**2.1** **Read this text about development in adolescence. Then complete the folowing sentences with words from the text.**

The final stage before adulthood is adolescence. This is a period of transition for teenagers and there are many crucial milestones. Socially and emotionally, teens worry that they may not be developing at the same rate as their peers. They become extremely self-conscious and may be overly sensitive about their appearance. Teens may rebel against their parents but are also more able to accept the consequences of their actions.

This is also a period of enormous physical change and adolescents experience changes in their physical development at a rate unparalleled since infancy. These changes include significant gains in height and weight. Within a year, boys and girls can gain an average of 4.1 inches and 3.5 inches in height respectively. This growth spurt typically occurs two years earlier for girls than for boys and can tend to make both sexes go through a clumsy phase. In terms of their cognitive development, adolescents have greater reasoning skills and have developed the ability to think logically and hypothetically. They are also able to discuss more abstract concepts. They should also have developed strategies to help them study.

1 First-year students often struggle with the ..... transition ..... from high school to university.
2 The ..... at which a change occurs can cause problems for both the very young and the elderly.
3 It can be less stressful to make a presentation to your ..... rather than to your teachers.
4 The increase in violence among young people may be a ..... of watching too much violence on TV and in video games.
5 Petrol prices are increasing at a speed that is ..... since the oil crisis of the 70s.
6 Teenagers ..... rebel against their parents between the ages of 14 and 16.
7 In part three of the speaking test you are expected to be able to talk about more ..... topics.
8 Infinity is a very difficult ..... for children to grasp.

**2.2** **What stage would you associate the following words and phrases with? Write the words in the correct column below.**

| | |
|---|---|
| crawling | immature |
| irresponsible | nurturing |
| overindulgent | overprotective |
| patient | rebellious |
| throw a tantrum | tolerant |
| unsteady | |

| ***Childhood*** | ***Parenthood*** |
|---|---|
| *clumsy* | *mature* |

### *Vocabulary note*

The prefix *im-* is often in front of adjectives beginning with *b*, *m* or *p* to form the opposite or to show that something is lacking: ***im****mature*, ***im****possible*. Similarly, *ir-* often comes in front of words beginning with *r*, *il-* often comes in front of words beginning with *l* and *in-* in front of other words: ***ir****responsible*, ***il****legal*, ***in****sensitive*. However, there are exceptions: *unbelievable*, *displeased*, *unlikely*, *unpopular* etc. The prefix *over-* can also be negative, meaning too much: *overdeveloped*, *overdue*, *overcrowded*, *oversensitive*.

### *Error warning*

*Grow* can be used with plants: *We could grow flowers and trees here.* Or with things: *The business is growing rapidly*. But *grow up* can only be used with people or cities: *The city grew up from a small group of houses near the river. Grow up* is intransitive, which means you can't use it with an object. NOT ~~*The government grew up the city.*~~

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**2.3** **Many words used to talk about human growth can also be used to talk about data and statistics. Complete the sentences with a suitable word from the text in 2.1. You may need to change the form of the words.**

1 The p..... of greatest stability occurred between 1985 and 1990.
2 The greatest period of g..... was in 2004.
3 The figures g..... from 2,500 to 6,000 in 2007.
4 The company g..... an extra 2,000 employees in 2002.
5 Sales increased at a significant r..... between 2001 and 2005.
6 The number of migrants rose s..... from 1980 to 2000.

## The mind

**3** **Match the phrases in A with the definitions in B.**

| A | | B | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | keep an open mind | A | increase your knowledge |
| 2 | bear in mind | B | I forgot |
| 3 | have something in mind | C | I couldn't remember a thing |
| 4 | have something on your mind | D | remember |
| 5 | my mind went blank | E | try not to judge before you know the facts |
| 6 | it slipped my mind | F | be worried about something |
| 7 | put your mind at ease | G | have an idea |
| 8 | broaden the mind | H | stop you from worrying |

**Error warning**

*Remember* = to have a memory in your mind. *I **remember** my first day at school.*
*Remind* = someone or something helps you to remember something. *Remind* is not usually used with the subject *I*. *It reminds me of when I lived in Egypt.* NOT ~~*I remind of when*~~. *You remind me of my sister.* NOT ~~*I remind me of*~~.

**4.3** **Correct the vocabulary mistakes in these sentences.**

1 I will always ~~memory~~ how beautiful the sunset was on that day. ..... remember .....
2 I have very fond reminders of my school days. .....
3 Could you remember me to buy some bread on the way home? .....
4 At school we always had to memory long lists of vocabulary. .....
5 I remind how happy our childhood was. .....

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