#### ORKSHEETS

### Use of English

#### Word power **Word families**

- Look at the word in bold in each sentence. Is it a verb, noun, adjective or adverb?
  - 1 Apparently she's very friendly when you get to know her.
  - 2 That colour really suits you.
  - 3 That wasn't a very clear explanation.
  - 4 It's a very attractive dress.
- 2 Complete the table with words formed from those given.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
1	2	apparent	apparently
choose	3		
4	suitability	5	6
explain	7		
notice	8	9	10
attract	11	12	13
admit	14		

#### **Negative** prefixes

3 Make negative adjectives from the words, using the prefixes below.

u	n- dis-	im- il-	ir- in-		
1	regular		8	organised	
2	pleasant		9	legal	
3	patient	*************	10	correct	
4	popular		11	possible	NAME AND ADDRESS OF
5	sociable	****	12	sympathetic	
6	honest		13	responsible	
7	secure	***************	14	logical	

- 4 Rewrite the sentences using negative adjectives from Ex.3 so that the meaning becomes the opposite.
  - Mellie is a really pleasant person to be around. That's why she's so popular.
  - 2 Sean is both responsible and honest.
  - 3 If you are organised with your work, it's more likely that it'll be correct.
  - 4 I thought the Maths teacher was extremely sympathetic and quite patient.
  - 5 The explanations were very logical and made all the exam questions possible to do.
  - 6 The company's finances look very regular, so I think all their activities are legal.

#### Exam guide

Part 3 tests vocabulary and word-building. First decide what part of speech is missing: a noun, an adjective, an adverb or a verb. The missing word can be positive, negative or plural.

#### Reading and Use of English Part 3

5 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.

## Chiara's Overseas Blog

### All about the Brits

► Greetings from the UK! I'm having GREET a great time, but I still haven't been out of London. Have you ever been to Britain? Even though I have, I've still got lots of questions about British culture. Why do the Brits adore queuing up? They're never \_\_\_\_. I'd heard that everyone sat in (2) on the Tube, and it's true! Are people too (3) to talk to each other? The son in my host family is going to help me find some answers. Josh has just come back from Milan, so he's got some questions about Italian culture too.

The Brits love (4) and there's lots of (5) different cultures here. We went out for a Malaysian meal last Friday and it was a really (6) experience. (7) Indonesian food is really good too. I haven't tried much British food yet.

I've already decided I want to come back next year, but it's expensive, so my parents are (8) to agree.

SPICE CHOOSE

PATIENT

SILENT

SOCIABLE

MEMORY APPEAR

LIKELY





#### Venture into Grammar

#### Present perfect with adverbs

#### 6 a Match the sentences to the rules.

- 1 Have you ever been to Britain?
- 2 I've already decided I want to come back next year.

We use the Present perfect to talk about:

- a general life experiences;
- b actions/situations that happened at an unspecified point in the past, especially if they are important to us now.

### **b** Read the sentences and complete the rules with the words in bold.

- 1 Have you ever been to Britain?
- 2 Josh has just come back from Milan.
- 3 I haven't tried much British food yet.
- 4 I've already decided I want to come back next year.
- 5 I still haven't been out of London.
- a We use \_\_\_\_\_\_ to say something has happened very recently.
- b We use \_\_\_\_\_\_ to say that something hasn't happened or to ask if it has.
- c We use \_\_\_\_\_\_ to say that something has happened before now.
- d We use \_\_\_\_\_\_ to say something has not changed.
- e We use \_\_\_\_\_\_ to ask about life experiences and we use *never* to say something hasn't happened in a person's life.

Grammar Reference p.141

#### 7 Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 I've still/just finished reading that book.
- 2 Have you met the new student yet/ever?
- 3 I've ever/never seen a horror movie.
- 4 She's already/still bought their latest album.
- 5 We still/already haven't gone to the shops ever/yet.
- 6 They've been to the beach already/still today.
- 7 Christian is by far the most interesting person I've everlalready met.

### 8 Write sentences using the Present perfect simple and the adverbs in brackets.

- 1 I/not see/that movie. (still)
- 2 you/ask/that question? (yet)
- 3 Yes, we/meet. (already)
- 4 He/eat/Indonesian food. (never)
- 5 The wall's wet! I/paint it. (just)
- 6 you/write/a poem? (ever)
- 7 They/not leave. (yet)

#### Exam guide

Part 1 tests vocabulary and grammar. Sometimes options require you to choose between words with similar meanings. Others ask you to choose the correct preposition, adverb or verb form.

#### Reading and Use of English Part 1

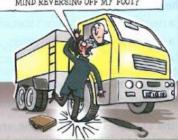
9 Multiple-choice cloze. For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

# 'Sorry!'

#### How polite are the British?

An bold stereotype suggests that the British are polite, but have you (1) \_\_\_\_ asked yourself whether that's really true? Imagine two situations: for a bus, when in the first, you are (2) someone walks into you; in the second, you have sat down on the Tube, when the person next to you stands on your foot as they are getting up. Who should say sorry - you, or the person who made the mistake? In most countries, it would be the person (4) for the mistake. However, it's more likely in the UK that both you and the person who made the mistake would apologise other! Why? The (7)\_ may come from a recent survey in a national newspaper which found that people tend to use the word 'sorry' automatically and most admit to never meaning it at all. Perhaps the British are not as polite (8) we might think after all!

I'M REALLY VERY SORRY, BUT WOULD YOU MIND REVERSING OFF MY FOOT?



San Street, Square, Sq		AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	CHICAGO CONTRACTOR
► (A old)	B historic	C elder	D elderly
1 A never	B ever	Cyet	D before
2 A expecting	<b>B</b> standing	C waiting	D looking
3 A yet	B just	C after	D later
4 A dishonest	B charged	C wrong	D responsible
5 A the	B far	C less	D better
6 A you	B an	C each	D one
7 A explanation	<b>B</b> example	C motive	<b>D</b> notice
8 A than	B that	C so	D as