
Definitions and Examples

1. **accumulate**, v.t. [to increase by the addition of amounts]

Experts agree that the best way to accumulate funds is through a systematic savings plan, whether at the national or individual level.

There is a cumulative economic gain for a country that regularly sells more products than it buys.

2. **austere**, adj. [having no luxury or having only what is strictly needed]

The minister of finance presented an austere budget last year because the country was going through difficult economic times, with most people having reduced incomes and paying less in tax.

Economic austerity was necessary for a few years to bring government spending under control.

3. **bond**, n. [a promise by a corporation or government to pay back a borrowed amount of money, usually with some interest added; the written certificate of such a promise]

Webnet Creations, Inc., needed money for business expansion, so it issued some bonds.

Mr. Park bought bonds in Webnet Creations because it is a large, stable company with good growth prospects.

4. **boom**, n. [a general and rapid increase in business activity]

An economic boom occurred when oil was discovered in the region.

As a result of the publicity and development of new hotels, tourism was booming.

5. **capital**, n. [money or property used in a business]

To start any business, a certain amount of capital is needed.

The new business was capitalized by several investors who were willing to risk a lot because of the potential for high profits.

6. **capitalism**, n. [a type of economic system in which free trade and private ownership of property are dominant]

Some economists think that world capitalism is the best way to ensure prosperity for all people.

Capitalist theory is criticized by many economists who believe it does not promote equal distribution of wealth to all people.

7. **computation**, n. [mathematical calculation]

My computation of the score was wrong because I had forgotten to include some numbers.

The ministry of finance asked several tax experts to compute the cost of living for the next year.

8. **conspicuous**, adj. [easily seen or noticed because of exceptional characteristics; very obvious]

“Conspicuous consumption” is an expression used to describe buying luxury items only so that they will be noticed by other people due to their high cost.

Some young people like to make themselves conspicuous by having unusual hairstyles and clothing.

9. **demand**, n. [desire or need for something]

The demand for heating oil was so great during the unusually bad winter that prices rose to very high levels.

There was an increased demand for the new computers after their price was lowered to a level that the average family could afford.

10. **depreciation**, n. [a decrease in the value of something]

A rapidly depreciating currency reflects a poor economy.

Items made of precious metals depreciate in value slowly.

11. **depression**, n. [a long period during which business activity is very greatly reduced, usually involving huge decreases in industrial production and widespread unemployment]

For most of the 1930s, there was a worldwide depression known as the “Great Depression,” during which millions of people were out of work and found it hard to survive.

Although *recession* and *depression* both refer to slowdowns in business activity, a recession is much shorter and less serious.

12. efficacy, n. [the quality of being able to produce results; effectiveness]

The prime minister promised economic reforms, but many doubted their efficacy in solving the country's financial problems.

Certain herbs are quite efficacious in treating illnesses.

13. enhance, v.t. [to increase or improve something]

The education of workers should be enhanced by computer training since new developments in the economy depend on computer technology.

The value of antiques is enhanced if the items are rare.

14. exchange rate, n. [the price of a currency in relation to another one; the amount paid to trade one currency for another]

Many factors influence currency exchange rates, which can change from day to day.

The minister of finance said her goal was to lower the exchange rate of her country's currency in order to promote exports.

15. expenditure, n. [an amount spent, frequently used in reference to money]

Government expenditure should not be more than its total amount of income from taxes.

Kelly expends so much energy playing soccer that she has little left for academic work.

16. inflation, n. [a steady rise in prices, together with a fall in the value of currency]

Inflation has to be controlled to keep an economy healthy.

As a result of the inflationary trend, it became harder and harder for ordinary people to pay for necessities.

17. inventory, n. [the items or goods available; a list of such items or goods]

We should periodically take inventory of the number and condition of our computers in order to anticipate our future needs.

Efficient businesses always keep an accurate inventory of their current supplies.

18. liability, n. [a financial debt]

The company's liabilities were so great that it had to close down.

In their annual financial reports, companies list all their liabilities, in addition to profits and losses.

- 19. productivity**, n. [the amount produced as compared with the effort that goes into producing it]

The productivity of agricultural land improves if suitable fertilizer is added at the right times.

The workers in this factory have become more productive since they were given additional training.

- 20. receipts**, n. pl. [the money taken in by a business or organization]

Cash sales receipts went up while credit card receipts were down.

The phrase “box office receipts” refers to the money received from customers at cinemas and theaters, while “gate receipts” is the money taken in from spectators attending sports events.

- 21. reserves**, n. pl. [an amount of something available for later use]

Petroleum reserves are decreasing, so we need to find alternative sources of fuel and energy.

In some countries people keep large personal reserves of gold, silver, jewelry, or other precious items to pay for their essential needs in case a national financial crisis interferes with the normal use of money.

- 22. share**, n. [an equal part of a company or business owned by someone]

I own fifty-two shares of Silver Metals Company.

The value of the company’s shares fell after it announced low profits for the year.

- 23. shareholder**, n. [someone who owns shares of a company or business]

Some shareholders of Silver Metals Company bought additional shares when they heard that the company was about to increase its foreign exports.

At a public meeting of the board of directors and shareholders, a new investment strategy was approved.

- 24. stock**, n. [a part of a business that can be bought or sold as shares]

A reliable stock market is necessary in an economy in which company shares are publicly bought and sold.

Stock investors are usually advised to diversify, that is, to buy stocks from a variety of market sectors and not just from one sector.

25. stockholder, n. [someone who owns stock in a company or business]

Telemint Corporation will call a meeting of stockholders to vote on proposals concerning a change in the management of the company.

Dr. Gilligan is a stockholder in four pharmaceutical companies.

26. supply, n. [the availability of something]

Prices rise and fall in relation to the supply of a product.

With the decrease in the supply of labor, employers are offering higher wages in order to attract new workers.

27. sustain, v.t. [to make something continue; to keep something going]

Sustaining economic growth is the goal of all national leaders.

We need to make sustainable agriculture a high priority to ensure that the soil continues to be rich in nutrients.

Exercises

A. Match each word with its definition or synonym.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| ___ 1. austere | a. money used in a business |
| ___ 2. bond | b. need for something |
| ___ 3. capital | c. money taken in by a business |
| ___ 4. computation | d. numbers calculation |
| ___ 5. accumulate | e. decreased business activity |
| ___ 6. demand | f. amount that is owed |
| ___ 7. depression | g. without luxury |
| ___ 8. enhancement | h. improvement or increase |
| ___ 9. inflation | i. availability |
| ___ 10. liability | j. part of a company that can be owned |
| ___ 11. receipts | k. decreasing currency value plus rising prices |
| ___ 12. supply | l. add amounts |
| ___ 13. stock | m. a promise to pay back borrowed money |

B. Answer each question with a word from the word form chart. Use the correct form of the word.

1. What do we call a rapid and widespread increase in business activity?

2. What do you call someone who owns part of a business? _____
3. How would one describe an economic system characterized by private ownership and free trade? _____
4. If something is very easily noticed, what is it called? _____
5. When the value of something is going down, what would you call this tendency? _____
6. How does one describe something that produces desired results? _____
7. What is the term used to describe the price at which one currency is used to buy another? _____
8. How do you refer to paying out money? _____
9. What do we call a list of all items? _____
10. If a factory makes a lot of something in an efficient way and in a relatively short time, how is it working? _____
11. What do you call an amount of money that is stored for later use?

12. How does one refer to something that can be renewed or kept going?

C. Circle the correct answers. Some questions will have more than one correct answer.

1. Which of the following refer(s) to change in value?
a. capital b. share c. depreciation d. bond e. inflation

2. Which of the following can describe a person's beliefs?
a. capitalist b. cumulative c. liability d. productive e. austere
3. Which of the following refer(s) to something of financial value?
a. inflation b. receipts c. reserves d. equilibrium e. computation
4. Which of the following refer(s) to a process of becoming greater or better?
a. depression b. exchange rate c. enhancement d. liability
e. boom f. expenditure

D. Write *T* if the sentence is true and *F* if it is false.

- ___ 1. Conspicuous clothing is easily noticed.
- ___ 2. Supplying a product removes it from the marketplace.
- ___ 3. An efficacious plan will fail.
- ___ 4. A debt is a liability.
- ___ 5. Shares are used by workers to buy groceries.
- ___ 6. Enhancing reserves means decreasing supply.
- ___ 7. To find out how much she has, a store owner will take an inventory.
- ___ 8. If a business's receipts are low, it probably needs more customers.
- ___ 9. The value of a car does not depreciate when you drive it a lot.
- ___ 10. Employment opportunities are likely to be fewer during a depression.
- ___ 11. If you have shares in a company, you are a part-owner of it.

E. Circle the word or phrase that is least related in meaning to the others.

1. exchange rate cost reserves
2. demand accumulate gather
3. sustain compute maintain
4. strict austere productive

5. bond	promise	break
6. bond	boom	increase
7. capital	funds	expenditure
8. capitalism	depression	communism

F. Complete each analogy with a word from the word form chart.

1. unseen : invisible :: _____ : outstanding
2. _____ : decrease :: add : subtract
3. _____ : foreign currency :: cost : product
4. quality : decrease :: value : _____
5. gold and silver : _____ :: money : savings
6. _____ : asset :: debit : credit
7. ask : get :: _____ : supply
8. business : slowdown :: economy : _____
9. democracy : voting :: _____ : competition
10. pay : _____ :: keep: promise

G. Read the passage. Then, in each blank, write the most appropriate word or phrase from the word form chart. Use the correct form of the word. Some words may be used more than once.

The prime minister of the island nation of Tabbitti introduced (1) _____ measures when several different (2) _____ of the country's future financial situation produced the same numbers. They showed that the (3) _____ of money raised by taxation was decreasing and that there was very little left of the national foreign currency (4) _____. This would make it difficult to pay government employees and, far worse, the military services might have their salary payments delayed. Thirty years earlier, similar problems had resulted in a military coup.

How did this bad financial situation come about? Many Tabbittians said

that the government had spent far too much on expensive projects involving roads and bridges. However, other factors were also important.

During the economic (5) _____ that had lasted fifteen years, optimism had grown so much that people forgot that economic and business cycles were inevitable. The government ministers took the good times for granted; they thought that growth and prosperity would always be there. Unfortunately, they were very wrong. Several factors came together to produce the economic decline: a (6) _____ in the market value of the country's main revenue earner: its spice exports, especially cinnamon and cloves; increasing (7) _____ due to international loans that had to be repaid; and (8) _____ in the economies of the countries that were the main buyers of Tabbitian spices. Added to this was the construction of the costly roads and bridges that everyone noticed — (9) _____ projects that, according to some citizens, were chosen by politicians just because they wanted to please the people in an obvious way in order to get their votes.

Now the prime minister is trying hard to stabilize the economy by restoring the balance between tax (10) _____ and (11) _____. She wants to find ways to (12) _____ the (13) _____ of the spice processing companies at the same time as cutting costs. She has found it necessary to implement a new national budget with severe restrictions on the spending of all government departments. Her hope is that the measures will have a (14) _____ effect over time. So far, she has managed to persuade everyone that her new spending program will be (15) _____. "Give it time," she says, "and you will see the great results! Indeed, I'd advise you to buy (16) _____ in our Tabittian spice companies."

Collocations

1. **accumulate**—accumulate assets; accumulate wealth; accumulate points; cumulative impact; cumulative effect; cumulative process
2. **austerity**—austerity measures; austerity program; austerity budget; economic austerity; austere personality
3. **bond**—corporate bond; municipal bond; government bond; bond market; bond prices; issue a bond; stocks and bonds
4. **boom**—boom in sales; housing boom; commercial boom; boom town; boom and bust
5. **capital**—capital gains; capital investment; venture capital; start-up capital; capital expenditure
6. **capitalism**—pure capitalism; economic capitalism; capitalist market; capitalist society; capitalist system; capitalist monopoly
7. **computation**—financial computation; computational technique; computational analysis; arithmetic computation
8. **conspicuous**—look conspicuous; conspicuous success; conspicuous achievement; conspicuous consumption
9. **demand**—high demand; big demand; low demand; little demand; jump in demand; be in demand; be much in demand; fall in demand; decrease in demand; supply and demand
10. **depreciation**—rate of depreciation; depreciate slowly; depreciate quickly; depreciate in value
11. **depression**—economic depression; the Great Depression; the depression of the 1930s; depressed economy
12. **efficacy**—potential efficacy; have great efficacy; have little efficacy
13. **enhance**—enhance the quality of; enhance the reputation of; enhanced ability
14. **exchange rate**—high exchange rate; low exchange rate; increase the exchange rate; decrease the exchange rate; decline in the exchange rate; rise in the exchange rate
15. **expenditure**—increase expenditure; reduce expenditure; expend funds; capital expenditure; public expenditure
16. **inflation**—low inflation rate; high inflation rate; rising inflation; falling inflation; level of inflation
17. **inventory**—take inventory; do an inventory; detailed inventory; entire inventory; monthly inventory; annual inventory
18. **liability**—business liabilities; tax liability; current liabilities

19. **productivity**—enhance productivity; greater productivity; less productivity; high productivity; low productivity; increase in productivity; decrease in productivity
20. **receipts**—tax receipts; gross receipts; net receipts
21. **reserves**—emergency reserves; cash reserves; renewable reserves
22. **share**—buy shares; sell shares; own shares
23. **shareholder**—shareholders' meeting
24. **stock**—stock market; buy stock; sell stock; own stock; stock exchange
25. **stockholder**—stockholders' meeting
26. **supply**—in short supply; plentiful supply; supply and demand; supply a need
27. **sustain**—sustainable development; sustainable resource

H. Complete the following sentences by using a collocation from the list. The meaning of the required collocation is given in parentheses. Use the correct forms of the words in the collocation to fit the sentence. The first one is an example.

1. The strong austerity measures (**actions to decrease spending**) taken by the association resulted in great financial savings.
2. When gold was discovered near the village of Tiburon, California, it soon became a _____ (**place with sudden and great increase of business activity**).
3. _____ (**money invested in a new and risky commercial activity**) is usually sought by entrepreneurs starting up new businesses.
4. Several different _____ (**ways of calculating numbers**) may be used in measuring the cost of living.
5. The rains were not heavy, but they went on for many days, so their _____ (**effect of events added together**) caused much flood damage.
6. When a company calculates its assets, it must take into account the _____ (**speed at which an amount becomes less**) of the value of its equipment.
7. The _____ (**possible effectiveness**) of the new drugs being developed against cancer is quite great.

8. After some small up and down movements, there was a _____
(**lowering of the relative cost of buying the foreign currency**).
9. There was a _____ rate (**greatly increasing prices with much less value of currency**), and people soon realized that, with the same amount of money, they were not able to buy as much as they could before.
10. Mr. Forbes said that he now had so many _____
(**amounts of money owed by a company**) that he could not pay the expenses involved in running another political campaign.
11. Most governments cannot function without enough _____
(**money taken in from citizens and businesses according to the law**) to pay for national expenditures.
12. There was a _____ (**a lot available**) of wheat, so the price of the product decreased.

I. Write a sentence for each collocation. Use the correct form of the words in the collocation to fit your sentence. Underline the collocation. The first one is an example.

1. municipal bond

The city issued a municipal bond to finance the renovation of the City Hall building.

2. stock exchange

3. capitalist society

4. look conspicuous

5. be much in demand

6. economic depression

7. enhance the reputation of

8. increase expenditure

9. take inventory of

10. low productivity

11. cash reserves

12. sustainable development

Discussion or Writing

J. Answer the following questions.

1. Should expenditure in a national budget include free health care for all citizens or should each person buy his or her own health insurance policies? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Would you like to be conspicuous? Why or why not?
3. Do you know an item that depreciates rapidly and one that depreciates slowly? Describe them and explain why they have different rates of depreciation.
4. Has a high inflation rate ever affected you personally? If so, how did you cope with the situation?
5. Describe some ways in which an industry might sustain its productivity.

Law

Word Form Chart

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
alien		alien	
attorney			
bail	bail out		
case			
consent	consent	consenting	
custody		custodial	
custodian			
defendant	defend	defending	
defender			
defense			
deportation	deport	deported	
detention	detain	detained	
fraud	defraud	fraudulent	fraudulently
liability		liable	
mediator	mediate	mediating	
mediation			
misrepresentation	misrepresent		
naturalization	naturalize	naturalized	
negligence	neglect	negligent	negligently
priority	prioritize	prioritized	
prioritization			
prosecution			
prosecutor	prosecute	prosecuting	
slander	slander	slandering slandered	slanderously
suit/lawsuit	sue		
tenant			
termination	terminate	terminated	wrongfully
		wrongful	

Definitions and Examples

1. **alien**, n. [someone living in a country but not a citizen of that country]

The laws governing aliens vary greatly from one country to another.

After living for several years in some countries as a resident alien, one can apply for citizenship.

2. **attorney**, n. [lawyer]

My attorney did not argue well in court and consequently the judge sent me to prison for two years.

“Attorney general” is a common term for the highest-ranking legal officer in a government.

3. **bail**, n. [an amount of money left with a court to make sure that the person charged with a crime will appear for trial]

The bail set by a judge is usually very high in cases of serious crime.

Judge Yeager did not allow anyone to bail out the accused woman because he thought there was a risk that she would leave the country.

4. (a) **case**, n. [all the information considered to be part of a lawsuit; the legal action brought before a court for judgment]

Judgments in previous cases are often used to support arguments in new ones and may develop into a system known as case law.

- (b) **case**, n. [the evidence that supports a particular legal argument]

Jane’s attorney is currently developing a case to support her claim for more money.

5. **consent**, v.i. [to agree that something can be done]

The judge consented to the request that the trial be postponed.

In some cultures children must ask for their parents’ consent when they want to get married.

6. (a) **custody**, n. [being kept or guarded legally]

Two suspects were in the custody of the police.

(b) **custody**, n. [the right to control someone]

Full legal custody is given to parents who adopt a child.

7. **defendant**, n. [a person who has been legally charged with committing a crime and who is in court to stand trial]

A good lawyer can do a lot to improve a defendant's chances of being judged not guilty.

The case against the defendant was so weak that the judge dismissed it.

8. (a) **defense**, n. [an argument to support a position that has been attacked]

We put up a strong legal defense against those who claimed that we had embezzled funds from the bank.

(b) **defense**, n. [the lawyers in a court who are arguing on the side of the defendant]

The defense avoided arguing against the prosecution's strong points and focused only on the weaker ones.

9. **deportation**, n. [the act of officially forcing someone to leave a country]

The judge ordered the deportation of the tourist because she was trying to buy drugs.

The illegal immigrants were deported.

10. **detain**, v.t. [to prevent someone leaving a place; to keep in custody]

The police detained several people who might have been responsible for the attack.

Immigration authorities can detain travelers whom they suspect of trying to enter the country illegally.

11. **fraud**, n. [the act of gaining something in an illegal or unfair way; cheating]

The owner of the business, who had cheated many customers, was imprisoned for committing fraud.

A major problem for insurance companies is fraudulent claims of theft, for example, when car owners falsely claim that their vehicles have been stolen.

12. liable, adj. [legally responsible for]

If you cause damage to someone's car in an accident, you may be liable for the cost of repairing it.

The court found that I had no personal liability for the crime committed by the company I used to work for.

13. mediator, n. [a person who tries to settle arguments between two or more other people or groups]

A government-appointed mediator worked successfully to find a compromise between management and employees after the two sides failed to agree in face-to-face negotiations.

When people are angry with each other, a calm mediator may be able to get them to relax and be polite again.

14. misrepresent, v.t. [to give a false impression about something]

A dishonest salesman may deliberately misrepresent a product's qualities.

If you are applying for a job, you must be careful to avoid misrepresentations when describing your qualifications.

15. naturalize, v.i. [to become a legal citizen of a country after living in it for a period of time and satisfying other requirements]

To become naturalized is the goal of many immigrants.

Although he was born in New Zealand, Bruce is a naturalized citizen of Mexico.

16. negligence, n. [ignoring or being careless about a task or duty that should be done]

The starving child's parents were charged with negligence.

If you are negligent of your duties in a job, you are likely to be fired.

17. (a) priority, n. [the order in which things should be done]

There were many tasks to do in a short time, so our committee arranged them in priority order in case some had to be left out.

(b) priority, n. [the first thing that must be done]

Yoko's priority is to complete her studies as soon as possible, so she is not taking any courses that are not required for her degree.

- 18. prosecutor**, n. [a lawyer who officially argues in court to prove the guilt of someone accused of a crime]

Government prosecutors usually do not officially accuse someone of a crime unless they are reasonably sure that a judge or jury will think the person is guilty based on the evidence.

Sometimes an accused person will say that the prosecution has given false evidence.

- 19. slander**, v.t. [to say something untrue and negative that harms another person's reputation]

Enemies frequently slander each other.

People who gossip a lot often make slanderous comments.

- 20. sue**, v.t. [to go to a court of law and make a claim for something to be given or for justice to be done]

A person who causes an accident and injures someone might be sued.

You should bring a suit against the business that sold you such a terrible car.

- 21. tenant**, n. [an occupant of a house, building, or land who pays rent to the owner]

Ms. Langley's tenants usually renew their leases because she charges a fair rent and maintains the apartment building in good condition.

In many countries tenant farmers have to rely on the landowner to let them continue farming.

- 22. terminate**, v.t. [to end officially]

My landlord terminated my apartment lease because of damage I caused to the walls of the kitchen.

After one year, Janis asked for a termination of the contract with her business partner.

- 23. wrongful**, adj. [unfair; not following the law]

The police were accused of wrongful arrest in the case of the missing jewels.

Sebastian said that he was wrongfully dismissed from his job and that he therefore planned to sue his former employer.

Exercises

A. Match each word with its definition or synonym.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| ___ 1. alien | a. prevent from leaving |
| ___ 2. attorney | b. work with opposing groups to stop conflict |
| ___ 3. consent | c. keeping legally in one's possession |
| ___ 4. detain | d. end |
| ___ 5. deportation | e. injure a person's reputation by untrue negative statements |
| ___ 6. custody | f. not following the law |
| ___ 7. defraud | g. foreigner living in a country without citizenship |
| ___ 8. mediate | h. lawyer |
| ___ 9. slander | i. sending someone out of a country |
| ___ 10. terminate | j. cheat |
| ___ 11. wrongful | k. agree |

B. Answer each question with a word from the word form chart. Use the correct form of the word in your answer.

1. What do you call the evidence that supports a legal argument? _____
2. If I deliberately describe something incorrectly, what am I doing?

3. Who pays rent to a landlord? _____
4. What do people become when they change their citizenship to that of their new country? _____
5. How are you behaving if you fail to do things that you should do?

6. What does one call all the information that is being considered in a particular lawsuit? _____
7. What do we call a person who is on trial in a court? _____

8. What are you doing when you take someone to court to get what you think is rightfully yours? _____
9. How do we refer to something that is the first thing that we must do? _____

C. Circle the correct answers. Some questions will have more than one correct answer.

1. Which of the following refer(s) to statements that hurt a person's reputation?
a. slander b. prosecute c. liable d. prioritize e. defend f. detain
2. Which are persons?
a. consent b. attorney c. custody d. suit e. alien f. priority
3. Which are persons?
a. tenant b. case c. defendant d. negligence e. termination f. deportation
4. Which describe(s) illegal or negative activity?
a. misrepresentation b. mediation c. custody d. fraud e. prioritization
5. Which action(s) can appropriately be done in a court of law during a trial?
a. defrauding b. defending c. neglecting d. suing e. prosecuting

D. Write *T* if the sentence is true and *F* if it is false.

- ___ 1. An attorney makes the final decision in judging a court case.
- ___ 2. The defense in a court argues for the person on trial.
- ___ 3. Termination is a way of conducting a trial.
- ___ 4. A suit is the decision given by a judge.
- ___ 5. Slanderous words are harmful to someone.
- ___ 6. Bail is money that one pays after having been found guilty of a crime.

- ___ 7. Tenants own the houses and apartments they live in.
- ___ 8. A negligent babysitter is likely to get into trouble.
- ___ 9. Food, shelter, and clothing are usually priorities for people.
- ___ 10. People enjoy being deported.

E. Circle the word that is least related in meaning to the others.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. alien | citizen | outsider |
| 2. slander | lawsuit | case |
| 3. consent | acceptance | refusal |
| 4. custody | guardianship | defendant |
| 5. liable | famous | responsible |
| 6. fraud | cheating | selling |
| 7. judgment | misrepresentation | untruth |
| 8. naturalization | differentiation | assimilation |
| 9. deviate | terminate | stop |
| 10. wrongful | unable | improper |

F. Complete each analogy with a word from the word form chart.

- _____ : lying :: honesty : truth
- cook : chef :: lawyer : _____
- attack : _____ :: imprison : free
- injure : slander :: _____ : send away
- _____ : defender :: show : hide
- consent : refuse :: _____ : start
- attorney : client :: landlord : _____

G. Read the passage. Then, in each blank, write the most appropriate word from the choices given in the list. Use the correct form of the word. Some words may be used more than once. The words will not all be used.

alien attorney case consent custody
defense deport fraud misrepresent naturalize
negligent priority slander suit/lawsuit tenant
terminate wrongful

The *Daily Gazette* and other newspapers have reported on a (1) _____ that is currently being heard in court. It concerns a citizenship matter complicated by a debate about the safety and happiness of a child, and the conflict between the child's parents. The focus of the case is a man who, after being a resident (2) _____ for six years, became a (3) _____ citizen. He was granted (4) _____ of his daughter, age four, when he and his wife were divorced. At the time, the mother was not interested in her child and had been (5) _____ in caring for her. The mother did not request visitation rights during the divorce proceedings.

Now the mother has changed her attitude and wants (6) _____ of the child; she claims that her former husband had committed a crime before he became naturalized, saying that he (7) _____ his employer of some money. If this charge is true and if the authorities had known about the crime, his naturalization would not have been allowed. He also had been arrested before his (8) _____ on a different charge, but his (9) _____ managed to prove that the arrest was (10) _____, and consequently the charge was dropped. His ex-wife says that he once told her that he was secretly getting some "extra money" in "a clever, special way" from his employer's travel fund, although he did not specifically say that it was a (11) _____ way.

The wife, also a naturalized citizen, hopes her ex-husband's naturalization will be revoked. She wants him to be (12) _____ to the country they came from and now wants to take care of her child, whom she has not seen for three years.

In his own (13) _____ against his wife's accusations, he says that it is not true that he committed (14) _____, and he plans to bring a (15) _____ against his wife for (16) _____ him. In addition, he says the (17) _____ should be to ensure that the child gets proper care. The child was already well adjusted to her new school and had learned the new language very well. He says the mother cannot provide a good life because she has been involved in drug-taking. She strongly denies it and states that, on the contrary, it is he who takes drugs. The case is still being heard.

Collocations

1. **alien**—alien registration; naturalization of aliens; resident alien; illegal alien
2. **attorney**—attorney general; defense attorney; prosecuting attorney; attorney at law; power of attorney; hire an attorney
3. **bail**—release on bail; bail out; be out on bail; put up bail; post bail; set bail; jump bail
4. **case**—court case; case against; judge a case; hear a case; decide a case; adjourn a case; dismiss a case; evidence in a case; defense's case; prosecution's case; case law
5. **consent**—written consent; legal consent; obtain consent; grant consent; full consent; freely consent; with consent; without consent
6. **custody**—protective custody; legal custody; parental custody; custody proceedings; award custody; grant custody; a child's custodian; lose custody; in custody
7. **defendant**—convict a defendant; find a defendant (not) guilty
8. **defense**—counsel for the defense; defense attorney; defense team; public defender; witness for the defense
9. **deportation**—deportation order; deportation notice; forced deportation; facing deportation

10. **detention**—keep in detention; detain for questioning; lengthy detention; police detention
11. **fraud**—perpetrate fraud; commit fraud; detect fraud; alleged fraud; fraud charges; insurance fraud; tax fraud
12. **liable**—hold someone liable for; legally liable; criminally liable; accept liability; deny liability
13. **mediator**—mediate in a dispute; mediator in a conflict; mediate between enemies; government-appointed mediator; appoint a mediator
14. **misrepresent**—misrepresent the facts; intentionally misrepresent; knowingly misrepresent; gross misrepresentation
15. **naturalize**—naturalization of aliens; naturalization of foreigners; naturalization laws; naturalized citizen
16. **negligence**—grossly negligent; criminal negligence; serious negligence
17. **priority**—top priority; high priority; low priority; urgent priority; absolute priority; immediate priority; set priorities
18. **prosecute**—conduct a prosecution; government prosecutor; public prosecutor; witness for the prosecution; prosecuting attorney
19. **slander**—sue for slander; slander against; vicious slander; malicious slander; make a slanderous statement; make slanderous comments
20. **sue**—threaten a lawsuit against; sue for damages; file a suit against; bring a suit against; file a lawsuit against; bring a lawsuit against
21. **tenant**—tenant’s landlord; tenants of the apartments; tenants’ association
22. **terminate**—terminate an agreement; give notice of termination; termination of service
23. **wrongful**—wrongful behavior; wrongful act; wrongful imprisonment

H. In each sentence, two words or phrases are underlined. Circle the one that frequently collocates with the word in boldface. The first one is an example.

1. The **attorney** was famous for successfully defending people accused of terrible crimes.
2. It can be hard to work out **priorities**, but finishing your college degree should be your highest one, not applying for another job.
3. That is **slanderous**, and I certainly plan to take you to court for making such a statement!
4. The facts of the case are clear, and we know that Joseph **misrepresented** them.

5. The bus company was accused of grossly neglecting the proper maintenance of its vehicles.
6. In a lower court, the **defendant** was convicted, but that decision was reversed on appeal.
7. The charge against Henry was **fraud**, and he confessed to it in the end.
8. Jane was very upset because she was sure **slanderous** and vicious remarks had been made about her.
9. Several apartment tenants came together to complain about their landlord neglecting the building.
10. A written agreement between Nadia's business and her Internet service provider had to be **terminated** when the provider did not supply quick Web access.
11. I could not afford to pay the high amount of **bail** that the judge set, so I had to stay in jail until my trial.
12. Both sides in the dispute accepted a government-appointed **mediator** who would try to assist in the difficult negotiations.
13. The leader of the rebels was held liable for the destruction of the army base even though he did not personally take part in the actual attack.

I. The following sets of words frequently occur together as collocations. Write one sentence for each set, including all the words of the set in any suitable order. Use the correct forms of the words in the collocation to fit your sentence. Underline the collocation in your sentence. The first one is an example.

1. file suit

Wilson Tobacco, Inc. filed a suit against the people who said their products
were poisonous.

2. order deport

3. alien naturalize

4. case judge

5. consent give

6. custody legal

7. slander statement make

8. defense counsel

9. wrongful imprisonment

10. lawsuit bring

11. prosecution witness

12. detain police

Discussion or Writing

J. Answer the following questions.

1. What are some good reasons for deporting someone from a country? Do you think a citizen of a country should ever be deported from his or her own country?
2. Is it ever acceptable to misrepresent facts? Why or why not?
3. Do you know of anyone who has committed fraud? If so, describe what happened.

4. Do you think we should be allowed to sue people for slanderous remarks? If so, what penalties are appropriate?

5. In what situations should legal custody of children be taken away from their parents?

6. Describe a famous court case that you are familiar with.