

# 6 CONFLICT AND RESOLUTION

## PAGES 50–51

**aggression** /ə'ɡreɪʃ(ə)n/ Noun uncount

aggression is very angry and determined behaviour which sometimes becomes violent

*raising your voice is a form of aggression | he was accused of both physical and verbal aggression (being violent and also being deliberately rude and insulting) | violence is often the result of anger and aggression | he's never displayed aggression or other negative behaviour*

Adjective: *aggressive* | Adverb: *aggressively*

*I was scared by his aggressive and threatening behaviour | sometimes, clients become aggressive | several people reacted aggressively to the announcement*

**annoyance** /ə'nɔɪəns/ Noun

an annoyance is a small problem that makes you feel annoyed

*having to remember two passwords for my bank account is a real annoyance | the biggest annoyance was that the bathroom was downstairs | there were some minor annoyances, mostly to do with the engine noise | then the sun came out and all the annoyance that came with the rain disappeared*

Verb: *annoy* | Adjective: *annoying* | Adverb: *annoyingly* | Adjective: *annoyed*

*the music from next door annoyed me all afternoon | he often annoyed me with his silly questions | it was really annoying to hear him complaining again | her little brother was a very annoying child | annoyingly, the ladder was only 3 metres long | the download time was annoyingly slow | Martin was trying hard not to sound annoyed | she had an annoyed expression on her face*

**let off steam** /let ɒf 'sti:m/ Phrase

if you *let off steam*, you do something extreme such as shouting or physical activity in order to get rid of anger or extreme emotions that you feel

*it's healthy to let off steam some of the time | I went to the gym to let off steam | most people let off steam by shouting and screaming | he needed to let off steam and get it out of his system*

## PAGES 52–53

**drop** /drɒp/ Verb

if you *drop* what you are doing, you stop doing it. If you *drop* a subject, you stop talking about it in a conversation you are having. If you tell someone to *drop it*, you are telling them to stop doing something or saying something

*I wish you would drop it | you'd better drop the subject before I lose my temper | I'm busy! I can't just drop everything because you need a lift to the station! | I studied French, Russian and Italian for the first year at university, but had to drop Italian for the second year*

**grip** /ɡrɪp/ Noun

if you have a *grip* on something, you are holding it firmly in your hand. If you have a *grip* on a problem or difficult situation, you are in control of it and able to prevent any problems developing

Collocates: *get/have/take a grip on something*

*we've got to get a grip on costs | Clara felt her grip on the situation slipping | he needs to take a grip on himself (he needs to control his actions more) | luckily, he already had a grip on things by the time I got back*

**offence** /ə'fens/ Noun

if someone takes *offence*, they feel angry or upset because they think someone has been deliberately rude or behaved unfairly towards them

Collocates: *take offence (at something) | cause offence | no offence*

*he took offence at my refusal to help | she's always been quick to take offence | the BBC was forced to apologise for causing offence | no offence – but you do look older than 22 | he laughed uncomfortably, and apologised, saying "No offence meant"*

Verb: *offend* | Adjective: *offended* | Adjective: *offensive* | Adverb: *offensively*

*Jeremy was easily offended | he was deeply offended by the rumours | I think I offended them by not visiting over Christmas | he looked rather offended at the suggestion | she spoke quietly, in an offended voice | many people found the cartoon offensive | the article contained inaccurate and offensive remarks about my father | he behaved offensively throughout the lesson and was later punished*

**tremendous** /trə'mendəs/ Adjective

something that is *tremendous* is very great in size, amount, or degree

*I have a tremendous amount of work on | the film was a tremendous success | there are tremendous opportunities here for the right candidate | the business saw tremendous growth last year | the flames generated tremendous heat*

Adverb: *tremendously*

*the event was tremendously successful | by 2012 cycling had grown tremendously in popularity*

## PHRASES USED IN ARGUMENTS

**twist someone's words:**

if you *twist someone's words*, you deliberately suggest that they meant to say something different from what they really meant, usually in order to get an advantage for yourself or to try and win an argument

*I never said I thought you were too old for the job – that was just Robin twisting my words again to cause trouble between us*

**get your wires crossed:**

if you've *got your wires crossed*, you and someone else are confused because you each think the other person is talking about something different from what they are actually talking about

*I think we've got our wires crossed – I'm Donald's father, not his brother!*

**clear the air:**

if you *clear the air*, you have a conversation with someone to try and settle a disagreement between you

*I think we need to clear the air first if we're going to cooperate on this project*

**not the end of the world:**

if you say that something is *not the end of the world*, you are telling someone that a situation is not as bad as they think it is

*missing the plane wasn't the end of the world as it gave me another day to spend in Tbilisi*

**no use crying over spilt milk:**

if you say *there's no use crying over spilt milk*, you mean that although something bad has happened, there's no point being sorry about it because you can't change what happened

*OK, there's no use crying over spilt milk – we've just got to start again and hope we get it right this time*

**go round in circles:**

if you are *going round in circles*, you are doing something or discussing something but are not making any progress and are always coming back to the same problem you started with

*what a waste of time that meeting was – we just went round in circles for two hours and no one was prepared to change their mind*

## PAGES 54–55

**break down** /breɪk 'daʊn/ Phrasal verb

if talks or negotiations *break down*, they stop because the two sides involved cannot agree

*peace talks broke down after just two days | if negotiations break down the strike will start on Friday*

Noun: *breakdown*

Collocates: a breakdown in something

*he resigned following the breakdown in negotiations | there were further problems caused by a breakdown in communications*

**break out** /breɪk 'aʊt/ Phrasal verb

if something unpleasant or violent *breaks out*, it starts to happen

*fighting broke out on the border | the fire broke out at 3 in the morning | an argument broke out between the driver and a cyclist | when war broke out in 1939, his father left home to join the army*

Noun: *outbreak*

Collocates: an outbreak of something

*there's been a recent outbreak of fighting in the region | medical experts warned there could be another outbreak of the disease*

**casualty** /'kæʒuəlti/ Noun

a *casualty* is someone who is injured during fighting or in an accident

Collocates: suffer casualties | heavy casualties | civilian casualties

*people moved away before the storm arrived so there were very few casualties | both sides suffered heavy casualties in the battle | there were a number of civilian casualties | the following night, another air raid caused 13 casualties | we suffered six fatalities and 13 casualties in the attack*

**complexity** /kəm'pleksəti/ Noun

*complexity* is the state of being very complicated

*we were overwhelmed by the sheer complexity of the problems | bringing more staff onto the project just increased the complexity | after two years' research he began to understand the complexity of the situation | I needed a specialist to guide me through the legal complexities of the case*

Adjective: *complex*

*the situation was much more complex than we had thought | it was a complex task and couldn't be done quickly*

**continuation** /kən'tɪnjʊ'eɪʃ(ə)n/ Noun

the *continuation* of something is the fact that it carries on happening or existing

*as George Orwell noted, "football is the continuation of war by other means" | the lecture was a continuation of last week's | treatment should include continuation of regular morning exercise | the battle of Kursk was a direct continuation of the battle of Stalingrad*

Verb: *continue*

Collocates: continue to do something | continue doing something

*the company continued in business until 1997 | the government continued to rebuild the economy | the orchestra continued playing even after fighting broke out*

**coup** /ku:/ Noun

a *coup* is when a government is removed by illegal, undemocratic, or violent means

*opposition leaders staged a coup | a military coup (one organised by members of the army) | the coup failed, and both men were arrested | there had been two attempted coups against his government | on 6 August, another coup overthrew the government*

**domain** /dəʊ'meɪn/ Noun

a *domain* is a particular area of interest or activity

*violence is actually in decline in many domains | the same is true in other domains of knowledge | one of the biggest problems in the domain of environmental protection*

**dynamics** /daɪ'næmɪks/ Noun plural

*dynamics* are the different ways in which people or things react and affect each other

*I'm especially interested in group dynamics | if the team dynamics aren't right, we'll almost certainly lose the match | the dynamics of their relationship were constantly changing*

**escalate** /'eskəleɪt/ Verb

if a difficult or dangerous situation escalates, it becomes even more extreme

*the conflict escalated after the peace talks failed | sending troops to the border will simply escalate the conflict | as tensions escalated, families started leaving the city | both sides continued to escalate the dispute | as the situation escalated, violence broke out in the suburbs of Paris*

Noun: *escalation*

Collocates: the escalation of something

*these actions marked an escalation of the conflict | police stepped in following an escalation of violence*

**fatality** /fə'tæləti/ Noun

a fatality is a death caused by violence or accident

Collocates: suffer fatalities

*we suffered six fatalities and 13 casualties in the attack | there were 2,650 fatalities from car accidents last year | three fatalities occurred as a result of the floods | no fatalities were reported, but several people were injured*

Adjective: *fatal* | Adverb: *fatally*

*road accidents are often fatal and are very common | he received a fatal blow to the head | one of the men was fatally stabbed | he had been fatally wounded*

**feed in** /fi:d In/ Phrasal verb

if something feeds in, or feeds into a situation or problem, it is one of the factors that has an effect on or creates the situation

*there are a number of factors that feed into climate change | these results will be fed into the revised proposal | we'll feed in the responses to the questionnaire and analyse them by the end of the month*

**forces** /fɔ:(r)sɪz/ Noun plural

if you join forces with someone, you start to work together with them rather than you both working separately to achieve the same thing

Collocates: join/combine forces

*they've had to join forces to fight off new businesses that are challenging them in the market | we need to join forces against the common threat of climate change | three schools and the university are combining forces on this project | police are joining forces with local businesses to fight crime*

**ground** /graʊnd/ Noun uncount

you use ground in a number of phrases such as lose ground or gain ground to talk about how an advantage changes from one person to another

Collocates: lose ground | gain ground | give ground  
*they're gaining ground in the election and look likely to win 20 more seats | Scottish workers have been losing ground on wages compared with their English counterparts | there was no point arguing with him as he was obviously not going to give ground*

**inversion** /ɪn'vɜ:(r)j(ə)n/ Noun

inversion is the reversing of a situation so that it becomes its opposite

*in an ironic inversion of the world off the pitch, Peace defeated War | to say that he was guilty is an inversion of the truth*

Verb: *invert*

*the image is inverted in the mirror*

**legitimate** /lɪ'dʒɪtəmət/ Adjective

something that is legitimate is allowed by law

*it encouraged the creation of legitimate state institutions | the National Council was recognised as the legitimate representative of the country | it was perfectly legitimate to call a new election | we favour trade expansion by every legitimate means*

Adverb: *legitimately* | Noun: *legitimacy* | Verb: *legitimise*  
*a legitimately elected government | he realised that he did not legitimately own the land | foreign observers questioned the legitimacy of the election result | opponents questioned the legitimacy of the president's advisers | further military action was legitimised by a vote in the UN*

**notable** /'nəʊtəb(ə)/ Adjective

something or someone that is notable is very significant, interesting, unusual or good

*the list of notable peace campaigners includes M.L. King and Gandhi | she was remembered for a number of notable achievements | he made a notable contribution in the field of biology | he met Abraham Lincoln and other notable figures | there are several notable differences between the two proposals*

Adverb: *notably* | Noun: *notables*

*the school has maintained a notably high standard of academic achievement | they were notably influenced by the Rolling Stones and the Beatles | we saw the prime minister and other notables arriving at the palace*

**rage** /reɪdʒ/ Verb

if something unpleasant or violent rages, it continues with a lot of energy and causes a lot of anger or destruction

Collocates: a battle/war/conflict rages | a storm rages | a dispute/argument rages | a fire/blaze rages

*a dispute had been raging for months over the issue | a violent storm raged over the city all night | for three hours the battle raged fiercely | the battle was won but the war raged on | huge forest fires were raging out of control*

Adjective: *raging*

*a raging fire was visible in the distance | a raging storm raged across the country*

**renewal** /rɪ'nju:əl/ Noun

the renewal of something is the fact of it starting again

Collocates: renewal of something

*this weekend sees the renewal of one of sport's oldest rivalries | the spring saw a renewal of the war | the renewal of our friendship came about after I returned from university*

Verb: *renew*

*we renewed our rivalry the following year, when I beat him at Wimbledon | in June, hostilities were renewed (fighting started again)*

**sanction** /ˈsæŋkʃ(ə)n/ Noun

*sanctions* are formal measures taken by one or more countries against another country, such as restricting trade or cultural exchanges, in order to punish that country or make it change the way it does things

Collocates: impose sanctions | lift sanctions | sanctions against someone

*the EU imposed sanctions on Russia over their role in the war in Ukraine | parliament voted to lift sanctions against South Africa | the US wanted to tighten economic sanctions against Iran | sanctions were hurting the economy, but the damage was not critical*

**seize** /si:z/ Verb

to *seize* a place or to *seize* control of somewhere means to use force to take control there

Collocates: seize control | seize power

*rebels seized control of the presidential palace | they seized public buildings and the airport | Lenin was finally able to seize power in October 1917 | he seized the city of Vidin in 1365*

Noun: *seizure*

*there were reports of land seizures in the east of the country | the seizure of the city brought an end to two years of fighting*

**siege** /si:dʒ/ Noun

a *siege* is when an army surrounds a town or city during a war and stops people or things going in or out in order to make it surrender

Collocates: lay siege (to somewhere) | relieve/lift/raise a siege | withstand a siege | be under siege

*Leningrad was under siege for 872 days | the first siege was lifted after three weeks | troops trying to relieve the siege suffered heavy losses | Hertford decided not to lay siege but to burn the city | the fortress was strong enough to withstand sieges in 1520 and 1536*

Verb: *besiege*

*the fort was besieged 16 times over an 800-year period | troops besieged the town until it surrendered*

**stage** /steɪdʒ/ Verb

to *stage* an event means to organise it, especially an event involving a lot of people

*opposition leaders staged a coup (removed the government undemocratically and replaced it with new people) | students staged protests against the rent rises | workers threatened to stage a strike unless management withdrew the proposal | thousands of anti-war protesters staged a demonstration in central London*

**strive** /straɪv/ Verb

if you *strive* to do something, you try very hard to do it

Collocates: strive to do something

*we constantly strive for knowledge and self-improvement | the government is striving to bring down*

*unemployment | we are continually striving to improve our service | he strove hard to complete his university degree*

**surrender** /sə'rendə(r)/ Verb

to *surrender* means to stop fighting a battle or war because you know you cannot win, and to say that the other side has won

*the city surrendered after a three-week siege | they were told to surrender unconditionally (without asking for anything at all in return) | the government made plans to formally surrender*

Noun: *surrender*

*the final German surrender was signed on 8 May 1945 | he immediately demanded a surrender, but the British refused | in despair, he attempted to negotiate a surrender*

**track down** /træk 'daʊn/ Phrasal verb

if you *track down* a person or thing, you find them after a long and difficult search

*there are websites that help you track down people you went to school with | I'm trying to track down a copy of the film on DVD | the police finally managed to track him down in Sheffield*

**trial** /'traɪəl/ Noun

a *trial* is a legal procedure during which a decision is made about whether or not someone is guilty of a crime they have been accused of

Collocates: put someone on trial | be on trial | stand trial | bring someone to trial

*he was put on trial three weeks after his arrest | they are on trial with 17 others | two of them were released, but the other three will have to stand trial | the murderer was never brought to trial | the trial judge dismissed the case*

**troops** /tru:ps/ Noun plural

*troops* are soldiers

*international troops were sent in | the US had 50,000 troops stationed in southern Germany | troops were transported by sea to the eastern Mediterranean | the last of the troops were withdrawn 50 miles back towards the border | in 1860, Garibaldi and his troops invaded the city*

**violation** /ˌvaɪə'leɪʃ(ə)n/ Noun

a *violation* is an action that breaks a law or rule

Collocates: a serious/gross/clear violation

*the UN received reports of human rights violations in the region | if it's only a minor violation, the police probably won't do anything | serious violations of international humanitarian law are classified as war crimes | this was a gross violation of our right to free movement*

Verb: *violate*

*their proposed action would violate international law | it was not the only country to violate human rights*

**withdraw** /wɪð'drɔ:z/ Verb

if soldiers *withdraw*, or if they *withdraw* their weapons, they move back from a place so that they can no longer fight there



*British troops began to withdraw in December of that year | the Soviets finally agreed to withdraw their missiles from Cuba | the army withdrew towards the coast*

Noun: *withdrawal*

*the gradual withdrawal of soldiers from the area | the sudden withdrawal of troops came as a surprise*

## PAGES 56–57

**allegation** /ˌæləˈɡeɪʃ(ə)n/ Noun

an *allegation* is a statement that someone has done something wrong, but which has not been proved yet

Collocates: deny an allegation | confirm an allegation | make an allegation

*he defended himself against allegations of harassment | I can assure you the allegations against me are completely false | the allegation was confirmed during later enquiries (it was shown to be true) | several pupils made serious allegations against the headteacher | he strongly denied the allegations*

Verb: *allege* | Adjective: *alleged* | Adverb: *allegedly*  
*the shopkeeper alleged that the man had a knife | the prosecutors alleged that the protesters were carrying guns | the two alleged offences date back to 2004 | an alleged attempt to assassinate the president | he had allegedly stolen £20,000 from his employers | protesters allegedly planned to set fire to the building*

**bombard** /bɒmˈbɑː(r)d/ Verb

to *bombard* a place means to fire heavy cannons at it over a long time. To *bombard* people with something means to send them a lot of things, usually things that are unwanted

Collocates: bombard someone or something with something

*they've been bombarding us with requests for support | she'd been bombarded with emails and text messages | navy ships bombarded the town at regular intervals | her village was bombarded and completely destroyed*

Noun: *bombardment*

*the bombardment of the city continued late into the night | the bombardment caused a large number of casualties*

**crucial** /ˈkruːʃ(ə)l/ Adjective

something that is *crucial* is the most important thing in a particular situation

*scanners will play a crucial role in protecting the public from terrorism | we've reached a crucial stage in the project | it's crucial that you get a good night's sleep before the exam tomorrow | Robinson played a crucial role in the peace talks | trust is a crucial element of any business agreement*

Adverb: *crucially*

*it's crucially important that you follow the instructions exactly*

**dispute** /dɪˈspjuːt/ Noun

a *dispute* is a serious disagreement between people or groups

*they brought together both sides in the dispute for talks | try to find a solution to the dispute | firefighters have gone on strike as part of their dispute over pensions | you don't want to end up in a legal dispute | an industrial dispute at the local plastics factory (a disagreement between management and workers) | the two neighbours are still in dispute over the ownership of the tree*

Verb: *dispute*

*Mr Berry disputed the claim that he had deliberately set fire to the garage*

**engage** /ɪnˈɡeɪdʒ/ Verb

if people *engage* in an activity or *are engaged* in it, they are taking part in it

Collocates: engage in something

*the two companies have been engaged in a fierce battle for market share | they've been engaged in a price war | he became engaged in politics as a student | I'm currently engaged in designing a new theatre*

Noun: *engagement*

*we're trying to encourage public engagement in the decision-making process*

**gross** /grɒs/ Adjective

a *gross* action is one that is very serious and unacceptable

*it was a gross invasion of privacy | he was dismissed for gross misconduct (for very seriously bad behaviour at work) | the patient died as a result of gross negligence by the hospital | a gross violation of their human rights*

Adverb: *grossly*

*it was a grossly immoral suggestion | if you think that's acceptable, you're grossly mistaken*

**harassment** /həˈræsmənt/ Noun uncount

*harassment* is threatening or unpleasant behaviour towards someone

*he'd been accused of harassment | he accused the police of harassment | she'd been subjected to sexual harassment | he'd attempted suicide twice because of the constant harassment | bullying and harassment will not be tolerated in this school*

Verb: *harass* | Adjective: *harassed*

*they complained of being harassed by the police | he harassed his neighbour with threats and insults | she came to the door looking rather harassed*

**hostile** /ˈhɒstail/ Adjective

someone or something that is *hostile* is not friendly or helpful and intends to cause harm or damage to someone

Collocates: be hostile to or towards someone | openly hostile

*the article was very hostile and insulting | he was very hostile towards us when we arrived | she was shocked at his hostile attitude | public opinion towards the government had turned hostile | the city was now under the control of hostile forces | China and the Soviet Union had become openly hostile to each other | a hostile witness (a witness who is giving evidence against the person who is on trial)*

Noun: *hostility*

*there was a lot of hostility against the police | hostility between the two nations kept the border closed for 20 years*

**march** /mɑ:(r)tʃ/ Verb

when soldiers *march*, they walk somewhere as a group in an organised way. When people *march*, they go somewhere in a large crowd, usually to protest about something

*protesters marched on Downing Street | the general marched his army across the desert | nearly 500 people marched through the city centre in protest | the men marched 20 miles through the forest before reaching the river*

Noun: *march*

*I used to go on protest marches when I was a student | a forced march (when soldiers have to march a long way very quickly) | similar marches were organised in other cities across Europe*

**ruling** /ru:lɪŋ/ Noun

a *ruling* is a decision about something made by someone in authority, which people have to accept and obey  
*the government has accepted the ruling | the court ruling was welcomed by the opposition | the original ruling was overturned (was officially declared to be wrong) | the ruling applies only to England and Wales, not to Scotland or Northern Ireland | three appeal court judges handed down a unanimous ruling (all three agreed)*

Verb: *rule*

*the appeal court ruled that the original decision was wrong*

**scanner** /'skænə(r)/ Noun

a *scanner* is a machine that is used to detect and record information about something by using light, sound, or X-rays. Some *scanners* are used in hospitals to examine people and discover what is wrong with their bodies. Other *scanners* are used at places like airports to make sure that people are not carrying weapons or bombs. Shops use *scanners* to read the bar code on things that are being bought

*full body scanners are being installed in airports across the country | the scanners can apparently see through clothing | the scanners are part of the government strategy to combat terrorism | police now use a digital scanner to take someone's fingerprints | we plan to update our bar code scanners early next year*

Verb: *scan* | Noun: *scan*

*the machine scans the brain looking for abnormal activity | the results of his brain scan came back – it was good news*

**settlement** /'set(ə)lmənt/ Noun

a *settlement* is an agreement that ends a dispute between people, countries, or organisations

Collocates: *reach a settlement | agree to/come to a settlement*

*the two sides agreed to a settlement before the case got to court | representatives from both parties got together to negotiate a settlement | the settlement was approved by a judge | workers and employers finally reached a settlement after four days of talks*

Verb: *settle*

*we tried to settle the dispute before it got to court*

**vandal** /'vænd(ə)/ Noun

a *vandal* is someone who causes deliberate damage to things for no reason, especially things in public places

*vandals had sprayed the statue with paint | the monument was damaged by vandals | most of the damage was caused by teenage vandals | last week, vandals destroyed the new gates outside the park*

Noun: *vandalism* | Verb: *vandalise* |

Noun: *vandalisation*

*vandalism is an increasing problem in the suburbs | the house had been damaged by vandalism | the laboratory was broken into and vandalised | he was caught vandalising a statue | he admitted being responsible for the vandalisation of the bus station*

**will** /wɪl/ Noun

your *will* is your desire and determination to do something once you have decided to do it, and a refusal to give up

*it was a battle of wills that Connie was determined to win | she'd always had a strong will and wasn't going to let the accident stop her from continuing | throughout the war, she never lost the will to live*

## EXERCISES

## PREPOSITIONS

- A Complete the sentences with the correct preposition. Look up the word in bold if you need help.**
- We've got to get a **grip** ..... costs.
  - He took **offence** ..... my refusal to help.
  - This week's lesson was a **continuation** ..... last week's lesson.
  - He was put ..... **trial** three weeks after his arrest.
  - She'd been **bombarded** ..... emails and text messages.
  - I'm currently **engaged** ..... designing a new theatre.

## WORD FAMILIES

- B Complete the expressions on the right with the correct form of the word in bold.**
- |                                       |                            |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 it was damaged by <b>vandals</b>    | it has been .....          |
| 2 they're <b>hostile</b> towards them | there's ..... between them |
| 3 gradually <b>withdraw</b>           | a gradual .....            |
| 4 war <b>broke out</b>                | an ..... of fighting       |
| 5 a fire <b>raged</b>                 | a ..... fire               |
| 6 there were six <b>fatalities</b>    | a ..... accident           |
- C Tick the words in the unit that are both a verb and a noun.**
- settle .....
  - harass .....
  - march .....
  - dispute .....
  - bombard .....
  - surrender .....
  - strive .....

## PHRASES USED IN ARGUMENTS

- D Complete the phrases used in arguments with the correct word. Read the information box if you need help.**
- I'm going to meet her for a coffee, just to ..... the air.
  - I didn't realise you were coming. We must have got our ..... crossed.
  - Let's stop talking about that now, we're just going round in .....
  - Don't worry about forgetting my birthday. It's not the ..... of the world.

- What's done is done and it's no use ..... over spilt milk.
- I didn't say that. You're just ..... my words again!

## COLLOCATIONS

- E Circle the verb that DOESN'T collocate with the noun. Look up the noun if you need help.**
- deny / confirm / make / give an allegation
  - reach / get to / come to a settlement
  - stand / be on / make trial
  - lift / pick up / raise a siege
  - earn / win / gain ground
- F Complete the missing adjectives from the unit.**
- a h \_ \_ \_ \_ e attitude
  - g \_ \_ \_ s misconduct
  - play a c \_ \_ \_ \_ l role
  - a n \_ \_ \_ \_ e contribution
  - by every l \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ e means
  - a f \_ \_ \_ l accident
- G Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box. Look up the words in bold if you need help.**
- |     |        |      |      |        |      |
|-----|--------|------|------|--------|------|
| get | impose | join | give | suffer | take |
|-----|--------|------|------|--------|------|
- I will need to ..... a **grip** on my homework if I want to go out later.
  - He ..... **offence** when I suggested he joined a gym.
  - Both sides ..... heavy **casualties** in the battle.
  - We need to ..... **forces** against the common threat of climate change.
  - There was no point arguing with him as he was obviously not going to ..... **ground**.
  - They have ..... **sanctions** on them over their role in the war.