Use of English

Word power

Word families

1 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.

un- dis- im- il- ir- in-

1 regular .....
2 pleasant .....
3 patient .....
4 popular .....
5 sociable .....
6 honest .....
7 secure .....
8 organised .....
9 legal .....
10 correct .....
11 possible .....
12 sympathetic .....
13 responsible .....
14 logical .....

4 Rewrite the sentences using negative adjectives from Ex.3 so that the meaning becomes the opposite.

1 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 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 **(1)** .....**PATIENT**. I'd heard that everyone sat in **(2)** .....**SILENT** on the Tube, and it's true! Are people too **(3)** .....**SOCIABLE** 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)** .....**SPICE** food and there's lots of **(5)** .....**CHOOSE** from different cultures here. We went out for a Malaysian meal last Friday and it was a really **(6)** .....**MEMORY** experience. **(7)** .....**APPEAR**, 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)** .....**LIKELY** to agree.



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.

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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 *ever/already* 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 ▶ old stereotype suggests that the British are polite, but have you **(1)** _____ asked yourself whether that's really true? Imagine two situations: in the first, you are **(2)** _____ for a bus, when someone walks into you; in the second, you have **(3)** _____ 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 **(5)** _____ more likely in the UK that both you and the person who made the mistake would apologise to **(6)** _____ 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!



▶	A old	B historic	C elder	D elderly
1	A never	B ever	C yet	D before
2	A expecting	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 example	C motive	D notice
8	A than	B that	C so	D as