

## Exercises

8.1 Write an adjective (or adjectives) formed from these nouns or verbs. Cover the opposite page first.

1 danger	dangerous	7 care	13 sun
2 attract		8 thought	14 music
3 create		9 politics	15 comfort
4 cloud		10 enjoy	16 fame
5 suit		11 pain	17 rely
6 use		12 dirt	18 emotion

8.2 Fill the gaps with suitable adjectives from the opposite page.

- 1 You must be very *careful* when you drive in wet weather.
- 2 Everyone in my country has heard of her; she's very .....
- 3 The tourist information office was very ....., and told us everything we needed to know.
- 4 This is a very ..... road, you know. There were three serious accidents on it last year.
- 5 It was very ..... when I hit my leg against the corner of that table.
- 6 This bag is very ..... : I take it to work and when I go on holiday.
- 7 We've never had problems with our TV in ten years; it's been very .....
- 8 The factory is in the ..... part of the city, and it's not very attractive.
- 9 A 100 gram bag is 80 pence, but the 200 gram bag is only £1.20, so it's more ..... to buy the larger bag.
- 10 It's terrible that there are so many ..... people in a country that is so rich.
- 11 Teenagers want to be ....., and wear all the latest styles.
- 12 I can't understand a word of these instructions – they're .....

8.3 How many of these words can form opposites with the suffix *-less*?

1 wonderful    2 useful    3 awful    4 careful    5 beautiful

What are the opposites of the other words (the ones without *-less*)?

8.4 Match adjectives from the left with the most suitable nouns from the right.

homeless  
careless  
comfortable  
industrial

famous  
useful  
cloudy  
enjoyable

actor  
party  
advice  
family

bed  
mistake  
area  
morning

8.5 From the adjectives on the opposite page, choose two or three which could describe each of these people or things. (You can use the same adjective more than once.)

- 1 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart famous, creative, musical
- 2 the weather
- 3 someone's driving
- 4 an area of a city
- 5 a car
- 6 yourself



## Exercises

9.1 What word is being defined? (The first letter has been given to you.)

1 Give an answer without knowing the facts	g.....
2 Eat less in order to lose weight	d.....
3 Wait in a line of people	q.....
4 Kill someone	m.....
5 Telephone	r.....
6 Press your lips against another person's lips	k.....
7 Have a casual conversation	c.....
8 Images in your mind when you are sleeping	d.....

9.2 Rewrite these sentences using the underlined nouns as verbs. Change or add words if necessary.

*Example* There was a lot of rain yesterday.  
It rained a lot yesterday.

1 We had a long <u>wait</u> .	We .....
2 This apple has got a strange <u>taste</u> .	This .....
3 We waited in the <u>queue</u> for half an hour.	We .....
4 The <u>cost</u> of the holiday was about £500.	The .....
5 I wrote a <u>reply</u> to his letter yesterday.	I .....
6 She gave me a <u>smile</u> this morning.	She .....

9.3 Rewrite these sentences using the underlined verbs as nouns. The meaning must stay the same.

*Example* They want to rest for a bit  
They want to have a rest for a bit.

1 I'll <u>ring</u> him this evening.	I'll .....
2 I'll <u>diet</u> if necessary.	I'll .....
3 If you don't know, just <u>guess</u> .	If you don't know, just .....
4 I <u>braked</u> but I still couldn't stop in time.	I .....
5 I <u>dreamt</u> about my mother.	I .....
6 Did you <u>look</u> in the paper?	Did you .....

9.4 Sometimes the same word can be a verb and noun but the meaning changes. Read these pairs of sentences. Do the verb and noun have a similar meaning, or are they different in meaning?

	same	similar	different
1a We had a long <u>wait</u> for the bus.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1b If we <u>wait</u> any longer, we may miss the train.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2a I gave him the <u>book</u> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2b Did you <u>book</u> the table in the restaurant?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3a They take a <u>break</u> after an hour's work.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3b Did he <u>break</u> his arm skiing?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4a I go for a <u>run</u> most mornings.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4b I was late so I had to <u>run</u> to get to school on time.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

# 8 Noun suffixes (e.g. *-ion*, *-ity*, *-ment*)

## 8.1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word on the right.

10 marks

Example: Who made the arrangements for the meeting?

- 1 We had a very heated ..... in class today.
- 2 I think ..... is very important.
- 3 The ..... of the festival was excellent.
- 4 Who won the ..... ?
- 5 He's never been very good at .....
- 6 Their ..... is all that matters to me.
- 7 The ..... between them is incredible.
- 8 Has there been much ..... lately?
- 9 Have they got all the ..... they need?
- 10 This animal only appears during the hours of .....

ARRANGE

DISCUSS

PUNCTUAL

ORGANISE

ELECT

SPELL

HAPPY

SIMILAR

IMPROVE

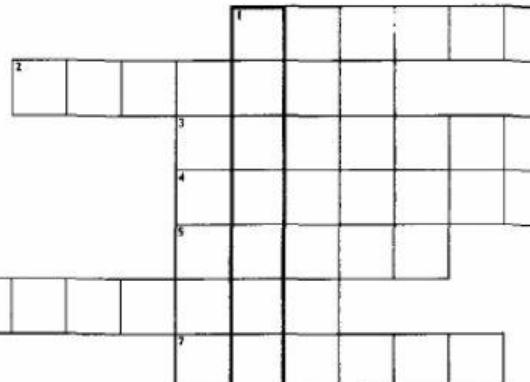
INFORM

DARK

## 8.2 Complete the crossword. What is the opposite of the word in the tinted box?

8 marks

- 1 the opposite of 'clever'
- 2 running for pleasure and to keep fit
- 3 to 'get better'
- 4 to talk about something in a serious way
- 5 to choose someone by voting for them
- 6 someone who arrives at the right time is this
- 7 someone who paints pictures



The opposite of the word in the box is .....

## 8.3 Complete these tables and underline the main stress as in the example.

6 marks

Verb	General noun	Adjective	Noun
<u>educate</u>	<u>education</u>	<u>popular</u>	
<u>manage</u>		<u>weak</u>	
<u>translate</u>		<u>stupid</u>	
<u>hesitate</u>			

## 8.4 What do we call these people?

6 marks

Example: a person who *dances* ..... *dancer*

- 1 a person who murders someone
- 2 a person who acts
- 3 a person who works in economics
- 4 a person who farms
- 5 a person who translates
- 6 a person who employs other people
- 7 a person who works in psychology
- 8 a person who sings
- 9 a person who operates something
- 10 a person who plays football
- 11 a person who directs films
- 12 a person who writes articles in a newspaper

Your score

/30

# 9 Adjective suffixes (e.g. -able, -ful, -y)

## 9.1 Add the correct suffix: *-able* or *-ible*.

10 marks

- 1 The food was ined.....
- 2 The coffee was undrink.....
- 3 My bed is very comfort.....
- 4 Her shoes were very unsuit.....
- 5 The film was very enjoy.....
- 6 My working hours are very flex.....
- 7 The buses are usually teli.....
- 8 The doctor's writing was incomprehens.....
- 9 These cups are unbreak.....

## 9.2 Complete the following dialogues with adjectives ending in *-less*.

5 marks

- 1 A: Did you find the book useful?  
B: No, it was completely .....
- 2 A: Did the injection hurt?  
B: No, fortunately it was .....
- 3 A: Has he got somewhere to live?  
B: No, the poor man is .....
- 4 A: That was a very silly mistake, wasn't it?  
B: Yes, it was ..... of me – I wasn't concentrating.
- 5 A: Dorothy never thinks about other people; she didn't even phone to say she wasn't coming tonight.  
B: Yes, I agree – she's really quite .....

## 9.3 Circle the correct word.

7 marks

- 1 He can play ten musical/music instruments.
- 2 It is an economic/economical car to run: it can do 20 kilometres on a litre of petrol.
- 3 I'm not sure if this sweater is washing/washable or not.
- 4 My sister is very knowledgeable/knowledge about gardening, but I'm afraid I don't know the first thing about it.
- 5 He's a member of one of the extreme politic/political parties, but I can't remember which.
- 6 People say that you have to be very created/creative to be successful in advertising.
- 7 I didn't think it was a very attracted/attractive place.

## 9.4 Rewrite the sentences using an adjective formed from the words in *italics*. The meaning must stay the same.

5 marks

Example: When the *sun* comes out, I always feel better.

When it is sunny, I always feel better.

- 1 There is too much *cloud* to see the stars tonight.  
It .....
- 2 If there is still *fog* in an hour, we will have to cancel the trip.  
If it .....
- 3 There's a lot of *industry* in the town.  
It's a very .....
- 4 There is a lot of *dirt* in that corner of the room.  
That corner of the room .....
- 5 She knows about the *dangers* of drugs.  
She knows that .....

## 9.5 Which four nouns below form adjectives with the suffix *-ful*?

4 marks

pain      help      home      thought      fame      care

Your score

/30

## MATCH 2 COLUMNS

Jack invited me out.

Bill invited me back

Jill invited me over.

Susie invited me along.

Paul invited me round.

Rosie invited me in.

Mark invited me up.

Let's go out together.

Please come in!

Come to our place.

Come to my house  
for dinner or a drink.

Come upstairs to my flat.

Come with us!

Come back home with me.

### 3.1. Look at section A and then answer the questions about these sentences.

1 My brothers were going to the circus and they asked me along.

- a. Did the speaker go the circus on her own,
- b. Did the speaker go the circus with her brothers
- c. Do we not know for sure?

2 When I took Di a birthday present, she asked me in but I had to get to my lecture.

Did the speaker go into Di's house?

- a. Yes, she did.
- b. No, she didn't.

3 When I saw Mark on the balcony, he asked me up.

Who was in a higher position, Mark or the speaker?

- a. Mark was
- b. The speaker was.

4 When the Richardsons asked me back after the concert I was happy to accept.

Where did the speaker go after the concert? .....

5. My cousin has asked me to go over to his flat this evening.

What word could replace over with no change in meaning.

### 3.2. Look at B opposite. Are the phrasal verbs underlined in the sentences below examples of the (a) or the (b) meanings of over?

1 Think it over before you make up your mind what to do next.

- a. **changing position**
- b. **an idea of thoroughness**

2 You may turn over the page now and read the exam questions.

- a. **changing position**
- b. **an idea of thoroughness**

3 It's raining too hard to drive. Pull over to the edge of the road.

- a. **changing position**
- b. **an idea of thoroughness**

4 Look over your answers before the end of the exam..

- a. **changing position**
- b. **an idea of thoroughness**

3.3. Look at C opposite. Then read these definitions and decide whether the sentences below are correct or incorrect. If necessary, correct them.

**have on** has, having, had

**have sth on** to have an arrangement to do something (never in continuous tenses)

**have sb on** to persuade someone that something is true when it is not, usually as a joke

**have on sth or have sth on** if you have clothes or shoes on, you are wearing them (never in continuous tenses; never passive)

correct      incorrect

1. I have on three important meetings tomorrow.



2. John has an amazing tie on.



3 Sue was only having on her sisters when she told them she was planning to become a model.



4. I'm having a lot of work on today.



5. I don't believe you! I'm sure you're having me on.



6. Ruth was wearing her new jeans this morning and she had on them yesterday.



3.4. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. to / you / for / make room / Can / move / over / your sister?

2. finished / she / over. / Harry / it / to read / When / her essay, / asked / Jill

3. his house / tomorrow. / Jim / back / me / has invited / to

4. when he / Paul/his driving test. / his parents / he'd failed / only having / was / told them / on

5. tomorrow? / What / you / on / do / have

6. the light / in her bedroom, / was / she / at home. / Sue / had / I knew / on / so