

CAE USE OF ENGLISH

Coursebook. Unit 2 page 23

- Read exercise 1 and pay attention to the two examples given. You don't need to write any answers.
- Do exercise 2.
- Read exercise 3. Pay attention to the question asked. You don't need to write any answers but you will need the information later.

Language focus 2: Nouns in formal English

- 1  Look at the following pairs of sentences. In each case the second sentence is an alternative way of expressing the first sentence, which appeared in the reading text above. What differences do you notice between each pair of sentences? Comment on the use of nouns and verbs.
- 1 a Smithy makes reference to the anti-immunization trend.
b *Smithy mentions indirectly the fact that they were generally against immunizing people.*
- 2 a Such journeys into the unknown often require a leap of faith.
b *When you set off like this and put yourself into new situations, you often have to believe that things will get better, even though you can't be sure of this.*
- 2 Nouns help to convey information clearly and concisely, and are far more frequent in formal written English than in conversation. For questions 1–4, use the information in a, which is more conversational, to complete the gaps in b, which is more formal.
- Example:**
a *I thought the painting was very simple and different to anything else I'd seen before. I was very impressed.*
b *I was most impressed by the simplicity and originality of the painting.*
- 1 a He applied for the job and he was clearly a bit disappointed when he heard they'd turned him down.
b He was unable to hide his _____ at their rejection of his _____.
- 2 a The employees said they thought it would be a good idea if the company reduced the working day by just a little, but management said they didn't approve of the idea at all.
b Management voiced their strong _____ of the employees' _____ for a slight _____ in the working day.
- 3 a I have to tell you that I'm not satisfied with the service you offer. I often have to wait a long time for things to get here, even though you say that you send them sooner than 24 hours after you receive an order.
b I must express my _____ with the standard of your service. Delivery of goods is often subject to _____, despite your _____ that orders are dispatched within 24 hours.
- 4 a People fail to understand how important it is to recycle waste, and I think it's because they don't know anything about the environment and they don't get taught enough about it at school.
b People's _____ to understand the _____ of recycling waste is the _____ of a lack of environmental _____ and insufficient _____ on the subject.
- 3 In 1–4 in exercise 2, there are more verbs in a than in b, and more nouns in b than in a. What other differences do you notice between the language used in informal and formal registers?

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WORKBOOK. Unit 2 pages 14, 16 & 17

Vocabulary

Wordlist on page 209 of the Coursebook.

Changes

- 1 For questions 1–4, complete each of the gaps with a word from the box. The verb you choose must be appropriate for the gaps in both sentences. There is an example at the beginning (0).

adapted altered changed shifted transferred

- 0 a I've changed my mind – I'll have the soup instead of the prawn cocktail.
b He changed places with Jean so that he could sit nearer the blackboard.
- 1 a Football star Cristiano Ronaldo was _____ from Manchester United to Real Madrid for a fee of £80 million.
b I've just _____ £3000 from my current account to my savings account.
- 2 a When asked why he hadn't done his homework, James _____ uncomfortably in his seat.
b The publishing company has _____ its attention away from children's literature towards school text books.
- 3 a The snow leopard has _____ to life at altitudes of up to 6000 metres.
b Several of her books have been _____ for television.
- 4 a The jacket was a perfect fit, but I had the trousers _____ because they were a little too tight.
b The new tower block has dramatically _____ the appearance of the town.
- 2 Underline the word A, B, C or D which best fits each gap.
- 1 He's _____ changed at all since I last saw him – he's just as lively and outgoing as he always was.
A slightly B hardly C subtly D nearly
- 2 The seat is _____ adjusted by pulling on this lever here.
A highly B fully C openly D easily
- 3 Prices vary _____, so do shop around before you buy your barbecue.
A widely B instantly C completely D closely
- 4 In response to growing criticism, the government modified its plans for education cuts, though only very _____.
A barely B fundamentally C slightly D faintly
- 5 To her credit, she _____ transformed the business from a string of small shops into a major international chain of department stores.
A radically B revoltingly C enormously D increasingly



3 Complete the sentences with one of the words from the box.

fortunes heart scene pace condition attitudes direction law

- 1 You should go away somewhere for the weekend. A **change of** _____ will do you good.
- 2 At first my parents refused to let me go off travelling on my own, but then they **had a change of** _____.
- 3 After a very slow start, the car chase gives the film a much needed **change of** _____.
- 4 In a **complete change of** _____ he gave up his job in teaching and became a farmer.
- 5 The win **marked a change in the** _____ of the team, which had lost its previous six games.
- 6 Despite the operation on his eye, there has been **no significant change in the patient's** _____.
- 7 For many years, anti-smoking campaigners had **called for a change in the** _____ to make it illegal for people to smoke in bars and cafés.
- 8 The legalization of divorce reflected a **change in** _____ towards marriage.

Open cloze

For questions 1–8, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS**.

What, no jet packs?

The usual complaint (0) *WHEN* looking back at old predictions about the future is that a lot of the things promised in previous decades are (1) near coming true. Jet packs, for example, (2) have been commonly available by now. One can't help feeling disappointed. But reading a piece from 1988, in (3) the *Los Angeles Times Magazine* tries to predict life for a 2013 household, has the opposite effect. The article, written by Nicole Yorkin, who later (4) on to become a screenwriter for several science-fiction series, traces a day in the life of a fictitious family. It begins in the morning when their coffee maker turns itself on and ends (5) one of the family reading in bed on a laser disc. Meanwhile, data is stored on credit-card-sized computers that Yorkin uncannily refers to (6) 'smart cards' and films are watched on (7) are described as 'ultra-thin, high-resolution video screens'. Some things aren't quite so accurate, (8) Yorkin suggests, for example, that her futuristic family will be served by home robots.

Reading and
Use of English

Part 3

Word formation

For questions 1–8, 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 gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS**.

Book review: *Walls have Ears* by Mark Mitchell

Avid (0) **READERS** of Mark Mitchell's critically acclaimed historical novels will not be disappointed by his latest offering, *Walls have Ears*, a simple, but (1) written tale of childhood innocence in a world of adult corruption. Mitchell, a former history teacher, shot to fame three years ago thanks to the television (2) of his fourth novel, *Baroque of Ages*, which followed the fortunes of two teenage siblings in seventeenth-century Britain. Despite the author's (3) with the TV production, (4) Marian Blackshaw and Edek Sobera, it was a huge success and (5) of his books for children rocketed overnight as a result. *Walls have Ears* is a (6) on the central theme of *Baroque of Ages*, though this time set against the background of Hadrian's Wall during its construction in the second century. The chance (7) by two young friends of a plot to assassinate the Roman Emperor responsible for the defensive wall turns their world upside down. The children are sworn to secrecy, but their conscience (8) to get the better of them. **THREAT**

The book will be released on June 20th.

READ**BEAUTY****ADAPT****SATISFY****STAR****SELL****VARY****DISCOVER****THREAT**Reading and
Use of English

Part 4

Key word transformation

For questions 1–6, 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 **three** and **six** words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS**.

0 I haven't driven an automatic car for several years.

LAST

It's *SEVERAL YEARS SINCE I LAST DROVE* an automatic car.

1 This is your third warning from me this week about being late for work.

NOT

This is the third time this week I be late for work.

2 I always hated pasta when I was a child but now I cook it regularly.

USE

I pasta when I was a child but now I cook it regularly.

3 We wanted to continue our mountain trek but the weather was too bad.

LIKE

We on with our mountain trek but the weather was too bad.

4 I want to inform you that I was not satisfied with the standard of service in your hotel.

EXPRESS

I would with the standard of service in your hotel.

5 I wanted to stay in last night but my flatmate insisted we go out.

SOONER

I in last night but my flatmate insisted we go out.

6 Didn't you want me to tell the staff about your resignation?

RATHER

Would the staff know about your resignation?