

# Use of English 1 (Paper 3 Part 4)

## Key word transformations

▶ page 180

### Task strategy

- Read both sentences carefully.
- Identify what is missing from the second sentence.
- Identify what kind of word the key word is (noun, verb, etc.) and what structure it could be used with.
- Look at the words before and after the gap to see what kind of structure could fit.
- Write 2–5 words without changing the key word. (contractions = two words)
- Read your sentence to check that it makes sense and is correct.
- Make a guess if necessary.

### HELP

#### ▶ Question 1

Do you need an active or passive form?

#### ▶ Question 2

Be careful! Do you need an article?

#### ▶ Question 3

You need a phrasal verb.

### 1 a Look at the examples and follow the instructions in the task strategy box.

EXAMPLE: Peter is a lot older than Martin.

as

Martin is ..... Peter.

EXAMPLE: The only person Jane didn't like was her boss.

apart

Jane liked everyone ..... her boss.

**What area of grammar is focussed on in the first example?**

a modifying adverbs    b comparison of adjectives

**What area of vocabulary is focussed on in the second example?**

a preposition phrases    b phrasal verbs

### b Do the first half of the task below. Use the Help clues if necessary.

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Write only the missing words.

1 Fewer people read Carlton's books these days.

widely

Carlton's books ..... these days.

2 Lucy doesn't swim nearly as well as Kate.

swimmer

Kate is ..... Lucy.

3 He was offered some work but he wasn't able to accept it because he was too busy.

turned

He was offered some work but he ..... because he was too busy.

4 Rap music isn't nearly as popular as it was ten years ago.

less

Rap music is ..... it was ten years ago.

### 2 Now do the second half of the task. This time there are no Help clues.

5 I find studying more difficult as I become older.

is

I find it ..... as I become older.

6 My brother never asks when he borrows my things.

always

My brother is ..... asking.

7 I've always found learning languages easy.

good

I've always ..... learning languages.

8 Traffic today doesn't move much faster than 100 years ago.

little

One hundred years ago, traffic moved ..... than today.

### 3 Answer the questions about the task.

1 Which questions test:

- vocabulary?    • comparative or superlative structures?
- tense forms?

2 Which of the questions did you find the most difficult and why? Which of these areas of language do you need more practice in?

## Module 1B Key

### Speaking pp.16–17

**2a** take photos; cut the cake; blow out the candles; propose a toast; unwrap the presents; walk down the aisle; send out invitations; blow up balloons; make a speech; be given a certificate; exchange rings; rent a marquee

**3a/b** 1 'registry office; 2 'bridesmaid;  
3 the 'best man; 4 'witnesses; 5 re'ception;  
6 'honeymoon; 7 anni'versary

**4** 1 get; registry office; got; bridesmaids; reception; honeymoon; 2 hold; send out; guests; dress up

**6b** 1 C then A in that order  
2 She prefers the birthday party ('I think I'd prefer the birthday party ... as it's more relaxed and probably more fun than ...')

#### 6c Similarities:

Both of ... are

They both seem to be ...

In this one ... and this one ...

#### Differences:

The main difference between ... and ... is ... this one is ... whereas ...

#### Likes, dislikes, preferences:

I would like ... but ...

Although ... I'd like ... because ...

I think I'd prefer ... as ...

### Listening p.18

**2** 1 1 B; 2 A; 3 C  
2 1 c; 2 b; 3 a

**3** Important words in each statement:

A mealtimes important

B people kind

C cost of living lower

D climate not as imagined

E don't feel belong anywhere

F feel isolated

G wish got into the culture

**Speaker 1** C (*you can get away with living on very little*) / F (*it feels a long way away*)

**Speaker 2** A (*Their priorities are different – people ... sit down ... together*) / G (*I didn't become as fluent as I would have liked*)

**Speaker 3** B (*would do anything to help you*) / E (*I feel strange when I go back to Russia and yet don't feel British either!*)

### Language development 2 p.19

**1a** 1 Burns Night is one of ~~most~~ **the most** important nights in Scotland.  
2 For many Scots, Burns supper is the ~~most~~ **good** best event of the year.

3 Usually ~~more late~~ **the later** it gets, ~~more noisy~~ **the noisier** it gets.

4 The speech before the toast was ~~funnyest~~ **the funniest** I have ever heard.

5 The music was ~~more loud~~ **that louder than** last year.

6 The celebration was ~~more lively~~ **the liveliest** one I've ever been to.

7 Outside it was just as chilly ~~than~~ **as** last year.

8 Next year I'll leave ~~more early~~ **earlier**. I couldn't get hold of a taxi.

**1c** 1 more enthusiastically; 2 the most popular; 3 more widely; 4 better-known; 5 bigger; 6 wider; 7 as enthusiastic; 8 liveliest; 9 most sensational; 10 more commercialised

**2** 1 by far the largest; 2 much more crowded; 3 not quite as long; 4 a lot more colourful; 5 far spicier; 6 easily the mildest; 7 just about the worst

### Use of English 1 p.20

**1a** not nearly as old as; apart from

Area of grammar: comparison of adjectives; Area of vocabulary: preposition phrases

**1b** 1 aren't as/so widely read  
2 a much better swimmer than  
3 turned it down  
4 much less popular than

**2** 5 is more difficult to study  
6 always borrowing my things without  
7 been good at  
8 only a little more slowly

**3** vocabulary: 3, 7  
comparative or superlative structures: 1, 2, 4, 5,  
8 tense forms: 6

### Use of English 2 p.21

**2a** 1 They washed their feet.  
2 An object in the house that the guest has admired.  
3 Because they might be too embarrassed to refuse food when it is offered.

**2b** 1 C world – collocates with *ancient* and concerns people  
2 A look – phrasal verb *look after*  
3 D journey – must be countable – c.f. *travel* (uncountable) and collocate with *long*  
4 B survived – continued to this day  
5 D particular – specified one of a number  
6 A typical – normal/common  
7 C required – passive, the tradition calls for it  
8 A off – *breaks off*, removes  
9 B foreign – from abroad  
10 D heavy – collocates with *meal*  
11 A keeps on – continues



## Use of English 2 (Paper 3 Part 3)

### Lead-in

#### 1 Discuss these questions.

- 1 Have you got a good memory? What kind of things do you forget?
- 2 What techniques do you use to help you remember things?

### Word formation ▶ page 179

#### 2 a Read the title and text quickly and answer the questions. (Ignore the spaces at this stage.)

- 1 What can be stressful for students at exam time?
- 2 What suggestions are there for improving the memory?

- b Do the task. Follow the task strategy and use the Help clues if necessary.**  
Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

#### Task strategy

- Read the title and whole text first for general understanding. Ignore the spaces.
- Read each sentence. What kind of word is needed in each space – a noun, adjective, adverb or verb?
- Change the form of each word on the right to fit the space.
- Read the whole text again. Check it makes sense.
- Check your spelling. (It must be correct.)

#### HELP

Some words might need a prefix or a suffix and some might be negative.

##### ▶ Question 1

Choose from these negative prefixes: *un-*, *in-*, *dis-*, *non-*

##### ▶ Question 2

Choose from these adjective suffixes to change this verb into an adjective: *-ish*, *-less*, *-ate*

##### ▶ Question 3

Choose from these suffixes to change this noun into an adjective: *-able*, *-less*, *-ful*, *-est*

##### ▶ Question 5

Is this an adjective or an adverb?

##### ▶ Question 7

Past participles can be used as adjectives when they come before the noun.

##### ▶ Question 10

Choose from these suffixes: *-ible*, *-ic*, *-ive*, *-ful*

### Remembering for exams

It's (0) *frustrating* for everybody not to be able to remember things but having a bad memory can be a particular (1) ..... for students at exam time. Anyway, I did a search on the Internet and found (2) ..... ideas for improving your memory but one idea I thought particularly (3) ..... was that we should try and use all our senses when given (4) ..... to learn. So, for example, instead of reading (5) ....., we should record the material and then listen to it. Apparently, the (6) ..... of speaking and listening helps reinforce the (7) ..... text. Another theory, which some people might find (8) ....., is that there is a greater (9) ..... of our memorising something successfully if we do it when the house is (10) ....., and preferably just before bedtime.

FRUSTRATE

ADVANTAGE

COUNT

HELP

INFORM

SILENT

COMBINE

WRITE

LIKELY

POSSIBLE

PEACE

#### c Answer the questions about the task.

- 1 Are there any answers you would like to check in a dictionary?
- 2 Which answers required:
  - nouns
  - adjectives
  - adverbs?
- 3 Which answers required a suffix?
- 4 Which answers required a negative prefix?
- 5 Which questions did you find difficult and why?

### Discussion 3 Do you agree with the ideas in the text? How do you revise?

**2c 1**

- articles – 1, 6, 9, 12
- connecting expressions – 4, 5, 7, 8
- 2 passives 11

**Language development 2 p.34**

- 1a** 1 The best course was the one I did on ~~the~~ economics. The teacher was very good and I made ~~a~~ good progress.  
 2 Nina's studying ~~the~~ German at evening classes in ~~the~~ London.  
 3 My brother is 19. He's at ~~the~~ university in ~~the~~ Africa and wants to become *an* English teacher because it would give him *a* good opportunity to travel.  
 4 When we were in Japan we noticed that most Japanese students work harder than the American students I met in *the* USA.  
 5 I go to college by ~~the~~ train. Unfortunately, the train is often late.

**1b 1** Ø – students in general

- 2 a – one of many
- 3 Ø
- 4 the – superlative
- 5 the – defined noun
- 6 the – referring to something known
- 7 the – still connected to the superlative in 4
- 8 the – defined
- 9 the – known buildings
- 10 The – only one
- 11 a – college = singular countable noun
- 12 Ø – in general
- 13 a – as 11
- 14 a – timetable = singular countable noun
- 15 Ø – fixed expression
- 16 Ø – in general
- 17 Ø – fixed expression

- 2** 1 some – a large amount of  
 2 any – negative, before uncountable noun  
 3 anything – negative  
 4 some – positive, before uncountable noun  
 5 anything – negative  
 6 some – positive, before uncountable noun  
 7 hardly any – almost no  
 8 some – in a question, hoping for a positive answer  
 9 some – positive, before uncountable noun  
 10 anything – it doesn't matter what

**Use of English 2 p.35**

- 2a** 1 Trying to remember things  
 2 Use all senses, so listen to as well as read the information. Study at the right time (before bed) and in the right atmosphere (peaceful).  
**2b** 1 disadvantage; 2 countless; 3 helpful;  
 4 information; 5 silently; 6 combination;  
 7 written; 8 unlikely; 9 possibility; 10 peaceful

- 2c** 2 nouns – 1, 4, 6, 9  
 adjectives – 2, 3, 7, 8, 10  
 adverbs – 5  
 3 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10  
 4 1, 8

**Language development 3 p.36**

- 1** 1 harmless; 2 natural; 3 courageous;  
 4 childish; 5 helpful; 6 passionate; 7 dirty;  
 8 horrible; 9 dramatic; 10 lively  
**2a** 1 g; 2 a; 3 h; 4 c; 5 j; 6 i; 7 b; 8 d; 9 e; 10 f  
**2b** 1 turned up (to suddenly appear); 2 staying on;  
 3 carry out; 4 got down to; 5 Go over;  
 6 handed in; 7 keep up with; 8 pick up;  
 9 get (his meaning) across; 10 work out



Use of English 1 (Paper 3 Part 4)

**Lead-in** 1 Look at three completed transformations. What area of grammar is tested in each one?

- a time conjunctions
- b determiners
- c present perfect + *since/for*
  - 1 Not many staff attended the meeting.  
**number**  
Only ... *a small number of* ... staff attended the meeting.
  - 2 He wasted no time looking for a new car.  
**soon**  
He looked for a new car ... *as soon as he* ... possibly could.
  - 3 Sally moved here ten years ago.  
**living**  
Sally ... *has been living here* ... for ten years.

**Key word transformations**

► Task strategy Module 1B page 20

2 Now do the task below. Follow the task strategy and use the Help clues if necessary.

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Write only the missing words.

**HELP**

- Question 1  
You need four words. (Remember that contractions = two words.)  
Will you need an adjective or a noun?
- Question 2  
You will need an indefinite article.
- Question 6  
Is the verb singular or plural?

- 1 The children were not very interested in what the guide said.  
**much**  
There *wasn't much interest* among the children in what the guide said.
- 2 I think he's rather nice.  
**quite**  
I think he's *a quite nice* person.
- 3 When I was younger I would play football with my father.  
**used**  
When I was younger my father and I *used to play* football together.
- 4 There weren't any volunteers to do the job.  
**lack**  
There *was a lack of* volunteers to do the job.
- 5 She's worked very hard in the garden.  
**deal**  
She's done a *great deal of* work in the garden.
- 6 I don't know why golf is so popular.  
**people**  
I don't know why *more like* people play golf so much.
- 7 'This car's not mine,' said the old man.  
**belong**  
'This car *doesn't belong*,' said the old man.
- 8 There don't seem to be as many tourists around this year.  
**fewer**  
There seem *to be fewer* tourists around this year.

3 Answer the questions about the task.

Which questions test:

- quantity expressions? • determiners? • verb forms? • adverbs of degree?

**Language development 2 p.61**

- 1a** 1 spectator (C) fan (C) excitement (U)  
(*excitement* different because (U))  
2 advice (U) fact (C) information (U) (*fact*  
different because (C))  
3 skiing (U) athletics (U) football (Both)  
(*football* different because both)  
4 money (U) salary (C) coin (C) (*money*  
different because (U))  
5 racket (C) equipment (U) glove (C)  
(*equipment* different because (U))  
6 temperature (C) weather (U) sunshine (U)  
(*temperature* different because (C))  
7 exercise (Both) tracksuit (C) trainer (C)  
(*exercise* different because both)
- 2** 1 Our trainer gives us good advices.  
2 I've heard the results. The news ~~are~~ *is*  
very bad.  
3 People likes Tiger Woods.  
4 Some footballers have long hairs.  
5 It was ~~a~~ terrible weather so the match was  
cancelled.  
6 Beckham has very expensive furnitures in his  
house.  
7 My shorts ~~was~~ *were* very dirty after the match.  
8 I had to do some hard works to beat the  
champion.  
9 The national team stayed in ~~a~~ luxury  
accommodation.  
10 I need informations about tickets.
- 3** 1 Many – *sports* [C]  
2 a number of – *hours* [C]  
3 much – *time* [U]  
4 several – *friends* [C]  
5 any – *didn't see* (negative) + *any*  
6 lots – followed by verb *to eat*  
7 much – followed by adjective *better* + *luck* [U]  
8 a lot of – positive  
9 few – *hours* [C]  
10 a few – significant number  
11 a few – *sounds* [C]

**Use of English 1 p.62**

**Lead-in** 1 determiners; 2 time conjunctions;  
3 present perfect

- 2a** 1 wasn't much interest; 2 quite a nice; 3 used to  
play; 4 was a lack of; 5 great deal of work;  
6 people like; 7 doesn't belong to me; 8 to be  
fewer

**Use of English 2 p.63**

- 2a** 1 Moving around objects in towns in the fastest  
most direct way possible.  
2 People have started adding moves for show.
- 2b** 1 B; 2 C; 3 D; 4 D; 5 C; 6 B; 7 A; 8 C; 9 B;  
10 A; 11 C; 12 D

**Language development 3 p.64**

- 1** 1 b; 2 a; 3 c; 4 d; 5 f; 6 e; 7 h; 8 g
- 3** -*ed* adjectives describe a reaction to something.  
-*ing* adjectives describe the person/thing that  
causes the reaction.
- 4a** 1 boring; 2 disappointed; 3 tiring; 4 annoyed;  
5 terrifying; 6 depressed; 7 interested;  
8 amusing
- 5** In the UK, the sport really *took off* after it was  
featured on television ...
- 6** 1 took up; 2 took off; 3 took over; 4 took  
after; 5 took to

## Use of English 1 (Paper 3 Part 4)

### Lead-in 1 Correct the errors in these completed answers and say what areas of language are tested in each one.

- 1 I can't speak Mandarin Chinese.  
how  
I don't know .....*how speak*..... Mandarin Chinese.
- 2 Nobody helped her clean the house last week.  
herself  
She ...*by herself cleaned the house*..... last week.
- 3 Jane decided to wait and only hand in her work at the last minute.  
put  
Jane decided to ...*put up handing*..... in her work until the last minute.

### Key word transformations

► Task strategy Module 1B page 20

### 2 Now do the task below. Follow the task strategy if necessary.

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Write only the missing words.

- 1 I don't live with anyone else in this house.  
own  
I live ..... in this house.
- 2 It won't help if Tania goes to see the manager.  
point  
There's ..... to see the manager.
- 3 He loves her and she loves him very much.  
each  
They ..... very much.
- 4 It was only after she left that I realised that she was famous.  
wasn't  
It ..... that I realised that she was famous.
- 5 Unfortunately, nobody painted this room for me.  
myself  
I ..... , unfortunately.
- 6 I don't know which person to talk to in the bank.  
who  
I ..... talk to in the bank.
- 7 The holiday I enjoyed the most was the one we had in Greece.  
pleasure  
The holiday which ..... was the one we had in Greece.
- 8 Caroline was too tired to work any more so she stopped.  
carry  
Caroline ..... any more because she was too tired.

### 3 Answer the questions about the task.

Which questions test

- phrasal verbs?
- reflexives?
- structures with question words?
- time clauses?
- noun phrases?

## Module 5B Key

### Speaking pp.72-73

**1b** Oo (first syllable) HOUSEhold; USEful; GADget; GROUNDbreaking; LABour-saving; REcent; LUXury

oO (second syllable) apPLIance; inVENTion; deVICE; deVELopment; unNECessary household APPLIANCE; useful GADGET; ground-breaking INVENTION; LABOUR-SAVING device; recent DEVELOPMENTS; unnecessary LUXURY

**1c** LAPtop; microwave OVen; FOOD blender; electric TOOTHbrush; HAIRdryer; WASHing machine; MOBILE; DISHwasher

**2a** keyboard and mouse – laptop; long-distance call – mobile; e-commerce – laptop; blogging – laptop; virtual reality – laptop; headphones – iPod; get cut off – mobile; social networking – mobile/laptop; get the wrong number – mobile; re-charge – iPod/toothbrush/mobile/laptop

**2b** 1 d; 2 e; 3 g; 4 f; 5 c; 6 a; 7 b

**5a** 1 First, *I want you to decide on the advantages and disadvantages of each one. Then decide which is the most important and which is the least important.*

2 *So we have to discuss all the photos and then say which is the most and the least useful?*

**5b** Yes, and neither of them speak for too long at a time.

**5c** 1 *So we both think that the mobile phone is the most important and the microwave and toothbrush are the least important.*

2 *It doesn't matter if the candidates don't agree (in fact disagreement can lead to more interesting discussion) but they should be trying to reach a consensus.*

3 *Thank you very much.*

**6b** 1 and 3

### Listening p.74

**2a** 1 food shopping; 2 clothes; 3 crossword; 4 text messages; 5 computer games; 6 chatrooms; 7 spellcheck; 8 (loud) music; 9 hands-free phone; 10 book holidays

**3** 1 taking; 2 paying; 3 booking; 4 save; 5 do; 6 try

### Use of English 1 p.75

**1** 1 how to speak (structures with question words)  
2 cleaned the house by herself (reflexives / word order)  
3 put off handing (phrasal verbs + -ing)

**2** 1 on my own; 2 no point in Tania going; 3 love each other; 4 wasn't until she left; 5 painted

this room myself; 6 don't know who to;  
7 gave me most pleasure; 8 couldn't/didn't carry on working

**3** phrasal verbs 8; reflexives 1, 3, 5; structures with question words 6; time clauses 4; noun phrases 2

### Language development 2 p.76

**1a** 1 I used to work ~~myself~~ abroad. – in this case *work* is intransitive

2 ✓ – reflexive

3 Can you help ~~myself~~ me? – subject and object are different people, so reflexive not possible

4 Robots can't talk to ~~each~~ one another. – *each other* or *one another*

5 ✓

6 Have you enjoyed ~~you~~ yourself? – subject and object are the same person, so the reflexive is needed

7 ✓ subject and object are the same person, so the reflexive is needed

8 Relax ~~yourself~~! – *relax* not a reflexive verb

9 I built the model ~~on~~ my own.

10 Clare and Rob met ~~themselves~~ each other last year – you can't meet yourself, you have to meet somebody else

**1b** 1 its own – a bird

2 themselves – a fly and an eagle

3 myself – same subject and object

4 myself – for me

5 them – robots

6 us – relates to *we* in the previous sentence, and *our* in this sentence

7 themselves – without the help of others

8 me – relates to the object pronoun

9 themselves – without the help of others

**3a** 1 know how to use a

2 you've done what I

3 where to find the/where we can find the

4 know who to/know who I should

### Use of English 2 p.77

**1** a Alexander Fleming; b Archimedes; c Isaac Newton

**2a** penicillin, mould, bacteria, important

**2b** 1 unexpected – negative adjective

2 possibility – noun

3 puzzling – adjective

4 accidentally – adverb

5 excited – adjective

6 discovery – noun

7 effective – adjective

8 infection(s) – singular or plural noun possible here

9 scientists – plural noun

10 successfully – adverb



## Use of English 2 (Paper 3 Part 3)

### Lead-in

1 Do you know who discovered a) penicillin; b) the water displacement principle; c) gravity?

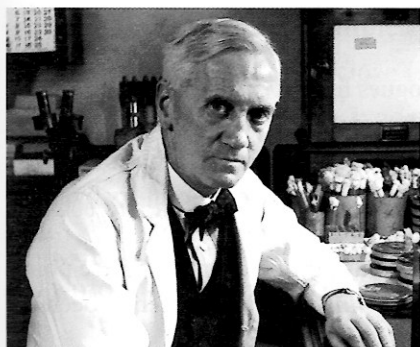
### Word formation (A)

▶ page 179

▶ Task strategy Module 2B page 35

2 a Read the title and text below quickly and complete this summary. Alexander Fleming discovered ..... by accident when he found that ..... was killing the ..... he was growing. He didn't think it was an ..... discovery.

b Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).



#### HELP

- ▶ Question 1  
Did he expect it or not?
- ▶ Question 2  
Is the suffix *-ness* or *-ity*?
- ▶ Question 4  
Is this an adjective or adverb?

### The Discovery of Penicillin (1928)

One of the most (0) *amazing* advances ever made in medicine began with an (1) ..... event. Sir Alexander Fleming had been looking into the (2) ..... of finding a better way of killing germs when he came upon something (3) ..... in his laboratory. Some mould that had (4) ..... landed on one of the dishes appeared to be killing the bacteria he was growing.

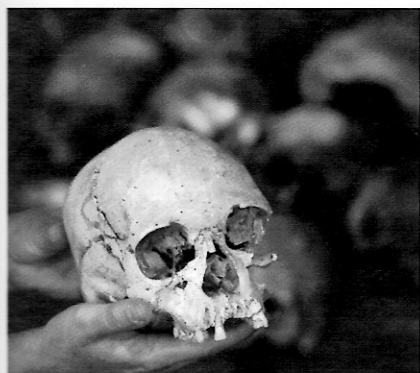
At first he was (5) ..... about his (6) ..... and grew more of the mould, giving it the name of penicillin. However, in his view it was only really (7) ..... as an antiseptic against skin (8) ..... and soon lost interest. It wasn't until ten years later that two other (9) ..... managed to isolate the substance that killed the bacteria, and (10) ..... began to save people's lives with it.

- AMAZE
- EXPECT
- POSSIBLE
- PUZZLE
- ACCIDENT
- EXCITE
- DISCOVER
- EFFECT
- INFECT
- SCIENCE
- SUCCESS

c How many nouns and adverbs did you have to make? Which words required a prefix?

### Word formation (B)

3 Read the title and the text quickly and find out why 'Lucy's Baby' is important to many scientists. Then do the task.



#### HELP

- ▶ Question 3  
Singular or plural?
- ▶ Question 5  
Is the suffix *-ment* or *-ance*?
- ▶ Question 10  
Positive or negative?

### 'Lucy' (1974) and 'Lucy's baby' (2006)

The 3.3-million-year-old remains of a human-like child were (0) *originally* found in a block of sandstone in 2000 but it took over five years of (1) ..... work to free the bones without doing any damage. Judging from the (2) ..... of her teeth the infant was probably about three years old when she died. According to (3) ..... working in this area, these remains are (4) ..... because of their completeness and this will give us a great opportunity to study the (5) ..... of one of our distant ancestors. Earlier (6) ....., such as the 3.2 million-year-old fossil of an adult female known as 'Lucy', are still regarded as (7) ..... significant but their remains are less well-preserved. Since the species has a (8) ..... of ape-like and human-like qualities, scientists say that these findings are telling us a lot about our early ancestors. However, their conclusions have come in for (9) ..... from some people. They say there is (10) ..... evidence to regard the remains as the missing link between apes and humans.

- ORIGIN
- CARE
- LONG
- RESEARCH
- USUAL
- DEVELOP
- DISCOVER
- HIGH
- MIX
- CRITICISE
- SUFFICIENT

this room myself; 6 don't know who to;  
7 gave me most pleasure; 8 couldn't/didn't carry  
on working

- 3** phrasal verbs 8; reflexives 1, 3, 5; structures  
with question words 6; time clauses 4; noun  
phrases 2

**Language development 2 p.76**

- 1a** 1 I used to work ~~myself~~ abroad. – in this case  
*work* is intransitive  
2 ✓ – reflexive  
3 Can you help ~~myself~~ me? – subject and object  
are different people, so reflexive not possible  
4 Robots can't talk to ~~each~~ one another. – *each*  
*other* or *one another*  
5 ✓  
6 Have you enjoyed ~~you~~ yourself? – subject and  
object are the same person, so the reflexive is  
needed  
7 ✓ subject and object are the same person, so  
the reflexive is needed  
8 Relax ~~yourself~~! – *relax* not a reflexive verb  
9 I built the model **on** my own.  
10 Clare and Rob met ~~themselves~~ **each other** last  
year – you can't meet yourself, you have to meet  
somebody else
- 1b** 1 its own – a bird  
2 themselves – a fly and an eagle  
3 myself – same subject and object  
4 myself – for me  
5 them – robots  
6 us – relates to *we* in the previous sentence, and  
*our* in this sentence  
7 themselves – without the help of others  
8 me – relates to the object pronoun  
9 themselves – without the help of others
- 3a** 1 know how to use a  
2 you've done what I  
3 where to find the/where we can find the  
4 know who to/know who I should

**Use of English 2 p.77**

- 1** a Alexander Fleming; b Archimedes;  
c Isaac Newton
- 2a** penicillin, mould, bacteria, important  
**2b** 1 unexpected – negative adjective  
2 possibility – noun  
3 puzzling – adjective  
4 accidentally – adverb  
5 excited – adjective  
6 discovery – noun  
7 effective – adjective  
8 infection(s) – singular or plural noun possible  
here  
9 scientists – plural noun  
10 successfully – adverb

**HELP** Question 1 – no  
Question 2 – *-ity*  
Question 4 – adverb

- 2c** 1 Nouns – 2, 6, 8, 9  
2 Adverbs – 4, 10  
3 unexpected

- 3** Lucy's Baby is important because of the  
completeness of the remains and therefore the  
opportunities it gives for research.

- 1 careful – adjective – before noun *work*  
2 length – noun – *the* noun *of*  
3 researchers – noun – subject of phrase and  
plural (no *a*)  
4 unusual – neg adjective – after verb *be*  
5 development – noun – *the* noun *of*  
6 discoveries – noun  
7 highly – adverb – before adjective significant  
8 mixture – noun – *a* noun *of*  
9 criticism – noun – object of verb *come in for*  
10 insufficient – adjective – before noun *evidence*

**HELP** Question 3 – plural  
Question 5 – *-ment*  
Question 10 – negative

**Language development 3 p.78**

- 1b** *-ment*: development  
*-ure*: mixture  
*(t/s)ion*: infection  
*-y*: discovery  
*-er*: researcher
- 2a** 1 b; 2 a; 3 c; 4 a  
**2b** 1 assistance; organisation  
2 existence; achievement  
3 sailors; equipment  
4 explorer; failure
- 3a** *-ness*: kindness; darkness; sadness; illness  
*-th*: length; strength  
*-ity*: ability; generosity; equality; reality;  
popularity  
**3b** possibility
- 4** 1 popularity  
2 descriptions  
3 ability, importance  
4 observations, loneliness
- 5a** c – received  
**5b** 1 b; 2 d; 3 f; 4 a; 5 g; 6 e; 7 c
- 6** 1 come up; 2 came round; 3 come out;  
4 came across; 5 come about; 6 come off;  
7 come up with

## Use of English 2

(Paper 3 Part 3)

### Lead-in

#### Word formation (A)

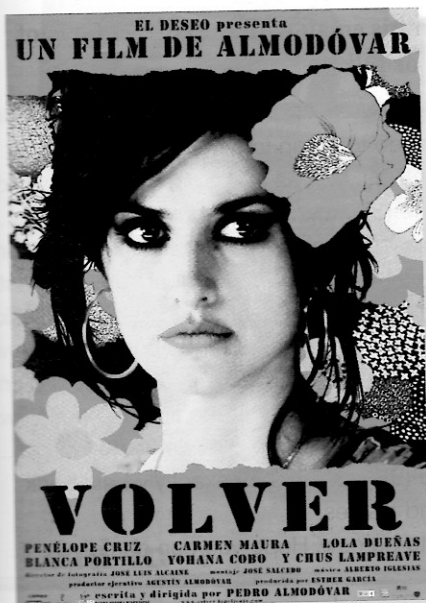
► Task strategy Module 2B page 35



#### HELP

- Question 2  
What suffix do you need?
- Question 5  
Do you need a prefix, a suffix or both?
- Question 7  
Is it a suffix or a prefix you need?

#### Word formation (B)



#### HELP

Two of the words require a prefix. You have to make four nouns.

#### Discussion

- 1 Who is your favourite comedian? Who did you used to like?
- 2 a What advice would you give someone doing the word formation task below? Check your answer with the task strategy on page XX.  
b Do the task. Follow the task strategy and use the Help clues if necessary. Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

### The perfect comedy face

Ricky Gervais is a highly (0) inventive British comedian, who wrote and acted in an (1) ..... funny TV mock-documentary series called *The Office*. In it, Gervais plays the highly (2) ..... boss of a paper supply company, whose (3) ..... high opinion of his managerial skills and his sense of humour is not shared by his group of (4) ..... . Now, having analysed the facial characteristics of 20 top comedians, scientists have come to the (5) ..... conclusion that the perfect comedy face must be (6) ..... soft and feminine, with a small forehead, wide nose, large lips and high cheekbones. They say we should not (7) ..... the (8) ..... of how comedians come across when we first see them. Their (9) ..... to appear agreeable and obliging puts us at our ease and encourages us to relax – in fact, the ideal image has an incredible (10) ..... to Ricky Gervais!

INVENT  
EXTREME  
EMBARRASS  
FANTASY  
  
EMPLOY  
  
EXPECT  
PARTICULAR  
ESTIMATE  
IMPORTANT  
ABLE  
  
SIMILAR

c Which were the hardest answers, and why?

3 Do the task below.

### A serious actress

Penelope Cruz's career in movies has been (0) extraordinarily successful, although she feels she has always had to struggle for (1) ..... as a serious actress because of her looks. As she says, 'No one will take you (2) ..... once you are known as the 'pretty woman'.' Nevertheless, in her best films, which she has made in her native Spain, she has managed to play some well-rounded, (3) ..... characters. In 2000, Cruz was (4) ..... to resist the call of Hollywood and early on appeared in one or two (5) ..... films such as *All the Pretty Horses*. Now she is an (6) ..... international performer who appears in both Spanish and English language films and many regard her recent (7) ..... in Almodóvar's film *Volver* as one of her best films. In it she plays a woman who not only has (8) ..... looks but also great (9) ..... of character. Not just a talented actress, Cruz gives generously to charitable (10) ..... , such as Mother Teresa's Missionaries of Charity, and has spent months as a volunteer in Uganda.

EXTRAORDINARY  
  
RECOGNISE  
SERIOUS  
  
BELIEVE  
ABLE  
DISAPPOINT  
IMPRESS  
  
PERFORM  
CREDIBLE  
STRONG  
  
ORGANISE

4 Discuss these questions.

- 1 Have you ever acted on the stage? What part did you play?
- 2 Which male or female actor do you most admire?

5 B (... see him in the canteen ... someone new like that.)

6 A (It's just the way it's been put together that I don't like.)

### Use of English 1 p.89

2a 1 True; 2 False; 3 True

- 2b 1 there (+ is)  
 2 which (many of which)  
 3 at/by/about (all possible after *surprised*)  
 4 for (+ *everyone*)  
 5 any (+ *kind*)  
 6 are (plural verb form after the *majority*)  
 7 who (non-defining clause)  
 8 to (bring sthg to s/one)  
 9 of (members of sthg)  
 10 in (appeared in)  
 11 at/by/with (all possible after *disappointed*)  
 12 to (get used to sthg)

2c adjectives + prepositions – 3, 11, 12  
 verbs + prepositions – (3), 8, 10, (11)  
 relative pronouns – 2, 7

### Language development 2 p.90

LOOK See 2c above

- 1 1 of – *the result of* something  
 2 for – *feel sorry for* someone  
 3 for – *have respect for*  
 4 between – *no comparison between* two people/things  
 5 by – *be puzzled by* sthg  
 6 in – *get involved in* + noun  
 7 in – *have difficulty (in)* + -ing  
 8 to – *be similar to*  
 9 with – *be annoyed with* someone  
 10 of – *have no hope of* + -ing
- 1b 1 in – *be interested in* something  
 2 by/about/at – *be excited by/about* something  
 3 for – *be usual for* someone to do something  
 4 for – *have a talent for* sthg  
 5 from – *encouragement from*  
 6 for – *be famous for* something  
 7 of – *be capable of* + -ing  
 8 at – *be good at* + -ing  
 9 for – *be responsible for* something  
 10 in – *success in* sthg  
 11 about – *be right about* something  
 12 with – *a relationship with* someone
- 3 1 used to live  
 2 get used to living  
 3 wasn't used to filming  
 4 get used to hearing  
 5 didn't use to print  
 6 aren't used to watching  
 7 get used to people staring  
 8 'm not used to going

### Use of English 2 p.91

- 2 1 extremely – adverb before adjective  
 2 embarrassing – adjective before noun  
 3 fantastically – adverb before adjective  
 4 employees – plural noun after noun + *of*  
 5 unexpected – negative adjective before noun  
 6 particularly – adverb before adjective  
 7 underestimate – verb after *should not*  
 8 importance – noun – *the* + noun + *of*  
 9 ability – noun after possessive adjective  
 10 similarity – noun after adjective

HELP Question 2 – -ing

Question 5 – both

Question 7 – prefix

- 3 1 recognition – noun after *for*  
 2 seriously – adverb after verb  
 3 believable – adjective before noun  
 4 unable – adjective after *be*  
 5 disappointing – adjective before noun  
 6 impressive – adjective before noun  
 7 performance – noun after possessive and adjective  
 8 incredible – adjective before noun  
 9 strength – noun before *of* + noun  
 10 organis(z)ations – noun after adjective

### Language development 3 p.92

1a 1 Awards ceremonies; 2 To reward outstanding performances and for publicity

1b 1 entertainment; 2 musician; 3 singers;  
 4 director; 5 actors; 6 dramatist; 7 presenter;  
 8 comedians; 9 surprising; 10 performers

2a unexpected, unable, incredible

2b *un-*: untidy, unfair, unfit, unsatisfactory  
*in-*: inexperienced, insecure  
*dis-*: disloyal, dishonest  
*im-*: impolite, impatient, impractical  
*il-*: illiterate, illogical

3a 1 untidy; 2 impractical; 3 dissatisfied;  
 4 unsatisfactory; 5 illiterate; 6 inexperienced;  
 7 unfit

4a 1 The teacher *spoke* told us a horror story.  
 2 I can't stand it when artists *say* talk politics.  
 3 We all *talked* said a prayer together.  
 4 Excuse me, could you *say* tell me the time?  
 5 My brother *talks* speaks three languages.  
 6 *Tell* Say hello to Rosie for me.  
 7 Mike *said* told the police what he had seen.  
 8 Don't trust him. He's always *speaking* telling lies.

4b 1 speak; 2 say; 3 say; 4 talks; 5 told; 6 telling;  
 7 say; 8 speak; 9 tell



### Language development 3

#### Word formation

**1 a Discuss these questions.**

- 1 What are events like this called?
- 2 What is their purpose?



**b Complete this article with the correct form of the nouns in brackets.**

I think awards ceremonies make good television (1) ..... (*entertainer*). Every year MTV gives awards to talented (2) ..... (*music*) and (3) ..... (*song*) and the fans get the chance to see some of their heroes perform. In Hollywood, the Academy Awards gives over twenty Oscars, including one to the best film (4) ..... (*direction*) and the best film (5) ..... (*acting*) and the show is watched by millions around the world. I also enjoy theatre and television awards, where they give an award to the person they consider the best (6) ..... (*drama*) and even one to the person who the public votes as best television news (7) ..... (*presentation*). However, the ceremonies I like most are when gifted (8) ..... (*comedy*) get awards, which is not (9) ..... (*surprise*) really as most of them are good live (10) ..... (*performance*) and some of their speeches can be very funny.

**2 a Find three adjectives with negative prefixes in the Use of English texts on page 89 and write them in the correct place in the table.**

<i>un-</i>	<i>in-</i>	<i>dis-</i>
unpleasant	inconvenient	dissatisfied
<i>im-</i>	<i>il-</i>	
impossible	illegal	

**b Choose the correct negative prefix for each of the adjectives in the box. Copy and complete the table.**

polite	loyal	experienced	tidy
patient	honest	fair	literate
fit	secure	satisfactory	logical

**3 a Choose an adjective from Exercise 2 to describe:**

- 1 a child who never puts his things away.
- 2 a man who can't cook or change a tyre on a car.
- 3 a good student who feels her homework is not good enough.
- 4 homework which is not good enough.
- 5 someone who can't read or write.
- 6 a graduate who has just started in her first job.
- 7 a man who is exhausted after running for a bus.

**b Answer these questions.**

- 1 Are you ever impatient, impolite or unfair?
- 2 What's the most illogical or impractical thing you've done?
- 3 Is your room untidy?

#### Verbs and nouns

Look at these verb + noun combinations with *say*, *tell*, *speak* and *talk*.

- |                                 |                         |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| • <i>say</i>                    | • <i>tell</i>           |
| anything/something (to someone) | someone                 |
| a few words                     | the time                |
| yes/no                          | the truth/a lie         |
| a prayer                        | a joke/a story/a secret |
| hello                           | someone's fortune       |
| your name                       |                         |
| • <i>speak</i>                  | • <i>talk</i>           |
| a language                      | sense/nonsense/rubbish  |
| your mind                       | business/sport/politics |

**4 a Read the information in the box above and correct the mistakes in these sentences.**

- 1 The teacher spoke us a horror story.
- 2 I can't stand it when artists say politics.
- 3 We all talked a prayer together.
- 4 Excuse me, could you say me the time?
- 5 My brother talks three languages.
- 6 Tell hello to Rosie for me.
- 7 Mike said the police what he had seen.
- 8 Don't trust him. He's always speaking lies.

**b Now complete this email with the correct form of *say*, *tell*, *speak* or *talk*.**

New Message

Why don't we go to Spain together – for a holiday perhaps – I (1)..... a little Spanish and it would be fun. Please (2)..... yes, but don't (3)..... anything to Jason – he'll be very jealous. I like Jason but sometimes he (4)..... a lot of rubbish. Last week he (5)..... me that he had seen the music *Le Cirque d'Hiver Bouglione* in Paris but I knew he was (6)..... a lie – he's never been to France. I didn't (7)..... anything to him at the time because I was in a hurry but when I get the chance I'll (8)..... my mind and (9)..... him exactly what I think about him and his lies.

OK, I've got to go now. Hope you can come!

**5 Make sentences about yourself, using the prompts and *say*, *tell*, *speak* or *talk*.**

- |               |              |        |
|---------------|--------------|--------|
| 1 I/languages | 3 I/politics | 5 I/no |
| 2 I/lies      | 4 I/jokes    |        |

5 B (... see him in the canteen ... someone new like that.)

6 A (It's just the way it's been put together that I don't like.)

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 9 of (members of sthg)  
 10 in (appeared in)  
 11 at/by/with (all possible after *disappointed*)  
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 8 at – *be good at* + -ing  
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 10 similarity – noun after adjective

HELP Question 2 – *-ing*

Question 5 – both

Question 7 – prefix

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 2 seriously – adverb after verb  
 3 believable – adjective before noun  
 4 unable – adjective after *be*  
 5 disappointing – adjective before noun  
 6 impressive – adjective before noun  
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 8 incredible – adjective before noun  
 9 strength – noun before *of* + noun  
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### Language development 3 p.92

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*im-*: impolite, impatient, impractical  
*il-*: illiterate, illogical
- 3a 1 untidy; 2 impractical; 3 dissatisfied;  
 4 unsatisfactory; 5 illiterate; 6 inexperienced;  
 7 unfit
- 4a 1 The teacher *spoke* *told* us a horror story.  
 2 I can't stand it when artists *say* *talk* politics.  
 3 We all *talked* *said* a prayer together.  
 4 Excuse me, could you *say* *tell* me the time?  
 5 My brother *talks* *speaks* three languages.  
 6 *Tell* *Say* hello to Rosie for me.  
 7 Mike *said* *told* the police what he had seen.  
 8 Don't trust him. He's always *speaking* *telling* lies.
- 4b 1 speak; 2 say; 3 say; 4 talks; 5 told; 6 telling;  
 7 say; 8 speak; 9 tell

# Use of English 1 (Paper 3 Part 4)

**Lead-in** 1 a Look at the three completed transformations below. In what way has the candidate not followed good exam strategy in each one?

- 1 I'm sure Sue was pleased when she saw the coat you bought her.  
**been**  
Sue must be pleased when she saw the coat you bought her.
- 2 I'd love to go to the cinema tonight, but I've got to do the ironing.  
**wish**  
I wish I could go with you to the cinema tonight, but I've got to do the ironing.

b Check your answers by looking back at the task strategy on page 20.

## Key word transformations

▶ Task strategy Module 1B page 20

2 a Now do the task below. Follow the task strategy and use the Help clues.

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Write only the missing words.

- 1 There's someone at the door, but it's too early for Kate.  
**be**  
There's someone at the door, but ..... because it's too early.
- 2 I'm sure Tom's tired because he's yawning a lot.  
**must**  
Tom ..... because he's yawning a lot.
- 3 I'm hungry because the last time I ate was five hours ago.  
**not**  
I'm hungry because I ..... five hours.
- 4 He's so relaxed, I'm sure he's just got back from holiday.  
**been**  
He's so relaxed, he ..... holiday.
- 5 I'm not fit enough to go in for a marathon.  
**too**  
I'm ..... go in for a marathon.
- 6 It was possible that he was having a shower, so he couldn't hear the bell.  
**may**  
He ..... shower, so he couldn't hear the bell.
- 7 You can borrow my computer, but you must look after it.  
**as**  
You can borrow my computer ..... look after it.
- 8 I'm sure she hasn't left because her coat's still here.  
**have**  
She ..... because her coat's still here.

b Answer the questions about the task.

- 1 Which questions test modals of speculation and deduction?
- 2 Which modals are in the present and which are in the past?
- 3 What do the other questions test?

### HELP

- ▶ Question 1:  
You need to use a modal.
- ▶ Question 3:  
Be careful. You need to change the tense.
- ▶ Question 6:  
You need to add a preposition.
- ▶ Question 7:  
An expression which means *provided that*.

**Use of English 1 p.104**

- 1a** 1 The candidate has changed the keyword *been* to *be* and therefore incorrectly changed the tense. Correct answer: *must have been pleased*  
 2 The candidate has written more than five words. Correct answer: *wish I could go to*
- 2a** 1 it can't be Kate  
 2 must be tired  
 3 haven't eaten for  
 4 must have just been on  
 5 too unfit to  
 6 may have been in the  
 7 as long as you  
 8 can't have left
- 2b** 1 1, 2, 4, 6, 8  
 2 Present: 1, 2. Past: 4, 6, 8  
 3 3 present perfect simple  
 5 *too/enough, un-* prefix  
 7 conditional with *as long as*

**Use of English 2 p.105**

- 2a** 1 to make statements, to shock, to copy icons  
 2 1960s – Beatles style, 1970s – skinhead and dreadlocks. Recently – copying fashion icons
- 2b** 1 C – make statements  
 2 A – wear hair a certain way  
 3 D – give the impression that  
 4 B – hope people will  
 5 B – expected + to – others would need *were* (were required/supposed)  
 6 D – show commitment to something  
 7 C – claim to do something  
 8 A – be in fashion  
 9 B – in recent years  
 10 A – borrow from  
 11 C – spend time/money money on  
 12 D – not uncommon for
- 2c** 8 (in fashion), 9 (in recent years)

**Language development 3 p.106**

- 1a** 1 at all times = always (at the moment = now, currently)  
 2 in danger of = at risk (in favour of = supporting)  
 3 (go) from bad to worse = deteriorate (from time to time = occasionally)  
 4 at first = initially (at least = as a minimum)  
 5 by mistake = accidentally (by the way = to change the subject ...)  
 6 to my surprise = surprisingly (to my advantage = good for me)  
 7 by that time = by then (by heart = remember something perfectly)  
 8 in a bad mood = unhappy (in a loud voice = loudly)  
 9 From then on = subsequently (from time to time = occasionally)

- 10 without fail = always (without notice = not told in advance)
- 1b** 1 (in/at) the beginning  
 2 (in) conclusion  
 3 (from) time to time  
 4 (on) purpose
- 1c** 1 in the end; 2 in fashion; 3 out of date; 4 on purpose; 5 for a change; 6 in luck
- 2** 1 make; 2 hope; 3 spend
- 3a** 1 do; 2 make; 3 make; 4 do; 5 do; 6 make; 7 make; 8 do; 9 make; 10 do; 11 make; 12 make
- 3b** 1 an Armani suit; 2 a lot of money on it; 3 in cash; 4 trying it on; 5 it would be comfortable; 6 feel so good; 7 to show my friends
- 4** 1 rise – rise [I], raise [T]  
 2 became  
 3 earned – earn money from work, win money in a competition  
 4 damaged – damage something, injure someone  
 5 resign – resign = quit a job, retire = stop work for ever.  
 6 healed – heal wounds, cure an illness
- 5** 1 retired; 2 spend; 3 expect; 4 made; 5 do; 6 bought; 7 make; 8 made

**Teacher's Resource Book  
 Module 7 Test: How much do  
 you remember? p.185**

- 1** 1 C; 2 B; 3 A; 4 D; 5 A
- 2** 1 for; 2 on; 3 if/whether; 4 all; 5 my
- 3** 1 worldwide; 2 unfashionable/old-fashioned; 3 comparison; 4 healthily; 5 living
- 4** 1 Gill *can't have left (yet)* because her computer is still on.  
 2 I agree with you *to a certain extent/to an extent*, but you have forgotten one thing.  
 3 Jack *wasn't allowed to buy* a drink at the club because he wasn't a member.  
 4 Karen *needn't have gone to* work as there was nothing to do.  
 5 You *are not/laren't supposed to eat* in here.



Use of English 2 (Paper 3 Part 4)

**Lead-in** 1 Look at the three completed transformations below. What vocabulary is tested in each one?

- a prepositions following a noun, verb or adjective
- b fixed phrases (e.g. *on purpose, apart from, as a result of/owing to*)
- c phrasal verbs

1 I am here as a representative of the Government.  
**behalf**

I am here ..... *on behalf of* ..... the Government.

2 They employ extra staff at the weekends.

**on**

Extra staff ..... *are taken on* ..... at the weekends.

3 Prices have gone up sharply again.

**increase**

There has been ... *a sharp increase in* ... prices.

**Key word transformations**

► Task strategy Module 1B page 20

2 a Look at the task below. What language is being tested in each question?

b Now do the task. Follow the task strategy and use the Help clues.

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Write **only** the missing words.

1 Phil knows how to cheat successfully at cards.

**away**

Phil knows how to ..... at cards.

2 I'll take my CD player because we might want to listen to music.

**case**

I'll take my CD player ..... listen to music.

3 It's time you started some serious work at college.

**down**

It's time you ..... serious work at college.

4 There probably won't be any more customers today.

**unlikely**

It ..... be any more customers today.

5 They had to cancel the outdoor exhibition because of the bad weather.

**called**

The outdoor exhibition ..... because of the bad weather.

6 I failed to persuade Tom to take up stamp collecting.

**succeed**

I ..... Tom to take up stamp collecting.

7 We found it difficult to write the story. **trouble**

We ..... the story.

8 Don't worry! I'll make him tell the truth.

**out**

Don't worry! I'll ..... him.

c Compare and discuss your answers. Which question did you find the most difficult?

**HELP**

► Question 1

You need to use a phrasal verb.

► Question 5

You need a phrasal verb and the passive!

► Question 6

What preposition follows *succeed*?

**2** 1 A; 2 B; 3 B; 4 A; 5 A; 6 B

**3a** 1 get together; 2 get (you) down; 3 got away with; 4 get on/along; 5 get by; 6 getting up to; 7 get off

**Use of English 2 p.120**

**1** 1 a fixed phrase  
2 a phrasal verb  
3 a preposition following a noun

**2a** 1 phrasal verb  
2 fixed phrase  
3 phrasal verb  
4 fixed phrase  
5 phrasal verb  
6 verb + preposition  
7 noun + preposition  
8 phrasal verb

**2b** 1 get away with cheating  
2 in case we want to  
3 got down to some  
4 's/it unlikely (that) there will  
5 had to be called off  
6 didn't succeed in persuading  
7 had trouble (in) writing  
8 get the truth out of

**Teacher's Resource Book  
Module 8 Test: How much do  
you remember? p. 186**

**1** 1 B; 2 A; 3 C; 4 B; 5 D  
**2** 1 with; 2 be; 3 other; 4 in; 5 that  
**3** 1 impression; 2 unfortunately; 3 employers;  
4 recommendation; 5 incredibly  
**4** 1 The boy *denied breaking/having broken the*  
*window.*  
2 We *might be able to do* it for you tomorrow.  
3 She said that *she had to go that* afternoon.  
4 I *know how to put* petrol in my car but that's  
about it.  
5 She asked me *if I would lend her* some money.

**Teacher's Resource Book  
Exam practice 4 pp. 187-188**

**Paper 2 Writing**

**1** Style:  
Formal or neutral.  
Content:  
Talk about the importance of fashion and clothes in today's world.  
Write in favour of the statement, perhaps talking about the aspects of character which might be reflected in clothes (e.g. shyness, liveliness, etc.).  
Write against the statement, perhaps saying many people have little choice (e.g. uniform, social pressures, fashion, etc.).  
Say whether you agree with the statement and give your reasons.

**2** Style:  
Neutral.  
Content:  
Give the name of the programme and what of programme it is.  
Say what you like about the programme.  
Say why the programme will be good for people of all ages.

**3** Style:  
Neutral.  
Content:  
Describe the text message; why was it mysterious?  
Say what happened as a result of the message.  
Say how the mystery was resolved.

**4** Style:  
Informal.  
Content:  
Say which course you chose and why.  
Mention things you do on the course and how you feel about it.  
Talk about the other people on the course – have you made friends? What are they like? What do you do with them/why not?

**Paper 4 Listening**

Part 4 1 C; 2 B; 3 B; 4 A; 5 C; 6 A; 7 A

## Use of English 2 (Paper 3 Part 3)

### Lead-in

1 Discuss these questions.

- 1 What features and facilities do you appreciate most in a shop?
- 2 What things frustrate you when shopping?

2 Do the task. Follow the task strategy and use the Help clues if necessary.

Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

### Word formation (A)

► Task strategy Module 2B page 35



### Keeping customers happy

For years, there has been a (0) *disturbing* trend in stores to cut costs, by reducing staff to the (1)..... possible number. Many stores, however, now realise that when employees are (2)..... from overwork they become (3)..... with their customers. Nordstrom, an (4)..... well-respected US department store, knows that customers find poor service (5)..... . The company believes that the helpfulness and (6)..... of its staff contribute to customer (7)..... . One of Nordstrom's customers was about to take a (8)..... recently and left her ticket on the counter. The assistant was so worried when he caught (9)..... of it that he took a taxi to the airport and, to the woman's (10)....., delivered the ticket himself. Now that's service!

DISTURB  
SMALL  
EXHAUST  
PATIENCE  
EXTREME  
STRESS  
FRIEND  
SATISFY  
FLY

SEE  
AMAZE

#### HELP

- Question 3  
Do you need a prefix, suffix or both?
- Question 5  
Be careful with your spelling!
- Question 9  
Is this an adjective or a noun?

### Discussion

3 Do you think service in stores is getting better or worse these days?

### Word formation (B)

4 Do the task. (See the instructions above.)



### Save or spend?

According to a recent (0) *investigation*... the British are poor savers in (1) ..... with other nations in Europe, putting aside only 5.5% of their income for 'a rainy day'. Even more (2) ..... , only 13% are saving towards (3) ..... One of the reasons for this is that the British spend a (4) ..... 16% of everything they earn on luxuries and (5) ..... out and another 5% on their cars. As a result, in recent years personal debt has increased (6) ..... . However, one long-term (7) ..... that the British do take seriously is in property. In contrast with many other nations the British seem obsessed with (8) ..... their own home, and prices are so high that houses are simply (9) ..... for many young people starting out. However, at the other end of the scale over 800,000 households now own a second home abroad, with Spain the (10) ..... location.

INVESTIGATE  
COMPARE  
WORRY  
RETIRE  
SURPRISE  
EAT  
DRAMA  
INVEST

OWN  
AFFORD

PREFER

#### HELP

- Question 6  
Do you need a prefix, suffix or both?
- Question 7  
Is this an adjective or an adverb?

5 Discuss these questions.

- 1 Are you a saver or a spender?
- 2 Do you think people should save more than they do?
- 3 What are the consequences of living on credit?

8 What about? e-commerce disadvantages, new idea, research into success.

- 2 1 C *Throw the dice and race round the board. Based on the hit TV programme*  
 2 B *I can't give you a cash refund unless the product is faulty in some way.*  
 3 B *I just wondered if you had any ideas on what I could do.*  
 4 A – ... *mark the bus routes on it ... that uniformed man over there ... (Why don't we go to a shop ... take it next door to the library ...)*  
 5 B – *Had I known that there was a midday flight ... she said there was only one flight a day ...*  
 6 C – ... *it's probably on my desk somewhere – can you have a look? (Or perhaps you could check with the organisers)*  
 7 A – *The idea has caught on fastest when there's something to be picked up, especially holiday documents.*  
 8 B – ... *fortunately, it looks like a solution is at hand.*

### Use of English 1 p.131

- 2b 1 ~~they have no effective way of collecting information~~ – they use loyalty cards to track how often you shop and what you buy.  
 2 ~~It is illegal to share information~~ – often this information is shared.  
 3 ~~not many customers have loyalty cards~~ – 85% of UK customers have a loyalty card.  
 4 ~~There is nothing we can do~~ – What can we do? Basically use other shops.
- 2c 1 one – (or another)  
 2 like – (*it seems like something*)  
 3 of – (*keep track of something*)  
 4 what – (*what something is/are*)  
 5 is – (*Information – uncountable, is shared – passive*)  
 6 have – (*majority followed by plural verb, have been present perfect after so far*)  
 7 are – (*a number of followed by plural verb, are becoming present continuous*)  
 8 being – (*cards plural, are being used – present continuous passive*)  
 9 have – (*present perfect after just*)  
 10 is – (*no one singular, verb be before adjective sure*)  
 11 there – (*question future existence*)  
 12 else – (*somewhere else – in another shop*)

### Language development 2 p.132

- 1 1 Everyone thinks it's a good idea. (singular)  
 2 The majority of us agrees. (plural)  
 3 ✓  
 4 Neither of them knows what to buy. (singular)  
 5 These jeans ~~doesn't don't~~ fit. (plural)  
 6 ✓  
 7 Ten euros ~~aren't isn't~~ very *many much*. (singular)  
 8 ✓  
 9 ~~This These~~ scissors ~~doesn't don't~~ cut very well. (plural)  
 10 The United States ~~have has~~ a new President. (singular)
- 2 1 sells (singular); 2 feel (plural); 3 causes (singular); 4 wants (singular); 5 seem (plural); 6 is (singular); 7 say (plural); 8 admit (plural); 9 confess (plural); 10 wants (singular)
- 3 1 There are – existence, plural  
 2 it is – empty subject  
 3 there is – existence, singular  
 4 It is – It = the set meal  
 5 there are – existence, plural  
 6 it is – empty subject

### Use of English 2 p.133

- 2 1 smallest; 2 exhausted;  
 3 impatient; 4 extremely;  
 5 stressful; 6 friendliness;  
 7 satisfaction; 8 flight;  
 9 sight; 10 amazement.
- 4 1 comparison – noun after preposition *in*  
 2 worryingly – adv refers to verb *saving*  
 3 retirement – noun after preposition *towards*  
 4 surprising – adjective before noun  
 5 eating – gerund of verb *to eat out*  
 6 dramatically – adverb after verb  
 7 investment – noun after adjective and before relative pronoun  
 8 owning – gerund after preposition *with*  
 9 unaffordable – negative adjective after verb *be* and adverb *simply*  
 10 preferred – adjective before noun



Use of English 1 (Paper 3 Part 4)

Lead-in 1 What advice would you give to these two candidates?

1 I can't answer this question straightaway.

2 It's nearly time to stop and I haven't answered all these questions.

Key word transformations

► Task strategy Module 1B page 20

2 a Do the task below. Remember – you usually have to make more than one change to the original sentence.

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Write **only** the missing words.

- 1 I'm sorry I didn't go to the party last night.  
**wish**  
I ..... to the party last night.
- 2 I would prefer you to phone Jane.  
**rather**  
I ..... Jane.
- 3 Tim advised Sarah to book a table at the Indian restaurant.  
**you**  
'If I ..... a table at the Indian restaurant,' Tim said to Sarah.
- 4 I regret lying to my brother.  
**had**  
I ..... my brother the truth.
- 5 The theatre was practically empty.  
**hardly**  
There ..... the theatre.
- 6 People say that dancing is good for your health.  
**supposed**  
Dancing ..... good for your health.
- 7 You should stop going to late night concerts.  
**time**  
It's ..... to late night concerts.
- 8 I'd rather you didn't use my car.  
**mind**  
Would ..... my car?

b Answer these questions about the task.

- 1 Which questions test language from page 145?
- 2 How does question 8 require you to make more than one change?

**2 Suggested answers:**

- 1 I wish/If only I hadn't dyed my hair bright red. I wish/If only I'd kept it blonde.  
 2 I wish/If only he didn't/wouldn't borrow my car. I wish/If only he would stop borrowing my car.  
 3 I wish/If only I could afford a taxi. I wish/If only I didn't have to take the bus.  
 4 I wish/If only I hadn't come to see this. I wish/If only I were/was watching something else.  
 5 I wish/If only he/she would hurry up. I wish/If only he/she didn't/wouldn't take so long in the bathroom. I wish I could get into the bathroom.

- 4 1 A - ... but you should.  
 2 B - ... but it's too late to change the situation now.  
 3 B - ... someone else did.

- 5 1 learnt - present time, past verb form  
 2 was/were - present time, past verb form  
 3 phoned - present time, past verb form  
 4 had met - past time, past perfect verb form/has met - present time (i.e. he knows her) present perfect verb form  
 5 had bought - past time, past perfect verb form

**Use of English 1 p.146**

- 1 1 Leave it and come back to it when you've done the ones you can do.  
 2 Make sure you write something for every question. Don't leave any gaps.
- 2a 1 wish I'd gone - past; negative reality, positive verb form  
 2 'd rather you phoned - present situation, past verb form  
 3 were you, I'd book - unreal conditional (I'm not you)  
 4 wish I had told - past; negative reality, positive verb form. Note *truth* in answer opposite to *lying* in question  
 5 was hardly anyone/anybody at/in  
 6 is supposed to be  
 7 (high/about) time you stopped going  
 8 you mind not using - *mind* + (*not*) + *-ing*
- 2b 1 1, 2, 4, 7, 8  
 2 I'd rather you = Would you mind if you didn't use = not using

**Use of English 2 p.147**

- 2a 1 after - you should read the text right through first for a general understanding  
 2 short - if you get stuck with one answer, you will have less time for the rest of the task and the rest of Paper 3  
 3 one - if you put more than one word, it will be marked as incorrect, even if one of the words is correct. If you can't decide between two

possible answers, you should always choose one rather than put both.

- 2b 1 He had an unusual accident after he couldn't stop his car.  
 2 The police did not believe him.
- 2c 1 with - preposition after *crowded*  
 2 off - take something (foot) off something (the accelerator)  
 3 about/of - think about/of - to consider the possibility of doing something  
 4 to - to keep to something - to maintain, to prevent something increasing  
 5 through - to get through to someone - to contact by phone  
 6 could - past modal verb for ability  
 7 on - concentrate on something  
 8 into - to burst into tears - start crying suddenly  
 9 by - passive *was followed by*  
 10 on - contrast with *off*  
 11 no - negative after *however*  
 12 of - suspect someone of something
- 2d Questions 2, 3, 7, 12  
 2e Questions 4, 5, 8

**Language development 3 p.148**

- 1 1 about; 2 from; 3 about; 4 to; 5 with; 6 in
- 2 1 for (something); on (= served in a restaurant)  
 2 about (= consider); of (= invent)  
 3 to (= forced to accept); from (= leave a job)  
 4 as (= what he is); for (= why he is famous)  
 5 of (= didn't know); from (= received a call or letter)  
 6 to; for (apologise to someone for something)
- 3 1 from - change from old to new  
 2 of/about - dream of/about (doing) something  
 3 about - wonder about doing something (N.B wonder *if* before yes/no choice)  
 4 at - aim at - target  
 5 for - pay money to someone for something  
 6 on - depend on someone/something  
 7 to/with - compare something to something  
 8 in - located in  
 9 to - look forward to something (phrasal verb)  
 10 to - object to (doing) something  
 11 with - crowded with  
 12 at - stare at something
- 4 1 a - looked (deliberate); seen (not deliberate)  
 b - watch  
 2 a - stare (long fixed look)  
 b - peered (difficult to see)  
 c - gazed (interesting)  
 3 a - listened; (deliberate), hear (not deliberate)  
 b - listen (deliberate)  
 c - hear (deliberate)  
 4 a - feel; touching  
 b - watch  
 c - touch

Use of English 1 (Paper 3 Part 4)

- Lead-in**
- 1 a What advice would you give someone doing the exam task below? Check your answers by looking back at the task strategy on page 20.
  - b Look at the completed transformations below. Can you correct this candidate's mistakes?

- 1 I remember the first time I met my wife.  
**meeting**  
I remember meeting my wife for first time.
- 2 The tickets may be expensive so take plenty of money.  
**case**  
Take plenty of money in case of the tickets are expensive.
- 3 By eight o'clock, Tom was very tired so he went back to bed.  
**that**  
By eight o'clock, Tom was too tired that he went back to bed.
- 4 We'll get into the stadium if we arrive by eight.  
**long**  
We'll get into the stadium as long as we will arrive by eight.

**Key word transformations** 2 a Do the task below.

► Task strategy Module 1B page 20

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Write **only** the missing words.

- 1 I'm just eating my dinner – do you mind if I phone you later?  
**get**  
I'm just eating my dinner – can ..... later?
- 2 You could stay with us next time you're in town.  
**put**  
We could ..... next time you're in town.
- 3 If it were cooler, we could go for a walk.  
**hot**  
If it ..... could go for a walk.
- 4 Jane had never eaten a meal that was as delicious as that one.  
**such**  
Jane had never eaten ..... meal.
- 5 'Do you want to buy my car or not?' Alan asked Judy.  
**whether**  
Alan asked ..... to buy his car or not.
- 6 This car is too small for any more luggage.  
**enough**  
There ..... in this car for any more luggage.
- 7 Tom is not usually so bad-tempered.  
**like**  
It is ..... so bad-tempered.
- 8 Jazz is less popular now than it was 50 years ago.  
**not**  
Jazz ..... it was 50 years ago.

b Compare and discuss your answers.

## Module 11B Key

### Listening pp.156-157

#### 2a Health Quiz –

3a Flu: headache, aching muscles, fever, cough, sneezing

Food poisoning: feeling sick, vomiting, diarrhoea, stomach cramps

3b arthritis – joints; migraine – head; bronchitis – chest; tonsillitis – throat.

4 1 True; 2 False (but there are very few);

3 True; 4 False; 5 True

3 1 for (better for you); 2 to (be allergic / have an allergy to); 3 without (to go without something); 4 from (recover from something)

- 5b 2 noun – variable quality  
 3 noun – a group of people  
 4 number or quantity  
 5 adjective – describes people (positive)  
 6 noun – links to diet  
 7 noun – related to health  
 8 noun – type of drink  
 9 noun – countable food  
 10 noun – event

- 6 2 school dinners  
 3 prisoners  
 4 two thirds  
 5 long-living  
 6 mental health  
 7 memories  
 8 red wine  
 9 snacks  
 10 main meal

### Speaking p.158

- 1a 1 F – they speak **together** for about 3 minutes.  
 2 T – e.g. discuss and choose  
 3 F – it should be an open discussion – expressing your ideas is more important than agreeing.  
 4 T – probably between three and six questions will be asked, between the two candidates.  
 5 F – you should develop your answers beyond a simple 'yes' or 'no'.  
 6 T – the examiner may ask you to respond to something the other candidate says.

- 1b 1 b; 2 c; 3 d; 4 a; 5 f; 6 e

### Language development 2 p.159

1a 1 so – e.g. so difficult, so many, so fast

2 such – e.g. such bad behaviour

3 such, a – e.g. such a nice person

1b 1 noun (e.g. enough sleep); adjective (e.g. warm enough)

2 1c (e.g. too much, too expensive), 2a (e.g. very tired), 3b (e.g. enough sleep)

2 1 Jim's ~~so~~ **such** a good doctor that everybody likes him.

2 My yoga class is great; I'm always ~~too~~ **so** relaxed afterwards.

3 Paul has bought such ~~an~~ expensive fitness equipment! (uncountable)

4 The food is too spicy for me to eat ~~it~~.

5 ~~The~~ **There aren't enough** vegetables in your diet ~~aren't enough~~.

6 I'm ~~very~~ **too** tired to go jogging now.

7 John is so unfit ~~so~~ (**that**) he can't even run for a bus.

8 ~~The~~ **There isn't enough** money ~~isn't enough~~ for us to buy a drink.

9 You should be pleased with yourself for losing so **much** weight.

10 I'm not **old** enough ~~old for~~ to join that club.

3 1 like/such as – example

2 as – role/function

3 like – *sound + like*

4 like/such as – example

5 as if/as though – *look + clause*

6 As – *as + clause*

4 1 as; 2 like; 3 As; 4 like/such as; 5 like; 6 as

### Use of English 1 p.160

1b 1 meeting my wife for **the** – article needed before *first time*

2 in case ~~of~~ the tickets are – *in case of + noun, in case + subject + verb*. Six words in the answer should have alerted the candidate to the mistake.

3 was ~~too~~ **so** tired (that) he – *too tired + to, so tired + that*

4 as long as we ~~will~~ arrive – *as long as + present* when referring to future time. Again, six words in the answer should have alerted the candidate to the mistake.

2a 1 I get back to you

2 put you up

3 weren't/wasn't so hot we

4 such a delicious

5 Judy whether she wanted

6 isn't enough room/space

7 n't/not like Tom to be

8 is not so/as popular as



Use of English 2 (Paper 3 Part 3)

Lead-in 1 Discuss these questions about Paper 3 Part 3.

- 1 Is it better to read the text line by line or sentence by sentence?
- 2 Should you answer the questions in order, or leave any you can't do and come back to them?

Word formation (A) 2 a Read the text below and answer the questions.

- 1 What do some paparazzi do to get photographs?
- 2 How do they defend what they do?

► Task strategy Module 2B page 35

b Do the task. Follow the task strategy.

Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).



The paparazzi

Our interest in the private lives of celebrities seems (0) *endless*. This has caused a (1)..... in the number of 'paparazzi', those photojournalists who follow (2)..... celebrities around to get (3)..... pictures of them, which they then sell to popular magazines. There is a (4)..... large number of them, and some go to (5)..... lengths to get a picture. For example, they will hire a helicopter in order to fly (6)..... close to the home of a celebrity and, much to his or her (7)....., peer into the bedroom. But the paparazzi say that stars do not deserve (8)....., since they're only too happy to have their (9)..... weddings and the inside of their (10)..... homes photographed for huge fees.

- END
- GROW
- GLAMOUR
- EMBARRASS
- FRIGHTEN
- BELIEF
- DANGER
  
- ANNOY
- PRIVATE
- ROMANCE
- ORDINARY

Word formation (B) 3 a Read the text below and answer the questions.

- 1 What are special advisers?
- 2 Why are some people in the UK concerned about them?

b Do the task. (See the instructions above.)



Special advisers

Every (0) *government* likes to get its message across in the best possible light. However, in the UK there has been a (1)..... increase in the number of advisers whose (2)..... it is to get the public's (3)..... and to make sure that all news is good news. These people tell (4)..... how they want a story to appear and have therefore become very (5)..... in politics. They also write (6)..... sentences for speeches, which then get broadcast on radio or TV. Nowadays, there is a (7)..... of ways of getting news to people and (8)..... parties feel that the public don't want to listen to long, careful (9)..... from their leaders. However, some people think this reduces (10)..... of the press.

- GOVERN
  
- WORRY
- RESPONSIBLE
- ATTEND
- REPORT
- POWER
- MEMORY
  
- VARY
- POLITICS
- ARGUE
  
- FREE

- 2a** 2 I've had it stolen.  
 3 I'll/let's have/get it repaired.  
 4 I've had them checked/I'll have to get/have them checked.  
 5 we'll/let's have/get it installed.  
 6 I'll have/get them sharpened.

- 2b Example answers:**  
 1 To have your teeth checked/a tooth removed.  
 2 To have your eyes tested/some glasses made.  
 3 To have your clothes cleaned.  
 4 To have your hair cut.  
 5 To have your nails done.  
 6 To have your photo taken.  
 7 To have a picture framed.  
 8 To have your shopping delivered.

**Use of English 2 p.175**

- 1** 1 Sentence by sentence, to get the complete sense of what is both before and after the gap.  
 2 Leave any you can't do and come back to them. When you have completed the text, you may have a better idea of what is needed.
- 2a** 1 Hire a helicopter to get close to their subjects.  
 2 By saying the stars don't deserve privacy, as they court publicity when it suits them.
- 2b** 1 growth – a + noun + in  
 2 glamorous – adjective + noun (*celebrities*)  
 3 embarrassing – pictures that embarrass them  
 4 frighteningly – a + adverb + adjective (*large*)  
 5 unbelievable – negative adjective + noun (*lengths*)  
 6 dangerously – verb (*fly*) + adverb + adjective (*close*)  
 7 annoyance – possessive adjective (*his or her*) + noun  
 8 privacy – noun  
 9 romantic – possessive (*their*) + adjective + noun (*weddings*)  
 10 extraordinary – possessive (*their*) + adjective + noun (*homes*)
- 3a** 1 People who help politicians present news in a positive light.  
 2 They believe they reduce the freedom of the press.
- 3b** 1 worrying – a + adjective + noun (*increase*)  
 2 responsibility – whose + noun  
 3 attention – possessive (*the public's*) + noun  
 4 reporters – tell + someone  
 5 powerful – become very + adjective  
 6 memorable – adjective + noun (*sentences*)  
 7 variety – a + noun + of  
 8 political – adjective + noun (*parties*)  
 9 arguments – listen to + (adjective) + noun  
 10 freedom – the + noun + of + the + noun (*press*)

**Language development 3 p.176**

- 1a** Negative adjective: irresponsible  
 Noun: responsibility  
 Adverb: responsibly

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	NOUN	VERB
believable	believably	belief	believe
worrying	worryingly	worry	worry
embarrassing	embarrassingly	embarrassment	embarrass
recognisable	recognisably	recognition	recognise
amazing	amazingly	amazement	amaze
decisive	decisively	decision	decide
thoughtful/ thoughtless	thoughtfully/ thoughtlessly	thought	think
legal	legally	legality/law	legalise
satisfactory	satisfactorily	satisfaction	satisfy
astonishing/ astonished	astonishingly	astonishment	astonish

- 1c** illegal; unsatisfactorily; unromantic; disappear; inaccurate; immoral; improbable; illogical; irregular; imperfectly
- 1d** 1 irresponsible – negative adjective  
 2 embarrassment – noun  
 3 illogical/thoughtless – negative adjective  
 4 illegal – negative adjective  
 5 amazement/astonishment – noun  
 6 thoughtful – adjective  
 7 decisive – adjective  
 8 inaccurate – negative adjective
- 2** 1 better relationship  
 2 absolutely useless  
 3 became fashionable  
 4 chance of survival
- 3a** 1 professionally – adverb to describe verb (*produced*)  
 2 entertaining – adjective after *quite* to describe something  
 unreadable – negative adjective – contrast after *but*.  
 3 generalise – verb after *had to*  
 stimulating – adjective to describe noun (*articles*)  
 4 admiration – noun after *have great*  
 creative – adjective after *so*  
 criticise – verb after *like to*  
 unreliable – adjective after *a bit*, negative after *however*  
 5 intelligence – noun after *my*  
 relationships – noun after *the*, plural = in general  
 boring – adjective after *be*, negative as linked with *offensive*  
 offensive – adjective after *find them*

### Language development 3

#### Word formation: review

1 a Look at the Use of English texts on page 175 and complete the table.

Adjective	Negative adjective	Noun	Adverb
responsible	.....	.....	.....

b Complete the table, using a dictionary if necessary.

Adjective	Adverb	Noun	Verb
.....	.....	belief	.....
.....	worryingly	.....	.....
embarrassing	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	recognise
amazing	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	decision	.....
.....	.....	.....	think
legal	.....	.....	.....
.....	satisfactorily	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	astonish

c Use prefixes to make the opposites of these words.

- legal (adj.)    satisfactorily (adv.)    romantic (adj.)  
 appear (v.)    accurate (adj.)    moral (adj.)  
 probable (adj.)    logical (adj.)    regular (adj.)  
 perfectly (adv.)

d Complete each sentence with a word from Exercises 1a, b or c above that has a similar meaning to the words in brackets. There may be more than one possibility.

- The newspaper was ..... to reveal secret information about the Queen. (*not thinking about the effects of their actions*)
- It was an ..... to the company that so many people complained about their adverts. (*something uncomfortable*)
- Greenco says it is an environmentally friendly company, so it seems ..... that its leaflets are not made of recycled paper. (*not based on careful thought*)
- It is ..... to make a false claim in an advert. (*against the law*)
- To everyone's ....., our low cost advertising campaign was a big success. (*great surprise*)
- The victim thanked the press for being so ..... during the case. (*kind and considerate*)
- News editors mustn't hesitate. They have to be ..... . (*able to make up their mind clearly and quickly*)
- Many of the figures quoted in the newspaper were ..... . (*not correct*)

2 Complete the second sentence so that it is similar in meaning to the first sentence. Use the words in brackets, and the correct form of one of the words below.

- use    fashion    relation    survive
- The police and the media are getting on well these days. (*better*)  
 The police and the media have a ..... these days.
  - This bag is no good at all – it's got a hole in it. (*absolutely*)  
 This bag is ..... – it's got a hole in it.
  - I used to buy that music magazine long before everyone else bought it. (*became*)  
 I used to buy that music magazine long before it .....
  - The doctors said he would probably live. (*chance*)  
 The doctors said he had a good .....

3 a Complete these extracts from people talking about magazines with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- I read a couple of great computer magazines each month. They're very ..... (*profession*) produced.
- Some men's magazines are quite ..... (*entertain*) but I find others completely ..... (*read*).
- If I had to ..... (*general*), I suppose I prefer magazines with ..... (*stimulate*) articles about things that are happening in the world.
- I have great ..... (*admire*) for magazines about cooking. They are so ..... (*create*) and I don't really like to ..... (*critic*) them. However, sometimes I find their recipes a bit ..... (*rely*).
- I hate magazines that insult my ..... (*intelligent*). So many of them are just about the ..... (*relation*) of famous people. Not only are such articles extremely ..... (*bore*), I find them rather ..... (*offend*).

b Discuss these questions.

- What kind of magazines do you read and why?
- What kind of magazines do you dislike?



- 2a** 2 I've had it stolen.  
 3 I'll/let's have/get it repaired.  
 4 I've had them checked/I'll have to get/have them checked.  
 5 we'll/let's have/get it installed.  
 6 I'll have/get them sharpened.

- 2b Example answers:**  
 1 To have your teeth checked/a tooth removed.  
 2 To have your eyes tested/some glasses made.  
 3 To have your clothes cleaned.  
 4 To have your hair cut.  
 5 To have your nails done.  
 6 To have your photo taken.  
 7 To have a picture framed.  
 8 To have your shopping delivered.

**Use of English 2 p.175**

- 1** 1 Sentence by sentence, to get the complete sense of what is both before and after the gap.  
 2 Leave any you can't do and come back to them. When you have completed the text, you may have a better idea of what is needed.
- 2a** 1 Hire a helicopter to get close to their subjects.  
 2 By saying the stars don't deserve privacy, as they court publicity when it suits them.
- 2b** 1 growth - a + noun + in  
 2 glamorous - adjective + noun (*celebrities*)  
 3 embarrassing - pictures that embarrass them  
 4 frighteningly - a + adverb + adjective (*large*)  
 5 unbelievable - negative adjective + noun (*lengths*)  
 6 dangerously - verb (*fly*) + adverb + adjective (*close*)  
 7 annoyance - possessive adjective (*his or her*) + noun  
 8 privacy - noun  
 9 romantic - possessive (*their*) + adjective + noun (*weddings*)  
 10 extraordinary - possessive (*their*) + adjective + noun (*homes*)
- 3a** 1 People who help politicians present news in a positive light.  
 2 They believe they reduce the freedom of the press.
- 3b** 1 worrying - a + adjective + noun (*increase*)  
 2 responsibility - whose + noun  
 3 attention - possessive (*the public's*) + noun  
 4 reporters - tell + someone  
 5 powerful - become very + adjective  
 6 memorable - adjective + noun (*sentences*)  
 7 variety - a + noun + of  
 8 political - adjective + noun (*parties*)  
 9 arguments - listen to + (adjective) + noun  
 10 freedom - the + noun + of + the + noun (*press*)

**Language development 3 p.176**

- 1a** Negative adjective: irresponsible  
 Noun: responsibility  
 Adverb: responsibly

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	NOUN	VERB
believable	believably	belief	believe
worrying	worryingly	worry	worry
embarrassing	embarrassingly	embarrassment	embarrass
recognisable	recognisably	recognition	recognise
amazing	amazingly	amazement	amaze
decisive	decisively	decision	decide
thoughtful/ thoughtless	thoughtfully/ thoughtlessly	thought	think
legal	legally	legality/law	legalise
satisfactory	satisfactorily	satisfaction	satisfy
astounding/ astonished	astoundingly	astonishment	astonish

- 1c** illegal; unsatisfactorily; unromantic; disappear; inaccurate; immoral; improbable; illogical; irregular; imperfectly
- 1d** 1 irresponsible - negative adjective  
 2 embarrassment - noun  
 3 illogical/thoughtless - negative adjective  
 4 illegal - negative adjective  
 5 amazement/astonishment - noun  
 6 thoughtful - adjective  
 7 decisive - adjective  
 8 inaccurate - negative adjective
- 2** 1 better relationship  
 2 absolutely useless  
 3 became fashionable  
 4 chance of survival
- 3a** 1 professionally - adverb to describe verb (*produced*)  
 2 entertaining - adjective after *quite* to describe something  
 unreadable - negative adjective - contrast after *but*.  
 3 generalise - verb after *had to*  
 stimulating - adjective to describe noun (*articles*)  
 4 admiration - noun after *have great*  
 creative - adjective after *so*  
 criticise - verb after *like to*  
 unreliable - adjective after *a bit*, negative after *however*  
 5 intelligence - noun after *my*  
 relationships - noun after *the*, plural = in general  
 boring - adjective after *be*, negative as linked with *offensive*  
 offensive - adjective after *find them*