ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

4000 Essential English Words 6 Unit 20: The Greedy Bee

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Explanations

1. **Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.**
reverse
✓ **C) switch**
To **reverse** something means to change it to the opposite direction or order, so it is close to **switch**. Example: **The wind reversed his course.**

2. adverse
✓ **B) harmful**
Adverse means bad or **harmful**. Example: **The medicine had an adverse effect on her stomach.**

3. intermediate
✓ **D) middle**
Intermediate means in the **middle**, between the beginning and the advanced level. Example: **an intermediate English course**.

4. regain
✓ **A) reclaim**
To **regain** something means to get it back after losing it, so it is close to **reclaim**. Example: **He slowly regained his strength.**

5. mentor
✓ **C) teacher**
A **mentor** is an experienced person who guides and advises a younger or less experienced person, like a **teacher**.

6. inclusion
✓ **D) welcome**
Inclusion is the act of letting someone be part of a group. It is close to **welcome**, because a welcomed person is accepted into the group.

7. adhesive
✓ **A) paste**
An **adhesive** is a substance that makes things stick together, such as glue or **paste**.

8. vibrant
✓ **C) dynamic**
Vibrant means full of energy and life, or very bright, so it is close to **dynamic**. Example: **a vibrant city**.

9. dependency
✓ **B) need**
A **dependency** is a strong **need** for something or someone. Example: **Plants have a dependency on sunlight.**

10. swarm
✓ **B) group**
A **swarm** is a large **group** of insects, such as bees, moving together. It can also mean a crowd of people.

11. He enjoyed watching the _____ movement of the branch in the wind.
✓ **B) intermittent**
We need an adjective before the noun **movement**. **Intermittent** means stopping and starting again, not continuous. A branch moving in the wind does this.

12. As the branch moved to and _____, he felt calmed.
✓ **E) fro**
To and fro is a fixed phrase meaning backwards and forwards, or from side to side. **Fro** is almost only used in this phrase.

13. Her favorite magical creature was the _____.
✓ **A) phoenix**
A **phoenix** is a magical bird in old stories. It burns and then is born again from its ashes, so it fits **magical creature**.

14. The bird's feathers were always a (an) _____ mix of red and orange.
✓ **E) vibrant**
Vibrant colours are bright and strong, so **a vibrant mix of red and orange** describes very bright feathers.

15. Actually, those flowers have a (an) _____ effect on my mother's health.
✓ **C) adverse**
Adverse means harmful. **An adverse effect on someone's health** is a common collocation for a bad effect.

16. The _____ in it makes her sneeze.
✓ **B) pollen**
Pollen is the fine yellow powder made by flowers. Many people sneeze because of it, so it fits **makes her sneeze**.

17. Mr. Roth had been a valuable _____ for so many years.
✓ **A) mentor**
A **mentor** is an experienced person who guides and teaches someone. **A valuable mentor for so many years** describes this role.

18. You could feel the knowledge from the _____ of his wrinkled hands.
✓ **D) texture**
Texture is how something feels when you touch it, e.g. rough or smooth. **The texture of his wrinkled hands** describes how his skin felt.

19. Plants have a (an) _____ on sunlight.
✓ **C) dependency**
We say **have a dependency on** something, meaning to need it. Plants need sunlight to live.

20. It's a necessary ingredient for the process of _____.
✓ **D) photosynthesis**
Photosynthesis is the process plants use to make food from sunlight, water and carbon dioxide. Sunlight is a necessary ingredient for it.

21. **Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.**
inclusion
✓ **A) exclusion**
Inclusion means letting someone be part of a group. **Exclusion** means keeping someone out, so it is the opposite.

22. regain
✓ **C) lose**
To **regain** something is to get it back. The opposite is to **lose** it.

23. eternal
✓ **D) brief**
Eternal means lasting forever. The opposite is **brief**, which means lasting only a short time.

24. dump
✓ **A) gather**
To **dump** something is to throw it away or drop it carelessly. The opposite is to **gather**, which means to collect things together.

25. fluctuate
✓ **B) remain**
To **fluctuate** means to change often, e.g. up and down. The opposite is to **remain**, meaning to stay the same.

26. **Choose C if the italicized word is used correctly. Choose I if the word is used incorrectly.**
The branches moved to and *fro* in the breeze.
✓ **A) C**
To and fro means backwards and forwards. Branches moving this way in a breeze is a correct use.

27. Honeybees collect *pollen* from flowers.
✓ **A) C**
Pollen is the powder that flowers produce. Bees collect it to make food, so the word is used correctly.

28. The meeting was *eternal*. It lasted only ten minutes.
✓ **B) I**
Eternal means lasting forever. A meeting that **lasted only ten minutes** was short, so the word is used incorrectly. The correct word would be **brief**.

29. The *adhesive* on this tape doesn't work anymore. It won't stick.
✓ **A) C**
An **adhesive** is a sticky substance. The clue **It won't stick** shows that the sticky part of the tape has stopped working, so the use is correct.

30. In order to get into the sports arena, we had to pay a *phoenix*.
✓ **B) I**
A **phoenix** is a magical bird. You cannot pay one to enter an arena. The right word would be **fee**, so the use is incorrect.

31. This past week the weather has *fluctuated* a lot. It's been warm and sunny every day.
✓ **B) I**
Fluctuate means to change often. The weather was **warm and sunny every day**, so it did not change, and the word is used incorrectly.

32. Don't touch my knee. It *tickles* when anything touches me there.
✓ **A) C**
Something **tickles** when a light touch gives you a funny feeling that can make you laugh. A sensitive knee can tickle, so the use is correct.

33. She *dumped* the dirty water out back in the garden.
✓ **A) C**
To **dump** means to drop or pour something out to get rid of it. Pouring dirty water out in the garden is a correct use.

34. My level of Spanish is only at the *intermediate* stage.
✓ **A) C**
Intermediate means the middle level, between beginner and advanced. It is commonly used for language levels, so the use is correct.

35. The *texture* of his workload was incredible.
✓ **B) I**
Texture is how a surface feels when you touch it. A workload has no surface, so the use is incorrect. A better word would be **size** or **amount**.

36. **The bees had an important dependency on pollen.**
✓ **A) TRUE**
Paragraph 1 says: **Bees had an important dependency on pollen.** The statement repeats this, so it is true.

37. **The texture of the petals in the vibrant flower tickled.**
✓ **B) FALSE**
Paragraph 3 says **the fine texture of the pollen tickled** when it stuck to his body. It was the pollen that tickled, not the petals, so the statement is false.

38. **The little bee was blown to and fro and reversed in his direction.**
✓ **A) TRUE**
Paragraph 4 says **He was blown to and fro** and **the wind had reversed his course**, so the statement is true.

39. **Because the pollen acted like an adhesive, the little bee couldn't dump it.**
✓ **A) TRUE**
Paragraph 5 says he tried to **dump** some pollen, **but it acted as an adhesive. He couldn't get it off.** So the statement is true.

40. **After his mentor helped him regain his strength, the little bee lost his ambitions and fell to the ground like a phoenix.**
✓ B) FALSE
The last paragraph says that after he **regained** his strength, he **flew back into the air** like a phoenix. He fell to the ground earlier, before his mentor helped him, so the statement is false.

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