Unit 5

Advertise – advertising (adj, n) + advertisement/ad (n)/commercial x add

Apply – apply for + application (n)

Debts – to be in debts

Exam – test + (v) take, pass, fail a test/an exam + see Note <https://answers.yahoo.com/question/index?qid=20131118115813AAN8tdJ>)

Paramedic + rescuer/rescue worker

Pretty (adj, adv)

Regret (v, n) = (n) pity, sorrow + (adj) regrettable

Stressful – stress (n)

Camping – go camping + camp (n,v)

(to be) fed up with = annoyed

Hope (n, v) – hopeless + hopeful (adj) + hopefully, hopelessly (adv)

Celebrate – (n) celebration

Cycling – cycle (v) / go cycling

Surfing – surf (v)/ go surfing

Arrange = organize + (n) arrangement

Marital status: divorced + single + married + widowed

Heavy – difficult = hard

Supper see Note ([*http://english.stackexchange.com/questions/22446/lunch-vs-dinner-vs-supper-times-and-meanings*](http://english.stackexchange.com/questions/22446/lunch-vs-dinner-vs-supper-times-and-meanings))

Grown-up = adult

Nephew + niece

Owe x own

Amazed = astonished + amazing (adj), amazement (n)

Communicate – communication (n) + communicative (adj)

Contaminate = pollute, (n) contamination, (adj) contaminated

Delighted with = pleased + (n, v) delight

Natural disasters - hurricane, flood, gale, tornado, avalanche, tsunami, land slide, fire, volcano eruption, earthquake, epidemics

Farmers + farming + agriculture

Fluent – (n) fluency + fluently (adv)

Full-time job x part-time + work on shifts, to have 9 to 5 job (regular working hours)

Immediately = straightaway

Lawyer + law

Lucky x happy

Medicine – medical (adj) + I study medicine. Take this medicine.

I miss you. / I missed the target. / I missed my train.

To go mushrooming

Pick up (v)

Produce + product + production + produce/manufacture (v) see Note (<http://forum.thefreedictionary.com/postst3336_produce-or-product-.aspx>)

Welcome (n, v, adj)

Boss – chief x chef, head, principal see Note (<http://getintoenglish.com/learn-english-false-friends-falesni-pratele/#sthash.uozB25fm.dpuf>)

Fall out = have a quarrel, have a row/an argument

Get on/along with

Look after = take care of + care about

Look for + Look up + look forward to

Miserable – bad, poor, pitiful

Petrol (UK) + gas (US) + petrol/gas station

Billion see Note (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Names_of_large_numbers>)

Tropic of Capricorn/Cancer

Notes:

(1) Quizzes are usually just basic, simple tests to check your understanding. Tests are to check your knowledge on the subject, and exams are usually the next step up which have the biggest impact on your studies, etc.

<https://answers.yahoo.com/question/index?qid=20131118115813AAN8tdJ>

(2) Dinner is considered to be the "main" or largest meal of the day. Whether it takes place at noon or in the evening is mostly a cultural thing. For instance, many people who grew up in the American South and/or on farms traditionally ate larger meals at noontime to give them the strength to keep working through the afternoon.

Supper is more specifically a lighter evening meal. Rooted in the word "to sup", it comes, again, from farming traditions — many farming families would have a pot of soup cooking throughout the day, and would eat it in the evening — specifically, they would "sup" the soup.

Lunch is almost the midday equivalent of supper — it's also a lighter and less formal meal than Dinner, but is used specifically when referring to a midday meal. So whether you use lunch/dinner or dinner/supper is heavily determined by when your culture traditionally has its largest meal.

[*http://english.stackexchange.com/questions/22446/lunch-vs-dinner-vs-supper-times-and-meanings*](http://english.stackexchange.com/questions/22446/lunch-vs-dinner-vs-supper-times-and-meanings)

*(3) Produce*, as a **noun**, refers to fresh fruits and vegetables.  
 A *product* may be anything that is the end result of production.

<http://forum.thefreedictionary.com/postst3336_produce-or-product-.aspx>

### (4) *chef* and *šéf*

*Chef* is the person who cooks in a restaurant, or someone who is well-regarded as a cook.

So chef = kuchař

And šéf = boss  
Eg. *I have a great boss. She pays me on time and is always polite and courteous.*

*Šéf* is not the same as *chief*. *Chief* in English can refer to the chief executive officer of a corporation or to the main person in charge of a tribe. *Chief* can also be used to talk about high-powered people in diplomacy or the military.

Eg *Foreign intelligence chiefs*.

<http://getintoenglish.com/learn-english-false-friends-falesni-pratele/#sthash.uozB25fm.dpuf>

(5) <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Names_of_large_numbers>