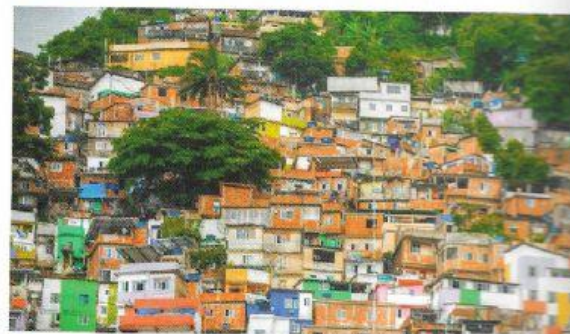


5 **WORD BUILDING: noun suffixes**
-acy, -ity, -ness, -ment, -ence

Complete the sentences below with a noun, singular or plural, formed from the word in *italics* and the correct suffix.

1. It's highly *probable* we'll move due to the rent increase; in all, it'll happen this year.
2. The man accused of burglary was found *innocent*; he proved his beyond any doubt.
3. You shouldn't look at Bob's *private* papers; it's an invasion of
4. Julie gave a very *inaccurate* account of the town's history; in fact, it was full of
5. We got the house *ready* for the potential buyers; we scrubbed it clean in for their visit.
6. The students are *attached* to Mr Fenton. They formed a strong to this new teacher.
7. Sam *confided* in me that he was having problems at work; he told me this in strict
8. During the war, it was *necessary* to send city children to the country; families were separated out of
9. It's not *fair* to criticize Kay for doing poorly in the exam; in all, she hardly slept the night before.
10. I know the building work next door is *inconvenient*, so I'd like to *apologize for any* caused.

6 **PHRASAL VERBS** Complete the phrasal verbs with the particles below. Some particles may be used twice.
ahead away off down on up



Facts about Favelas

The Favelas in Rio de Janeiro are neighbourhoods that (1) *sprang* illegally as people left rural areas and moved to the city. The favelas were poor and crowded. They were often (2) *looked* as crime-ridden slums.

When Rio was chosen to host the 2014 World Cup, the authorities wanted to make the favelas safe for tourists. The police began to (3) *crack* on crime, and some favelas were (4) *sealed* from the public.

Later, homes were (5) *torn* to create access to venues during the 2016 Olympics, also held in Brazil.

Activists were worried that the authorities planned to (6) *do* with favelas and they began (7) *standing* to them. Residents (8) *called* the media to show the music and community spirit in favelas.

Since then, favelas have (9) *shaken* their negative image, and local residents enjoy new houses, improved utilities and excellent public transport. Today, they are (10) *looking* and planning ways to increase tourism in these areas.

7 Read the text about a different way of mining for gas and oil. Use the word given in capitals at the end of a line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

FRACKING* – A THREAT TO THE COUNTRYSIDE?

Imagine living in a peaceful village where you wake up every day to sounds of birds singing. Then one day, this sense of peace and (1) is shattered by the noise of people drilling for gas and a horrible smell of chemicals in the air. This is *fracking*, which dramatically impacts life in rural areas. One side effect of fracking is the sharp rise in levels of ozone gas. In some previously (2) areas of wilderness in the US where fracking has been carried out, ozone levels now exceed those in (3) populated cities.

Fracking has also been linked to earthquakes. Two tremors in England were, in all (4), triggered by drilling activities. While some fracking companies are willing to compensate residents for any (5) caused by the drilling, such payments in no way make up for the hardship local communities endure. Consequently, local residents, once (6) about taking action, are now demanding cleaner energy sources, such as wind and solar power.

Governments claim that traditional energy sources will soon be exhausted, so the decision to allow fracking was made simply out of (7) Therefore, fracking will continue in many areas, (8) national parks, where it has been made illegal.

TRANQUIL

SPOIL

DENSE

PROBABLE

CONVENIENT

HESITATE

NECESSARY

BAR

* a method used for getting gas and oil from underground rocks by injecting water and chemicals into the rocks so that they fracture or break apart