

23 Words in context: meaning, polarity and collocation

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 13 marks

KEY WORDS contextual meaning • word in context • collocation
 • evidence • proposal • syntax • colon

Objective

- Infer a word's intended meaning from its sentence and nearby logic
- Use contrast and explanation to determine a missing word
- Choose a word fitting syntax, degree and collocation

Original public practice; marks below are classroom self-check points, not official criteria.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

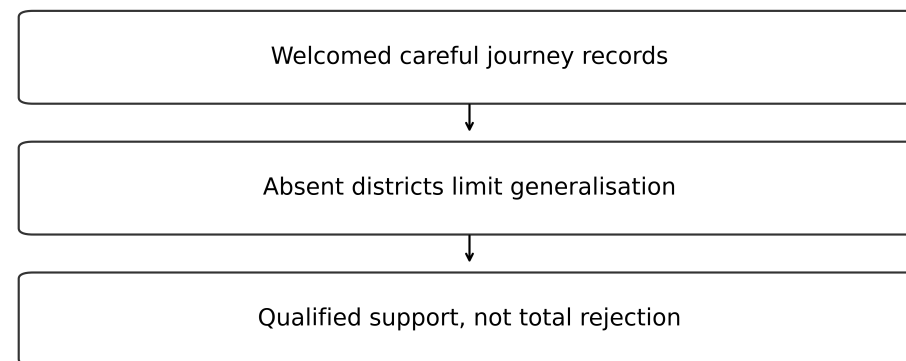
A familiar word may have several senses. Substitute a simple paraphrase into the sentence and test whether it preserves the relationship. Context, rather than the first dictionary meaning, determines whether check means inspect, restrain or mark a response.

For a blank, decide the needed meaning and polarity before looking at choices. A contrast introduced by but may reverse an expectation; an explanation after because can narrow the intended sense. If the sentence says evidence is promising yet incomplete, a word meaning cautious or provisional is more plausible than certain.

Check grammatical fit and collocation as well as meaning. A verb must work with its object and complement; an adjective must modify the intended noun. A near synonym can fail if it implies a stronger degree, a different subject or a relationship the passage does not establish.

Avoid treating difficult vocabulary as a contest to choose the most impressive word. Use a neutral paraphrase, eliminate options of the wrong polarity and then compare remaining shades of meaning. Keep a record of words learned in their full phrase, because context and typical combinations help later retrieval.

A word in context must fit the relationship, not just a dictionary entry. In “The evidence is thin, so the conclusion remains provisional”, provisional means open to revision. It does not mean temporary employment or physical thinness. Paraphrase before choosing.



Original diagram of the worked relationship; read the full wording and qualifications.

Worked example from the native lesson: Original sentence: “The committee gave the proposal qualified support: members approved its aim but requested a smaller trial before expansion.” Here qualified means limited or conditional, not certified or skilled. Original blank: “Because the observations were few, the author described the conclusion as _____ rather than definitive.” Provisional fits the explicit contrast with definitive.

■ Complete original case context

Original passage: The reviewers welcomed the survey’s careful record of individual journeys, but they gave its city-wide conclusions only qualified support. The routes had been chosen for convenience, and several districts were absent. One reviewer called the record illuminating: it made previously overlooked travel difficulties easier to understand. Another cautioned that extending the conclusions would require a broader sample. The authors accepted this reservation and proposed a second survey.

2 Practice

2.1 “The new fence checked the spread of the plants.” Checked means: [1]

- **A** Ticked a box beside
- **B** Paid for
- **C** Praised
- **D** Restrained

2.2 “The result was ____: later measurements might change it.” Choose: [1]

- **A** Tentative
- **B** Irreversible
- **C** Unrelated
- **D** Certain

2.3 Support with stated limits is ____ support. [1]

2.4 A word’s first dictionary sense is always correct in a passage. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

Use the complete original case context in section 1.

3.1 Explain qualified, illuminating and reservation in this passage. Quote a clue for each. [3]

3.2 Compare “The reviewers dismissed the survey” with “The reviewers endorsed its conclusions without reservation”. Why does neither fit? [3]

3.3 Replace illuminating with revealing, dazzling or visible. Which best preserves meaning and why do the others fail here? [3]