**VOCABULARY** *(New Headway Upper-Intermediate*, **p 36)**

**SAYING THE OPPOSITE**

**ANTONYMS**

|  |
| --- |
| Antonyms can sometimes be formed with a negative prefix:  \* UN– is the most common prefix  \* DIS– is often used with verbs and nouns as well as adjectives  (like/dislike; advantage/disadvantage; satisfied/dissatisfied)  The other prefixes are largely used with adjectives and adverbs.  \*IL- is often used before adjectives beginning with L (legible/illegible)  \*IM- is often used before adjectives beginning with P or M (possible/impossible; mortal/immortal)  \*IR- is often used with adjectives beginning with R (reversible/irreversible)  \*\*\*\*\*EXCEPTIONS  \*e. g. popular/unpopular; reliable/unreliable … |

Ex.1: What parts of speech are these words? Write antonyms for them using prefixes where possible. **(p 36)**

**WORD ANTONYM(S)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **KEY**  **↓** | **KEY** |
| fake **adj** | genuine, real, authentic |
| like **v** | **dis**like; hate; loathe; can’t stand, can’t bear; detest |
| tiny **adj** | big; large; huge; enormous; massive; immense |
| happiness **n** | **un**happiness; sadness; misery; sorrow |
| guilty **adj** | innocent; blameless |
| safe **adj** | **un**safe; **in**secure; dangerous; risky; hazardous |
| admit **v** | deny; contradict |
| improve **v** | get worse, worsen; deteriorate; decline |
| sincere **adj** | **in**sincere; **dis**honest |
| success **n** | failure; disaster; |
| mature **adj** | **im**mature; childish; young; youthful |
| encourage **v** | **dis**courage; **dis**hearten; criticize; undermine |
| kind/generous **adj** | **un**kind/**un**generous; mean; stingy; tight;  tight-fisted |
| appear **v** | **dis**appear; vanish |

Ex.2: Complete the conversations with **the correct form** of the words in exercise 1. **(p 36)**

**K E Y**

1. A: successful

B: failure (disaster)

1. A: generous (kind)

B: meanness (stinginess/tight-fistedness)

1. A: 1) improvement; 2) got worse (deteriorated/worsened)
2. A: dangerous

B: safe

1. A: criticizing

B: encouragement

Ex.3: What’s the opposite of…? **KEY**

**↓**

1. a tough question/ tough meat (an easy question/ tender meat)

2. a clear sky/ a clear conscience (a cloudy sky/ a guilty conscience)

3. fair hair/ a fair decision (dark hair/ a harsh decision; an unfair decision; an unjust decision)

4. a hard mattress /a hard exam (a soft mattress/ an easy exam)

5. a live animal/ live music (a dead animal / recorded music)

6. a light colour/ a light sleep (a dark colour/ a deep sleep; a heavy sleep)

**Read about the Finnish company NOKIA and find words and expressions which mean the following:**

**KEY**

**↓**

*Paragraph 1*

1 including - **ENCOMPASSING**

2 a plan - **STRATEGY**

3 a large corporation made up of different firms – **CONGLOMERATE**

4 gradually developed and changed - **EVOLVED**

*Paragraph 2*

5 home-based - **DOMESTIC**

6 worldwide - **GLOBAL**

7 technology using numbers – **DIGITAL**

8 basic idea - **GROUNDWORK**

9 the basic structures a country or organization needs to function efficiently – **INFRASTRUCTURE**

*Paragraph 3*

10 take advantage of – **EXPLOIT**

11 important quality – **FACTOR**

*Paragraph 4*

12 generate / create more – **BREED**

13 predicting – **FORESEEING**

14 an established objective – **TARGET**

***NOKIA***

Nokia’s history dates back to 1865 when a Finnish mining engineer, Fredrik Idestam, established a wood-pulp mill in Southern Finland and started manufacturing paper. Since those early days the company has evolved first into a conglomerate encompassing several different industries ranging from paper to chemicals and rubber. More recently, in the 1990s, with a clearly defined strategy, Nokia developed into a dynamic telecommunications company.

The groundwork for telecommunications was already laid in the 1960s as Nokia was researching the field of radio transmission in its electronics department. In the late 1970s, mobile phones, and telecommunications infrastructure products were developed for both domestic and international customers. In the 1980s and 1990s, Nokia became a global leader in digital communication technologies.

From the very beginning, Nokia has faced competition from international competitors in the international and domestic telecommunication markets. Among other factors, the ability to exploit the opportunities created by continuous technological and market change has helped Nokia develop into the company it is today.

Nokia is now a successful company, but it still has a clear set target for the future. The company’s history has well shown that right decisions made at the right time breed success, and that success is earned through determination and by foreseeing coming markets as well as by bravely creating new ones.

**Read the text again and decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F):**

* 1. There is little connection between Nokia these days and how it began. \_\_**T\_**\_\_
  2. The company has gone through three clear stages. \_\_\_**T**\_\_\_
  3. Nokia was not involved in telecommunications in the 1970s. \_\_\_**F\_**\_\_
  4. The company produced mobile phones which were only for the domestic market. \_\_**F**\_\_\_\_
  5. Nokia became a world leader. \_\_\_**T\_**\_\_
  6. Nokia has never had many competitors. \_\_\_**F**\_\_\_
  7. Nokia has taken advantage of the opportunities offered by changes in technology. \_\_**T**\_\_\_\_
  8. Nokia is unsure about how it wishes to develop. \_\_\_\_**F**\_\_\_
  9. Nokia shows the importance of good judgement and good timing. \_\_**T**\_\_\_
  10. Nokia creates and anticipates new markets. \_\_\_**T**\_\_\_