements
7. Computer can be difficult to repair because there may be hundreds of different _____ inside.
a. components b. pieces c. parts
8. Because Paris is expensive, many organizations pay higher salaries to _____ for the high cost of living there.
a. compensate b. adjust c. redress
9. Many people were killed instantly at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but thousands more died from _____ radiation sickness.
a. succeeding b. following c. subsequent
10. The clothing of men and women used to be quite _____ whereas today women often wear trousers as well as men.
a. distinct b. diverse c. distinguished

Exercise 2

In pairs, write sentences with If and Would

1. I have not visited Mars. It did not take me seven months to get there.

If I visited Mars, it would take me seven months to get there.

2. I am not a space mechanic. I don't walk 600 kilometers above Earth to repair something.
-

original. A paraphrase is unacceptable when it contains the same vocabulary and sentence structure as the original (Oshima and Hogue, 1999:90-91).

Steps to Paraphrase

1. Look the original passage several times until you understand it fully. Look up unfamiliar words and find synonyms for them.
2. Write your paraphrase from memory. Include as much of the information as you remember. Don't look at the original while you are writing.
3. Check your paraphrase against the original for accuracy and completeness.
4. Name the source of the original passage in parentheses at the end of your paraphrase. (Alice Oshima and Ann Hogue, 1999:91).

Model of Paraphrase

(Oshima and Hogue, 1999:90-91)

Original Passage

Language is the main means of communication between peoples. But so many different language have developed that language has often been a barrier rather than an aid to understanding among peoples. For many years, people have dreamed of setting up an international, universal language which all people could speak and understand. The arguments in favor of a universal language are simple and obvious. If all peoples spoke the same tongue, cultural and economic ties might be much closer, and good will might increase between countries (Kispert).

Unacceptable Paraphrase

Language is the principal means of communication between peoples. However, because there are numerous languages, language itself has frequently been a barrier rather than an aid to understanding among the world population. For many years, people have envisioned a common universal language that everyone in the world could communicate in. The reasons for having universal language are clearly understandable. If the same tongue were spoken by all countries, they would undoubtedly become closer culturally and economically. It would probably also create good will among nations (Kispert).

Acceptable Paraphrase

Humans communicate through language. However, because there are so many languages in the world, language is an obstacle rather than an aid to communication. For a long time, people have wished for an international language that speakers all over the world could understand. A universal language would certainly build cultural and economic bonds. It would also create better feelings among countries (Kispert).

Study the following passage then write a paraphrase on it.

The main objection to constructed languages, like Esperanto or Interlingua, is that they have not developed all the thought-machinery and shades of meaning that natural languages have had a change to work out for themselves over a period of many countries; also, the artificial languages presented so far lean too heavily in the direction of the western European and American nations, and carry too little in the way of Slavic, Asiatic, and African words and habits or thought. (From Oshima & Hogue, 1991:92).

SUMMARY

A summary is much shorter than the original passage. It includes only the main ideas of someone else's writing, restated in your own words but the meaning does not change as the original (Oshima & Hogue, 1999:90). A summary is similar to a paraphrase except that a summary is shorter. When you summarize you compress large amounts of information into the fewest possible sentences. To do this, you include only the main points and main supporting points, leaving out the details (Oshima & Hogue, 1991:94).

Steps to Summary

1. Look the original passage several times until you understand it fully. Look up unfamiliar words and find synonyms for them.
2. Write your summary from memory. Include important points and omit unnecessary details. Don't look at the original while you are writing. Remember your summary is to restate the main ideas in as few words as possible.
3. Check your paraphrase against the original for accuracy and completeness.
4. Name the source of the original passage in parentheses at the end of your paraphrase. (Alice Oshima and Ann Hogue, 1999:94).

Model of Summary (Oshima & Hogue, 1991:94)

Original Passage

Language is the main means of communication between peoples. But so many different language have developed that language has often been a barrier rather than an aid to understanding among peoples. For many years, people have dreamed of setting up an international, universal language which all people could speak and understand. The arguments in favor of a universal language are simple and obvious. If all peoples spoke the same tongue, cultural and economic ties might be much closer, and good will might increase between countries (Kispert).

Summary

People communicate mainly through language; however, having so many different languages creates communication barriers. Some think that one universal language would bring countries together culturally and economically and also increase good feelings among them (Kispert).

Study the following passage then write a summary on it.

Europeans often observe that American schedule everything except time for relaxation. This is particularly true of American executives, who drive themselves hard, often at expense of their families and their health. Americans save fewer holidays and take shorter vacations than do Europeans. In the opinion of many German and French executives, American executives are obsessed with work; they're workaholics. Most Europeans do not accept working on weekends or holidays; they reserve these times for themselves and their families (From Oshima & Hogue, 1991:93).

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UNIT 10 READING FOR SYNTHESIS

PART A: DEFINITION

Synthesis reading is used to develop a critical stance based on information from a range of sources. Here the reader can take an idea from one context by using evidences, reasons, attitude, strengths or weaknesses and apply it in another context. The questions normally used in this context include:

What is your opinion about ...?

What evidence do you have to back up your opinion?

Using the evidence available, what do you think about ...?

How do you know that?

If you were the main character, how would you have reacted to ... ?

How would the views in the text affect your view on ... ?

ACTIVITY 1

Text 1

The influenza virus is a single molecule composed of millions of individual atoms. Although bacteria can be considered a type of plant, secreting poisonous substances into the body of the organism they attack, viruses, like the influenza virus, are living organism themselves. We may consider them regular chemical molecules since they have strictly defined atomic structure; but on the other hand, we must also consider them as being alive since they are able to multiply in unlimited quantities.

Approximately every ten years, worldwide epidemics of influenza called pandemic occur. Thought to be caused by new strains of type-A virus, these pandemic viruses have spread rapidly, infecting millions of people.

Vaccines have been developed that have been found to be 70 to 90 percent effective for at least six months against either A or B types of the influenza virus, and a genetically engineered live-virus vaccine is under development. Currently, the United States Public Health Service recommends annual vaccination only for those at greatest risk of complications from influenza, including pregnant women and the elderly. Nevertheless, many other members of the general population request and receive flu shots every year, and even more are immunized during epidemic or pandemic cycles.

Example

1. Why does the author say that viruses are alive?
2. How does the author describe about the atomic structure of viruses?
3. According to the passage, how does the body react to the influenza virus?
4. What are three characteristics of pandemic discussed in the passage?

5. Which sentence in the passage that has similar meaning to: “Epidemics or regional outbreaks have appeared on the average every two or three years for type-A virus, and every four or five years for type-B virus.”

Key to Exercise

1. They multiply. Virus is being alive because they are able to multiply in unlimited quantities.
2. Viruses have strictly defined atomic structure.
3. After a temporary immunity, it becomes even more susceptible to the type and strain that caused the influenza.
4. They spread very quickly, they are caused by type-A virus, and they occur once every ten years.
5. Approximately every ten years, worldwide epidemics of influenza called pandemics also occur.

ACTIVITY 2

Text 2

Windsor Palace is the world's largest and oldest continuously inhabited castle. Occupying over 484,000 square feet, it is over 240 times the size of an average house. William the Conqueror built the first castle on the grounds between 1070 and 1086, but the castle that exists today was largely built by Edward of Windsor in 1350, who authorized the construction of a new keep, a large chapel, and new fortifications. From a distance, the castle appears dominated by a massive round tower in its center.

In 1475, King Edward IV authorized construction of St. George's Chapel as a cathedral and royal mausoleum. The chapel became an important destination for pilgrims in the late medieval period and is probably the most famous of the structures within Windsor Palace. During the 1500's and 1600's, Windsor Castle was damaged as a result of various wars. In 1660, however, Charles II became interested in restoring the castle and laid out plans for “The Long Walk,” a three-mile long avenue running from south from the castle. Charles II also had the royal apartments and St. George's Hall rebuilt. The royal apartments were spectacular, with numerous carvings, frescoes, and tapestries. The artwork acquired during the rebuilding of Windsor Castle became known as the Royal Collection, which remains relatively unchanged today.

In 1824, George IV moved into the castle and was granted 300,000 pounds to renovate Windsor Castle. The entire castle was remodeled and the architect, Jeffrey Wyattville, succeeded in blending the castle to seem like one entity rather than a collection of buildings. Wyattville raised and lowered the heights of various buildings to give them symmetry and improved the appearance and structure of others. (From online Vocabulary Test for Intermediate Level)

Exercise.

Discuss with pairs the following questions, then write your answer briefly.

1. Do you agree that the Windsor Palace in London is the oldest palace inhabited by the royal family?
2. What evidence do you have to show that Windsor Palace is the oldest palaces in the world?
3. Give your reasons what is the function of Windsor Palace for today?
4. Mention each kind of buildings in the Windsor Palace chronologically.
5. In your opinion what is the author's purposes to describe about Windsor Palace?

PART B: STUDYING WORDS AND SENTENCES

Exercise 1. Work in group on the following word substitution and answer the questions.

a. allude	e. launch	i. utilise
b. evolve	f. testify	j. drug
c. territory	g. discern	k. rebel
d. cater	h. proclaim	

1. In the twentieth century, Britain developed **gradually** from an industrial economy into a service economy.
2. The independence of the United States of America was **announced** in 1776.
3. Many companies in the developed world are trying to **provide** for older customers as the proportion of young people decreases.
4. The witness was so nervous that he refused to give evidence when the case **came to court**.
5. There is a very real danger that **medicines** currently used to treat infection will become completely ineffective if they are used too often and indiscriminately.
6. One of the most important skills to learn as a student is how to **make use** of your time effectively.
7. Despite the efforts of the doctors, it was not possible to **notice** any real improvement in the condition of the patient.
8. Most animals will **attack** other animals which try to enter their space.

9. In the course of trial, lawyers are forbidden to **mention** or even refer to any previous criminal activity the accused may have been responsible for in the past.
10. The government has decided to **announce** an investigation into the increase in deaths from drugs.

Exercise 2.

Study the examples of sentences below than answer the question. Work with your group.

Figure A

1. Forward design is based on the assumption that input, process, and output are related in a linear fashion (Richards, 2013:8)
2. The latter part of the questionnaire was designed to get specific information on the importance and required levels of English abilities, skills and work activity and work context frequency (Kim, 2013:283).

Figure B

1. Furthermore, the different consequences that the notion of Linguistic Imperialism has, and all the various issues mentioned in the scholarly debate, do not seem to reach far beyond the academic spheres (Fernandes & Oviedo, 2005:85).
2. In language teaching, forward planning is an option when the aims of learning are understood in very general terms such as in courses in general English or with introductory courses at primary or secondary level where goals may be described in such terms as proficiency in language use across a wide range of daily situations, or communicative ability in the four language skills (Richards, 2013:9).

Questions to Exercise 2

1. From the Figure A
 - a. Write the subject of each sentence.
 - b. Write the predicates of each sentence.
2. From the Figure B
 - a. Write the main clause of each sentence.
 - b. Write the dependent clause of each sentence.
 - c. Identify the conjunctions in each sentence.

3. Based on the Figure B
 - a. Identify one main clause in each sentence.
 - b. Identify two dependent clauses in each sentence.
 - c. Identify adjective clause in each sentence.

PART C: SHORT ESSAY FOR TWE

COMPETENCY:

Given theories and sample on Test for Written English students will be able to develop an argumentative essay containing at least five paragraphs for writing test of TOEFL.

Test of Written English (TWE) is a writing test for TOEFL. The test takes form as a short essay containing 3 to 5 paragraph. To write this essay, there are three steps to follow: a good beginning, several good comments, and a good ending (Sharpe, 2000:339).

A good beginning is an introductory paragraph that contains thesis statement. First, a good beginning is short. Two or three sentences are enough to tell the reader how to plan to approach the topic. Second, a good beginning is direct. Third, a good beginning is an outline. The second sentence usually outlines the organization, giving the reader a general idea of your plan.

Good comments are the body paragraphs that develop and support the thesis statement. Good comments include several points. A short essay may have two and five points. Usually, the writer selects three. Good comments are all related. All of the comments should relate to the general idea. Good comments are logical. The points should be based on evidence. Finally, good comments are not judgments. Opinion should be identified by phrases such as “In my opinion, in my view, it seems that.” Opinion should be based on evidence. Opinions that are not based on evidence are judgment. Judgments usually use words like “good, bad, right or wrong.”

A good ending is a summary. The last sentence is similar to the first sentence. A good ending does not add new information or a new idea. In addition, a good ending is not an apology. It does not apologize for not having said enough, for not having enough time, or for not using good English.

There are three types of topics commonly used for the TWE: argumentation, persuasion, and extension. An argument argues both sides of an issue, and the writer takes a position. In a persuasion, the writer states to agree or disagree with a statement and support his opinion. In extension, the writer states his opinion based on several examples that support the argument, chooses another example and gives reasons for the choice.

Essay Model

Some students in the United States work while they are earning their degrees in college; others receive support from their families. How should a student's education be supported? Argue both sides of the issue and defend your position.

Essay Outline

WORK

1. friends praise initiatives
2. future employers are impressed
3. students satisfaction

FAMILY

1. friends praise efforts for family
2. future employers not expect
3. every family member benefit society

The Essay

Some students in the United States work while they are earning their degree; others receive supports from their family. Both approaches have advantages and disadvantages. In this essay, I will name some of the advantages of each approach and I will argue in favor of family support.

In a society where independence and individual accomplishment are valued, a student who earned his degree by working would be greatly admired. Friends would praise him for his initiative and perseverance. Future employers might be impressed by his work record. He might derive greater satisfaction from his personal investment.

On the other hand, in a society where cooperation and family dependence are valued, a student who received support would be better understood. Friends would praise him for his efforts on behalf of his family. Future employers would not expect a work record from a student. He might feel greater responsibility toward others in his family because the accomplishment was shared. Thus, not one but every family member would be assured some opportunities or benefits.

For my part, I must agree in favor of family support. While I study at an American University, my older brother will send me money every month. When I finish my degree and find a good job, I will send my younger sister to a school or university. It may not a better way, but it is the way that my society rewards. (From How To Prepare for the TOEFL, Sharpe J, Pamela, 2000:341-342).

Essay Practice

Work in group to discuss the above concepts. Write a short essay as the above example. Read the following text carefully for your essay.

Many people have learned a foreign language in their own country; others have learned a foreign language in the country in which it is spoken. Give the advantages of each and support your viewpoint.

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APPENDICES

- 1. Key to Exercises on Studying Words**
- 2. Academic Words List of Ohio University**
- 3. Academic Words List of Jim Burke**
 - 4. 1,000 General Words List**
 - 5. 2,000 General Words List**
 - 6. 5,000 Common Words List**

APPENDIX 1

Key to Exercises on Studying Words (Academic Vocabulary)

Unit 1

1. simliar 2. formulate 3. context 4. devised 5. vertical 6. summary 7. denote
8. assigned 9. criteria 10. ignored

Unit 2

1. comply with 2. equivalent 3. specify 4. is required 5. method 6. continued

Unit 3

1. valid—reason 2. new—concept 3. constant—temperature 4. new—
dimension 5. analyze—result

Unit 4

1. sphere 2. psychology 3. investigate 4. aixs 5. appraises 6. symbols 7.
heredity 8. discourse 9. acquire 10. tentative

Unit 5

1. impressed 2. distributed 3. analogy 4. energy 5. perpendicular 6. speculate
7. text 8. administer 9. rejected 10. spontaneous 11. assembled 12. intervene

Unit 6

1. published 2. involving 3. negotiate 4. envorinment 5. evaluate 6. range
7. modified 8. pursued 9. consists of 10. derive

Unit 7

1. a 2. k 3. e 4. a 5. l 6. j 7. f 8. b 9. i 10. c 11. g 12. h

Unit 8

1. h 2, d 3. k 4. f 5. a 6. i 7. c 8. j 9. b 10. m

Unit 9

1. assess-A 2. dominate-B 3. definite-A 4. approach-C 5. potential-A
6. element-C 7. components-A 8. compensate-A 9. subsequent-C 10. distinct-A

Unit 10

1. evolve 2. proclaimed 3. cater 4. testify 5. drugs 6. utilise 7. discern
8. territory 9. allude 10. launch

APPENDIX 2

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY LIST

Adopted from Recommended Citation

Mukoroli, Joseph, "Effective Vocabulary Teaching Strategies For The English For Academic Purposes Esl Classroom" (2011). *MA TESOL Collection*. Paper 501. pp. 47 to 55.

An English Professor at Ohio University, Aaron Hill stated that the Academic Vocabulary List used by Ohio University was compiled through a survey of various texts books, assignments, content area standards and examinations. According to Aaron Hill ELLs cannot expect to succeed in the English for Academic Purpose classroom if they did not understand the directions provided in class. The words on the Academic Vocabulary List fall into several categories, which are not identified on this sheet: nouns (what the student reads or create); verbs (what the assignment asks the student to do); adjectives (specific details about what the student must do); and adverbs (words that provide important information about how the student must do the assignment).

OHIO UNIVERSITY 300 ACADEMIC WORD LIST

1. abbreviate	31. authentic	61. concise	91. cumulative
2. abstract	32. background	62. conclude	92. debate
3. according	33. body	63. conclusion	93. deduce
4. acronym	34. brainstorm	64. concrete	94. defend
5. address	35. brief	65. conditions	95. define
6. affect	36. calculate	66. conduct	96. demand
7. alter	37. caption	67. confirm	97. demonstrate
8. always	38. category	68. consequence	98. depict
9. analogy	39. cause	69. consider	99. derive
10. analysis	40. character	70. consist	100. describe
11. analyze	41. characteristic	71. consistent	101. detail
12. annotate	42. characterize	72. consistently	102. detect
13. anticipate	43. chart	73. constant	103. determine
14. application	44. chronology	74. constitutes	104. develop
15. apply	45. citation	75. consult	105. devise
16. approach	46. cite	76. contend	106. diction
17. appropriate	47. claim	77. context	107. differentiate
18. approximate	48. clarify	78. continuum	108. dimension
19. argue	49. class	79. contradict	109. diminish
20. argument	50. clue	80. control	110. direct
21. arrange	51. code	81. convert	111. discipline
22. articulate	52. coherent	82. convey	112. discover
23. aspects	53. common	83. copy	113. discriminate
24. assemble	54. compare	84. correlate	114. discuss
25. assert	55. compile	85. correspond	115. distinguish
26. assess	56. complement	86. credible	116. domain
27. associate	57. compete	87. credit	117. draft
28. assume	58. compose	88. criteria	118. draw
29. assumption	59. composition	89. critique	119. edit
30. audience	60. conceive	90. crucial	120. effect

OHIO UNIVERSITY 300 ACADEMIC WORD LIST

121. elements	166. illustrate	211. opinion
122. emphasize	167. imitate	212. oppose
123. employ	168. imply	213. optional
124. equal	169. inclined	214. order
125. equivalent	170. include	215. organize
126. essay	171. incorporate	216. origins
127. essential	172. indicate	217. outline
128. establish	173. indirect	218. pace
129. estimate	174. infer	219. paraphrase
130. evaluate	175. influence	220. participation
131. event	176. inform	221. passage
132. evidence	177. inquire	244. probably
133. exaggerate	178. instructions	222. pattern
134. examine	179. integrate	223. perform
135. example	180. intent	224. perspective
136. excerpt	181. intention	225. persuade
137. exclude	182. interact	226. place
138. exercise	183. intermittent	227. plagiarism
139. exhibit	184. interpret	228. plan
140. explain	185. introduce	229. plausible
141. explore	186. introduction	230. plot
142. expository	187. invariably	231. point
143. extract	188. investigate	232. point of view
144. fact	189. involve	233. portray
145. factor	190. irony	234. possible
146. feature	191. irrelevant	235. preclude
147. figurative	192. isolate	236. predict
148. figure	193. italics	237. prefix
149. focus	194. judge	238. prepare
150. footer	195. key	239. presume
151. foreshadow	196. label	240. preview
152. form	197. likely	241. previous
153. format	198. list	242. primary
154. former	199. literal	243. prior
155. formulate	200. locate	245. procedure
156. fragment	201. logical	246. process
157. frame	202. main	247. produce
158. frequently	203. margin	248. profile
159. general	204. mean	249. project
160. genre	205. measure	250. prompt
161. graph	206. metaphor	251. proofread
162. graphic	207. method	252. property
163. highlight	208. model	253. propose
164. hypothesize	209. observe	254. prose
165. identify	210. occur	(Ohio University, 2010)

APPENDIX 3

What is the Vocabulary List?

The **Academic Vocabulary List** can be obtained from:

www.englishcompanion.com

Upon arriving at Mr. Burke's home page, scroll down and click on: NEW: Academic Vocabulary 2.0 (Expanded)

Academic Vocabulary

A thorough survey of various textbooks, assignments, content area standards, and examinations yields the following list of words. You cannot expect to succeed on assignments if you do not understand the directions. The words fall into several categories, which are not identified on this sheet: nouns (e.g., What you read or create); verbs (e.g., What the assignment asks you to do); adjectives (e.g., specific details about what you must do); and adverbs, which provide very important information about how to do the assignment.

ACADEMIC WORD LIST (JIM BURKE)

1. abbreviate	31. authentic	61. concise	91. cumulative
2. abstract	32. background	62. conclude	92. debate
3. according	33. body	63. conclusion	93. deduce
4. acronym	34. brainstorm	64. concrete	94. defend
5. address	35. brief	65. conditions	95. define
6. affect	36. calculate	66. conduct	96. demand
7. alter	37. caption	67. confirm	97. demonstrate
8. always	38. category	68. consequence	98. depict
9. analogy	39. cause	69. consider	99. derive
10. analysis	40. character	70. consist	100. describe
11. analyze	41. characteristic	71. consistent	101. detail
12. annotate	42. characterize	72. consistently	102. detect
13. anticipate	43. chart	73. constant	103. determine
14. application	44. chronology	74. constitutes	104. develop
15. apply	45. citation	75. consult	105. devise
16. approach	46. cite	76. contend	106. diction
17. appropriate	47. claim	77. context	107. differentiate
18. approximate	48. clarify	78. continuum	108. dimension
19. argue	49. class	79. contradict	109. diminish
20. argument	50. clue	80. control	110. direct
21. arrange	51. code	81. convert	111. discipline
22. articulate	52. coherent	82. convey	112. discover
23. aspects	53. common	83. copy	113. discriminate
24. assemble	54. compare	84. correlate	114. discuss
25. assert	55. compile	85. correspond	115. distinguish
26. assess	56. complement	86. credible	116. domain
27. associate	57. complete	87. credit	117. draft
28. assume	58. compose	88. criteria	118. draw
29. assumption	59. composition	89. critique	119. edit
30. audience	60. conceive	90. crucial	120. effect

ACADEMIC WORD LIST (JIM BURKE)

121. elements	161. graph	201. literal	241. plausible
122. emphasize	162. graphic	202. locate	242. plot
123. employ	163. header	203. logical	243. point
124. equal	164. heading	204. main	244. point of view
125. equivalent	165. highlight	205. margin	245. portray
126. essay	166. hypothesize	206. mean	246. possible
127. essential	167. identify	207. measure	247. preclude
128. establish	168. illustrate	208. metaphor	248. predict
129. estimate	169. imitate	209. method	249. prefix
130. evaluate	170. imply	210. model	250. prepare
131. event	171. inclined	211. modify	251. presume
132. evidence	172. include	212. monitor	252. preview
133. exaggerate	173. incorporate	213. motivation	253. previous
134. examine	174. indicate	214. narrative	254. primary
135. example	175. indirect	215. narrator	255. prior
136. excerpt	176. infer	216. never	256. probably
137. exclude	177. influence	217. notation	257. procedure
138. exercise	178. inform	218. note	258. process
139. exhibit	179. inquire	219. notice	259. produce
140. explain	180. instructions	220. objective	260. profile
141. explore	181. integrate	221. observe	261. project
142. expository	182. intent	222. occur	262. prompt
143. extract	183. intention	223. opinion	263. proofread
144. fact	184. interact	224. oppose	264. property
145. factor	185. intermittent	225. optional	265. propose
146. feature	186. interpret	226. order	266. prose
147. figurative	187. introduce	227. organize	267. prove
148. figure	188. introduction	228. origins	268. purpose
149. focus	189. invariably	229. outline	269. quotation
150. footer	190. investigate	230. pace	270. quote
151. foreshadow	191. involve	231. paraphrase	271. rank
152. form	192. irony	232. participation	272. rare
153. format	193. irrelevant	233. passage	273. rarely
154. former	194. isolate	234. pattern	274. reaction
155. formulate	195. italics	235. perform	275. recall
156. fragment	196. judge	236. perspective	276. reduce
157. frame	197. key	237. persuade	277. refer
158. frequently	198. label	238. place	278. reflect
159. general	199. likely	239. plagiarism	279. regular
160. genre	200. list	240. plan	280. relate

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ACADEMIC WORD LIST (JIM BURKE)

281. relationship	301. sequence	321. study	341. theme
282. relevant	302. series	322. style	342. thesis
283. rephrase	303. set	323. subject	343. timeline
284. report	304. setting	324. subjective	344. tone
285. represent	305. show	325. subsequent	345. topic
286. representative	306. signal	326. substitute	346. trace
287. request	307. significance	327. succinct	347. trait
288. require	308. simile	328. suggest	348. transition
289. requisite	309. skim	329. sum	349. translate
290. respond	310. solve	330. summarize	350. typically
291. responsible	311. source	331. summary	351. unique
292. restate	312. spatial	332. support	352. utilize
293. results	313. specific	333. survey	353. valid
294. reveal	314. speculate	334. symbolize	354. variation
295. review	315. stance	335. synonym	355. vary
296. revise	316. standard	336. synthesize	356. verify
297. root	317. state	337. table	357. viewpoint
298. rule	318. statement	338. technique	358. voice
299. scan	319. strategy	339. term	
300. score	320. structure	340. test	

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APPENDIX 4

Instant Words 1,000 Most Frequently Used Words

These are the most common words in English, ranked in frequency order. The first 25 make up about a third of all printed material. The first 100 make up about half of all written material, and the first 300 make up about 65 percent of all written material. Is it any wonder that all students must learn to recognize these words instantly and to spell them correctly also?

Source: *The Reading Teacher's Book of Lists*, Fourth Edition, © 2000 by Prentice Hall Authors: Fry, Kress & Fountoukidis

FIRST HUNDRED

No	Words 1-25	No	Words 26-50	No	Words 51-75	No	Words 76-100
1	the	26	Or	51	will	76	number
2	of	27	One	52	up	77	No
3	and	28	Had	53	other	78	way
4	a	29	By	54	about	79	could
5	to	30	Word	55	out	80	people
6	in	31	But	56	many	81	my
7	is	32	Not	57	then	82	than
8	you	33	What	58	them	83	first
9	that	34	All	59	these	84	water
10	it	35	Were	60	so	85	been
11	he	36	We	61	some	86	call
12	was	37	When	62	her	87	who
13	for	38	Your	63	would	88	oil
14	on	39	Can	64	make	89	Its
15	are	40	Said	65	like	90	now
16	as	41	There	66	him	91	find
17	with	42	Use	67	into	92	long
18	his	43	An	68	time	93	down
19	they	44	Each	69	has	94	day
20	I	45	Which	70	look	95	did
21	at	46	She	72	two	96	get
22	be	47	Do	72	more	97	come
23	this	48	How	73	write	98	made
24	have	49	Their	74	go	99	may
25	from	50	if	75	see	100	part

SECOND HUNDRED

No	Words 101-125	No	Words 126-150	No	Words 151-175	No	Words 176-200
101	over	126	Say	151	set	176	try
102	new	127	Great	152	put	177	kind
103	sound	128	where	153	end	178	hand
104	take	129	Help	154	does	179	picture
105	only	130	through	155	another	180	again
106	little	131	Much	156	well	181	change
107	work	132	before	157	large	182	off
108	know	133	Line	158	must	183	play
109	place	134	Right	159	big	184	spell
110	year	135	Too	160	even	185	air
111	live	136	Mean	161	such	186	away
112	me	137	Old	162	because	187	animal
113	back	138	Any	163	turn	188	house
114	give	139	Same	164	here	189	point
115	just	140	Tell	165	why	190	page
116	most	141	boy	166	ask	191	letter
117	very	142	follow	167	went	192	mother
118	after	143	Came	168	men	193	answer
119	thing	144	Want	169	read	194	found
120	our	145	Show	170	need	195	study
121	name	146	Also	171	land	196	still
122	good	147	around	172	different	197	learn
123	sentence	148	Form	173	home	198	should
124	man	149	Three	174	us	199	America
125	think	150	Small	175	move	200	world

THIRD HUNDRED

No	Words 201-225	No	Words 226-250	No	Words 251-275	No	Words 276-300
201	high	226	saw	251	important	276	miss
202	every	227	Left	252	until	277	idea
203	near	228	Down	253	children	278	enough
204	add	229	Few	254	side	279	eat
205	food	230	While	255	feet	280	face
206	between	231	Along	256	car	281	watch
207	own	232	Might	257	mile	282	far
208	below	233	Close	258	night	283	Indian
209	country	234	something	259	walk	284	really
210	plant	235	Seem	260	white	285	almost
211	last	236	next	261	sea	286	let
212	school	237	hard	262	began	287	above
213	father	238	Open	263	grow	288	girl
214	keep	239	example	264	took	289	sometimes
215	tree	240	Begin	265	river	290	mountain
216	never	241	Life	266	four	291	cut
217	start	242	always	267	carry	292	young
218	city	243	Those	268	state	293	talk
219	earth	244	Both	269	once	294	soon
220	eye	245	Paper	270	book	295	list
221	light	246	together	271	hear	296	song
222	thought	247	Got	272	stop	297	being
223	head	248	Group	273	without	298	leave
224	under	249	Often	274	second	299	family
225	story	250	run	275	later	300	It's

FOURTH HUNDRED

No	Words 301-325	No	Words 326-350	No	Words 351-375	No	Words 376-400
301	body	326	order	351	listen	376	farm
302	music	327	red	352	wind	377	pulled
303	color	328	door	353	rock	378	draw
304	stand	329	sure	354	space	379	voice
305	sun	330	become	355	covered	380	seen
306	question	331	top	356	fast	381	cold
307	fish	332	ship	357	several	382	cried
308	area	333	across	358	hold	383	plan
309	mark	334	today	359	himself	384	notice
310	dog	335	during	360	toward	385	south
311	horse	336	short	361	five	386	sin
312	birds	337	better	362	step	387	war
313	problem	338	best	363	morning	388	ground
314	complete	339	however	364	passed	389	fall
315	room	340	low	365	vowel	390	king
316	knew	341	hours	366	true	391	town
317	since	342	black	367	hundred	392	I'll
318	ever	343	products	368	against	393	unit
319	piece	344	happened	369	pattern	394	figure
320	told	345	whole	370	numeral	395	certain
321	usually	346	measure	371	table	396	field
322	didn't	347	remember	372	north	397	travel
323	friends	348	early	373	slowly	398	wood
324	easy	349	waves	374	money	399	fire
325	heard	350	reached	375	map	400	upon

FIFTH HUNDRED

No	Words 401-425	No	Words 426-450	No	Words 451-475	No	Words 476-500
401	done	426	decided	451	plane	476	filled
402	English	427	contain	452	system	477	heat
403	road	428	course	453	behind	478	full
404	halt	429	surface	454	ran	479	hot
405	ten	430	produce	455	round	480	check
406	fly	431	building	456	boat	481	object
407	gave	432	ocean	457	game	482	am
408	box	433	class	458	force	483	rule
409	finally	434	note	459	brought	484	among
410	wait	435	nothing	460	understand	485	noun
411	correct	436	rest	461	warm	486	power
412	oh	437	carefully	462	common	487	cannot
413	quickly	438	scientists	463	bring	488	able
414	person	439	inside	464	explain	489	six
415	became	440	wheels	465	dry	490	size
416	shown	441	stay	466	though	491	dark
417	minutes	442	green	467	language	492	ball
418	strong	443	known	468	shape	493	material
419	verb	444	island	469	deep	494	special
420	stars	445	week	470	thousands	495	heavy
421	front	446	less	471	yes	496	fine
422	feel	447	machine	472	clear	497	pair
423	fact	448	base	473	equation	498	circle
424	inches	449	ago	474	yet	499	include
425	street	450	stood	475	government	500	built

SIXTH HUNDRED

No	Words 501-525	No	Words 526-550	No	Words 551-575	No	Words 576-600
501	can't	526	picked	551	legs	576	Beside
502	matter	527	simple	552	sat	577	gone
503	square	528	cells	553	main	578	sky
504	syllables	529	paint	554	winter	579	glass
505	perhaps	530	mind	555	wide	580	million
506	bill	531	love	556	written	581	west
507	felt	532	cause	557	length	582	lay
508	suddenly	533	rain	558	reason	583	weather
509	test	534	exercise	559	kept	584	root
510	direction	535	eggs	560	interest	585	instruments
511	center	536	train	561	arms	586	meet
512	farmers	537	blue	562	brother	587	Third
513	ready	538	wish	563	race	588	Months
514	anything	539	drop	564	present	589	paragraph
515	divided	540	developed	565	beautiful	590	raised
516	general	541	window	566	store	591	represent
517	energy	542	difference	567	job	592	soft
518	subject	543	distance	568	edge	593	whether
519	Europe	544	heart	569	past	594	clothes
520	moon	545	sit	570	sign	595	flowers
521	region	546	sum	571	record	596	shall
522	return	547	summer	572	finished	597	teacher
523	believe	548	wall	573	discovered	598	held
524	dance	549	forest	574	wild	599	describe
525	members	550	probably	575	happy	600	Drive

SEVENTH HUNDRED

No	Words 601-625	No	Words 626-650	No	Words 651-675	No	Words 676-700
601	cross	626	already	651	hair	676	rolled
602	speak	627	instead	652	age	677	bear
603	solve	628	phrase	653	amount	678	wonder
604	appear	629	soil	654	scale	679	smiled
605	metal	630	bed	655	pounds	680	angle
606	son	631	copy	656	although	681	fraction
607	either	632	free	657	per	682	Africa
608	ice	633	hope	658	broken	683	killed
609	sleep	634	spring	659	moment	684	melody
610	village	635	case	660	tiny	685	bottom
611	factors	636	laughed	661	possible	686	trip
612	result	637	nation	662	gold	687	hole
613	jumped	638	quite	663	milk	688	let's
614	snow	639	type	664	quiet	689	fight
615	ride	640	themselves	665	natural	690	surprise
616	care	641	temperature	666	lot	691	French
617	floor	642	bright	667	stone	692	died
618	hill	643	lead	668	act	693	beat
619	pushed	644	everyone	669	build	694	exactly
620	baby	645	method	670	middle	695	remain
621	buy	646	section	671	speed	696	dress
622	century	647	lake	672	count	697	iron
623	outside	648	consonant	673	cat	698	couldn't
624	everything	649	within	674	someone	699	fingers
625	tall	650	dictionary	675	sail	700	poor

EIGHTH HUNDRED

No	Words 701-725	No	Words 726-750	No	Words 751-775	No	Words 776-800
701	row	726	president	751	yourself	776	caught
702	least	727	brown	752	control	777	fell
703	catch	728	trouble	753	practice	778	team
704	climbed	729	cool	754	report	779	god
705	wrote	730	cloud	755	straight	780	captain
706	shouted	731	lost	756	rise	781	direct
707	continued	732	sent	757	statement	782	ring
708	itself	733	symbols	758	stick	783	serve
709	else	734	wear	759	party	784	child
710	plains	735	bad	760	seeds	785	desert
711	gas	736	save	761	suppose	786	increase
712	England	737	experiment	762	woman	787	history
713	burning	738	engine	763	coast	788	cost
714	design	739	alone	764	bank	789	maybe
715	joined	740	drawing	765	period	790	business
716	foot	741	east	766	wire	791	separate
717	law	742	pay	767	choose	792	break
718	ears	743	single	768	clean	793	uncle
719	grass	744	touch	769	visit	794	hunting
720	you're	745	information	770	bit	795	flow
721	grew	746	express	771	whose	796	lady
722	skin	747	mouth	772	received	797	students
723	valley	748	yard	773	garden	798	human
724	cents	749	equal	774	please	799	art
725	key	750	decimal	775	strange	800	feeling

NINTH HUNDRED

No	Words 801-825	No	Words 826-850	No	Words 851-875	No	Words 876-900
801	supply	826	guess	851	thick	876	major
802	corner	827	silent	852	blood	877	observe
803	electric	828	trade	853	lie	878	tube
804	insects	829	rather	854	spot	879	necessary
805	crops	830	compare	855	bell	880	weight
806	tone	831	crowd	856	fun	881	meat
807	hit	832	poem	857	loud	882	lifted
808	sand	833	enjoy	858	consider	883	process
809	doctor	834	elements	859	suggested	884	army
810	provide	835	indicate	860	thin	885	hat
811	thus	836	except	861	position	886	property
812	won't	837	expect	862	entered	887	particular
813	cook	838	flat	863	fruit	888	swim
814	bones	839	seven	864	tied	889	terms
815	tail	840	interesting	865	rich	890	current
816	board	841	sense	866	dollars	891	park
817	modern	842	string	867	send	892	sell
818	compound	843	blow	868	sight	893	shoulder
819	mine	844	famous	869	chief	894	industry
820	wasn't	845	value	870	Japanese	895	wash
821	fit	846	wings	871	stream	896	block
822	addition	847	movement	872	planets	897	spread
823	belong	848	pole	873	rhythm	898	cattle
824	safe	849	exciting	874	eight	899	wife
825	soldiers	850	branches	875	science	900	sharp

TENTH HUNDRED

No	Words 901-925	No	Words 926-950	No	Words 951-975	No	Words 976-1,000
901	company	426	sister	451	gun	476	Total
902	radio	427	oxygen	452	similar	477	deal
903	we'll	428	plural	453	death	478	determine
904	action	429	various	454	score	479	evening
905	capital	430	agreed	455	forward	480	nor
906	factories	431	opposite	456	stretched	481	rope
907	settled	432	wrong	457	experience	482	cotton
908	yellow	433	chart	458	rose	483	apple
909	isn't	434	prepared	459	allow	484	details
910	southern	435	pretty	460	fear	485	entire
911	truck	436	solution	461	workers	486	corn
912	fair	437	fresh	462	Washington	487	substances
913	printed	438	shop	463	Greek	488	smell
914	wouldn't	439	suffix	464	women	489	tools
915	ahead	440	especially	465	bought	490	conditions
916	chance	441	shoes	466	led	491	cows
917	born	442	actually	467	march	492	track
918	level	443	nose	468	northern	493	arrived
919	triangle	444	afraid	469	create	494	located
920	molecules	445	dead	470	British	495	sir
921	France	446	sugar	471	difficult	496	seat
922	repeated	447	adjective	472	match	497	division
923	column	448	fig	473	win	498	effect
924	western	449	office	474	doesn't	499	underline
925	church	450	huge	475	steel	500	view

APPENDIX 5

Selecting Vocabulary: General Service List of English Words

General Service List of English Words. West (1953).

The list has about 2000 headwords and about 1500 related words, making about 3500 words altogether. This list has the parts of speech added making about 5500 words altogether.

You will already know most of these words. You should try and learn the ones you do not know. Try and work through at least 10 new words each day.

*Definitions linked to: Cambridge Learner's Dictionary (Used with permission). The list uses UK spelling.

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
1	a		<u>a</u>
2	able	ability	<u>able</u>
3	about		<u>about</u>
4	above		<u>above</u>
5	abroad		<u>abroad</u>
6	absence	absent	<u>absence</u>
7	absolutely		<u>absolutely</u>
8	accept	accepts, accepted, accepting	<u>accept</u>
9	accident	accidents, accidental, accidentally	<u>accident</u>
10	accord	according to	<u>accord</u>
11	account	accounts, accounted, accounting	<u>account</u>
12	accuse	accuses, accused, accusing	<u>accuse</u>
13	accustom		<u>accustom</u>
14	ache	aches	<u>ache</u>
15	across		<u>across</u>
16	act	acts, acted, acting, actor, actors, actress, actresses, action, actions, active, actively, activity, activities	<u>act</u>
17	actual	actually	<u>actual</u>
18	add	adds, adding, added	<u>add</u>
19	address	addresses	<u>address</u>
20	admire	admires, admiring, admired, admiration	<u>admire</u>
21	admit	admits, admitted, admitting, admission	<u>admit</u>
22	adopt	adopts, adopted, adopting, adoption	<u>adopt</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
23	advance	in advance, advanced	<u>advance</u>
24	advantage	advantages	<u>advantage</u>
25	adventure	adventures	<u>adventure</u>
26	advertise	advertises, advertised, advertising, advertisement	<u>advertise</u>
27	advice	advise, advises, advised, advising	<u>advice</u>
28	aeroplane	airplane, aeroplanes, airplanes	<u>aeroplane</u>
29	affair	affairs	<u>affair</u>
30	afford	affords, affording, afforded	<u>afford</u>
31	afraid		<u>afraid</u>
32	after		<u>after</u>
33	afternoon	afternoons	<u>afternoon</u>
34	again		<u>again</u>
35	against		<u>against</u>
36	age	ages	<u>age</u>
37	agent	agents, agency	<u>agent</u>
38	ago		<u>ago</u>
39	agree	agrees, agreed, agreeing, agreement, disagree, disagrees, disagreed, disagreeing, disagreement	<u>agree</u>
40	agriculture	agricultural	<u>agriculture</u>
41	ahead		<u>ahead</u>
42	aim	aims, aimed, aiming, aimless	<u>aim</u>
43	air	air-tight	<u>air</u>
44	alike		<u>alike</u>
45	alive		<u>alive</u>
46	all		<u>all</u>
47	allow	allows, allowed, allowing, allowance	<u>allow</u>
48	almost		<u>almost</u>
49	alone		<u>alone</u>
50	along	along with	<u>along</u>
51	aloud		<u>aloud</u>
52	already		<u>already</u>
53	also		<u>also</u>
54	although		<u>although</u>
55	altogether		<u>altogether</u>
56	always		<u>always</u>
57	ambition	ambitions, ambitious	<u>ambition</u>
58	among		<u>among</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
59	amongst		<u>amongst</u>
60	amount		<u>amount</u>
61	amuse	amuses, amused, amusing, amusement	<u>amuse</u>
62	ancient		<u>ancient</u>
63	an		<u>an</u>
64	and		<u>and</u>
65	anger	angry	<u>anger</u>
66	angle	angles	<u>angle</u>
67	angry		<u>angry</u>
68	animal	animals	<u>animal</u>
69	annoy	annoyed, annoys, annoying, annoyance	<u>annoy</u>
70	another		<u>another</u>
71	answer	answers, answering, answered	<u>answer</u>
72	anxiety	anxious	<u>anxiety</u>
73	any	anybody, anyhow, anything, anywhere	<u>any</u>
74	apart		<u>apart</u>
75	apologise	apologises, apologised, apologising, apology, apologies	<u>apologise</u>
76	appear	appears, appeared, appearing, disappear, disappears, disappeared, disappearing, appearance, appearances, disappearance	<u>appear</u>
77	applaud	applauds, applauding, applauded, applause	<u>applaud</u>
78	apple	apples	<u>apple</u>
79	apply	applies, applied, applying, application, applications	<u>apply</u>
80	appoint	appoints, appointing, appointed, appointment, appointments	<u>appoint</u>
81	approve	approves, approved, approving, disapprove, disapproves, disapproved, approval	<u>approve</u>
82	april		<u>april</u>
83	arch	arched, archway	<u>arch</u>
84	argue	argues, argued, arguing, argument, arguments	<u>argue</u>
85	arise	arises, arose, arising	<u>arise</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
86	arm	arms, armour, unarmed	<u>arm</u>
87	army	armies	<u>army</u>
88	around		<u>around</u>
89	arrange	arranges, arranged, arranging, arrangement, arrangement	<u>arrange</u>
90	arrest	arrested, arrests, arresting	<u>arrest</u>
91	arrive	arrived, arrives,, arriving, arrival	<u>arrive</u>
92	arrow	arrows	<u>arrow</u>
93	art	artist, artists, artistic	<u>art</u>
94	article	articles	<u>article</u>
95	artificial		<u>artificial</u>
96	as		<u>as</u>
97	ash		<u>ash</u>
98	ashamed		<u>ashamed</u>
99	aside		<u>aside</u>
100	ask	asks, asked, asking	<u>ask</u>
101	asleep		<u>asleep</u>
102	association	associations	<u>association</u>
103	astonish	astonishes, astonished, astonishing, astonishment	<u>astonish</u>
104	at		<u>at</u>
105	attack	attacks	<u>attack</u>
106	attempt	attempts	<u>attempt</u>
107	attend	attends, attended, attending, attention, attentive	<u>attend</u>
108	attract	attracts, attracted, attracting, attraction, attractive	<u>attract</u>
109	audience	audiences	<u>audience</u>
110	august		<u>august</u>
111	aunt	aunts	<u>aunt</u>
112	autumn		<u>autumn</u>
113	avenue	avenues	<u>avenue</u>
114	average		<u>average</u>
115	avoid	avoids, avoided, avoiding, avoidance, unavoidable, unavoidably	<u>avoid</u>
116	awake	wakes, awoke, awaking	<u>awake</u>
117	away		<u>away</u>
118	awkward	awkwardly, awkwardness	<u>awkward</u>
119	axe	axes	<u>axe</u>
120	baby	babies	<u>baby</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
121	back	backbone, background, backward	<u>back</u>
122	bad	badly, badness	<u>bad</u>
123	bag	bags	<u>bag</u>
124	baggage		<u>baggage</u>
125	bake	bakes, baked, baking	<u>bake</u>
126	balance	balances, balancing, balanced	<u>balance</u>
127	ball	balls	<u>ball</u>
128	band	bands	<u>band</u>
129	bank	banks	<u>bank</u>
130	bar	bars	<u>bar</u>
131	barber	barbers	<u>barber</u>
132	bare		<u>bare</u>
133	bargain	bargains	<u>bargain</u>
134	barrel	barrels	<u>barrel</u>
135	base	bases, based, basing, basic	<u>base</u>
136	basin	basins	<u>basin</u>
137	basket	baskets	<u>basket</u>
138	bath	baths, bathed, bathe	<u>bath</u>
139	battle	battles	<u>battle</u>
140	bay	bays	<u>bay</u>
141	be	been, is, are, was, were, being	<u>be</u>
142	beak	beaks	<u>beak</u>
143	beam	beams	<u>beam</u>
144	bean	beans	<u>bean</u>
145	bear	bears, bearing	<u>bear</u>
146	beard	beards	<u>beard</u>
147	beast	beasts	<u>beast</u>
148	beat	beats, beating	<u>beat</u>
149	beauty	beautiful, beautifully	<u>beauty</u>
150	because		<u>because</u>
151	become	becomes, became, becoming	<u>become</u>
152	bed	beds, bedding, bedroom, bedrooms	<u>bed</u>
153	before		<u>before</u>
154	beg	begs, begging, begged, beggar	<u>beg</u>
155	begin	begins, began, begun, beginning, beginnings	<u>begin</u>
156	behave	behaves, behaved, behaving, behaviour	<u>behave</u>
157	behind		<u>behind</u>
158	being	well-being	<u>being</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
159	believe	believes, believed, believing, belief	<u>believe</u>
160	bell	bells	<u>bell</u>
161	belong	belongs, belonged, belonging	<u>belong</u>
162	below		<u>below</u>
163	belt	belts	<u>belt</u>
164	bend	bends, bending, bent	<u>bend</u>
165	beneath		<u>beneath</u>
166	berry	berries	<u>berry</u>
167	beside	besides	<u>beside</u>
168	best		<u>best</u>
169	better		<u>better</u>
170	between		<u>between</u>
171	beyond		<u>beyond</u>
172	bicycle	bicycles	<u>bicycle</u>
173	big		<u>big</u>
174	bill	bills	<u>bill</u>
175	bind	binds, bound, binding	<u>bind</u>
176	bird	birds	<u>bird</u>
177	birth		<u>birth</u>
178	bit		<u>bit</u>
179	bite	bites, bit	<u>bite</u>
180	bitter	bitterness	<u>bitter</u>
181	black		<u>black</u>
182	blade	blades	<u>blade</u>
183	blame	blames, blamed, blaming	<u>blame</u>
184	bless	blesses, blessing, blessed, blessing	<u>bless</u>
185	blind	blinds, blinded, blinding	<u>blind</u>
186	block	blocks	<u>block</u>
187	blood	bleed	<u>blood</u>
188	blow	blows, blowing, blew	<u>blow</u>
189	blue		<u>blue</u>
190	board	boards	<u>board</u>
191	boast	boasts, boasting, boasted, boastful	<u>boast</u>
192	boat	boats	<u>boat</u>
193	body	bodies, bodily, body-guard	<u>body</u>
194	boil	boils, boiled, boiling, boiler	<u>boil</u>
195	bold	boldly	<u>bold</u>
196	bone	bones	<u>bone</u>
197	book	books	<u>book</u>
198	border	borders	<u>border</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
199	born		<u>born</u>
200	borrow	borrows, borrowed, borrowing	<u>borrow</u>
201	both		<u>both</u>
202	bottle	bottles	<u>bottle</u>
203	bottom	bottoms	<u>bottom</u>
204	bound	bounded, bounds	<u>bound</u>
205	boundary	boundaries	<u>boundary</u>
206	bow	bows, bowing, bowed	<u>bow</u>
207	bowl	bowls	<u>bowl</u>
208	box	boxes	<u>box</u>
209	boy	boys	<u>boy</u>
210	brain	brains	<u>brain</u>
211	branch	branches	<u>branch</u>
212	brass		<u>brass</u>
213	brave	bravely, bravery	<u>brave</u>
214	bread		<u>bread</u>
215	break	breaks, broke, breaking, breakage	<u>break</u>
216	breakfast		<u>breakfast</u>
217	breath	breathe, breathing	<u>breath</u>
218	bribe	bribes, bribing, bribed, bribery	<u>bribe</u>
219	brick	bricks	<u>brick</u>
220	bridge	bridges	<u>bridge</u>
221	bright	brighten	<u>bright</u>
222	bring	brings, bringing, brought	<u>bring</u>
223	broad	broadcast, breadth	<u>broad</u>
224	brother	brothers	<u>brother</u>
225	brown		<u>brown</u>
226	brush	brushes	<u>brush</u>
227	bucket	buckets	<u>bucket</u>
228	build	builds, built, building	<u>build</u>
229	bunch	bunches	<u>bunch</u>
230	bundle	bundles	<u>bundle</u>
231	burn	burns, burned, burnt, burning	<u>burn</u>
232	burst	bursts	<u>burst</u>
233	bury	buries, buried, burying, burial, burial-place, burial-ground	<u>bury</u>
234	bus	buses	<u>bus</u>
235	bush	bushes	<u>bush</u>
236	business	businesses, businesslike, unbusinesslike	<u>business</u>
237	busy	busily	<u>busy</u>
238	but		<u>but</u>
239	butter		<u>butter</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
240	button	buttons, buttoned, buttoning, unbutton	<u>button</u>
241	buy	buys, buying, bought	<u>buy</u>
242	by		<u>by</u>
243	cage	cages	<u>cage</u>
244	cake	cakes	<u>cake</u>
245	calculate	calculates, calculated, calculating	<u>calculate</u>
246	call	calls, called, calling	<u>call</u>
247	calm	calmly, calmness	<u>calm</u>
248	camera	cameras	<u>camera</u>
249	camp	camp, camped, camping	<u>camp</u>
250	can	could	<u>can</u>
351	canal	canals	<u>canal</u>
252	cap	caps	<u>cap</u>
253	cape	capes	<u>cape</u>
254	capital	capitals	<u>capital</u>
255	captain	captains	<u>captain</u>
256	car	cars	<u>car</u>
257	card	cards	<u>card</u>
258	care	cares, cared, caring, careful, careless	<u>care</u>
259	carriage	carriages	<u>carriage</u>
260	carry	carries, carrying, carried	<u>carry</u>
261	cart	carts	<u>cart</u>
262	case	cases	<u>case</u>
263	castle	castles	<u>castle</u>
264	cat	cats	<u>cat</u>
265	catch	catches	<u>catch</u>
266	cattle		<u>cattle</u>
267	cause	causes, caused, causing	<u>cause</u>
268	caution	cautious, cautiously	<u>caution</u>
269	cave	caves	<u>cave</u>
270	cent	cents	<u>cent</u>
271	centre	centres	<u>centre</u>
272	century	centuries	<u>century</u>
273	ceremony	ceremonies, ceremonial, ceremonious	<u>ceremony</u>
274	certain	certainly, certainty, uncertainty	<u>certain</u>
275	chain	chains	<u>chain</u>
276	chair	chairs, chairman	<u>chair</u>
277	chalk		<u>chalk</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
278	chance	chances	<u>chance</u>
279	change	changes, changed, changing	<u>change</u>
280	character	characters	<u>character</u>
281	charge	charges, charged, charging	<u>charge</u>
282	charm	charms, charmed, charming	<u>charm</u>
283	cheap	cheaply	<u>cheap</u>
284	cheat	cheats, cheated, cheating	<u>cheat</u>
285	check	checks, checked, checking	<u>check</u>
286	cheer	cheerful, cheerfully	<u>cheer</u>
287	cheese		<u>cheese</u>
288	cheque	cheques	<u>cheque</u>
289	chest		<u>chest</u>
290	chicken	chickens	<u>chicken</u>
291	chief	chiefly	<u>chief</u>
292	child	children, childhood, childish, childlike, child-bearing	<u>child</u>
293	chimney	chimneys	<u>chimney</u>
294	choose	chooses, chose, chosen, choosing, choice	<u>choose</u>
295	christmas		<u>christmas</u>
296	church	church-yard	<u>church</u>
297	circle	circular	<u>circle</u>
298	city	cities, citizen, citizens	<u>city</u>
299	civilise	civilisation	<u>civilise</u>
300	claim	claims, claimed, claiming	<u>claim</u>
301	class	classify, classified, classifying, classification	<u>class</u>
302	clay		<u>clay</u>
303	clean	cleanly, cleanness	<u>clean</u>
304	clear	clears, cleared, clearing, clearly, clearness	<u>clear</u>
305	clerk	clerks	<u>clerk</u>
306	clever		<u>clever</u>
307	cliff	cliffs	<u>cliff</u>
308	climb	climbed, climbs, climbing	<u>climb</u>
309	clock	clocks, clockwork	<u>clock</u>
310	close	closes, closing, closed	<u>close</u>
311	cloth	clothed, clothes, clothing	<u>cloth</u>
312	cloud	clouds, cloudy	<u>cloud</u>
313	club	clubs	<u>club</u>
314	coal		<u>coal</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
315	coarse		<u>coarse</u>
316	coast	coasts, coast-line	<u>coast</u>
317	coat	coats, overcoat	<u>coat</u>
318	coffee	coffee-pot	<u>coffee</u>
319	coin	coins	<u>coin</u>
320	cold	coldly, coldness	<u>cold</u>
321	collar	collars	<u>collar</u>
322	collect	collects, collected, collecting, collection, collector	<u>collect</u>
323	college	colleges	<u>college</u>
324	colony	colonies, colonist, colonise, colonised, colonial	<u>colony</u>
325	colour	colours, colouring	<u>colour</u>
326	comb	combs	<u>comb</u>
327	combine	combines, combining, combined, combination	<u>combine</u>
328	come	comes, came, coming	<u>come</u>
329	comfort	comforting, discomfort, comfortable, uncomfortable	<u>comfort</u>
330	command	commands	<u>command</u>
331	commerce	commercial	<u>commerce</u>
332	committee	committees	<u>committee</u>
333	common	commonly, uncommon, commonsense	<u>common</u>
334	companion	companions, companionship	<u>companion</u>
335	company	companies	<u>company</u>
336	compare	compares, compared, comparing, comparison	<u>compare</u>
337	compete	competes, competed, competing, competition, competitor	<u>compete</u>
338	complain	complains, complained, complaining, complaint	<u>complain</u>
339	complete		<u>complete</u>
340	complicated		<u>complicated</u>
341	compose	composes, composed, composing, composer, composition	<u>compose</u>
342	concern	concerns, concerned, concerning	<u>concern</u>
343	condition	conditions	<u>condition</u>
344	confess	confesses, confessed, confessing, confession	<u>confess</u>
345	confidence	confident, confidential, confidentially	<u>confidence</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
346	confuse	confuses, confused, confusing, confusion	<u>confuse</u>
347	congratulate	congratulates, congratulated, congratulating, congratulations	<u>congratulate</u>
348	connect	connects, connecting, connected, connection	<u>connect</u>
349	conquer	conquers, conquered, conquering, conqueror, conquest	<u>conquer</u>
350	conscience		<u>conscience</u>
351	conscious	consciousness, unconscious, unconsciously, unconsciousness	<u>conscious</u>
352	consider	considers, considered, considering, considering	<u>consider</u>
353	contain	contains, contained, containing, container	<u>contain</u>
354	content	contented, discontent, discontented	<u>content</u>
455	continue	continues, continued, continuing, continuous, continuously	<u>continue</u>
356	control	controls, controlled, controlling	<u>control</u>
357	convenience	convenient, inconvenience, inconvenient	<u>convenience</u>
358	conversation	Conversational	<u>conversation</u>
359	cook	cooks, cooked, cooking, cookery	<u>cook</u>
360	cool	coolly, coolness	<u>cool</u>
361	copper		<u>copper</u>
362	copy	copies, copying, copied	<u>copy</u>
363	cork	Corkscrew	<u>cork</u>
364	corn		<u>corn</u>
365	corner	Corners	<u>corner</u>
366	correct	corrects, corrected, correcting, correctly, incorrect, correction, corrections	<u>correct</u>
367	cost	Costs	<u>cost</u>
368	cottage	Cottages	<u>cottage</u>
369	cotton		<u>cotton</u>
370	cough	coughs, coughed, coughing	<u>cough</u>
371	council	Councils	<u>council</u>
372	count	counts, counting, counted	<u>count</u>
373	country	Countries	<u>country</u>
374	courage	Courageous	<u>courage</u>
375	course		<u>course</u>
376	court	courts, courtyard	<u>court</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
377	cousin	cousins,	<u>cousin</u>
378	cover	covers, covered, covering	<u>cover</u>
379	cow	Cows	<u>cow</u>
380	coward	coward, cowardice, cowardly	<u>coward</u>
381	crack	cracks, cracking, cracked	<u>crack</u>
382	crash	crashes, crashed, crashing	<u>crash</u>
383	cream		<u>cream</u>
384	creature	Creatures	<u>creature</u>
385	creep	Creeps	<u>creep</u>
386	crime	crimes, criminal	<u>crime</u>
387	critic	critics, critical	<u>critic</u>
388	crop	Crops	<u>crop</u>
389	cross	crosses, crossing, crossing	<u>cross</u>
390	crowd	Crowds	<u>crowd</u>
391	crown	Crowns	<u>crown</u>
392	cruel	cruelly, cruelty	<u>cruel</u>
393	crush	crushes, crushed, crushing	<u>crush</u>
394	cry	cries, cried, crying	<u>cry</u>
395	cultivate	cultivates, cultivating, cultivated, cultivation, cultivator	<u>cultivate</u>
396	cup	Cups	<u>cup</u>
397	cupboard	Cupboards	<u>cupboard</u>
398	cure	cures, cured, curing	<u>cure</u>
399	curious	curiously, curiosity	<u>curious</u>
400	curl	curls, curling, curled, curly	<u>curl</u>
401	current	Currents	<u>current</u>
402	curse	Curses	<u>curse</u>
403	curtain	Curtains	<u>curtain</u>
404	curve	curves, curving, curved	<u>curve</u>
405	cushion	cushions, cushioned	<u>cushion</u>
406	custom	Customer	<u>custom</u>
407	cut	cuts, cutting	<u>cut</u>
408	damage	Damaged	<u>damage</u>
409	damp		<u>damp</u>
410	dance	dances, danced, dancing	<u>dance</u>
411	danger	Dangerous	<u>danger</u>
412	dare	Daring	<u>dare</u>
413	dark	darken, darkness	<u>dark</u>
414	date	Dates	<u>date</u>
415	daughter	Daughter	<u>daughter</u>
416	day	days, daily, daylight	<u>day</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
417	dead	death, deathbed	<u>dead</u>
418	deaf	Deafening	<u>deaf</u>
419	deal	deals, dealt, dealer, dealing, dealings	<u>deal</u>
420	dear	Dearly	<u>dear</u>
421	debt	Debts	<u>debt</u>
422	decay	decays, decaying, decayed	<u>decay</u>
423	deceive	deceives, deceived, deceiving, deceit, deceitful	<u>deceive</u>
424	december		<u>december</u>
425	decide	decides, deciding, decided, decidedly, decision, decisive	<u>decide</u>
426	declare	declares, declared, declaring, declaration	<u>declare</u>
427	decrease	decreases, decreased, decreasing	<u>decrease</u>
428	deed	Deeds	<u>deed</u>
428	deep	deepen, deeply, depth	<u>deep</u>
429	deer		<u>deer</u>
430	defeat	defeats, defeated, defeating, defendant, defence	<u>defeat</u>
431	defend	defends, defended, defending	<u>defend</u>
432	degree	degrees	<u>degree</u>
433	delay	delays, delayed, delaying	<u>delay</u>
434	delicate	delicately	<u>delicate</u>
435	delight	delightful, delightfully	<u>delight</u>
436	deliver	delivers, delivering, delivered, delivery	<u>deliver</u>
437	demand	demands, demanded, demanding	<u>demand</u>
438	department	departments	<u>department</u>
439	depend	depends, depended, depending, dependent, dependant, dependence	<u>depend</u>
440	descend	descends, descended, descending, descendant, descent	<u>descend</u>
441	describe	described, describes, describing, description	<u>describe</u>
442	desert	deserts, deserted	<u>desert</u>
443	deserve	deserves, deserved, deserving	<u>deserve</u>
444	desire	desires, desiring, desired	<u>desire</u>
445	desk	desks	<u>desk</u>
446	despair	despairs, despaired, despairing	<u>despair</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
447	destroy	destroys, destroyed, destroying, destruction, destructive	<u>destroy</u>
448	detail	details, detailed	<u>detail</u>
449	determine	determines, determining, determined, determination	<u>determine</u>
450	develop	develops, developed, developing, development	<u>develop</u>
451	devil	devils	<u>devil</u>
452	diamond	diamonds	<u>diamond</u>
453	dictionary	dictionaries	<u>dictionary</u>
454	die	die, died, dying	<u>die</u>
455	difference	differences, different	<u>difference</u>
456	difficult	difficulty	<u>difficult</u>
457	dig	digs, dug, digging	<u>dig</u>
458	dinner	dine, dining	<u>dinner</u>
459	dip	dips, dipped, dipping	<u>dip</u>
460	direct	directs, directed, directing, direction, directly, director	<u>direct</u>
461	dirt	dirty	<u>dirt</u>
462	disappoint	disappoints, disappointed, disappointing, disappointment	<u>disappoint</u>
463	discipline	disciplines	<u>discipline</u>
464	discover	discovers, discovering, discovered, discoverer, discovery	<u>discover</u>
465	discuss	discusses, discussed, discussing, discussion	<u>discuss</u>
466	disease	diseases, diseased	<u>disease</u>
467	disgust	disgusts, disgusted, disgusting	<u>disgust</u>
468	dish	dishes	<u>dish</u>
469	dismiss	dismisses, dismissed, dismissing, dismissal	<u>dismiss</u>
470	distance	distances, distant	<u>distance</u>
471	distinguish	distinguishes, distinguishing, distinguished	<u>distinguish</u>
472	district	districts	<u>district</u>
473	disturb	disturbs, disturbed, disturbing, disturbance	<u>disturb</u>
474	ditch	ditches	<u>ditch</u>
475	dive	dives, diving, diver	<u>dive</u>
476	divide	divides, divided, dividing, division	<u>divide</u>
477	do	does, did, done	<u>do</u>
478	doctor	doctors	<u>doctor</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
479	dog	dogs	<u>dog</u>
480	dollar	dollars	<u>dollar</u>
481	donkey	donkeys	<u>donkey</u>
182	door	doors, indoor, indoors, outdoor, outdoors	<u>door</u>
483	dot	dots	<u>dot</u>
484	double		<u>double</u>
485	doubt	doubts, doubted, doubting, doubtful, doubtless	<u>doubt</u>
486	down		<u>down</u>
487	dozen		<u>dozen</u>
488	drag	drags, dragged, dragging	<u>drag</u>
489	draw	draws	<u>draw</u>
490	drawer	drawers	<u>drawer</u>
491	dream	dreams, dreamy	<u>dream</u>
492	dress	dresses	<u>dress</u>
493	drink	drinks, drunk, drank, drinking	<u>drink</u>
494	drive	drives, drove, driven	<u>drive</u>
495	drop	drops, dropped, dropping	<u>drop</u>
496	drown	drowns, drowning, drowned	<u>drown</u>
497	drum	drums	<u>drum</u>
498	dry	dryly, dryness	<u>dry</u>
499	duck	ducks	<u>duck</u>
450	due		<u>due</u>
451	dull	dullness	<u>dull</u>
452	during		<u>during</u>
453	dust	duster, dusty	<u>dust</u>
454	duty		<u>duty</u>
455	each		<u>each</u>
456	eager	eagerly	<u>eager</u>
457	ear	ears, ear-ring	<u>ear</u>
458	early	earliness	<u>early</u>
459	earn	earns, earned, earning, earnings	<u>earn</u>
460	earnest		<u>earnest</u>
461	earth	earthly, earthworm, earthy	<u>earth</u>
462	ease	eases, easing, eased	<u>ease</u>
463	east	eastern	<u>east</u>
464	easy	easily	<u>easy</u>
465	eat	eats, ate, eaten, eating	<u>eat</u>
466	edge		<u>edge</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
467	educate	educates, educating, educated, education, educational, uneducated	<u>educate</u>
468	effect	effects, effective, effectively, efficient, efficiency, efficiently	<u>effect</u>
469	effort		<u>effort</u>
470	egg	eggs	<u>egg</u>
471	either		<u>either</u>
472	eight	eighth	<u>eight</u>
473	eighteen	eighteenth	<u>eighteen</u>
474	eighty	eightieth	<u>eighty</u>
475	elastic	elasticity	<u>elastic</u>
476	elder		<u>elder</u>
477	elect	elects, elected, electing, election	<u>elect</u>
478	electricity	electrician, electric, electrical	<u>electricity</u>
479	elephant	elephants	<u>elephant</u>
480	eleven	eleventh	<u>eleven</u>
481	else	elsewhere	<u>else</u>
482	empire	empires	<u>empire</u>
483	employ	employs, employing, employed, unemployed, employee, employer, employment	<u>employ</u>
484	empty		<u>empty</u>
485	enclose	enclosure	<u>enclose</u>
486	encourage	encourages, encouraged, encouraging, encouragement	<u>encourage</u>
487	end	ending, endless	<u>end</u>
488	enemy	enemies	<u>enemy</u>
489	engine	engines, engineer, engineering	<u>engine</u>
490	english		<u>english</u>
491	enjoy	enjoys, enjoyed, enjoying, enjoyable, enjoyment	<u>enjoy</u>
492	enough		<u>enough</u>
493	enquire	enquires, enquired, enquiring	<u>enquire</u>
494	enter	enters, entered, entering, entrance	<u>enter</u>
495	entertain	entertains, entertained, entertaining, entertaining, entertainment	<u>entertain</u>
496	entire	entirely	<u>entire</u>
497	entrance		<u>entrance</u>
498	envelope	envelopes	<u>envelope</u>
499	envy	envies, envied, envious	<u>envy</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
500	equal	equally, equality	<u>equal</u>
501	escape	escapes, escaped, escaping	<u>escape</u>
502	especial	especially	<u>especial</u>
503	essence	essential, essentially	<u>essence</u>
504	even		<u>even</u>
505	evening		<u>evening</u>
506	event	eventful, uneventful	<u>event</u>
507	ever	everlasting	<u>ever</u>
508	every	everyday, everything, everywhere	<u>every</u>
509	evil		<u>evil</u>
510	exact	exactly	<u>exact</u>
511	examination	examinations, examine, examiner	<u>examination</u>
512	example	examples	<u>example</u>
513	excellent	excellence, excellently	<u>excellent</u>
514	except	excepting, exception	<u>except</u>
515	excess	excessive, excessively	<u>excess</u>
516	excite	excites, excited, exciting, excitement	<u>excite</u>
517	excuse	excuses	<u>excuse</u>
518	exercise	exercises, exercised	<u>exercise</u>
519	exist	exists, existed, existing, existence	<u>exist</u>
520	expect	expects, expected, expecting, expectation	<u>expect</u>
521	expense	expenses, expensive	<u>expense</u>
522	experience	experiences, experienced	<u>experience</u>
523	experiment	experiments, experimental, experimentally	<u>experiment</u>
524	explain	explains, explained, explaining, explanation	<u>explain</u>
525	explode	explodes, exploded, exploding, explosion, explosive	<u>explode</u>
526	explore	explores, explored, exploring	<u>explore</u>
527	express	expression	<u>express</u>
528	extend	extends, extended, extending, extension, extensive, extensively, extent	<u>extend</u>
529	extra		<u>extra</u>
530	extraordinary	extraordinarily	<u>extraordinary</u>
531	extreme	extremes, extremely	<u>extreme</u>
532	eye	eyes, eye-ball, eyebrow, eyelash, eyelid, eye-sight	<u>eye</u>
533	face	faces	<u>face</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
534	fact	facts	<u>fact</u>
535	factory	factories	<u>factory</u>
536	fade	fades, faded, fading	<u>fade</u>
537	fail	fails, failed, failing, failure	<u>fail</u>
538	faint	faints, fainted, fainting, faintly, faintness	<u>faint</u>
539	fair	unfair, fairly, unfairly	<u>fair</u>
540	faith	faiths, faithful, faithfully	<u>faith</u>
541	fall	falls, fell, fallen,	<u>fall</u>
542	false	falsehood, falsely	<u>false</u>
543	familiar		<u>familiar</u>
544	family	families	<u>family</u>
545	famous		<u>famous</u>
546	fan	fans	<u>fan</u>
547	fancy	fanciful	<u>fancy</u>
548	far	far away, far off, far-reaching, farther, farthest	<u>far</u>
549	farm	farms	<u>farm</u>
550	fashion	fashionable	<u>fashion</u>
551	fast	fasten, fastener	<u>fast</u>
552	fat	fatness, fatten, fatty	<u>fat</u>
553	fate		<u>fate</u>
554	father	fathers	<u>father</u>
555	fatten	fattens, fattened, fattening,	<u>fatten</u>
556	fault	faultless, faulty	<u>fault</u>
557	favour	favourable, favourably	<u>favour</u>
558	favourite	favourites	<u>favourite</u>
559	fear	fears, feared, fearful, fearless	<u>fear</u>
560	feast	feasts, feasting	<u>feast</u>
561	feather	feathers	<u>feather</u>
562	february		<u>february</u>
563	feed	feeds, feed, feeding	<u>feed</u>
564	feel	feels, felt, feeling	<u>feel</u>
565	fellow	fellows, fellowship	<u>fellow</u>
566	female	females	<u>female</u>
567	fence	fences	<u>fence</u>
568	fever	fevers, feverish, feverishly	<u>fever</u>
569	few		<u>few</u>
570	field	fields	<u>field</u>
571	fierce	fiercely	<u>fierce</u>
572	fifteen	fifteenth	<u>fifteen</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
573	fifty	fiftieth	<u>fifty</u>
574	fight	fights, fighter	<u>fight</u>
575	figure	figures	<u>figure</u>
576	fill	fills, filled, filling	<u>fill</u>
577	film	films	<u>film</u>
578	find	finds, found, finding	<u>find</u>
578	fine	finely, fineness	<u>fine</u>
579	finger	fingers	<u>finger</u>
580	finish	finishes, finished, finishing	<u>finish</u>
581	fire	fires, firing	<u>fire</u>
582	firm	firmly, firmness	<u>firm</u>
583	first		<u>first</u>
584	fish	fisherman	<u>fish</u>
585	fit	fits, fitting, fitness	<u>fit</u>
586	five	fifth	<u>five</u>
587	fix	fixes, fixed, fixing	<u>fix</u>
588	flag	flags	<u>flag</u>
589	flame	flames, flaming	<u>flame</u>
590	flash	flashes, flashed, flashing	<u>flash</u>
591	flat	flatten	<u>flat</u>
592	flavour	flavours	<u>flavour</u>
593	flesh		<u>flesh</u>
594	float	floats, floating, floated	<u>float</u>
595	flood	floods	<u>flood</u>
596	floor	floors	<u>floor</u>
597	flour		<u>flour</u>
598	flow	flows, flowing, flowed, overflow	<u>flow</u>
599	flower	flowers	<u>flower</u>
600	fly	flies, flew, flying	<u>fly</u>
601	fold	folds, folded, folding	<u>fold</u>
602	follow	follows, followed, following	<u>follow</u>
603	fond		<u>fond</u>
604	food		<u>food</u>
605	fool	fools, foolish, foolishness	<u>fool</u>
606	foot	feet, football, foothold, footpath, footprint, footstep, footnote	<u>foot</u>
607	for		<u>for</u>
608	forbid	forbids, forbidden	<u>forbid</u>
609	force	forces, forcing, forced	<u>force</u>
610	foreign	foreigner	<u>foreign</u>
611	forest	forests	<u>forest</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
612	forget	forgets, forgot, forgetting, forgotten, forgetful, forgetfulness	<u>forget</u>
613	forgive	forgives, forgave, forgiveness	<u>forgive</u>
614	fork	forks	<u>fork</u>
615	form	forms, formed, forming	<u>form</u>
616	formal	formally, formality	<u>formal</u>
617	former	formerly	<u>former</u>
618	forty	fortieth	<u>forty</u>
619	four	fourth	<u>four</u>
620	fourteen	fourteenth	<u>fourteen</u>
621	fortune	fortunes, fortunate, fortunately	<u>fortune</u>
622	forward	forwards	<u>forward</u>
623	frame	frames, framework	<u>frame</u>
624	free	freedom, freely	<u>free</u>
625	freeze	freezes, froze, freezing	<u>freeze</u>
626	frequency	frequencies	<u>frequency</u>
627	frequent		<u>frequent</u>
628	fresh		<u>fresh</u>
629	friend	friends	<u>friend</u>
630	friday		<u>friday</u>
631	fright		<u>fright</u>
632	from		<u>from</u>
633	front		<u>front</u>
634	fruit		<u>fruit</u>
635	fry	fries, fried, frying	<u>fry</u>
636	full		<u>full</u>
637	fun	funny	<u>fun</u>
638	funeral	funerals	<u>funeral</u>
639	fur		<u>fur</u>
640	furnish	furniture	<u>furnish</u>
641	further		<u>further</u>
642	future		<u>future</u>
643	gain	gains, gained, gaining	<u>gain</u>
644	gallon	gallons	<u>gallon</u>
645	game	games	<u>game</u>
646	gap	gaps	<u>gap</u>
647	garage	garages	<u>garage</u>
648	garden	gardens, gardener	<u>garden</u>
649	gas	gases	<u>gas</u>
650	gate	gates, gateway	<u>gate</u>
651	gather	gathers, gathered, gathering	<u>gather</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
652	gay	gaiety, gaily	<u>gay</u>
653	general	generally	<u>general</u>
654	generous	generosity, generously	<u>generous</u>
655	gentle	gentleness, gently, gentleman	<u>gentle</u>
656	get	gets, got	<u>get</u>
657	girl	girls	<u>girl</u>
658	give	gives, given, gift	<u>give</u>
659	glad	gladly	<u>glad</u>
660	glass	glasses, glassy	<u>glass</u>
661	glory	glorious, gloriously	<u>glory</u>
662	go	goes, gone	<u>go</u>
663	goat	goats	<u>goat</u>
664	god	gods, goddess, godfather, godmother	<u>god</u>
665	gold	gold-dust, goldfish, gold-leaf, gold-mine, goldsmith, golden	<u>gold</u>
666	good	good-bye, good day, good nature, goodness, goodnight, goodwill	<u>good</u>
667	govern	governs, governed, governing, government, governor	<u>govern</u>
668	grace	graceful	<u>grace</u>
669	gradual	gradually	<u>gradual</u>
670	grain	grains	<u>grain</u>
671	grammar	grammatical	<u>grammar</u>
672	grand		<u>grand</u>
673	grass	grassy	<u>grass</u>
674	grateful		<u>grateful</u>
675	grave	graves, gravestone	<u>grave</u>
676	grease	greasy	<u>grease</u>
677	great	greatcoat, greatly, greatness	<u>great</u>
678	greed	greedy, greedily	<u>greed</u>
679	green		<u>green</u>
680	greet	greeting	<u>greet</u>
681	grey		<u>grey</u>
682	grind	grinds, ground, grindstone	<u>grind</u>
683	ground	grounds, ground-floor, groundwork	<u>ground</u>
684	group	groups	<u>group</u>
685	grow	grows, growing, grown, growth, grown-up	<u>grow</u>
686	guard	guards	<u>guard</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
687	guess	guesses, guessing, guessed	<u>guess</u>
688	guest	guests	<u>guest</u>
689	guide	guides	<u>guide</u>
690	guilty	guilt, guiltless	<u>guilty</u>
691	gun	guns, gunboat, gunner, gunpowder	<u>gun</u>
692	habit	habits	<u>habit</u>
693	hair		<u>hair</u>
694	half	halve, half-hour, half-pay	<u>half</u>
695	hall	halls	<u>hall</u>
696	hammer	hammers, hammered, hammering	<u>hammer</u>
697	hand	hands, handful, handshake, handwriting	<u>hand</u>
698	handkerchief	handkerchiefs	<u>handkerchief</u>
699	handle	handles	<u>handle</u>
700	hang	hangs, hanged, hung, hanging	<u>hang</u>
701	happen	happens, happened, happening	<u>happen</u>
702	happy	happily	<u>happy</u>
703	harbour	harbours	<u>harbour</u>
704	hard	harden, hardness	<u>hard</u>
705	hardly		<u>hardly</u>
706	harm	harmful, harmless	<u>harm</u>
707	harvest		<u>harvest</u>
708	haste	hasten, hastily, hasty	<u>haste</u>
709	hat	hats	<u>hat</u>
710	hate	hates, hated, hateful, hatred	<u>hate</u>
711	have	has, had	<u>have</u>
712	hay		<u>hay</u>
713	he		<u>he</u>
714	head	heads, headed, heading, headache, head-dress	<u>head</u>
715	heal	heals, healed, healing	<u>heal</u>
716	health	health	<u>health</u>
717	heap	heaps	<u>heap</u>
718	hear	hears, hearing, heard, hearer	<u>hear</u>
719	heart	hearts	<u>heart</u>
720	heat	heating	<u>heat</u>
721	heaven	heavenly	<u>heaven</u>
722	heavy	heavily	<u>heavy</u>
723	height		<u>height</u>
724	hello		<u>hello</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
725	help	helps, helped, helper, helpful, helpless	<u>help</u>
726	here		<u>here</u>
727	hesitate	hesitates, hesitated, hesitation	<u>hesitate</u>
728	hide	hides, hid, hiding	<u>hide</u>
729	high	highland, highly, highroad, highway, height, heights, heighten	<u>high</u>
730	hill	hills, hillside, hill-top, hilly	<u>hill</u>
731	hinder	hinders, hindered, hindering, hindrance	<u>hinder</u>
732	hire	hires, hired, hiring	<u>hire</u>
733	his		<u>his</u>
734	history		<u>history</u>
735	hit	hits	<u>hit</u>
736	hold	holds, held, holding, holder	<u>hold</u>
737	hole	holes	<u>hole</u>
738	holiday	holidays	<u>holiday</u>
739	hollow	hollows	<u>hollow</u>
740	holy	holiness	<u>holy</u>
741	home	homes, home-made, homeless	<u>home</u>
742	honest	honestly, honesty	<u>honest</u>
743	honour	honourable, dishonour, dishonourable	<u>honour</u>
744	hook	hooks	<u>hook</u>
745	hope	hopes, hoped, hopeful, hopeless	<u>hope</u>
746	horizon	horizons, horizontal	<u>horizon</u>
747	horse	horses, horseback, horseman, horseshoe	<u>horse</u>
748	hospital	hospitals	<u>hospital</u>
749	host	hosts, hostess	<u>host</u>
750	hot	hotly	<u>hot</u>
751	hotel	hotels	<u>hotel</u>
752	hour	hours, hourly	<u>hour</u>
753	house	houses, household, householder, house-keeper, house-keeping, housewife	<u>house</u>
754	how	however	<u>how</u>
755	human	humans	<u>human</u>
756	humble	humbly	<u>humble</u>
757	hundred	hundredth	<u>hundred</u>
758	hunger	hungry	<u>hunger</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
759	hunt	hunts, hunting, hunted, hunting, hunter	<u>hunt</u>
760	hurrah		<u>hurrah</u>
761	hurry	hurries, hurried, hurrying	<u>hurry</u>
762	hurt	hurts, hurting	<u>hurt</u>
763	husband		<u>husband</u>
764	hut	huts	<u>hut</u>
765	I		<u>I</u>
766	ice	icy	<u>ice</u>
767	idea	ideas	<u>idea</u>
768	ideal		<u>ideal</u>
769	idle	idleness, idly	<u>idle</u>
770	if		<u>if</u>
771	ill	illness	<u>ill</u>
772	imagine	imaginary, imagination, imaginative	<u>imagine</u>
773	imitate	imitates, imitated, imitating, imitation	<u>imitate</u>
774	immediate	immediately	<u>immediate</u>
775	immense		<u>immense</u>
776	important	importance	<u>important</u>
777	impossible		<u>impossible</u>
778	improve	improves, improved, improving, improved, improvement	<u>improve</u>
779	in	inborn, indoor, inward	<u>in</u>
780	inch	inches	<u>inch</u>
781	include	includes, included, including, inclusive	<u>include</u>
782	increase	increases, increased, increasing	<u>increase</u>
783	indeed		<u>indeed</u>
784	independent	independently, independence	<u>independent</u>
785	industry	industries, industrial	<u>industry</u>
786	influence	influences, influential	<u>influence</u>
787	inform	informs, informed, informing, information	<u>inform</u>
788	ink	inky	<u>ink</u>
789	in-law		<u>in-law</u>
790	inn		<u>inn</u>
791	inquire	inquires, inquired, inquiring, inquiry	<u>inquire</u>
792	insect	insects	<u>insect</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
793	inside		<u>inside</u>
794	instant	instantly	<u>instant</u>
795	instead		<u>instead</u>
796	instrument	instruments, instrumental	<u>instrument</u>
797	insult	insults, insulted, insulting	<u>insult</u>
798	insure	insures, insured, insuring, insurance	<u>insure</u>
799	intend	intends, intended, intending, intention, intentional, intentionally	<u>intend</u>
800	interest	interesting	<u>interest</u>
801	interfere	interferes, interfered, interfering, interference	<u>interfere</u>
802	international		<u>international</u>
803	interrupt	interrupts, interrupted, interrupting, interruption	<u>interrupt</u>
804	into		<u>into</u>
805	introduce	introduces, introduced, introducing, introduction	<u>introduce</u>
806	invent	invents, invented, inventing, invention, inventor	<u>invent</u>
807	invite	invited, invites, inviting, invitation	<u>invite</u>
808	inward	inwards, inwardly	<u>inward</u>
809	iron	iron-age, iron-mine, iron-ore, iron- work	<u>iron</u>
810	island	islands	<u>island</u>
811	it		<u>it</u>
812	its		<u>its</u>
813	january		<u>january</u>
814	jaw	jaws	<u>jaw</u>
815	jealous	jealousy	<u>jealous</u>
816	jewel	jewels	<u>jewel</u>
817	join	joins, joined, joint, jointly	<u>join</u>
818	joint	joints	<u>joint</u>
819	joke	jokes	<u>joke</u>
820	journey	journeys	<u>journey</u>
821	joy	joyful	<u>joy</u>
822	judge	judges, judgment	<u>judge</u>
823	juice	juicy	<u>juice</u>
824	july		<u>july</u>
825	jump	jumps, jumped, jumping	<u>jump</u>
826	june		<u>june</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
827	just	justice, justly, unjust, unjustly	<u>just</u>
828	keep	keeps, kept, keeping, keeper	<u>keep</u>
829	key	keys	<u>key</u>
830	kick	kicks, kicked, kicking	<u>kick</u>
831	kill	kills, killed, killing	<u>kill</u>
832	kind	unkind, kindly, kindness	<u>kind</u>
833	king	kings, kingdom	<u>king</u>
834	kiss	kisses, kissed, kissing	<u>kiss</u>
835	kitchen	kitchens	<u>kitchen</u>
836	knee	knees	<u>knee</u>
837	knife	knives	<u>knife</u>
838	knock	knocks, knocked, knocking	<u>knock</u>
839	knot	knots	<u>knot</u>
840	know	knows, knew, knowing, knowledge	<u>know</u>
841	lack	lacks, lacked, lacking	<u>lack</u>
842	ladder	ladders	<u>ladder</u>
843	lady	ladies	<u>lady</u>
844	lake	lakes	<u>lake</u>
845	lamp	lamps	<u>lamp</u>
846	land	lands, landed, landing, landlord	<u>land</u>
847	language	languages	<u>language</u>
848	large	largely	<u>large</u>
849	last		<u>last</u>
850	late	lately	<u>late</u>
851	latter		<u>latter</u>
852	laugh	laughs, laughed, laughing, laughter, laughable	<u>laugh</u>
853	law	laws, lawful, unlawful, lawfully, unlawfully, lawless, lawyer	<u>law</u>
854	lay	lays, laid	<u>lay</u>
855	lazy		<u>lazy</u>
856	lead	leads, led, leading, leader, leadership	<u>lead</u>
857	leaf	leaves, leafless, leafy	<u>leaf</u>
858	lean	leans, leaned, leant, leaning	<u>lean</u>
859	learn	learns, learned, learning	<u>learn</u>
860	least		<u>least</u>
861	leather		<u>leather</u>
862	leave	leaves, left, leaving	<u>leave</u>
863	left		<u>left</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
864	leg	legs	<u>leg</u>
865	lend	lends, lent	<u>lend</u>
866	length		<u>length</u>
867	less	lessen, lessening	<u>less</u>
868	lesson	lessons	<u>lesson</u>
869	let		<u>let</u>
870	letter	letters	<u>letter</u>
871	level	levels	<u>level</u>
872	liberty		<u>liberty</u>
873	library	libraries, librarian	<u>library</u>
874	lid	lids	<u>lid</u>
875	lie	lies, lying, liar	<u>lie</u>
876	life	lives	<u>life</u>
877	lift	lifts	<u>lift</u>
878	light	lights, lighter, light-house, lighten, light-hearted, lightly, lightness, light-weight	<u>light</u>
879	like	likes, liked, liking, alike, unlike	<u>like</u>
880	likely	unlikely	<u>likely</u>
881	limb	limbs	<u>limb</u>
882	limit	limits, limitation	<u>limit</u>
883	line	lines	<u>line</u>
884	lip	lips, lipstick	<u>lip</u>
885	liquid		<u>liquid</u>
886	list	lists	<u>list</u>
887	listen	listened, listens, listening, listener	<u>listen</u>
888	literature	literary	<u>literature</u>
889	little		<u>little</u>
890	live	lives, living, life-boat, lifeless, life-like, life-long, life-size	<u>live</u>
891	load		<u>load</u>
892	loaf	loaves	<u>loaf</u>
893	loan	loans	<u>loan</u>
894	local	locally	<u>local</u>
895	lock	locks, locked, locking, unlock	<u>lock</u>
896	lodging		<u>lodging</u>
897	log	logs	<u>log</u>
898	lonely	loneliness	<u>lonely</u>
899	long	long-lived, long-sighted, long-suffering	<u>long</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
900	look	looks, looked, looking, look-out	<u>look</u>
901	loose	loosely, loosen	<u>loose</u>
902	lord	lords	<u>lord</u>
903	lose	loses, losing, lost, loss	<u>lose</u>
904	loss		<u>loss</u>
905	lot		<u>lot</u>
906	loud	loudly	<u>loud</u>
907	love	loves, loved, lovable, lover, loving, lovingly	<u>love</u>
908	low	lower, lowland	<u>low</u>
909	loyal	loyalty	<u>loyal</u>
910	luck	luck, unlucky, unluckily	<u>luck</u>
911	lump	lumps	<u>lump</u>
912	lunch	lunches	<u>lunch</u>
913	lung	lungs	<u>lung</u>
914	machine	machines, machinery	<u>machine</u>
915	mad	madly, madman, madness, madden	<u>mad</u>
916	mail		<u>mail</u>
917	main	mainly, mainland	<u>main</u>
918	make	makes, made, making, maker, make-up	<u>make</u>
919	male	males	<u>male</u>
920	man	men, manhood, mankind	<u>man</u>
921	manage	manages, managed, managing, management, manager	<u>manage</u>
922	manners		<u>manners</u>
923	manufacture	manufactures	<u>manufacture</u>
924	many		<u>many</u>
925	map	maps	<u>map</u>
926	march	marches, marching, marched	<u>march</u>
927	mark	marks, marked, marking	<u>mark</u>
928	market	markets	<u>market</u>
929	marry	marries, marrying, married	<u>marry</u>
930	mass	mass-meeting	<u>mass</u>
931	master	masters, mastered, mastering, masterful, masterly, masterpiece, mastery	<u>master</u>
932	mat	mats	<u>mat</u>
933	match	matches	<u>match</u>
934	material	materials	<u>material</u>
935	matter	matters	<u>matter</u>
936	may		<u>may</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
937	meal	meals	<u>meal</u>
938	mean	meant, meaning, means	<u>mean</u>
939	meanwhile	meantime	<u>meanwhile</u>
940	measure	measurement	<u>measure</u>
941	meat		<u>meat</u>
942	mechanic	mechanics, mechanical, mechanically, mechanism	<u>mechanic</u>
943	medicine	medicines, medical, medically	<u>medicine</u>
944	meet	meets, met, meeting	<u>meet</u>
945	melt	melts, melted, melting	<u>melt</u>
946	member	members, membership	<u>member</u>
947	memory	memorial, memorise	<u>memory</u>
948	mend	mends, mended, mending	<u>mend</u>
949	mention	mentioned, mentions, mentioning	<u>mention</u>
950	merchant	merchants	<u>merchant</u>
951	mercy	merciful, merciless	<u>mercy</u>
952	mere	merely	<u>mere</u>
953	merry	merrily	<u>merry</u>
954	message	messages, messenger	<u>message</u>
955	metal	metals	<u>metal</u>
956	middle	middle-age, middle-aged, middle-class, middleman, mid-air, midday, midland, mid-night	<u>middle</u>
957	might		<u>might</u>
958	mild	mildly, mildness	<u>mild</u>
959	mile	miles, mileage, milestone	<u>mile</u>
960	milk	milkmaid, milkman, milk-white, milky	<u>milk</u>
961	mill	mills, miller, mill-stone	<u>mill</u>
962	mind	minds, minded, minding	<u>mind</u>
963	mine	mines, miner, mineral	<u>mine</u>
964	minister	ministers	<u>minister</u>
965	minute	minutes	<u>minute</u>
966	mis-	misadventure, misapply, miscalculate, mischance, misconduct, misdirect, misfit, misconduct, misdirect, misfit, misfortune, misgovern, misguided, misinformed, mislead, mistrust, misunderstand, misuse	<u>mis-</u>
967	miserable	miserably, misery	<u>miserable</u>
968	miss	misses, missed, missing	<u>miss</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
969	mistake	mistakes, unmistakably	<u>mistake</u>
970	mix	mixes, mixed, mixture	<u>mix</u>
971	model	models	<u>model</u>
972	moderate	moderately, moderation	<u>moderate</u>
973	modern	modernise	<u>modern</u>
974	modest	modestly, modesty	<u>modest</u>
975	moment	moments, momentary, momentarily	<u>moment</u>
976	monday		<u>monday</u>
977	money		<u>money</u>
978	monkey	monkeys	<u>monkey</u>
979	month	months, monthly	<u>month</u>
980	moon	moons, moonlight	<u>moon</u>
981	moral	immoral, immorality, morality, morally	<u>moral</u>
982	more		<u>more</u>
983	moreover		<u>moreover</u>
984	morning	morning	<u>morning</u>
985	most	mostly	<u>most</u>
986	mother	mothers, motherhood, motherly, mother-tongue	<u>mother</u>
987	motion		<u>motion</u>
988	motor	motors	<u>motor</u>
989	mountain	mountains, mount, mountainous	<u>mountain</u>
990	mouse	mice	<u>mouse</u>
991	mouth	mouths, mouthful	<u>mouth</u>
992	move	moves, movement	<u>move</u>
993	much		<u>much</u>
994	mud	muddy	<u>mud</u>
995	multiply	multiplies, multiplied, multiplication	<u>multiply</u>
996	murder		<u>murder</u>
997	music	musical, musician	<u>music</u>
998	must		<u>must</u>
999	my	mine, myself	<u>my</u>
1000	mystery	mysterious	<u>mystery</u>
1001	nail	nails	<u>nail</u>
1002	name	names, nameless, namely	<u>name</u>
1003	narrow	narrowly	<u>narrow</u>
1004	nation	nations, national	<u>nation</u>
1005	native	natives	<u>native</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
1006	nature	natural, naturally	<u>nature</u>
1007	near	nearly	<u>near</u>
1008	neat	neatly, neatness	<u>neat</u>
1009	necessary	necessarily, necessity, unnecessary	<u>necessary</u>
1010	neck	necks, necklace, necktie	<u>neck</u>
1011	need	needs, needed, needing, needless, needy	<u>need</u>
1012	needle	needles	<u>needle</u>
1013	neglect	neglects, neglected	<u>neglect</u>
1014	neighbour	neighbours, neighbouring, neighbourhood	<u>neighbour</u>
1015	neither		<u>neither</u>
1016	nephew	nephews	<u>nephew</u>
1017	nest	nests	<u>nest</u>
1018	net	nets, network	<u>net</u>
1019	never		<u>never</u>
1020	new	new-born, newly, news, newspaper	<u>new</u>
1021	next		<u>next</u>
1022	nice	nicely	<u>nice</u>
1023	niece	nieces	<u>niece</u>
1024	night	nights, goodnight, tonight	<u>night</u>
1025	nine	ninth	<u>nine</u>
1026	ninety	ninetieth	<u>ninety</u>
1027	nineteen	nineteenth	<u>nineteen</u>
1028	no	nobody, nowhere, nonsense, nonsensical, nonexistent	<u>no</u>
1029	noble	nobleman, nobleness, nobly	<u>noble</u>
1030	noise	noises, noisy	<u>noise</u>
1031	none		<u>none</u>
1032	nonsense		<u>nonsense</u>
1033	noon		<u>noon</u>
1034	nor		<u>nor</u>
1035	north	north-east, northern, northwards, north-west	<u>north</u>
1036	nose	noses	<u>nose</u>
1037	not		<u>not</u>
1038	note	notes, noted, notebook, notepaper	<u>note</u>
1039	nothing		<u>nothing</u>
1040	notice	notices, noticed, noticing, noticeable, notice board	<u>notice</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
1041	noun	nouns	<u>noun</u>
1042	november		<u>november</u>
1043	now	nowadays	<u>now</u>
1044	nowhere		<u>nowhere</u>
1045	nuisance	nuisances	<u>nuisance</u>
1046	number	numbers, numerous	<u>number</u>
1047	nurse	nurses, nursery	<u>nurse</u>
1048	nut	nuts	<u>nut</u>
1049	oar	oars	<u>oar</u>
1050	obey	obeyed, obeys, obeying, obedience, obedient	<u>obey</u>
1051	object	objects, objected, objecting, objection, objectionable	<u>object</u>
1052	observe	observes, observed, observing	<u>observe</u>
1052	occasion	occasions, occasional, occasionally	<u>occasion</u>
1053	ocean	oceans	<u>ocean</u>
1054	october		<u>october</u>
1055	of		<u>of</u>
1056	off		<u>off</u>
1057	offend	offends, offended, offending, offence	<u>offend</u>
1058	offer	offers, offering, offered	<u>offer</u>
1059	office	offices, officer, official	<u>office</u>
1060	often		<u>often</u>
1061	oil	oily, oilily	<u>oil</u>
1062	old	older, oldest, old-fashioned	<u>old</u>
1063	omit	omits, omitted, omitting, omission	<u>omit</u>
1064	on		<u>on</u>
1065	once		<u>once</u>
1066	one	one-legged, oneness, one-sided, one way	<u>one</u>
1067	only		<u>only</u>
1068	onto		<u>onto</u>
1069	open	opens, opened, opening, opening, open-air, openly	<u>open</u>
1070	operation	operate, operates, operated, operating, operations	<u>operation</u>
1071	opinion	opinions	<u>opinion</u>
1072	opportunity	opportunities	<u>opportunity</u>
1073	opposite	opposites, oppose	<u>opposite</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
1074	or		<u>or</u>
1075	orange	oranges	<u>orange</u>
1076	order	orders, orderly	<u>order</u>
1077	ordinary	ordinarily	<u>ordinary</u>
1078	organ	organs	<u>organ</u>
1079	organise	organises, organising, organised, organisation	<u>organise</u>
1080	origin	original, originality, originally	<u>origin</u>
1081	ornament	ornaments	<u>ornament</u>
1082	other	others	<u>other</u>
1083	otherwise		<u>otherwise</u>
1084	ought		<u>ought</u>
1085	ounce	ounces	<u>ounce</u>
1086	our	ours	<u>our</u>
1087	out	outbreak, outburst, outcry, outdoor, outer, outflow, outgoing, outgrowth, outlet, outline, outside, outwards, outlook, outlying, output, outspoken, outstanding, outnumber, outweigh, outline, outside	<u>out</u>
1088	over	overbalance, overflow, overlook, oversight, overtake, overcoat, overgrown, overgrowth, overhanging, overcharge, overcrowd, overdo, overfeed, overestimate, overjoyed, overrate, overtime, overweight	<u>over</u>
1089	overcome	overcomes, overcame, overcoming	<u>overcome</u>
1090	owe	owes, owed, owing, owing to	<u>owe</u>
1091	own	owns, owned, owning, owner, ownership	<u>own</u>
1092	pack	packs, packed, packing, packing-case, package, packet	<u>pack</u>
1093	pad	pads, padded, padding	<u>pad</u>
1094	page	pages	<u>page</u>
1095	pain	pains, painful, painfully	<u>pain</u>
1096	paint	paints, painted, painter, painter	<u>paint</u>
1097	pair	pairs	<u>pair</u>
1098	pale	paleness	<u>pale</u>
1099	pan	pans	<u>pan</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
1100	paper		<u>paper</u>
1101	parcel	parcels	<u>parcel</u>
1102	pardon	pardoned, pardons, pardoning, unpardonable	<u>pardon</u>
1103	parent	parents, parental	<u>parent</u>
1104	park	parks	<u>park</u>
1105	part	parts, particle, partly, partner, partial, partially	<u>part</u>
1106	particular	in particular, particularly	<u>particular</u>
1107	party	parties	<u>party</u>
1108	pass	passes, passed, passing, past	<u>pass</u>
1109	passage	passages, passenger, passengers	<u>passage</u>
1110	past		<u>past</u>
1111	paste	pastes, pasted, pasting, pastry	<u>paste</u>
1112	path	paths	<u>path</u>
1113	patient	patient, patients, patience, patiently	<u>patient</u>
1114	patriotic		<u>patriotic</u>
1115	pattern	patterns	<u>pattern</u>
1116	pause	pauses	<u>pause</u>
1117	paw	paws	<u>paw</u>
1118	pay	pays, paying, paid, unpaid, payment	<u>pay</u>
1119	peace	peaceful	<u>peace</u>
1120	pearl	pearls	<u>pearl</u>
1121	peculiar	peculiarly	<u>peculiar</u>
1122	pen	pens	<u>pen</u>
1123	pencil	pencils	<u>pencil</u>
1124	penny	pennyworth	<u>penny</u>
1125	people		<u>people</u>
1126	per		<u>per</u>
1127	perfect	perfection, perfectly	<u>perfect</u>
1128	perform	performs, performed, performing, performer, performance	<u>perform</u>
1129	perhaps		<u>perhaps</u>
1130	permanent	permanently	<u>permanent</u>
1131	permit	permits, permission	<u>permit</u>
1132	person	personal, personally	<u>person</u>
1133	persuade	persuades, persuaded, persuading, persuasion	<u>persuade</u>
1134	pet	pets	<u>pet</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
1135	photograph	photographs, photographic, photography	<u>photograph</u>
1136	pick	picked, picks, picking, peck	<u>pick</u>
1137	picture	pictures	<u>picture</u>
1138	piece	pieces	<u>piece</u>
1139	pig	pigs	<u>pig</u>
1140	pigeon	pigeons	<u>pigeon</u>
1141	pile	piles	<u>pile</u>
1142	pin	pins	<u>pin</u>
1143	pinch	pinches	<u>pinch</u>
1144	pink		<u>pink</u>
1145	pint	pints	<u>pint</u>
1146	pipe	pipes	<u>pipe</u>
1147	pity		<u>pity</u>
1148	place	places, placed, placing	<u>place</u>
1149	plain	plainly	<u>plain</u>
1150	plan	plans, planned, planning	<u>plan</u>
1151	plant	plants, planter	<u>plant</u>
1152	plaster		<u>plaster</u>
1153	plate	plates	<u>plate</u>
1153	play	plays, played, playing, player, playground, plaything	<u>play</u>
1154	please	pleasant, unpleasant, pleasure, displeasure	<u>please</u>
1155	plenty	Plentiful	<u>plenty</u>
1156	plough		<u>plough</u>
1157	plural		<u>plural</u>
1158	pocket	pockets, pocket-book	<u>pocket</u>
1159	poet	poets, poetry, poem, poems, poetic	<u>poet</u>
1160	point	points, pointed, pointer	<u>point</u>
1161	poison	poisonous	<u>poison</u>
1162	police	policeman	<u>police</u>
1163	polish	polishes, polished, polishing	<u>polish</u>
1164	polite	politely, politeness	<u>polite</u>
1165	political	politically, politician, politics	<u>political</u>
1167	pool	pools	<u>pool</u>
1168	poor	poverty	<u>poor</u>
1169	popular	popularly, popularity	<u>popular</u>
1170	population		<u>population</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
1171	position	positions	<u>position</u>
1172	possess	possesses, possessed, possessing, possession, possessor	<u>possess</u>
1173	possible	possibly, possibility, impossible, impossibility	<u>possible</u>
1174	post	postage, postal, postman, postmaster, post-office	<u>post</u>
1175	postpone		<u>postpone</u>
1176	pot	pots	<u>pot</u>
1177	pound	pounds	<u>pound</u>
1178	pour	pours, poured, pouring	<u>pour</u>
1179	poverty		<u>poverty</u>
1180	powder	powdery	<u>powder</u>
1181	power	powerful	<u>power</u>
1182	practical	practically	<u>practical</u>
1183	practice	practise, practises, practised, practising	<u>practice</u>
1184	praise	praises, praised, praising	<u>praise</u>
1185	pray	prays, prayed, praying, prayer	<u>pray</u>
1186	preach	preaches, preached, preaching, preacher	<u>preach</u>
1187	precious		<u>precious</u>
1188	prefer	prefers, preferred, preferring, preferable, preferably, preference	<u>prefer</u>
1189	prejudice	prejudiced, unprejudiced	<u>prejudice</u>
1190	prepare	prepares, prepared, preparing, preparation	<u>prepare</u>
1191	present	presents, presented, presenting, presence	<u>present</u>
1192	preserve	preserves, preserved, preserving, preservation	<u>preserve</u>
1193	president	presidents	<u>president</u>
1194	press	pressure	<u>press</u>
1195	pretend	pretends, pretending, pretended, pretence	<u>pretend</u>
1196	pretty	prettily, prettiness	<u>pretty</u>
1197	prevent	prevents, preventing, preventing, prevention, preventive	<u>prevent</u>
1198	price	prices	<u>price</u>
1199	pride		<u>pride</u>
1200	priest	priests	<u>priest</u>

No	Headwords	Related words	Definition*
1201	print	prints, printed, printing, printer	<u>print</u>
1202	prison	prisons, prisoner, imprison	<u>prison</u>
1203	private		<u>private</u>
1204	prize	prizes	<u>prize</u>
1205	probable	probably, probability	<u>probable</u>
1206	problem	problems	<u>problem</u>
1207	procession	processions	<u>procession</u>
1208	produce	produces, produced, producing, production	<u>produce</u>
1209	profession	professions, professional	<u>profession</u>
1210	profit	profits	<u>profit</u>
1211	programme	programmes	<u>programme</u>
1212	progress	progresses, progressed	<u>progress</u>
1213	promise	promised	<u>promise</u>
1214	prompt	promptly, promptness	<u>prompt</u>

APPENDIX 6

5,000 Common Words List: 1-200

1. the	51. up	101. well	151. leave
2. be	52. one	102. only	152. put
3. and	53. time	103. those	153. old
4. of	54. there	104. tell	154. while
5. a	55. year	105. one	155. mean
6. in	56. so	106. very	156. on
7. to	57. think	107. her	157. keep
8. have	58. when	108. even	158. student
9. to	59. which	109. back	159. why
10. it	60. them	110. any	160. let
11. I	61. some	111. good	161. great
12. that	62. me	112. woman	162. same
13. for	63. people	113. through	163. big
14. you	64. take	114. us	164. group
15. he	65. out	115. life	165. begin
16. with	66. into	116. child	166. seem
17. on	67. just	117. there	167. country
18. do	68. see	118. work	168. help
19. say	69. him	119. down	169. talk
20. this	70. your	120. may	170. where
21. they	71. come	121. after	171. turn
22. at	72. could	122. should	172. problem
23. but	73. now	123. call	173. every
24. we	74. than	124. world	174. start
25. his	75. like	125. over	175. hand
26. from	76. other	126. school	176. might
27. that	77. how	127. still	177. American
28. not	78. then	128. try	178. show
29. n't	79. its	129. in	179. part
30. n't	80. our	130. as	180. about
31. by	81. two	131. last	181. against
32. she	82. more	132. ask	182. place
33. or	83. these	133. need	183. over
34. as	84. want	134. too	184. such
35. what	85. way	135. feel	185. again
36. go	86. look	136. three	186. few
37. their	87. first	137. when	187. case
38. can	88. also	138. state	188. most
39. who	89. new	139. never	189. week
40. get	90. because	140. become	190. company
41. if	91. day	141. between	191. where
42. would	92. more	142. high	192. system
43. her	93. use	143. really	193. each
44. all	94. no	144. something	194. right
45. my	95. man	145. most	195. program
46. make	96. find	146. another	196. hear
47. about	97. here	147. much	197. so
48. know	98. thing	148. family	198. question
49. will	99. give	149. own	199. during
50. as	100. many	150. out	200. work

5,000 Common Words List: 201-400

201. play	251. kind	301. five	351. war
202. government	252. four	302. once	352. history
203. run	253. head	303. white	353. party
204. small	254. far	304. least	354. within
205. number	255. black	305. president	355. grow
206. off	256. long	306. learn	356. result
207. always	257. both	307. real	357. open
208. move	258. little	308. change	358. change
209. like	259. house	309. team	359. morning
210. night	260. yes	310. minute	360. walk
211. live	261. after	311. best	361. reason
212. Mr	262. since	312. several	362. low
213. point	263. long	313. idea	363. win
214. believe	264. provide	314. kid	364. research
215. hold	265. service	315. body	365. girl
216. today	266. around	316. information	366. guy
217. bring	267. friend	317. nothing	367. early
218. happen	268. important	318. ago	368. food
219. next	269. father	319. right	369. before
220. without	270. sit	320. lead	370. moment
221. before	271. away	321. social	371. himself
222. large	272. until	322. understand	372. air
223. all	273. power	323. whether	373. teacher
224. million	274. hour	324. back	374. force
225. must	275. game	325. watch	375. offer
226. home	276. often	326. together	376. enough
227. under	277. yet	327. follow	377. both
228. water	278. line	328. around	378. education
229. room	279. political	329. parent	379. across
230. write	280. end	330. only	380. although
231. mother	281. among	331. stop	381. remember
232. area	282. ever	332. face	382. foot
233. national	283. stand	333. anything	383. second
234. money	284. bad	334. create	384. boy
235. story	285. lose	335. public	385. maybe
236. young	286. however	336. already	386. toward
237. fact	287. member	337. speak	387. able
238. month	288. pay	338. others	388. age
239. different	289. law	339. read	389. off
240. lot	290. meet	340. level	390. policy
241. right	291. car	341. allow	391. everything
242. study	292. city	342. add	392. love
243. book	293. almost	343. office	393. process
244. eye	294. include	344. spend	394. music
245. job	295. continue	345. door	395. including
246. word	296. set	346. health	396. consider
247. though	297. later	347. person	397. appear
248. business	298. community	348. art	398. actually
249. issue	299. much	349. sure	399. buy
250. side	300. name	350. such	400. probably

5,000 Common Words List: 401-600

401. human	451. themselves	501. value	551. easy
402. wait	452. report	502. international	552. cost
403. serve	453. role	503. building	553. industry
404. market	454. better	504. action	554. figure
405. die	455. economic	505. full	555. face
406. send	456. effort	506. model	556. street
407. expect	457. up	507. join	557. image
408. home	458. decide	508. season	558. itself
409. sense	459. rate	509. society	559. phone
410. build	460. strong	510. because	560. either
411. stay	461. possible	511. tax	561. data
412. fall	462. heart	512. director	562. cover
413. oh	463. drug	513. early	563. quite
414. nation	464. show	514. position	564. picture
415. plan	465. leader	515. player	565. clear
416. cut	466. light	516. agree	566. practice
417. college	467. voice	517. especially	567. piece
418. interest	468. wife	518. record	568. land
419. death	469. whole	519. pick	569. recent
420. course	470. police	520. wear	570. describe
421. someone	471. mind	521. paper	571. product
422. experience	472. finally	522. special	572. doctor
423. behind	473. pull	523. space	573. wall
424. reach	474. return	524. ground	574. patient
425. local	475. free	525. form	575. worker
426. kill	476. military	526. support	576. news
427. six	477. price	527. event	577. test
428. remain	478. report	528. official	578. movie
429. effect	479. less	529. whose	579. certain
430. use	480. according	530. matter	580. north
431. yeah	481. decision	531. everyone	581. love
432. suggest	482. explain	532. center	582. personal
433. class	483. son	533. couple	583. open
434. control	484. hope	534. site	584. support
435. raise	485. even	535. end	585. simply
436. care	486. develop	536. project	586. third
437. perhaps	487. view	537. hit	587. technology
438. little	488. relationship	538. base	588. catch
439. late	489. carry	539. activity	589. step
440. hard	490. town	540. star	590. baby
441. field	491. road	541. table	591. computer
442. else	492. drive	542. need	592. type
443. pass	493. arm	543. court	593. attention
444. former	494. true	544. produce	594. draw
445. sell	495. federal	545. eat	595. film
446. major	496. break	546. American	596. Republican
447. sometimes	497. better	547. teach	597. tree
448. require	498. difference	548. oil	598. source
449. along	499. thank	549. half	599. red
450. development	500. receive	550. situation	600. nearly

5,000 Common Words List: 601-800

601. organization	651. close	701. recently	751. protect
602. choose	652. thousand	702. store	752. approach
603. cause	653. risk	703. reduce	753. lie
604. hair	654. current	704. sound	754. size
605. look	655. fire	705. note	755. dog
606. point	656. future	706. fine	756. fund
607. century	657. wrong	707. before	757. serious
608. evidence	658. involve	708. near	758. occur
609. window	659. defense	709. movement	759. media
610. difficult	660. anyone	710. page	760. ready
611. listen	661. increase	711. enter	761. sign
612. soon	662. security	712. share	762. thought
613. culture	663. bank	713. than	763. list
614. billion	664. myself	714. common	764. individual
615. chance	665. certainly	715. poor	765. simple
616. brother	666. west	716. other	766. quality
617. energy	667. sport	717. natural	767. pressure
618. period	668. board	718. race	768. accept
619. course	669. seek	719. concern	769. answer
620. summer	670. per	720. series	770. hard
621. less	671. subject	721. significant	771. resource
622. realize	672. officer	722. similar	772. identify
623. hundred	673. private	723. hot	773. left
624. available	674. rest	724. language	774. meeting
625. plant	675. behavior	725. each	775. determine
626. likely	676. deal	726. usually	776. prepare
627. opportunity	677. performance	727. response	777. disease
628. term	678. fight	728. dead	778. whatever
629. short	679. throw	729. rise	779. success
630. letter	680. top	730. animal	780. argue
631. condition	681. quickly	731. factor	781. cup
632. choice	682. past	732. decade	782. particularly
633. place	683. goal	733. article	783. amount
634. single	684. second	734. shoot	784. ability
635. rule	685. bed	735. east	785. staff
636. daughter	686. order	736. save	786. recognize
637. administration	687. author	737. seven	787. indicate
638. south	688. fill	738. artist	788. character
639. husband	689. represent	739. away	789. growth
640. Congress	690. focus	740. scene	790. loss
641. floor	691. foreign	741. stock	791. degree
642. campaign	692. drop	742. career	792. wonder
643. material	693. plan	743. despite	793. attack
644. population	694. blood	744. central	794. herself
645. well	695. upon	745. eight	795. region
646. call	696. agency	746. thus	796. television
647. economy	697. push	747. treatment	797. box
648. medical	698. nature	748. beyond	798. TV
649. hospital	699. color	749. happy	799. training
650. church	700. no	750. exactly	800. pretty

5,000 Common Words List: 801-1,000

801. trade	851. discuss	901. nice	951. fish
802. deal	852. indeed	902. trial	952. particular
803. election	853. force	903. expert	953. camera
804. everybody	854. truth	904. that	954. structure
805. physical	855. song	905. spring	955. politics
806. lay	856. example	906. firm	956. perform
807. general	857. democratic	907. Democrat	957. bit
808. feeling	858. check	908. radio	958. weight
809. standard	859. environment	909. visit	959. suddenly
810. bill	860. leg	910. management	960. discover
811. message	861. dark	911. care	961. candidate
812. fail	862. public	912. avoid	962. top
813. outside	863. various	913. imagine	963. production
814. arrive	864. rather	914. tonight	964. treat
815. analysis	865. laugh	915. huge	965. trip
816. benefit	866. guess	916. ball	966. evening
817. name	867. executive	917. no	967. affect
818. sex	868. set	918. close	968. inside
819. forward	869. study	919. finish	969. conference
820. lawyer	870. prove	920. yourself	970. unit
821. present	871. hang	921. talk	971. best
822. section	872. entire	922. theory	972. style
823. environmental	873. rock	923. impact	973. adult
824. glass	874. design	924. respond	974. worry
825. answer	875. enough	925. statement	975. range
826. skill	876. forget	926. maintain	976. mention
827. sister	877. since	927. charge	977. rather
828. PM	878. claim	928. popular	978. far
829. professor	879. note	929. traditional	979. deep
830. operation	880. remove	930. onto	980. past
831. financial	881. manager	931. reveal	981. edge
832. crime	882. help	932. direction	982. individual
833. stage	883. close	933. weapon	983. specific
834. ok	884. sound	934. employee	984. writer
835. compare	885. enjoy	935. cultural	985. trouble
836. authority	886. network	936. contain	986. necessary
837. miss	887. legal	937. peace	987. throughout
838. design	888. religious	938. head	988. challenge
839. sort	889. cold	939. control	989. fear
840. one	890. form	940. base	990. shoulder
841. act	891. final	941. pain	991. institution
842. ten	892. main	942. apply	992. middle
843. knowledge	893. science	943. play	993. sea
844. gun	894. green	944. measure	994. dream
845. station	895. memory	945. wide	995. bar
846. blue	896. card	946. shake	996. beautiful
847. state	897. above	947. fly	997. property
848. strategy	898. seat	948. interview	998. instead
849. little	899. cell	949. manage	999. improve
850. clearly	900. establish	950. chair	1000. stuff

5,000 Common Words List: 1,001-1,200

1001. detail	1051. modern	1101. fast	1151. sky
1002. method	1052. task	1102. alone	1152. freedom
1003. sign	1053. partner	1103. customer	1153. absolutely
1004. somebody	1054. positive	1104. suffer	1154. plane
1005. magazine	1055. civil	1105. speech	1155. nobody
1006. hotel	1056. kitchen	1106. successful	1156. achieve
1007. soldier	1057. consumer	1107. option	1157. object
1008. reflect	1058. shot	1108. participant	1158. attitude
1009. heavy	1059. budget	1109. southern	1159. labor
1010. sexual	1060. wish	1110. fresh	1160. refer
1011. cause	1061. painting	1111. eventually	1161. concept
1012. bag	1062. scientist	1112. no	1162. client
1013. heat	1063. safe	1113. forest	1163. powerful
1014. fall	1064. agreement	1114. video	1164. perfect
1015. marriage	1065. capital	1115. global	1165. nine
1016. tough	1066. mouth	1116. Senate	1166. therefore
1017. sing	1067. nor	1117. reform	1167. conduct
1018. surface	1068. victim	1118. access	1168. announce
1019. purpose	1069. newspaper	1119. restaurant	1169. conversation
1020. exist	1070. instead	1120. judge	1170. examine
1021. pattern	1071. threat	1121. publish	1171. touch
1022. whom	1072. responsibility	1122. cost	1172. please
1023. skin	1073. smile	1123. relation	1173. attend
1024. agent	1074. attorney	1124. like	1174. completely
1025. owner	1075. score	1125. release	1175. vote
1026. machine	1076. account	1126. own	1176. variety
1027. gas	1077. interesting	1127. bird	1177. sleep
1028. down	1078. break	1128. opinion	1178. turn
1029. ahead	1079. audience	1129. credit	1179. involved
1030. generation	1080. rich	1130. critical	1180. investigation
1031. commercial	1081. dinner	1131. corner	1181. nuclear
1032. address	1082. figure	1132. concerned	1182. researcher
1033. cancer	1083. vote	1133. recall	1183. press
1034. test	1084. western	1134. version	1184. conflict
1035. item	1085. relate	1135. stare	1185. spirit
1036. reality	1086. travel	1136. safety	1186. experience
1037. coach	1087. debate	1137. effective	1187. replace
1038. step	1088. prevent	1138. neighborhood	1188. British
1039. Mrs	1089. citizen	1139. original	1189. encourage
1040. yard	1090. majority	1140. act	1190. lot
1041. beat	1091. none	1141. troop	1191. lot
1042. violence	1092. front	1142. income	1192. lot
1043. total	1093. born	1143. directly	1193. lot
1044. tend	1094. admit	1144. hurt	1194. argument
1045. investment	1095. senior	1145. species	1195. by
1046. discussion	1096. assume	1146. immediately	1196. once
1047. finger	1097. wind	1147. track	1197. camp
1048. garden	1098. key	1148. basic	1198. brain
1049. notice	1099. professional	1149. strike	1199. feature
1050. collection	1100. mission	1150. hope	1200. afternoon

5,000 Common Words List:1,2001-1,400

1201. weekend	1251. mountain	1300. text	1351. folk
1202. dozen	1252. survey	1301. share	1352. order
1203. possibility	1253. supposed	1302. tool	1353. principle
1204. along	1254. tradition	1303. wild	1354. survive
1205. insurance	1255. winter	1304. vehicle	1355. lift
1206. department	1256. village	1305. observe	1356. border
1207. battle	1257. Soviet	1306. flight	1357. competition
1208. beginning	1258. refuse	1307. inside	1358. jump
1209. date	1259. sales	1308. facility	1359. gather
1210. generally	1260. roll	1309. understanding	1360. limit
1211. African	1261. communication	1310. average	1361. fit
1212. very	1262. run	1311. emerge	1362. claim
1213. sorry	1263. screen	1312. advantage	1363. cry
1214. crisis	1264. gain	1313. quick	1364. equipment
1215. complete	1265. resident	1314. light	1365. worth
1216. fan	1266. hide	1315. leadership	1366. associate
1217. stick	1267. gold	1316. earn	1367. critic
1218. define	1268. club	1317. pound	1368. warm
1219. easily	1269. future	1318. basis	1369. aspect
1220. through	1270. farm	1319. bright	1370. result
1221. hole	1271. potential	1320. operate	1371. insist
1222. element	1272. increase	1321. guest	1372. failure
1223. vision	1273. middle	1322. sample	1373. annual
1224. status	1274. European	1323. contribute	1374. French
1225. normal	1275. presence	1324. tiny	1375. Christmas
1226. Chinese	1276. independent	1325. block	1376. comment
1227. ship	1277. district	1326. protection	1377. responsible
1228. solution	1278. shape	1327. settle	1378. affair
1229. stone	1279. reader	1328. feed	1379. approach
1230. slowly	1280. Ms	1329. collect	1380. until
1231. scale	1281. contract	1330. additional	1381. procedure
1232. bit	1282. crowd	1331. while	1382. regular
1233. university	1283. Christian	1332. highly	1383. spread
1234. introduce	1284. express	1333. identity	1384. chairman
1235. driver	1285. apartment	1334. title	1385. baseball
1236. attempt	1286. willing	1335. mostly	1386. soft
1237. park	1287. strength	1336. lesson	1387. ignore
1238. spot	1288. previous	1337. faith	1388. egg
1239. lack	1289. band	1338. river	1389. measure
1240. ice	1290. obviously	1339. promote	1390. belief
1241. boat	1291. horse	1340. living	1391. demonstrate
1242. drink	1292. interested	1341. present	1392. anybody
1243. sun	1293. target	1342. count	1393. murder
1244. front	1294. prison	1343. unless	1394. gift
1245. distance	1295. ride	1344. marry	1395. religion
1246. wood	1296. guard	1345. tomorrow	1396. review
1247. handle	1297. terms	1346. technique	1397. editor
1248. truck	1298. demand	1347. path	1398. past
1249. return	1299. reporter	1348. ear	1399. engage
	1300. deliver	1349. shop	1400. coffee

5,000 Common Words List: 1401-1600

1401. document	1451. neighbour	1501. exercise	1551. chicken
1402. speed	1452. complete	1502. knee	1552. army
1403. cross	1453. drive	1503. flower	1553. abuse
1404. influence	1454. function	1504. tape	1554. theater
1405. anyway	1455. bone	1505. hire	1555. shut
1406. threaten	1456. active	1506. familiar	1556. map
1407. commit	1457. extend	1507. appropriate	1557. extra
1408. female	1458. chief	1508. supply	1558. session
1409. youth	1459. average	1509. fully	1559. danger
1410. wave	1460. combine	1510. cut	1560. welcome
1411. move	1461. wine	1511. will	1561. domestic
1412. afraid	1462. below	1512. actor	1562. lots
1413. quarter	1463. cool	1513. birth	1563. literature
1414. background	1464. voter	1514. search	1564. rain
1415. native	1465. mean	1515. tie	1565. desire
1416. broad	1466. demand	1516. democracy	1566. assessment
1417. wonderful	1467. learning	1517. eastern	1567. injury
1418. deny	1468. bus	1518. primary	1568. respect
1419. apparently	1469. hell	1519. yesterday	1569. northern
1420. slightly	1470. dangerous	1520. circle	1570. nod
1421. reaction	1471. remind	1521. device	1571. paint
1422. twice	1472. moral	1522. progress	1572. fuel
1423. suit	1473. United	1523. next	1573. leaf
1424. perspective	1474. category	1524. front	1574. direct
1425. growing	1475. relatively	1525. bottom	1575. dry
1426. blow	1476. victory	1526. island	1576. Russian
1427. construction	1477. key	1527. exchange	1577. instruction
1428. kind	1478. academic	1528. clean	1578. fight
1429. intelligence	1479. visit	1529. studio	1579. pool
1430. destroy	1480. Internet	1530. train	1580. climb
1431. cook	1481. healthy	1531. lady	1581. sweet
1432. connection	1482. fire	1532. colleague	1582. lead
1433. charge	1483. negative	1533. application	1583. engine
1434. burn	1484. following	1534. neck	1584. fourth
1435. shoe	1485. historical	1535. lean	1585. salt
1436. view	1486. medicine	1536. damage	1586. expand
1437. grade	1487. tour	1537. plastic	1587. importance
1438. context	1488. depend	1538. tall	1588. metal
1439. committee	1489. photo	1539. plate	1589. fat
1440. hey	1490. finding	1540. hate	1590. ticket
1441. mistake	1491. grab	1541. otherwise	1591. software
1442. focus	1492. direct	1542. writing	1592. disappear
1443. smile	1493. classroom	1543. press	1593. corporate
1444. location	1494. contact	1544. male	1594. strange
1445. clothes	1495. justice	1545. start	1595. lip
1446. Indian	1496. participate	1546. alive	1596. reading
1447. quiet	1497. daily	1547. expression	1597. urban
1448. dress	1498. fair	1548. football	1598. mental
1449. promise	1499. pair	1549. intend	1599. increasingly
1450. aware	1500. famous	1550. attack	1600. lunch

5,000 Common Words List: 1601-1800

1601. educational	1651. works	1701. package	1751. select
1602. somewhere	1652. teaching	1702. difficulty	1752. root
1603. farmer	1653. belong	1703. bridge	1753. nose
1604. above	1654. aid	1704. recommend	1754. declare
1605. sugar	1655. advice	1705. obvious	1755. outside
1606. planet	1656. okay	1706. train	1756. appreciate
1607. favorite	1657. photograph	1707. basically	1757. actual
1608. explore	1658. empty	1708. e-mail	1758. bottle
1609. obtain	1659. regional	1709. generate	1759. hardly
1610. enemy	1660. trail	1710. anymore	1760. setting
1611. greatest	1661. novel	1711. propose	1761. launch
1612. complex	1662. code	1712. thinking	1762. dress
1613. surround	1663. somehow	1713. possibly	1763. file
1614. athlete	1664. organize	1714. trend	1764. sick
1615. invite	1665. jury	1715. visitor	1765. outcome
1616. repeat	1666. breast	1716. loan	1766. ad
1617. carefully	1667. Iraqi	1717. currently	1767. defend
1618. soul	1668. human	1718. comfortable	1768. matter
1619. scientific	1669. acknowledge	1719. investor	1769. judge
1620. impossible	1670. theme	1720. but	1770. duty
1621. panel	1671. storm	1721. profit	1771. sheet
1622. meaning	1672. union	1722. angry	1772. ought
1623. mom	1673. record	1723. crew	1773. ensure
1624. married	1674. desk	1724. deep	1774. Catholic
1625. alone	1675. fear	1725. accident	1775. extremely
1626. instrument	1676. thanks	1726. male	1776. extent
1627. predict	1677. fruit	1727. meal	1777. component
1628. weather	1678. under	1728. hearing	1778. mix
1629. presidential	1679. expensive	1729. traffic	1779. long-term
1630. emotional	1680. yellow	1730. muscle	1780. slow
1631. commitment	1681. conclusion	1731. notion	1781. contrast
1632. Supreme	1682. prime	1732. capture	1782. zone
1633. bear	1683. shadow	1733. prefer	1783. wake
1634. pocket	1684. struggle	1734. truly	1784. challenge
1635. thin	1685. conclude	1735. earth	1785. airport
1636. temperature	1686. analyst	1736. Japanese	1786. chief
1637. surprise	1687. dance	1737. chest	1787. brown
1638. poll	1688. limit	1738. search	1788. standard
1639. proposal	1689. like	1739. thick	1789. shirt
1640. consequence	1690. regulation	1740. cash	1790. pilot
1641. half	1691. being	1741. museum	1791. warn
1642. breath	1692. last	1742. beauty	1792. ultimately
1643. sight	1693. ring	1743. emergency	1793. cat
1644. cover	1694. largely	1744. unique	1794. contribution
1645. balance	1695. shift	1745. feature	1795. capacity
1646. adopt	1696. revenue	1746. internal	1796. ourselves
1647. minority	1697. mark	1747. ethnic	1797. estate
1648. straight	1698. locate	1748. link	1798. guide
1649. attempt	1699. county	1749. stress	1799. circumstance
1650. connect	1700. appearance	1750. content	1800. snow

5,000 Common Words List: 1801-2000

1801. English	1851. official	1901. pleasure	1951. cite
1802. politician	1852. forth	1902. master	1952. welfare
1803. steal	1853. frame	1903. era	1953. vegetable
1804. pursue	1854. typical	1904. requirement	1954. gray
1805. slip	1855. except	1905. check	1955. dish
1806. percentage	1856. conservative	1906. stand	1956. beach
1807. meat	1857. eliminate	1907. fun	1957. improvement
1808. funny	1858. host	1908. expectation	1958. everywhere
1809. neither	1859. hall	1909. wing	1959. opening
1810. soil	1860. trust	1910. separate	1960. overall
1811. influence	1861. ocean	1911. now	1961. divide
1812. surgery	1862. score	1912. clear	1962. initial
1813. correct	1863. row	1913. struggle	1963. terrible
1814. Jewish	1864. producer	1914. mean	1964. oppose
1815. blame	1865. afford	1915. somewhat	1965. contemporary
1816. estimate	1866. meanwhile	1916. pour	1966. route
1817. due	1867. regime	1917. stir	1967. multiple
1818. basketball	1868. division	1918. judgment	1968. essential
1819. late	1869. confirm	1919. clean	1969. question
1820. golf	1870. fix	1920. except	1970. league
1821. investigate	1871. appeal	1921. beer	1971. criminal
1822. crazy	1872. mirror	1922. English	1972. careful
1823. significantly	1873. tooth	1923. reference	1973. core
1824. chain	1874. smart	1924. tear	1974. upper
1825. address	1875. length	1925. doubt	1975. rush
1826. branch	1876. entirely	1926. grant	1976. necessarily
1827. combination	1877. rely	1927. seriously	1977. specifically
1828. just	1878. topic	1928. account	1978. tired
1829. frequently	1879. complain	1929. minister	1979. rise
1830. governor	1880. issue	1930. totally	1980. tie
1831. relief	1881. variable	1931. hero	1981. employ
1832. user	1882. back	1932. industrial	1982. holiday
1833. dad	1883. range	1933. cloud	1983. dance
1834. kick	1884. telephone	1934. stretch	1984. vast
1835. part	1885. perception	1935. winner	1985. resolution
1836. manner	1886. attract	1936. volume	1986. household
1837. ancient	1887. confidence	1937. travel	1987. fewer
1838. silence	1888. bedroom	1938. seed	1988. abortion
1839. rating	1889. secret	1939. surprised	1989. apart
1840. golden	1890. debt	1940. rest	1990. witness
1841. motion	1891. rare	1941. fashion	1991. match
1842. German	1892. his	1942. pepper	1992. barely
1843. gender	1893. tank	1943. separate	1993. sector
1844. solve	1894. nurse	1944. busy	1994. representative
1845. fee	1895. coverage	1945. intervention	1995. lack
1846. landscape	1896. opposition	1946. copy	1996. beneath
1847. used	1897. aside	1947. tip	1997. beside
1848. bowl	1898. anywhere	1948. below	1998. black
1849. equal	1899. bond	1949. cheap	1999. incident
1850. long	1900. file	1950. aim	2000. limited

5,000 Common Words List: 2001-2200

2001. proud	2051. reject	2101. honor	2151. drag
2002. flow	2052. talent	2102. passenger	2152. airline
2003. faculty	2053. taste	2103. assistance	2153. library
2004. increased	2054. characteristic	2104. forever	2154. agenda
2005. waste	2055. milk	2105. fun	2155. recover
2006. merely	2056. escape	2106. regard	2156. factory
2007. mass	2057. cast	2107. Israeli	2157. selection
2008. emphasize	2058. sentence	2108. association	2158. primarily
2009. experiment	2059. unusual	2109. twenty	2159. roof
2010. definitely	2060. closely	2110. knock	2160. unable
2011. bomb	2061. convince	2111. review	2161. expense
2012. enormous	2062. height	2112. wrap	2162. initiative
2013. tone	2063. physician	2113. lab	2163. diet
2014. liberal	2064. assess	2114. offer	2164. arrest
2015. massive	2065. sleep	2115. display	2165. funding
2016. engineer	2066. plenty	2116. criticism	2166. therapy
2017. wheel	2067. ride	2117. asset	2167. wash
2018. female	2068. virtually	2118. depression	2168. schedule
2019. decline	2069. first	2119. spiritual	2169. sad
2020. invest	2070. addition	2120. musical	2170. brief
2021. promise	2071. sharp	2121. journalist	2171. housing
2022. cable	2072. creative	2122. prayer	2172. post
2023. towards	2073. lower	2123. suspect	2173. purchase
2024. expose	2074. behind	2124. scholar	2174. existing
2025. rural	2075. approve	2125. warning	2175. dark
2026. AIDS	2076. explanation	2126. climate	2176. steel
2027. Jew	2077. outside	2127. cheese	2177. regarding
2028. narrow	2078. gay	2128. observation	2178. shout
2029. cream	2079. campus	2129. childhood	2179. remaining
2030. secretary	2080. proper	2130. payment	2180. visual
2031. gate	2081. live	2131. sir	2181. fairly
2032. solid	2082. guilty	2132. permit	2182. chip
2033. hill	2083. living	2133. cigarette	2183. violent
2034. typically	2084. acquire	2134. definition	2184. silent
2035. noise	2085. compete	2135. priority	2185. suppose
2036. grass	2086. technical	2136. bread	2186. self
2037. unfortunately	2087. plus	2137. creation	2187. bike
2038. hat	2088. mind	2138. graduate	2188. tea
2039. legislation	2089. potential	2139. request	2189. perceive
2040. succeed	2090. immigrant	2140. emotion	2190. comparison
2041. either	2091. weak	2141. scream	2191. settlement
2042. celebrate	2092. illegal	2142. dramatic	2192. layer
2043. achievement	2093. hi	2143. universe	2193. planning
2044. fishing	2094. alternative	2144. gap	2194. far
2045. drink	2095. interaction	2145. excellent	2195. description
2046. accuse	2096. column	2146. deeply	2196. later
2047. hand	2097. personality	2147. prosecutor	2197. slow
2048. useful	2098. signal	2148. mark	2198. slide
2049. land	2099. curriculum	2149. green	2199. widely
2050. secret	2100. list	2150. lucky	2200. wedding

5,000 Common Words List: 2201-2400

2201. inform	2251. resistance	2301. touch	2351. championship
2202. portion	2252. discovery	2302. substance	2352. coach
2203. territory	2253. tear	2303. discipline	2353. exercise
2204. immediate	2254. exposure	2304. elsewhere	2354. fundamental
2205. opponent	2255. pose	2305. iron	2355. severe
2206. abandon	2256. stream	2306. practical	2356. enhance
2207. link	2257. sale	2307. moreover	2357. mystery
2208. mass	2258. trust	2308. passion	2358. impose
2209. lake	2259. benefit	2309. volunteer	2359. poverty
2210. transform	2260. pot	2310. implement	2360. other
2211. tension	2261. grand	2311. essentially	2361. entry
2212. display	2262. mine	2312. gene	2362. fat
2213. leading	2263. hello	2313. enforcement	2363. spending
2214. bother	2264. coalition	2314. vs	2364. king
2215. consist	2265. tale	2315. sauce	2365. evaluate
2216. alcohol	2266. knife	2316. independence	2366. symbol
2217. enable	2267. resolve	2317. marketing	2367. still
2218. bend	2268. racial	2318. priest	2368. trade
2219. saving	2269. phase	2319. amazing	2369. maker
2220. gain	2270. present	2320. intense	2370. mood
2221. desert	2271. joke	2321. advance	2371. accomplish
2222. shall	2272. coat	2322. employer	2372. emphasis
2223. error	2273. Mexican	2323. shock	2373. illustrate
2224. release	2274. symptom	2324. inspire	2374. boot
2225. cop	2275. contact	2325. adjust	2375. monitor
2226. Arab	2276. manufacturer	2326. retire	2376. Asian
2227. double	2277. philosophy	2327. sure	2377. entertainment
2228. walk	2278. potato	2328. visible	2378. bean
2229. sand	2279. interview	2329. kiss	2379. evaluation
2230. Spanish	2280. foundation	2330. illness	2380. creature
2231. rule	2281. quote	2331. cap	2381. commander
2232. hit	2282. online	2332. habit	2382. digital
2233. print	2283. pass	2333. competitive	2383. arrangement
2234. preserve	2284. negotiation	2334. juice	2384. concentrate
2235. passage	2285. good	2335. congressional	2385. total
2236. formal	2286. urge	2336. involvement	2386. usual
2237. transition	2287. occasion	2337. dominate	2387. anger
2238. existence	2288. dust	2338. previously	2388. psychological
2239. album	2289. breathe	2339. whenever	2389. heavily
2240. participation	2290. elect	2340. transfer	2390. peak
2241. arrange	2291. investigator	2341. analyze	2391. approximately
2242. atmosphere	2292. jacket	2342. another	2392. increasing
2243. joint	2293. glad	2343. attach	2393. disorder
2244. reply	2294. ordinary	2344. for	2394. missile
2245. cycle	2295. reduction	2345. Indian	2395. equally
2246. opposite	2296. rarely	2346. disaster	2396. vary
2247. lock	2297. shift	2347. parking	2397. wire
2248. whole	2298. pack	2348. prospect	2398. round
2249. deserve	2299. suicide	2349. boss	2399. distribution
2250. consistent	2300. numerous	2350. complaint	2400. transportation

5,000 Common Words List: 2401-2600

2401. holy	2451. peer	2501. supply	2551. quit
2402. ring	2452. designer	2502. assist	2552. absence
2403. twin	2453. personnel	2503. exhibition	2553. roll
2404. command	2454. shape	2504. construct	2554. Latin
2405. commission	2455. educator	2505. viewer	2555. rapidly
2406. interpretation	2456. relative	2506. pan	2556. jail
2407. breakfast	2457. immigration	2507. consultant	2557. comment
2408. stop	2458. belt	2508. soon	2558. diversity
2409. strongly	2459. teaspoon	2509. line	2559. honest
2410. engineering	2460. birthday	2510. administrator	2560. Palestinian
2411. luck	2461. implication	2511. date	2561. pace
2412. so-called	2462. perfectly	2512. occasionally	2562. employment
2413. constant	2463. coast	2513. mayor	2563. speaker
2414. race	2464. supporter	2514. consideration	2564. impression
2415. clinic	2465. accompany	2515. CEO	2565. essay
2416. veteran	2466. silver	2516. secure	2566. respondent
2417. smell	2467. teenager	2517. pink	2567. giant
2418. tablespoon	2468. recognition	2518. smoke	2568. cake
2419. capable	2469. retirement	2519. estimate	2569. historian
2420. nervous	2470. flag	2520. buck	2570. negotiate
2421. tourist	2471. recovery	2521. historic	2571. restore
2422. light	2472. whisper	2522. poem	2572. substantial
2423. toss	2473. watch	2523. grandmother	2573. pop
2424. crucial	2474. gentleman	2524. bind	2574. particular
2425. bury	2475. corn	2525. fifth	2575. specialist
2426. pray	2476. moon	2526. constantly	2576. origin
2427. tomato	2477. inner	2527. enterprise	2577. approval
2428. exception	2478. junior	2528. favor	2578. mine
2429. butter	2479. rather	2529. testing	2579. quietly
2430. deficit	2480. throat	2530. stomach	2580. advise
2431. bathroom	2481. salary	2531. apparent	2581. conventional
2432. objective	2482. swing	2532. weigh	2582. drop
2433. block	2483. observer	2533. install	2583. count
2434. electronic	2484. due	2534. sensitive	2584. depth
2435. ally	2485. straight	2535. suggestion	2585. wealth
2436. journey	2486. publication	2536. mail	2586. disability
2437. reputation	2487. pretty	2537. recipe	2587. shell
2438. mixture	2488. crop	2538. reasonable	2588. general
2439. surely	2489. dig	2539. preparation	2589. criticize
2440. tower	2490. strike	2540. wooden	2590. fast
2441. smoke	2491. permanent	2541. elementary	2591. professional
2442. confront	2492. plant	2542. concert	2592. effectively
2443. pure	2493. phenomenon	2543. aggressive	2593. biological
2444. glance	2494. anxiety	2544. false	2594. pack
2445. dimension	2495. unlike	2545. intention	2595. onion
2446. toy	2496. wet	2546. channel	2596. deputy
2447. prisoner	2497. literally	2547. extreme	2597. flat
2448. fellow	2498. resist	2548. tube	2598. brand
2449. smooth	2499. convention	2549. drawing	2599. assure
2450. nearby	2500. embrace	2550. protein	2600. mad

5,000 Common Words List: 2601-2800

2601. award	2651. advocate	2701. taste	2751. pay
2602. criteria	2652. draft	2702. cheek	2752. spokesman
2603. dealer	2653. extraordinary	2703. lost	2753. retain
2604. via	2654. heaven	2704. profile	2754. latter
2605. alternative	2655. rough	2705. mechanism	2755. incentive
2606. utility	2656. yell	2706. disagree	2756. slave
2607. precisely	2657. pregnant	2707. like	2757. chemical
2608. arise	2658. distant	2708. penalty	2758. translate
2609. armed	2659. drama	2709. match	2759. accurate
2610. nevertheless	2660. satellite	2710. ie	2760. whereas
2611. highway	2661. personally	2711. advance	2761. terror
2612. clinical	2662. wonder	2712. resort	2762. though
2613. routine	2663. clock	2713. destruction	2763. expansion
2614. schedule	2664. chocolate	2714. bear	2764. elite
2615. wage	2665. Italian	2715. unlikely	2765. Olympic
2616. normally	2666. Canadian	2716. tissue	2766. dirt
2617. phrase	2667. ceiling	2717. constitutional	2767. odd
2618. ingredient	2668. sweep	2718. pant	2768. rice
2619. stake	2669. advertising	2719. stranger	2769. bullet
2620. Muslim	2670. universal	2720. infection	2770. tight
2621. dream	2671. spin	2721. cabinet	2771. Bible
2622. fiber	2672. house	2722. broken	2772. chart
2623. activist	2673. button	2723. apple	2773. solar
2624. Islamic	2674. bell	2724. electric	2774. decline
2625. snap	2675. rank	2725. proceed	2775. conservative
2626. terrorism	2676. darkness	2726. track	2776. process
2627. refugee	2677. ahead	2727. bet	2777. square
2628. incorporate	2678. clothing	2728. literary	2778. stick
2629. hip	2679. super	2729. virus	2779. concentration
2630. ultimate	2680. yield	2730. stupid	2780. complicated
2631. switch	2681. fence	2731. dispute	2781. gently
2632. corporation	2682. portrait	2732. fortune	2782. champion
2633. valuable	2683. paint	2733. strategic	2783. scenario
2634. assumption	2684. survival	2734. assistant	2784. telescope
2635. gear	2685. roughly	2735. overcome	2785. reflection
2636. graduate	2686. lawsuit	2736. remarkable	2786. revolution
2637. barrier	2687. bottom	2737. occupy	2787. strip
2638. minor	2688. testimony	2738. statistics	2788. interpret
2639. provision	2689. bunch	2739. shopping	2789. friendly
2640. killer	2690. beat	2740. cousin	2790. tournament
2641. assign	2691. wind	2741. encounter	2791. fiction
2642. gang	2692. found	2742. wipe	2792. detect
2643. developing	2693. burden	2743. initially	2793. balance
2644. classic	2694. react	2744. blind	2794. likely
2645. chemical	2695. chamber	2745. white	2795. tremendous
2646. wave	2696. furniture	2746. port	2796. lifetime
2647. label	2697. cooperation	2747. honor	2797. recommendation
2648. teen	2698. string	2748. electricity	2798. flow
2649. index	2699. ceremony	2749. genetic	2799. senator
2650. vacation	2700. communicate	2750. adviser	2800. market

5,000 Common Words List: 2801-3000

2801. hunting	2851. shooting	2901. shelter	2951. nowhere
2802. salad	2852. partly	2902. rub	2952. poet
2803. guarantee	2853. unknown	2903. controversy	2953. mere
2804. innocent	2854. assistant	2904. entrance	2954. exciting
2805. boundary	2855. offense	2905. favorite	2955. variation
2806. pause	2856. counter	2906. practice	2956. comfort
2807. remote	2857. DNA	2907. properly	2957. radical
2808. satisfaction	2858. smell	2908. fade	2958. stress
2809. journal	2859. potentially	2909. defensive	2959. adapt
2810. bench	2860. transfer	2910. tragedy	2960. Irish
2811. lover	2861. thirty	2911. net	2961. honey
2812. raw	2862. justify	2912. characterize	2962. correspondent
2813. awareness	2863. protest	2913. funeral	2963. pale
2814. surprising	2864. crash	2914. profession	2964. musician
2815. withdraw	2865. craft	2915. alter	2965. significance
2816. general	2866. treaty	2916. spot	2966. load
2817. deck	2867. terrorist	2917. constitute	2967. round
2818. similarly	2868. insight	2918. establishment	2968. vessel
2819. newly	2869. possess	2919. squeeze	2969. storage
2820. pole	2870. politically	2920. imagination	2970. flee
2821. testify	2871. tap	2921. target	2971. mm-hmm
2822. mode	2872. lie	2922. mask	2972. leather
2823. dialogue	2873. extensive	2923. convert	2973. distribute
2824. imply	2874. episode	2924. comprehensive	2974. evolution
2825. naturally	2875. double	2925. prominent	2975. ill
2826. mutual	2876. swim	2926. presentation	2976. tribe
2827. founder	2877. tire	2927. regardless	2977. shelf
2828. top	2878. fault	2928. easy	2978. can
2829. advanced	2879. loose	2929. load	2979. grandfather
2830. pride	2880. free	2930. stable	2980. lawn
2831. dismiss	2881. shortly	2931. introduction	2981. buyer
2832. aircraft	2882. originally	2932. appeal	2982. dining
2833. delivery	2883. considerable	2933. pretend	2983. wisdom
2834. mainly	2884. prior	2934. not	2984. council
2835. bake	2885. intellectual	2935. elderly	2985. vulnerable
2836. freeze	2886. mix	2936. representation	2986. instance
2837. platform	2887. assault	2937. deer	2987. garlic
2838. finance	2888. relax	2938. split	2988. capability
2839. sink	2889. stair	2939. violate	2989. poetry
2840. attractive	2890. adventure	2940. partnership	2990. celebrity
2841. respect	2891. external	2941. pollution	2991. gradually
2842. diverse	2892. proof	2942. emission	2992. stability
2843. relevant	2893. confident	2943. steady	2993. doubt
2844. ideal	2894. headquarters	2944. vital	2994. fantasy
2845. joy	2895. sudden	2945. neither	2995. scared
2846. worth	2896. dirty	2946. fate	2996. guide
2847. regularly	2897. violation	2947. earnings	2997. plot
2848. working	2898. tongue	2948. oven	2998. framework
2849. singer	2899. license	2949. distinction	2999. gesture
2850. evolve	2900. hold	2950. segment	3000. depending

5,000 Common Words List: 3001-3200

3001. ongoing	3051. OK	3101. examination	3151. adjustment
3002. psychology	3052. trace	3102. publisher	3152. taxpayer
3003. since	3053. appointment	3103. strengthen	3153. eager
3004. counselor	3054. preference	3104. French	3154. principal
3005. witness	3055. meter	3105. proposed	3155. detailed
3006. chapter	3056. explosion	3106. myth	3156. motivation
3007. fellow	3057. arrest	3107. sophisticated	3157. assignment
3008. divorce	3058. publicly	3108. cow	3158. restriction
3009. owe	3059. incredible	3109. etc	3159. across
3010. pipe	3060. fighter	3110. standing	3160. Palestinian
3011. athletic	3061. rapid	3111. asleep	3161. laboratory
3012. slight	3062. admission	3112. tennis	3162. workshop
3013. math	3063. hunter	3113. nerve	3163. differently
3014. shade	3064. educate	3114. barrel	3164. auto
3015. tail	3065. painful	3115. bombing	3165. romantic
3016. sustain	3066. friendship	3116. membership	3166. cotton
3017. mount	3067. aide	3117. ratio	3167. motor
3018. obligation	3068. infant	3118. menu	3168. sue
3019. angle	3069. calculate	3119. purchase	3169. flavor
3020. palm	3070. fifty	3120. controversial	3170. overlook
3021. differ	3071. rid	3121. desperate	3171. float
3022. custom	3072. porch	3122. rate	3172. undergo
3023. store	3073. tendency	3123. lifestyle	3173. sequence
3024. economist	3074. uniform	3124. humor	3174. demonstration
3025. fifteen	3075. formation	3125. loud	3175. jet
3026. soup	3076. scholarship	3126. glove	3176. orange
3027. celebration	3077. reservation	3127. suspect	3177. consumption
3028. efficient	3078. efficiency	3128. sufficient	3178. assert
3029. damage	3079. waste	3129. narrative	3179. blade
3030. composition	3080. qualify	3130. photographer	3180. temporary
3031. satisfy	3081. mall	3131. helicopter	3181. medication
3032. pile	3082. derive	3132. Catholic	3182. print
3033. briefly	3083. scandal	3133. modest	3183. cabin
3034. carbon	3084. PC	3134. provider	3184. bite
3035. closer	3085. helpful	3135. delay	3185. relative
3036. consume	3086. impress	3136. agricultural	3186. edition
3037. scheme	3087. heel	3137. explode	3187. valley
3038. crack	3088. resemble	3138. stroke	3188. yours
3039. frequency	3089. privacy	3139. scope	3189. pitch
3040. tobacco	3090. fabric	3140. punishment	3190. pine
3041. survivor	3091. surprise	3141. handful	3191. brilliant
3042. besides	3092. contest	3142. badly	3192. versus
3043. in	3093. proportion	3143. horizon	3193. manufacturing
3044. psychologist	3094. guideline	3144. curious	3194. risk
3045. wealthy	3095. rifle	3145. downtown	3195. Christian
3046. galaxy	3096. maintenance	3146. girlfriend	3196. complex
3047. given	3097. conviction	3147. prompt	3197. absolute
3048. fund	3098. trick	3148. request	3198. chef
3049. ski	3099. organic	3149. cholesterol	3199. discrimination
3050. limitation	3100. tent	3150. absorb	3200. offensive

5,000 Common Words List: 3201-3400

3201. German	3251. civilian	3301. continued	3351. consensus
3202. suit	3252. twelve	3302. cookie	3352. horror
3203. boom	3253. weekly	3303. carrier	3353. recording
3204. register	3254. habitat	3304. cooking	3354. changing
3205. appoint	3255. grain	3305. frequent	3355. painter
3206. heritage	3256. brush	3306. ban	3356. colonial
3207. God	3257. consciousness	3307. swing	3357. pie
3208. terrorist	3258. devote	3308. orange	3358. sake
3209. dominant	3259. crack	3309. awful	3359. gaze
3210. successfully	3260. measurement	3310. admire	3360. courage
3211. shit	3261. province	3311. pet	3361. pregnancy
3212. lemon	3262. ease	3312. miracle	3362. swear
3213. hungry	3263. seize	3313. exceed	3363. defeat
3214. sense	3264. ethics	3314. rhythm	3364. clue
3215. dry	3265. nomination	3315. widespread	3365. reinforce
3216. wander	3266. permission	3316. killing	3366. win
3217. submit	3267. wise	3317. lovely	3367. confusion
3218. economics	3268. actress	3318. sin	3368. slice
3219. naked	3269. summit	3319. charity	3369. occupation
3220. anticipate	3270. acid	3320. script	3370. dear
3221. nut	3271. odds	3321. tactic	3371. coal
3222. legacy	3272. gifted	3322. identification	3372. sacred
3223. extension	3273. frustration	3323. transformation	3373. criminal
3224. shrug	3274. medium	3324. everyday	3374. formula
3225. fly	3275. function	3325. headline	3375. cognitive
3226. battery	3276. physically	3326. crash	3376. collective
3227. arrival	3277. grant	3327. venture	3377. exact
3228. legitimate	3278. distinguish	3328. invasion	3378. uncle
3229. orientation	3279. shore	3329. military	3379. square
3230. inflation	3280. repeatedly	3330. nonetheless	3380. captain
3231. cope	3281. lung	3331. adequate	3381. sigh
3232. flame	3282. firm	3332. piano	3382. attribute
3233. cluster	3283. running	3333. grocery	3383. dare
3234. host	3284. correct	3334. intensity	3384. okay
3235. wound	3285. distinct	3335. exhibit	3385. homeless
3236. dependent	3286. artistic	3336. high	3386. cool
3237. shower	3287. discourse	3337. blanket	3387. gallery
3238. institutional	3288. basket	3338. margin	3388. soccer
3239. depict	3289. ah	3339. principal	3389. defendant
3240. operating	3290. fighting	3340. quarterback	3390. tunnel
3241. flesh	3291. impressive	3341. mouse	3391. fitness
3242. garage	3292. competitor	3342. rope	3392. lap
3243. operator	3293. ugly	3343. concrete	3393. grave
3244. instructor	3294. worried	3344. prescription	3394. toe
3245. collapse	3295. portray	3345. African-American	3395. container
3246. borrow	3296. powder	3346. chase	3396. virtue
3247. furthermore	3297. ghost	3347. document	3397. abroad
3248. comedy	3298. persuade	3348. brick	3398. architect
3249. mortgage	3299. moderate	3349. recruit	3399. dramatically
3250. sanction	3300. subsequent	3350. patch	3400. makeup

5,000 Common Words List: 3401-3600

3401. inquiry	3451. physics	3501. evident	3551. Muslim
3402. rose	3452. rape	3502. logic	3552. Hispanic
3403. surprisingly	3453. counsel	3503. essence	3553. allegation
3404. highlight	3454. brush	3504. park	3554. tip
3405. decrease	3455. jeans	3505. exclude	3555. confuse
3406. indication	3456. hunt	3506. harsh	3556. airplane
3407. rail	3457. continuous	3507. closet	3557. monthly
3408. anniversary	3458. log	3508. suburban	3558. duck
3409. couch	3459. echo	3509. greet	3559. dose
3410. alliance	3460. pill	3510. favor	3560. Korean
3411. hypothesis	3461. excited	3511. interior	3561. plead
3412. boyfriend	3462. sculpture	3512. corridor	3562. initiate
3413. compose	3463. compound	3513. murder	3563. lecture
3414. peer	3464. integrate	3514. retail	3564. van
3415. mess	3465. flour	3515. pitcher	3565. sixth
3416. rank	3466. bitter	3516. march	3566. bay
3417. legend	3467. bare	3517. snake	3567. mainstream
3418. regulate	3468. slope	3518. pitch	3568. suburb
3419. adolescent	3469. rent	3519. excuse	3569. sandwich
3420. shine	3470. presidency	3520. cross	3570. unlike
3421. norm	3471. serving	3521. weakness	3571. trunk
3422. upset	3472. subtle	3522. pig	3572. rumor
3423. remark	3473. greatly	3523. cold	3573. implementation
3424. resign	3474. bishop	3524. classical	3574. swallow
3425. reward	3475. drinking	3525. estimated	3575. motivate
3426. gentle	3476. delay	3526. T-shirt	3576. render
3427. related	3477. cry	3527. online	3577. longtime
3428. organ	3478. acceptance	3528. unemployment	3578. trap
3429. lightly	3479. collapse	3529. civilization	3579. restrict
3430. concerning	3480. shop	3530. fold	3580. cloth
3431. invent	3481. pump	3531. patient	3581. seemingly
3432. laughter	3482. candy	3532. pop	3582. legislative
3433. fit	3483. evil	3533. daily	3583. effectiveness
3434. northwest	3484. final	3534. reverse	3584. enforce
3435. counseling	3485. finance	3535. missing	3585. lens
3436. tight	3486. pleased	3536. correlation	3586. reach
3437. receiver	3487. medal	3537. humanity	3587. inspector
3438. ritual	3488. beg	3538. flash	3588. lend
3439. insect	3489. sponsor	3539. developer	3589. plain
3440. interrupt	3490. ethical	3540. reliable	3590. fraud
3441. salmon	3491. secondary	3541. excitement	3591. companion
3442. favor	3492. slam	3542. beef	3592. contend
3443. trading	3493. export	3543. Islam	3593. nail
3444. concern	3494. experimental	3544. Roman	3594. array
3445. magic	3495. melt	3545. stretch	3595. strict
3446. superior	3496. midnight	3546. architecture	3596. assemble
3447. combat	3497. net	3547. occasional	3597. frankly
3448. stem	3498. curve	3548. administrative	3598. rat
3449. surgeon	3499. integrity	3549. elbow	3599. burst
3450. acceptable	3500. entitle	3550. deadly	3600. hallway

5,000 Common Words List: 3601-3800

3601. cave	3651. hurry	3701. simultaneously	3751. wherever
3602. inevitable	3652. privilege	3702. dancer	3752. ballot
3603. southwest	3653. temple	3703. amendment	3753. rhetoric
3604. monster	3654. medium	3704. guard	3754. convinced
3605. speed	3655. outdoor	3705. pad	3755. driving
3606. protest	3656. suck	3706. transmission	3756. vitamin
3607. unexpected	3657. and/or	3707. await	3757. enthusiasm
3608. obstacle	3658. broadcast	3708. retired	3758. accommodate
3609. facilitate	3659. re	3709. trigger	3759. praise
3610. encounter	3660. leap	3710. spill	3760. injure
3611. rip	3661. random	3711. grateful	3761. wilderness
3612. herb	3662. past	3712. grace	3762. nearby
3613. overwhelming	3663. wrist	3713. virtual	3763. endless
3614. integration	3664. curtain	3714. response	3764. mandate
3615. crystal	3665. monitor	3715. colony	3765. pause
3616. recession	3666. pond	3716. adoption	3766. excuse
3617. wish	3667. domain	3717. slide	3767. respectively
3618. top	3668. guilt	3718. indigenous	3768. uncertainty
3619. written	3669. cattle	3719. closed	3769. chaos
3620. motive	3670. subject	3720. convict	3770. short
3621. label	3671. walking	3721. civilian	3771. mechanical
3622. flood	3672. playoff	3722. towel	3772. canvas
3623. pen	3673. minimum	3723. modify	3773. forty
3624. ownership	3674. fiscal	3724. particle	3774. matter
3625. nightmare	3675. skirt	3725. award	3775. lobby
3626. notice	3676. dump	3726. glance	3776. profound
3627. inspection	3677. hence	3727. prize	3777. format
3628. supervisor	3678. database	3728. landing	3778. trait
3629. consult	3679. uncomfortable	3729. conduct	3779. currency
3630. arena	3680. aim	3730. blue	3780. turkey
3631. laugh	3681. execute	3731. boost	3781. reserve
3632. diagnosis	3682. limb	3732. bat	3782. beam
3633. possession	3683. ideology	3733. alarm	3783. abuse
3634. forgive	3684. average	3734. festival	3784. astronomer
3635. warm	3685. welcome	3735. grip	3785. corruption
3636. consistently	3686. tune	3736. weird	3786. contractor
3637. basement	3687. continuing	3737. undermine	3787. apologize
3638. project	3688. harm	3738. freshman	3788. doctrine
3639. drift	3689. railroad	3739. sweat	3789. genuine
3640. drain	3690. endure	3740. outer	3790. thumb
3641. last	3691. radiation	3741. European	3791. unity
3642. prosecution	3692. horn	3742. drunk	3792. compromise
3643. maximum	3693. chronic	3743. survey	3793. horrible
3644. announcement	3694. peaceful	3744. research	3794. behavioral
3645. warrior	3695. innovation	3745. separation	3795. exclusive
3646. prediction	3696. strain	3746. traditionally	3796. scatter
3647. bacteria	3697. guitar	3747. stuff	3797. commonly
3648. questionnaire	3698. replacement	3748. govern	3798. convey
3649. mud	3699. behave	3749. southeast	3799. rush
3650. infrastructure	3700. administer	3750. intelligent	3800. twist

5,000 Common Words List: 3801-4000

3801. complexity	3851. belly	3901. evil	3951. age
3802. fork	3852. ship	3902. acquisition	3952. volunteer
3803. disk	3853. scare	3903. pit	3953. hint
3804. relieve	3854. portfolio	3904. hug	3954. sharply
3805. suspicion	3855. shuttle	3905. wildlife	3955. parade
3806. lock	3856. invisible	3906. punish	3956. advocate
3807. finish	3857. timing	3907. giant	3957. realm
3808. health-care	3858. engagement	3908. primary	3958. ban
3809. health-care	3859. ankle	3909. equity	3959. strip
3810. health-care	3860. transaction	3910. wrong	3960. cancel
3811. health-care	3861. rescue	3911. doorway	3961. blend
3812. residence	3862. counterpart	3912. departure	3962. therapist
3813. shame	3863. historically	3913. elevator	3963. slice
3814. meaningful	3864. firmly	3914. teenage	3964. peel
3815. sidewalk	3865. mild	3915. guidance	3965. pizza
3816. Olympics	3866. rider	3916. happiness	3966. recipient
3817. technological	3867. doll	3917. statue	3967. hesitate
3818. signature	3868. noon	3918. pursuit	3968. flip
3819. pleasant	3869. exhibit	3919. repair	3969. accounting
3820. wow	3870. amid	3920. decent	3970. debate
3821. suspend	3871. identical	3921. gym	3971. bias
3822. rebel	3872. precise	3922. oral	3972. huh
3823. frozen	3873. anxious	3923. clerk	3973. metaphor
3824. desire	3874. structural	3924. Israeli	3974. candle
3825. spouse	3875. residential	3925. envelope	3975. handle
3826. fluid	3876. loud	3926. reporting	3976. worry
3827. pension	3877. diagnose	3927. destination	3977. judicial
3828. resume	3878. carbohydrate	3928. fist	3978. entity
3829. theoretical	3879. liberty	3929. endorse	3979. suffering
3830. sodium	3880. poster	3930. exploration	3980. full-time
3831. blow	3881. theology	3931. generous	3981. feel
3832. promotion	3882. nonprofit	3932. bath	3982. lamp
3833. delicate	3883. crawl	3933. rescue	3983. garbage
3834. forehead	3884. oxygen	3934. thereby	3984. servant
3835. rebuild	3885. handsome	3935. overall	3985. addition
3836. bounce	3886. magic	3936. indicator	3986. regulatory
3837. electrical	3887. sum	3937. sunlight	3987. diplomatic
3838. hook	3888. provided	3938. feedback	3988. elegant
3839. detective	3889. businessman	3939. spectrum	3989. inside
3840. traveler	3890. promising	3940. purple	3990. reception
3841. click	3891. conscious	3941. laser	3991. vanish
3842. compensation	3892. determination	3942. bold	3992. automatically
3843. signal	3893. donor	3943. reluctant	3993. chin
3844. exit	3894. hers	3944. starting	3994. trail
3845. attraction	3895. pastor	3945. expertise	3995. necessity
3846. dedicate	3896. jazz	3946. practically	3996. confess
3847. altogether	3897. opera	3947. program	3997. racism
3848. pickup	3898. Japanese	3948. picture	3998. starter
3849. carve	3899. bite	3949. tune	3999. interior
3850. needle	3900. frame	3950. eating	4000. banking

5,000 Common Words List: 4001-4200

4001. casual	4051. automobile	4101. sentiment	4151. bow
4002. gravity	4052. artificial	4102. cart	4152. ours
4003. enroll	4053. dawn	4103. oversee	4153. senior
4004. diminish	4054. abstract	4104. stem	4154. dignity
4005. prevention	4055. descend	4105. o'clock	4155. carpet
4006. Arab	4056. silly	4106. elder	4156. parental
4007. value	4057. hook	4107. o'clock	4157. bubble
4008. minimize	4058. tide	4108. o'clock	4158. heat
4009. chop	4059. shared	4109. o'clock	4159. buddy
4010. performer	4060. hopefully	4110. pro	4160. barn
4011. intent	4061. readily	4111. inspiration	4161. sword
4012. isolate	4062. cooperate	4112. Dutch	4162. flash
4013. pump	4063. revolutionary	4113. quantity	4163. seventh
4014. inventory	4064. romance	4114. trailer	4164. glory
4015. productive	4065. hardware	4115. mate	4165. tightly
4016. assembly	4066. pillow	4116. o'clock	4166. protective
4017. civic	4067. kit	4117. Greek	4167. tuck
4018. silk	4068. cook	4118. genius	4168. drum
4019. magnitude	4069. spread	4119. monument	4169. faint
4020. steep	4070. continent	4120. bid	4170. post
4021. hostage	4071. seal	4121. quest	4171. queen
4022. collector	4072. circuit	4122. sacrifice	4172. dilemma
4023. popularity	4073. sink	4123. invitation	4173. input
4024. kiss	4074. ruling	4124. accuracy	4174. specialize
4025. alien	4075. shortage	4125. juror	4175. northeast
4026. dynamic	4076. annually	4126. officially	4176. shallow
4027. scary	4077. lately	4127. broker	4177. liability
4028. equation	4078. trap	4128. treasure	4178. sail
4029. angel	4079. scan	4129. loyalty	4179. merchant
4030. switch	4080. fool	4130. credit	4180. stadium
4031. offering	4081. deadline	4131. shock	4181. improved
4032. rage	4082. rear	4132. talented	4182. bloody
4033. photography	4083. processing	4133. gasoline	4183. defeat
4034. repair	4084. ranch	4134. stiff	4184. associated
4035. toilet	4085. coastal	4135. output	4185. withdrawal
4036. disappointed	4086. undertake	4136. nominee	4186. refrigerator
4037. precious	4087. softly	4137. extended	4187. nest
4038. prohibit	4088. reserve	4138. please	4188. near
4039. representative	4089. burning	4139. diabetes	4189. thoroughly
4040. content	4090. verbal	4140. slap	4190. lane
4041. realistic	4091. tribal	4141. toxic	4191. ancestor
4042. Russian	4092. ridiculous	4142. alleged	4192. condemn
4043. hidden	4093. automatic	4143. jaw	4193. steam
4044. command	4094. diamond	4144. grief	4194. accent
4045. tender	4095. credibility	4145. mysterious	4195. escape
4046. wake	4096. import	4146. rocket	4196. optimistic
4047. gathering	4097. sexually	4147. donate	4197. unite
4048. outstanding	4098. spring	4148. inmate	4198. cage
4049. stumble	4099. way	4149. tackle	4199. equip
4050. lonely	4100. divine	4150. dynamics	4200. shrimp

5,000 Common Words List: 4201-4400

4201. homeland	4251. sheer	4301. self-esteem	4351. object
4202. exchange	4252. prior	4302. ease	4352. statistical
4203. rack	4253. immune	4303. cooperative	4353. gut
4204. costume	4254. reliability	4304. manipulate	4354. metropolitan
4205. wolf	4255. ass	4305. bee	4355. rolling
4206. courtroom	4256. alongside	4306. practitioner	4356. aesthetic
4207. statute	4257. bush	4307. loop	4357. spell
4208. cartoon	4258. exotic	4308. edit	4358. insert
4209. besides	4259. fascinating	4309. whip	4359. booth
4210. productivity	4260. secure	4310. puzzle	4360. helmet
4211. grin	4261. clip	4311. mushroom	4361. waist
4212. symbolic	4262. thigh	4312. subsidy	4362. expected
4213. seal	4263. bull	4313. boil	4363. lion
4214. bug	4264. drawer	4314. tragic	4364. accomplishment
4215. bless	4265. regard	4315. mathematics	4365. royal
4216. aunt	4266. sheep	4316. mechanic	4366. panic
4217. agriculture	4267. discourage	4317. jar	4367. cast
4218. rock	4268. coordinator	4318. respect	4368. crush
4219. hostile	4269. ideological	4319. earthquake	4369. actively
4220. root	4270. runner	4320. pork	4370. cliff
4221. conceive	4271. secular	4321. creativity	4371. minimal
4222. combined	4272. intimate	4322. safely	4372. cord
4223. instantly	4273. empire	4323. underlying	4373. fortunately
4224. hay	4274. cab	4324. dessert	4374. cocaine
4225. vaccine	4275. divorce	4325. sympathy	4375. illusion
4226. bonus	4276. exam	4326. fisherman	4376. anonymous
4227. collaboration	4277. documentary	4327. incredibly	4377. tolerate
4228. mixed	4278. neutral	4328. isolation	4378. appreciation
4229. opposed	4279. biology	4329. sock	4379. commissioner
4230. orbit	4280. flexible	4330. near	4380. harm
4231. grasp	4281. progressive	4331. jump	4381. flexibility
4232. patience	4282. web	4332. eleven	4382. instructional
4233. spite	4283. conspiracy	4333. sexy	4383. scramble
4234. tropical	4284. catch	4334. entrepreneur	4384. casino
4235. voting	4285. casualty	4335. syndrome	4385. tumor
4236. patrol	4286. republic	4336. bureau	4386. decorate
4237. willingness	4287. execution	4337. seat	4387. sort
4238. position	4288. terrific	4338. workplace	4388. charge
4239. revelation	4289. whale	4339. ambition	4389. pulse
4240. rent	4290. functional	4340. touchdown	4390. equivalent
4241. calm	4291. star	4341. utilize	4391. fixed
4242. jewelry	4292. draft	4342. breeze	4392. experienced
4243. Cuban	4293. instinct	4343. costly	4393. donation
4244. haul	4294. teammate	4344. ambitious	4394. diary
4245. concede	4295. aluminum	4345. Christianity	4395. sibling
4246. trace	4296. whoever	4346. presumably	4396. irony
4247. wagon	4297. ministry	4347. influential	4397. spoon
4248. afterward	4298. verdict	4348. translation	4398. midst
4249. spectacular	4299. instruct	4349. uncertain	4399. alley
4250. ruin	4300. skull	4350. dissolve	4400. upset

5,000 Common Words List: 4401-4600

4401. interact	4451. comprise	4501. installation	4551. exclusively
4402. soap	4452. reminder	4502. stimulate	4552. vocal
4403. cute	4453. alike	4503. tag	4553. marketplace
4404. rival	4454. placement	4504. vertical	4554. openly
4405. short-term	4455. dough	4505. swimming	4555. unfair
4406. punch	4456. grandchild	4506. fleet	4556. terrain
4407. pin	4457. dam	4507. catalog	4557. deploy
4408. hockey	4458. reportedly	4508. outsider	4558. risky
4409. passing	4459. well-known	4509. sacrifice	4559. pasta
4410. persist	4460. surrounding	4510. desperately	4560. genre
4411. supplier	4461. ecological	4511. stance	4561. distract
4412. known	4462. outfit	4512. compel	4562. merit
4413. momentum	4463. unprecedented	4513. sensitivity	4563. planner
4414. purse	4464. columnist	4514. someday	4564. depressed
4415. shed	4465. workout	4515. instant	4565. chunk
4416. liquid	4466. preliminary	4516. debut	4566. closest
4417. icon	4467. patent	4517. proclaim	4567. discount
4418. elephant	4468. shy	4518. worldwide	4568. no
4419. consequently	4469. quote	4519. hike	4569. ladder
4420. legislature	4470. trash	4520. required	4570. jungle
4421. associate	4471. disabled	4521. confrontation	4571. migration
4422. franchise	4472. gross	4522. colorful	4572. breathing
4423. correctly	4473. damn	4523. ideal	4573. invade
4424. mentally	4474. hormone	4524. constitution	4574. hurricane
4425. foster	4475. texture	4525. trainer	4575. retailer
4426. bicycle	4476. counter	4526. Thanksgiving	4576. classify
4427. encouraging	4477. pencil	4527. scent	4577. wound
4428. cheat	4478. associate	4528. stack	4578. coup
4429. access	4479. frontier	4529. eyebrow	4579. aid
4430. heal	4480. spray	4530. sack	4580. ambassador
4431. fever	4481. bet	4531. cease	4581. density
4432. filter	4482. disclose	4532. inherit	4582. supportive
4433. rabbit	4483. custody	4533. tray	4583. curiosity
4434. coin	4484. banker	4534. pioneer	4584. skip
4435. exploit	4485. beast	4535. organizational	4585. aggression
4436. accessible	4486. interfere	4536. textbook	4586. stimulus
4437. organism	4487. oak	4537. uh	4587. journalism
4438. sensation	4488. case	4538. nasty	4588. robot
4439. partially	4489. eighth	4539. shrink	4589. flood
4440. stay	4490. notebook	4540. model	4590. dip
4441. upstairs	4491. outline	4541. emerging	4591. likewise
4442. dried	4492. gaze	4542. dot	4592. informal
4443. minimum	4493. attendance	4543. wheat	4593. Persian
4444. pro	4494. speculation	4544. fierce	4594. feather
4445. conservation	4495. uncover	4545. envision	4595. sphere
4446. shove	4496. behalf	4546. rational	4596. tighten
4447. backyard	4497. innovative	4547. kingdom	4597. boast
4448. charter	4498. shark	4548. aisle	4598. pat
4449. stove	4499. reward	4549. weaken	4599. perceived
4450. consent	4500. mill	4550. protocol	4600. sole

5,000 Common Words List: 4601-4800

4601. publicity	4651. faster	4701. steak	4751. cruise
4602. major	4652. spare	4702. comply	4752. mobile
4603. unfold	4653. halfway	4703. triumph	4753. plain
4604. joke	4654. cure	4704. shareholder	4754. part
4605. well-being	4655. equality	4705. comparable	4755. calendar
4606. validity	4656. cemetery	4706. transport	4756. widow
4607. ecosystem	4657. harassment	4707. conscience	4757. deposit
4608. strictly	4658. deliberately	4708. calculation	4758. beard
4609. partial	4659. fame	4709. considerably	4759. brake
4610. collar	4660. regret	4710. interval	4760. downtown
4611. weed	4661. striking	4711. scratch	4761. screening
4612. compliance	4662. likelihood	4712. awake	4762. impulse
4613. streak	4663. carrot	4713. jurisdiction	4763. forbid
4614. supposedly	4664. atop	4714. inevitably	4764. fur
4615. added	4665. toll	4715. feminist	4765. brutal
4616. builder	4666. rim	4716. constraint	4766. predator
4617. glimpse	4667. embarrassed	4717. emotionally	4767. poke
4618. premise	4668. fucking	4718. expedition	4768. opt
4619. specialty	4669. cling	4719. allegedly	4769. voluntary
4620. deem	4670. isolated	4720. compromise	4770. trouble
4621. artifact	4671. blink	4721. strain	4771. valid
4622. sneak	4672. suspicious	4722. similarity	4772. forum
4623. monkey	4673. wheelchair	4723. butt	4773. dancing
4624. mentor	4674. squad	4724. lid	4774. happily
4625. two-thirds	4675. eligible	4725. dumb	4775. soar
4626. listener	4676. processor	4726. bulk	4776. removal
4627. lightning	4677. plunge	4727. sprinkle	4777. autonomy
4628. legally	4678. this	4728. mortality	4778. enact
4629. sleeve	4679. sponsor	4729. philosophical	4779. round
4630. disappointment	4680. grin	4730. conversion	4780. thread
4631. disturb	4681. color	4731. patron	4781. light
4632. rib	4682. demographic	4732. municipal	4782. landmark
4633. excessive	4683. rain	4733. any	4783. unhappy
4634. high-tech	4684. chill	4734. liver	4784. offender
4635. debris	4685. refuge	4735. harmony	4785. coming
4636. pile	4686. steer	4736. solely	4786. privately
4637. rod	4687. legislator	4737. tolerance	4787. fraction
4638. logical	4688. rally	4738. instant	4788. distinctive
4639. liberal	4689. programming	4739. goat	4789. tourism
4640. ash	4690. cheer	4740. arm	4790. threshold
4641. socially	4691. outlet	4741. blessing	4791. calm
4642. parish	4692. intact	4742. banana	4792. routinely
4643. slavery	4693. vendor	4743. running	4793. suite
4644. blank	4694. thrive	4744. palace	4794. remark
4645. commodity	4695. peanut	4745. formerly	4795. regulator
4646. cure	4696. chew	4746. peasant	4796. straw
4647. mineral	4697. elaborate	4747. neat	4797. theological
4648. hunger	4698. intellectual	4748. grandparent	4798. apart
4649. dying	4699. conception	4749. lawmaker	4799. exhaust
4650. developmental	4700. auction	4750. supermarket	4800. globe

5,000 Common Words List: 4801-5000

4801. fragile	4856. rubber	4911. coordinate	4966. copy
4802. objection	4857. retreat	4912. worldwide	4967. flying
4803. chemistry	4858. molecule	4913. within	4968. sustainable
4804. old-fashioned	4859. freely	4914. spy	4969. devil
4805. crowded	4860. favorable	4915. slot	4970. bolt
4806. circle	4861. steadily	4916. riot	4971. cargo
4807. blast	4862. veteran	4917. nutrient	4972. spine
4808. prevail	4863. integrated	4918. citizenship	4973. seller
4809. overnight	4864. ha	4919. severely	4974. skilled
4810. denial	4865. youngster	4920. sovereignty	4975. managing
4811. rental	4866. broadcast	4921. ridge	4976. public
4812. fantastic	4867. premium	4922. brave	4977. marine
4813. fragment	4868. accountability	4923. lighting	4978. dock
4814. level	4869. overwhelm	4924. specify	4979. organized
4815. screw	4870. one-third	4925. contributor	4980. fog
4816. warmth	4871. contemplate	4926. frustrate	4981. diplomat
4817. undergraduate	4872. update	4927. crowd	4982. boring
4818. liquid	4873. spark	4928. articulate	4983. sometime
4819. headache	4874. ironically	4929. importantly	4984. summary
4820. policeman	4875. fatigue	4930. transit	4985. missionary
4821. yield	4876. beyond	4931. dense	4986. epidemic
4822. projection	4877. speculate	4932. seminar	4987. fatal
4823. battle	4878. marker	4933. electronics	4988. trim
4824. suitable	4879. low	4934. sunny	4989. warehouse
4825. mention	4880. preach	4935. shorts	4990. accelerate
4826. graduation	4881. bucket	4936. swell	4991. butterfly
4827. drill	4882. bomb	4937. accusation	4992. bronze
4828. cruel	4883. blond	4938. soften	4993. drown
4829. mansion	4884. confession	4939. photograph	4994. inherent
4830. regard	4885. provoke	4940. straighten	4995. praise
4831. grape	4886. marble	4941. terribly	4996. nationwide
4832. authorize	4887. substantially	4942. cue	4997. spit
4833. cottage	4888. twist	4943. sudden	4998. harvest
4834. driveway	4889. defender	4944. bride	4999. kneel
4835. charm	4890. fish	4945. biography	5000. vacuum
4836. sexuality	4891. explicit	4946. hazard	5001. selected
4837. loyal	4892. transport	4947. compelling	5002. dictate
4838. clay	4893. disturbing	4948. seldom	5003. stereotype
4839. pound	4894. surveillance	4949. tile	5004. sensor
4840. balloon	4895. magnetic	4950. economically	5005. laundry
4841. invention	4896. technician	4951. honestly	5006. manual
4842. ego	4897. mutter	4952. troubled	5007. pistol
4843. fare	4898. devastating	4953. bow	5008. naval
4844. homework	4899. depart	4954. twentieth	5009. plaintiff
4845. disc	4900. arrow	4955. balanced	5010. immigrant
4846. sofa	4901. trauma	4956. foreigner	5011. kid
4847. guarantee	4902. neighbouring	4957. launch	5012. middle-class
4848. availability	4903. soak	4958. convenience	5013. apology
4849. radar	4904. ribbon	4959. delight	5014. till
4850. frown	4905. meantime	4960. weave	
4851. regain	4906. transmit	4961. timber	
4852. leave	4907. screen	4962. till	
4853. permit	4908. harvest	4963. accurately	
4854. sweater	4909. consecutive	4964. plea	
4855. rehabilitation	4910. republican	4965. bulb	

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