

UNIT ONE

Word List

1. **Ambivalence** /æm'brɪvələns/ (n.): Mixed feelings or contradictory ideas about something or someone.
 - تردید – دو دلی
 - ✓ She felt **ambivalence** about her new job.
2. **Ascertain** /ə'sɜ:tən/ (v.): Find out or discover something with certainty. اثبات کردن.
 - یقین حاصل کردن
 - ✓ The cause of the accident was quickly **ascertained**.
3. **Autonomy** /ɔ:'tɒnəmi/ (n.): The right or condition of self-government. خودمختاری – استقلال.
 - خودمختاری – استقلال
 - ✓ The university retains some **autonomy** in its internal affairs.
4. **Destitute** /'dɛstɪtju:t/ Without the basic necessities of life. فقیر - ندار.
 - فقیر - ندار
 - ✓ After losing his job, he was left **destitute**.
5. **Induce** /m'dju:s/ (v.): Succeed in persuading or leading someone to do something. موجب شدن.
 - موجب شدن
 - ✓ The advertisement is designed to **induce** people to eat more fruit.
6. **Magnitude** /'mæɡnɪtu:d/ (n.): The great size or extent of something. اندازه - عظمت.
 - اندازه - عظمت
 - ✓ They didn't realize the **magnitude** of the disaster.
7. **Martyrdom** /'mɑ:rtərdəm/ (n.): The death or suffering of a martyr. شهادت.
 - شهادت
 - ✓ He achieved **martyrdom** when he refused to renounce his faith.
8. **Persecute** /'pɜ:rsɪkjʊ:t/ (v.) Subject someone to hostility and ill-treatment. مورد اذیت و آزار قرار دادن.
 - مورد اذیت و آزار قرار دادن
 - ✓ Minority groups were **persecuted** under the regime.
9. **Placate** /plə'keɪt/ (v.): Make someone less angry or hostile. آرام کردن – تسکین بخشیدن.
 - آرام کردن – تسکین بخشیدن
 - ✓ They attempted to **placate** the protesters with promises of reform.
10. **Utmost** /'ʌtməʊst/ (adj.): Most extreme; greatest. بیشترین.
 - بیشترین
 - ✓ She tried her **utmost** to finish the project on time.

Exercise 1

Use the words below to fill in the blank in the following sentences.

ambivalence
magnitude

ascertain
martyrdom

autonomy
persecuted

destitute
placate

induce
utmost

1. The _____ of the Roman Empire's expansion was unprecedented, stretching from the British Isles to the Middle East.
2. The Spartans trained with the _____ discipline, which was evident in their formidable presence at the Battle of Thermopylae.
3. The _____ of the American public during the Vietnam War era led to deeply divided opinions and protests.
4. Historians continue to _____ the truth about the ancient Library of Alexandria's destruction and the knowledge lost.
5. Activists around the world often risk being _____ for standing up against injustices and advocating for human rights.
6. The Great Depression left millions _____, highlighting the need for significant economic reforms and relief efforts.
7. The harsh conditions imposed by the Versailles Treaty helped _____ the political unrest that led to World War II.
8. Joan of Arc's _____ became a symbol of French resistance and national pride during the Hundred Years' War.
9. The quest for _____ was a driving force behind India's struggle for independence from British colonial rule.
10. In an attempt to _____ the masses, Roman emperors offered free bread and circuses to distract from political issues.

Exercise 2

Use the words below to fill in the blank in the following passage.

ambivalence
magnitude

ascertain
martyrdom

autonomy
persecuted

destitute
placated

induce
utmost

In the late 18th century, the French Revolution shook the world with its (1) _____, altering the course of history. The people, once (2) _____ and oppressed, rose up to demand (3) _____ from the aristocracy. Their actions would (4) _____ a series of events that changed the political landscape forever. The revolutionaries sought to (5) _____ their rights and freedoms, no longer willing to be (6) _____ by empty promises. They faced (7) _____ within their ranks and were (8) _____ by those in power. Yet, their (1) _____ commitment to the cause led to the (9) _____ of figures like Maximilien Robespierre, who became symbols of the struggle. This period exemplified the human desire for self-governance and justice, marking a pivotal moment when the common people fought to shape their own (10) _____.

Exercise 3

Use the words below to complete the following analogies.

ambivalence
magnitude

ascertain
martyrdom

autonomy
persecuted

destitute
placated

induce
utmost

1. soft: hard :: anger : _____
2. dying for a belief: _____ :: hitting a pothole : car problems
3. confused : disturbed :: _____ : poor
4. _____ : least :: fresh : stale
5. an interview : nervousness :: going away to college: _____
6. _____ : the truth :: catch : a train
7. performer : audience :: teenager : some _____
8. hang : a painting : : _____ : labor
9. harass : _____ :: gentle : meek
10. feather : light :: The Great Barrier Reef : _____

Word Parts

Vis/vid (see)

Example:

Word: evident: *e* from *ex* + out / *vid* = see

Meaning: Clearly seen

Exercise 4

Each of the following words contains the word part vis or vid, Latin words that mean “see.” In each word notice the word part that gives a clue about the word’s meaning. Match each word with its meaning.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. evidence | a. change the original version |
| 2. invisible | b. face |
| 3. revise | c. the state of being visible |
| 4. supervisor | d. the sense of sight |
| 5. visage | e. relating to the sense of sight |
| 6. provident | f. person in charge |
| 7. visibility | g. facts that show the truth |
| 8. vision | h. a person who visits |
| 9. visitor | i. form a mental picture |
| 10. visual | j. impossible to see |
| 11. visualize | k. carefully providing for future needs |
| 12. video | l. the visual part of a broadcast |

Exercise 5

The following common collocations have specific meanings. Complete each sentence with the appropriate collocation.

visual aid	visiting hours	poor visibility	20/20 vision
visually impaired	visiting professor	visible to the naked eye	visitation rights

1. The fog created very _____ on the highway this morning, forcing vehicles to drive very slowly and carefully.
2. When her parents got divorced, Janet went to live with her father, but her mother had _____.
3. I can only visit my grandmother during _____ at the hospital.
4. Our geography professor always uses some type of _____ in class to make the lectures more interesting.
5. Although bacteria are not _____, they can be identified under a microscope.
6. Our _____ from China, who has given several excellent lectures about Chinese history, will be returning home next semester.
7. My glasses give me _____, but without them I can hardly see anything.
8. Guide dogs are trained to help the _____ safely travel around the city.