

LESSON 1

TARGET VERBS 1

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|-------------------------------|---|
| 1) Arrange: düzenlemek | 5) Grow: büyü(t)mek |
| 2) Build: inşa etmek | 6) Relieve: rahatlatmak, dindirmek |
| 3) Nourish: beslemek | 7) Release: bırakmak, salmak |
| 4) Provide: sağ lamak | 8) Offer: sunmak |

Creativity isn't just about making "art." Cooking, gardening, keeping a journal, handiwork and crafts are all creative acts. **Arranging** flowers or rearranging furniture, painting a picture or painting a room, singing on stage or singing in the shower—these are all responses to the "call."

Creative expression helps us feel connected to the world and **builds** bridges of understanding. It **nourishes** us and helps us **grow**, **provides** insights and deeper understandings. Creativity is fun, exciting and playful. It **relieves** stress and **releases** tension. It **offers** a way of communication when normal channels may be blocked or are insufficient.

Exercise A Choose the best option.

- Talking to a friend usually anxiety.
a) provides b) nourishes
c) builds d) relieves
e) arranges
- When a prospective mother eats some food, it the baby, as well.
a) nourishes b) offers
c) arranges d) provides
e) releases
- Could you please an explanation as to where the problem lies?
a) provide b) build
c) grow d) nourish
e) arrange
- The warden the prisoner after the court decided that he was innocent.
a) built b) offered
c) released d) provided
e) nourished
- The managing director a practical solution to the crisis.
a) released b) arranged
c) grew d) offered
e) built
- Our business under the new management.
a) provided b) offered
c) arranged d) released
e) grew

LESSON 1

TARGET VERBS 2

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|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1) Commence: başlamak | 5) Reach: ulaşmak |
| 2) Wipe out: ortadan kaldırmak | 6) Fail: çökmek, başarısız olmak |
| 3) Cause: sebep olmak | 7) Lessen: azal(t)mak |
| 4) Lay off: işten atmak | 8) Stimulate: cesaret vermek |

The Great Depression (1929-39) was the deepest and longest-lasting economic downturn in the history of the Western industrialized world. In the United States, the Great Depression **commenced** soon after the stock market crash of October 1929, which sent Wall Street into a panic and **wiped out** millions of investors. Over the next several years, consumer spending and investment dropped, **causing** steep declines in industrial output and rising levels of unemployment as failing companies **laid off** workers. By 1933, when the Great Depression **reached** its nadir, some 13 to 15 million Americans were unemployed and nearly half of the country's banks had **failed**. Though the relief and reform measures put into place by President Franklin D. Roosevelt helped **lessen** the worst effects of the Great Depression in the 1930s, the economy would not fully turn around until after 1939, when World War II **stimulated** American industry.

Exercise B Choose the best alternative.

- Painkillers the pain and tension in the body.
reach / lessen
- The second term on February 15th.
commences / fails
- A lot of workers were during the recession.
laid off / stimulated
- An acute infection can headaches.
reach / cause
- Some memories are hard to
stimulate / wipe out
- He in his attempt to get to a position in the board.
reached / failed
- The recent policy people to protest against it.
stimulated / commenced
- The religious ceremony with a hymn.
commenced / failed
- No one is sure of what the accident.
laid off / caused
- The engine and we had to take the car to the garage.
failed / reached
- She was on the grounds that the firm was in great depression.
laid off / stimulated
- They haven't a sensible solution even after the lengthy discussions.
reached / wiped out
- Malaria was from the region thanks to widespread vaccination efforts.
lessened / wiped out
- The interest as the lecture turned into a political discussion.
lessened / reached