Are the underline words countable or uncountable?

1	My brother's very strange. He doesn't like	
	chocolate!	C/U
2	High school can be a very difficult time for	
	many teenagers.	C/U
3	I learned an interesting piece of information from	
	a TV game show yesterday.	C/U
4	I like Rita's new furniture. I think it suits the flat	
	perfectly.	C/U
5	If you're going to the shop, can you get me a	
	carton of milk?	C/U

Complete the sentences with relative pronouns. Write 0 if it possible to leave out the pronoun.

1	That's a mistakepeople often make!
2	The Return of the King is a film
	won a lot of awards.
3	Miss Franks is the teacher first taught
	me English.
4	The film is about a coupleyoung son
	can speak four languages.
5	There are now houses in the fields we
	played when we were children.

Choose the correct alternatives to complete the conversation.

- A: Hello. I'd like to ask you (1) <u>any/some</u> questions about learning a language.
- B: Yes, of course.
- A: Great ... so how (2) <u>much/many</u> languages can you speak?
- B: I can speak Italian and (3) <u>a few/a little</u> Spanish. I'm also learning English at school.
- A: How often do you study English?
- B: Three times a week.
- A: And does the teacher give you (4) <u>some/any</u> homework?
- B: Sometimes but we don't get (5) much/many.
- A: Thank you for your time.

Add prefixes un-, in-, ir- and im- to these words to make negative adjectives. Complete the sentences with the adjectives. There are two extra words.

- 2 I must memorise my list of ______ verbs for tomorrow's test.
- 4 He says he can speak 25 languages but I don't believe him. That's!
- 5 I was a little with my marks in the exam because I know I can do better.

Choose the correct alternatives to complete the advice about studying.

How to learn new words

If you don't understand a word, use a dictionary to (1) <u>translate/practise</u> it into your own language.

It's important to (2) <u>memorise/translate</u> new words.

Write new words on cards or download a special app to help you remember them. (3) <u>Do/Make</u> exercises in your school books to help you (4) <u>practise/revise</u> using new words. Don't worry if you (5) <u>do/make</u> a mistake – we learn through our mistakes!

Choose the best answers.

Can dogs (1) language? (2)				
animal lovers believe that their doggy friends can				
understand every word they (3) to them,				
but is this really true? It is more probable that dogs				
generally understand the way we say things and not the				
words (4) we say. So, for example, we				
can say 'Walkies!' and they get excited, but it's not				
(5) word 'Walkies!' that they recognise, it's				
the lift in our voice - the intonation. We can say another				
word with the same intonation and they get excited again!				
However, there are (6) types of dog that can				
understand separate words. We can train these dogs to				
understand a lot of different words. There is one dog in				
Germany (7) can identify over 200 different				
toys. The owner says the name of (8) toy				
and the dog finds the correct one from a big group of toys.				
This shows that doggy brains can give meaning to				
language.				

Listen to part of an interview with a writer. Are these statements True (T) or False (F)?

1	The book tells people about one secret	
	language.	T/F
2	Children can make up their own languages.	T/F
3	The development of secret languages is quite	
	a new thing.	T/F
4	You need to be very clever to speak a secret	
	language.	T/F
5	There's no reason for adults to have secret	
	languages.	T/F

Listen again and complete the notes with one word in each gap.

Book on secret languages 'Tutnese' started in the (1) Speakers must think (2)

- · It's (3) for adults to learn them.
- Criminals use secret languages so the police don't (4) them.
- · Some people speak Cockney in (5)