

Test 1 Training

Use of English Part 3

In this part you:

- **read** a text with 10 gaps
- **form** an appropriate word for each gap from the word in capital letters at the end of the line

Useful language Opposites

- 1 Write the opposite of these adjectives using the prefixes in the box. Use each prefix twice.

un- ir- im- in-

Example *important* unimportant

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1 patient | ..... | 5 able | ..... |
| 2 mature | ..... | 6 correct | ..... |
| 3 responsible | ..... | 7 tidy | ..... |
| 4 complete | ..... | 8 relevant | ..... |

- 2 Write the opposite of these verbs using the prefixes in the box. Use each prefix twice.

dis- mis- un-

Example *agree* disagree

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 1 do | ..... | 4 understand | ..... |
| 2 approve | ..... | 5 like | ..... |
| 3 behave | ..... | 6 install | ..... |

Useful language Suffixes

- 3 Add a suffix from the box to the words below to make another word.

-ly -able -ed -y -ful

-ment -ity -ship -al -ish

Example *thought* thoughtful

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|
| 1 drink | ..... | 6 origin | ..... |
| 2 want | ..... | 7 excite | ..... |
| 3 obvious | ..... | 8 self | ..... |
| 4 mood | ..... | 9 friend | ..... |
| 5 hope | ..... | 10 national | ..... |

- 4 Complete the sentences with a word formed from the word in brackets. The suffixes you need are in exercise 3.)

Example For my birthday, I'm going to a fashionable (fashion) restaurant.

- My best birthday present was a really (trend) jacket.
- I don't play that game any more because it's so (child).
- I have a good (relation) with my brother.
- He's such a (cheer) person - always smiling and happy.

Tip! You'll need to form different types of words, e.g. nouns (*important* → *importance*), adjectives (*enjoy* → *enjoyable*), verbs (*origin* → *originate*), adverbs (*actual* → *actually*), etc.



- 5 Don't buy that CD for Anna because she doesn't (actual) like rap music.
- 6 What is the most (logic) answer to this question?

5 Decide what type of word is missing in sentences 1–5 (noun, verb, etc.). Then complete them using the correct form of the word in brackets.

Example What do you keep in that old wooden (wood) box?

- 1 Some people say that (child) is the best time of your life.
- 2 Are you going (ski) this weekend?
- 3 It is (wide) known that reggae music comes from Jamaica.
- 4 Who are your favourite (art) ?
- 5 What is the (weigh) of a baby elephant?

Tip! You'll be tested on prefixes (*happy* → *unhappy*), suffixes (*attract* → *attractive*), internal spelling changes (*pronounce* → *pronunciation*) and compound words (*life* → *lifestyle*).

Useful language Spelling changes

6 Sometimes there are spelling changes when you add a suffix to a word. Put each word and suffix together to make a new word.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 happy + ness = | 6 sense + itive = |
| 2 beauty + ful = | 7 compare + ison = |
| 3 tidy + ly = | 8 fun + y = |
| 4 nature + al = | 9 sun + y = |
| 5 sense + ible = | 10 fit + ing = |

Remember!

happy + **ly** = happily
injure + **y** = injury
active + **ity** = activity

Advice

1–3 change a letter
4–7 take away a letter
8–10 add a letter

Useful language Word families

7 Look at the different words you can form from the verb *compete*. What type of word is each one? Match words 1–5 with types of word a–f.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 0 competition | a adjective |
| 1 competitor | b noun (an event) |
| 2 competitive | c adverb |
| 3 uncompetitive | d noun (a person) |
| 4 competitively | e negative adjective |

8 Now make different words from the verb *employ*.

- 1 (noun: a person who gives you a job)
- 2 (noun: a person who works somewhere)
- 3 (noun)
- 4 (negative noun)
- 5 (adjective for a person who has a job)
- 6 (negative adjective for a person who doesn't have a job)

9 Choose one or more of these verbs and try to build as many words as you can. Use a dictionary to help you.

act attract help courage succeed bore

Test 1 Exam practice

Use of English • Part 3

For questions 25 – 34, 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**. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on your answer sheet.

Example: 0 EDITOR

Tips! Read the whole text first to find out what it's about. You don't have to understand every word. Before you try to fill in a gap, read the whole sentence. Look carefully at the words before and after the gap to help you decide which kind of word you need (noun, verb, adjective, adverb).

Want to be a teenage model?

Ceri Palmer used to be the (0) of a magazine for teenagers and has made several (25) on TV. She recently added 'designer' to her growing list of (26) Ceri's experience in the magazine industry means she has lots of advice on starting a career in (27) : 'A lot of the most (28) girls and boys become models because they are spotted on the street by the owner of an (29) But this is (30) to happen to many people, so you should send your photos to an agent instead. Don't pay to have photos taken (31) – if an agent likes you, they'll organise this. You may find it (32) to hear that models don't need to be really good-looking. Your (33) and your look matter more. Finally, schools for models are (34) and a waste of money, in my opinion.'

EDIT
APPEAR
ACHIEVE
MODEL
SUCCESS
AGENT
LIKELY
PROFESSION
SURPRISE
HIGH
EXPENSE

Advice

26 Will a growing list include one thing or more than one thing?

27 UK and US spellings are both acceptable.

30 But and send your photos ... instead should help you to work out the meaning of the missing word.

31 This answer describes how photos are taken.

32 You are surprised, but you find something

33 Remember that spelling changes are sometimes required.

Tip! When you've found an answer, read the whole sentence again. Does your word fit with the **meaning** of the sentence and does it fit **grammatically**? For example, adjectives could be positive (with a suffix) or negative (with a prefix), nouns could be plural (art → artists) or verbs could be past tense (courage → encouraged).

Test 1 Training

Use of English Part 2

In this part you:

- read a text with 12 gaps
- think of a word which fills each gap correctly

Useful language Relative clauses

1. In relative clauses, which of the words in the box are used to describe the things below?

when whose who which where why

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 a place | 4 possession |
| 2 a person | 5 a reason |
| 3 a thing | 6 a time |

In a defining relative clause, what other word can be used for both people and things? Complete these examples.

the student built the car; the car Joe built

2. Complete the text with relative pronouns from Exercise 1. Sometimes more than one relative pronoun is possible.

Sean Spooner and Louis Spencer are two young people (1) have recently been named the world's youngest publishers. The secondary school students, (2) first publishing project was a magazine for local people in the town (3) they live, say that they have always had a love for business. (4) they started the quarterly magazine, (5) now attracts approximately 5,000 readers, they had no money for the project. They had to find local businesspeople (6) were willing to pay to advertise in the magazine. People often ask the reason (7) Sean and Louis think they've been so successful. Sean's answer is that they study media, business and photography at school – subjects (8) have helped them in their work on the magazine.

Tip! You'll be tested mainly on grammar and understanding of the text. 'Grammar words' can include prepositions, verb tenses and forms, articles and pronouns. You may also be tested on vocabulary such as parts of phrasal verbs, linking expressions and parts of fixed phrases.

Tip! When you have filled all the gaps, read the text again to check it makes sense.

Remember!

'who/which/that' must always be used when it refers to the **subject** of a sentence: *The CD **which/that** is most popular is ...*
When 'who/which/that' refers to the **object** of a sentence, it can be omitted: *The CD I bought yesterday ...*

Useful language Linking expressions

3. Choose a linking expression from the box that has the same meaning as the words in *italics* in these sentences.

as long as whereas due to as well as so as to
in spite of the fact that

- We decided to stay at home *because of* the cold weather.
- If you go camping, don't forget to take sleeping bags *in addition to* lots of warm clothes.
- Juan went on the school trip *even though* he wasn't feeling well.
- Meg rides her bike to school *in order to* save money on bus fares.
- My mum says you can come for a sleepover at my house, *but only if* your mum says it's OK.
- Widen is a fantastic singer, *but his younger sister hates* music.

Tip! Linking expressions are often tested in Part 2.