

# VOCABULARY!

## LEAD IN!

- 1 The following words have entered the English language in recent years. What nouns do you think were combined to make the new words? What do you think the new words mean?

screenager    japanimation    frankenfood    podcast    adultescents

- 2 Read this short text to check your ideas.

### Innovation in language

The English language is constantly changing. New words are being invented all the time though not all of them are long-lasting. Lexicographers who work on revised editions of the world-famous Oxford English Dictionary have to decide which new words to include and which not to include. In other words they have to decide which words will stand the test of time. To be included in the dictionary, words must have been used five times in five different sources over five years. Here are some recent additions.

screenager	a teenager who is addicted to the computer or internet.
japanimation	type of animated cartoon which originated in Japan. The characters have a distinctive appearance – big-eyed and round-faced, with a lock of hair hanging in front of an eye.
frankenfood	GM food (derived from 'Frankenstein' and 'food')
podcast	a digital recording of a radio broadcast or similar programme, made available on the Internet for downloading to a personal audio player.
adultescents	people of middle age whose clothes and activities are typically associated with youth culture.



## COMPOUND ADJECTIVES:

- 3 Find examples of compound adjectives in the text and add them to the correct category below.

- Some compound adjectives end with a present participle, e.g. *hard-working*, \_\_\_\_\_.
- Some compound adjectives end with a past participle, e.g. *long-haired*, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
- Some compound adjectives end with an adjective, e.g. *oven-ready*, \_\_\_\_\_.

- 4 What could be described using these compound adjectives?

fat-free    mass-produced    home-made    king-sized    cold-blooded    hard-wearing

- 5 Which compound adjectives could be used to describe the following

- a river which flows fast
- chewing gum which contains no sugar
- a business which is growing fast
- someone who has grey hair
- someone who looks good

- 6 Compound adjectives are often used to describe people's appearance and character. How could people with these features or characteristics be described?

- someone with dark skin
- someone with long legs
- someone with brown eyes
- someone who has a very high opinion of themselves
- someone who is unaffected by criticism
- someone who is very kind

- 7 Write a short description of another student in the class. Include two or three compound adjectives.

# OVERVIEW!



- 1 Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning.



## The Turner Prize

The Turner Prize, <sup>0</sup> undoubtedly Britain's most well-known art award, is also DOUBT  
its most <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. The £20,000 prize is awarded annually to the British CONTROVERSY  
artist who has, in the opinion of a jury, made the greatest <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to art in CONTRIBUTE  
the previous twelve months.

The four short-listed candidates exhibit a work of their <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at the 'Turner CHOOSE  
Prize <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_' at Tate Britain, one of London's main galleries. The award EXHIBIT  
ceremony, which is televised live, takes place in December, when the <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ WIN  
is announced by a well-known celebrity.

The prize, which is a showcase for the <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in contemporary British art, has LATE  
its critics. One of the main <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ directed against it is that it appears CRITIC  
to ignore more <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ forms of art like painting. In recent years the prize TRADITION  
has gone to a video artist, a sculptor and a <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, which seems to PHOTOGRAPH  
support the critics' <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. ARGUE

- 2 Complete these sentences with the correct form of a verb.

- a John regrets losing his temper.  
John wishes he \_\_\_\_\_ his temper.
- b You are interrupting me. It's so annoying!  
I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ me. It's so annoying.
- c Unfortunately I can't go to the party.  
I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ to the party.
- d It's a pity I didn't meet her when I was single.  
I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ her when I was single.
- e I'd love to have green eyes instead of brown eyes.  
I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ brown eyes. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ green eyes.
- f I really regret not applying for that job.  
I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ for that job.
- g I really think we should leave now.  
It's time we \_\_\_\_\_.
- h He's thirty-six. He should get a job.  
It's time he \_\_\_\_\_ a job.
- i I'd prefer you not to bring Andrew.  
I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ Andrew.
- j I'd like you to tell me your answer now, not later.  
I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ me your answer now, not later.

# REVISION!



## Wishes, regrets and preferences

### 1 Wish

We use *wish* to talk about situations we would like to change but can't, either because they are outside our control or because they are in the past. The tense of the verb after *wish* does not correspond to the time we are thinking about; it changes. The verb tense is one step back in time (as in reported speech.)

A A wish about a present or future situation is expressed with a past tense.

Situation	Wish
I am an only child	I wish I <i>wasn't</i> an only child.
I can't drive	I wish I <i>could</i> drive.
Rod isn't coming to the party	I wish Rod <i>was</i> coming.

#### NOTE

In formal English we say I/he/she/it *were/weren't*.

B A wish about a past situation is expressed with a past perfect tense.

Situation	Wish
I've lost my best pen	I wish I <i>hadn't</i> lost it.
I didn't remember	I wish I <i>'d</i> remembered.

### C Wish ... would

We use *wish ... would*:

1 when we want to complain about a present situation.

Situation	Wish
A dog is barking.	I wish that dog <i>would</i> stop barking!
The road is icy.	I wish you <i>wouldn't</i> drive so fast.

#### NOTE

We can't say *I wish I would ...*

2 when we are impatient for an event outside our control to happen.

Situation	Wish
You're waiting for the bus	I wish the bus <i>would</i> come.

#### NOTE

It is not possible to use *wish ... would* with the verb *be* unless we are complaining. We say *I wish it were Friday* and not *I wish it would be Friday*.

### 2 Other structures to express wishes and regrets

A If we want a future event to happen or not happen, and this event is possible and not just a desire, we use the verb *hope* + present simple.

I *hope* I pass my exams.

B *If only* can often be used in place of *wish* with a slightly stronger sense of regret.

I wish Sue was here/*If only* Sue was here. She'd know what to do.

### 3 I'd rather

We use *would rather* to express a preference.

A about our own actions.

1 If we are referring to a present situation we use *would rather* + infinitive without 'to')

*I'd rather* be rich than poor.

2 If we are referring to a past situation we use *would rather* + perfect infinitive)

*I'd rather* have lived 100 years ago than now.

B about someone else's actions.

1 If we are referring to a present situation we use *would rather* + past simple)

*I'd rather* you *came* tomorrow/*I'd rather* you *didn't* come on Wednesday.

2 If we are referring to a past situation we use *would rather* + past perfect)

*I'd rather* you *hadn't* told me/*I'd rather* you *had* kept it to yourself.

### 4 It's time

We use the expressions *it's time* and *it's high time* to show that we think something should happen soon.

We use the past tense to refer to the present or the future.

My hair is rather long. *It's time* I got it cut.

He's over thirty. *It's high time* he *settled down* and got himself a proper job!

We use the expression *it's time* + 'to' infinitive to show that the moment for something to happen has come.

It's 5 o'clock. *It's time* to go home. (We normally finish at 5 o'clock.)