**Vocabulary**

**A.** Study the chart below and use the dictionary to check the meanings of unfamiliar words.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **VERB** | **NOUN** | **ADJECTIVE** | **ADVERB** |
| 1. | sense | sensesensorsensitivity | sensible(in)sensitive | sensiblysensitively |
| 2. | relate | relationrelationshiprelativity | (un)relatedrelative | relatively |
| 3. | approximate | approximation | approximate | approximately |
| 4. | correspond | correspondencecorrespondent | correspondent corresponding | correspondingly |
| 5. | acquire | acquisition | acquired |  |
| 6.  | transfer | transfertransferability | transferredtransferable |  |
| 7. | distinguish | distinction  | (in)distinct distinctive(in )distinguishable | distinctly distinctively |

B. Complete the sentences below using each group's suitable part of speech (use **verbs, nouns,** or **adjectives**).

**sense**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ installed along highways enable the road police to determine the speed of cars.

2. Archeologists tried to make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the inscription on the floor of a Roman

 house they found, but more than half of the words were unreadable.

3. Computers are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to sudden increases in voltage.

4. When chameleons \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ danger they change color.

**relate**

1. Some diseases are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to bad eating habits.

2. The recommendations of the committee \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the waste disposal methods used at the factory.

3. He charged a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ modest fee. Many of his colleagues are much more expensive.

4. The subject of my research is employer-employee \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in small companies.

**approximate**

1. The purpose of field tests is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ various conditions of actual use of new products.

2. Planning a research project, you must have an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the costs.

3. The area is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 100 square kilometers. I don’t remember its exact dimensions.

**correspond**

1. The two editions of this dictionary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in everything except grammar appendices.

2. When it was founded, our company’s budget was 1 million dollars, and the number of employees was 10 people. Five years later, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ figures have increased five-fold.

3. There is little \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between witnesses’ account of the accident and the newspaper report.

**acquire**

1. Many pharmaceutical companies work on the development of an effective vaccine preventing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

2. Vocabulary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an important goal of any language learner.

**transfer**

1. Train tickets are not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ; they may only be used by the person who has bought them.

 2. How can I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money from my bank account to the university?

3. The new employee has asked for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the company's branch in Tel Aviv.

**distinguish**

1. The pronunciation of these two words is so similar that it is difficult for foreigners to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one from the other.

1. The major \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between these two TV sets is that one has VOD whereas the other does not.
2. Due to their former misunderstanding, he felt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_uneasy about their coming visit.

4. Male birds are usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the females thanks to their colors.