

Chapter 1 – Introduction: What is a Language

Page	Exercise					
3	2	1. cornflakes		2. toast		
		3. rice		4. curry		
		5. pasta		6. cornish pasties		
		7. tripe		8. haggis		
		9. turkey		10. plum pudding		
5	5	1.D	2.E	3.F	4.A	5.B 6.C

Chapter 2 – Grammar: Human Language

Page	Exercise	
8	2	For example: nip, sip, din, pin, since, pride 1. the 2. Bobby 3. netball 4. kicked
9	3	For example: 1. Do some people not enjoy computer games? 2. Our family did not get a holiday this year. 3. I could go home early.

ANSWERS

Chapter 2 – Grammar: Human Language

Page 9	Exercise 4	For example:									
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hermann doesn't believe in ghosts, because he has never seen one. She dyes her hair, which is naturally brown. It's so cold today that we don't want to go outside. 									
10	5	4	1	6	3	7	5	2			
11	6	5	3	1	7	4	2	6	8		
12	7	1. spelling			2. grammar			3. complex			
		4. paragraph			5. stories						
14	10	For example:									
		Poetry looks different on the page. The sounds of the words are more important in poetry than in prose e.g. rhyme, length of line and verse. Poetry may deliberately have more than one meaning (be ambiguous). The subject matter of poetry may be different from the subject matter of prose.									

Chapter 3 – Language variety: Languages of the world

Page 16	Exercise 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chinese – 830 3. Spanish – 325 5. Bengali – 185 7. Russian – 170 9. Japanese – 125 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Hindi – 330 4. English – 320 6. Arabic – 175 8. Portuguese – 165 10. German – 98 												
2		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. North America 3. Europe 5. Africa 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. South America 4. Asia 6. Australasia 												
17	2	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 40%; padding: 5px;">North America:</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">English</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">South America:</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Spanish, Portuguese</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Europe:</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">English, Portuguese, Spanish, French, German, Italian, Russian</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Africa:</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Arabic, English</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Asia:</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Hindi/Urdu, Bengali, Malay, Indonesian, Japanese, Chinese</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Australasia:</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">English</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		North America:	English	South America:	Spanish, Portuguese	Europe:	English, Portuguese, Spanish, French, German, Italian, Russian	Africa:	Arabic, English	Asia:	Hindi/Urdu, Bengali, Malay, Indonesian, Japanese, Chinese	Australasia:	English
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Australasia:	English														

ANSWERS

Page **Exercise**
19 **3**

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Portuguese | 11. Bantu |
| 2. Spanish | 12. Khoisan |
| 3. French | 13. Chinese |
| 4. English | 14. Japanese |
| 5. Dutch | 15. Hindi |
| 6. Russian | 16. Dravidian |
| 7. American Indian | 17. Turkic–Mongolian |
| 8. Amerindian | 18. Eskimo |
| 9. Arabic | 19. Malayo–Polynesian |
| 10. Congo | 20. Aboriginal |

Languages with written form in 1500: Arabic, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Hindi, Dravidian, English, Dutch, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian

20 **4**

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. America | 10. Spanish |
| 2. Africa | 11. Portuguese |
| 3. Africa | 12. Aboriginal |
| 4. North America | 13. Russian |
| 5. India | 14. France |
| 6. Australasia | 15. Portugal |
| 7. Africa | 16. English |
| 8. Asia | 17. English |
| 9. English | |

21 **4**

Chapter 4 – People who know more than one language

Page	Exercise	Name	Languages	Reasons for learning them
29	2	Shabana	Urdu	home
			English	school
		Daphne	English	home (father), school
			Greek	home (mother)
			Spanish	living in Colombia
		Nozmul	Bengali	home
			English	school
		Ahmad	Uzbek	home
			Pashto	refugee in Afghanistan
			Persian	
			English	school
		Martin and Ann	English	home, work etc.
			Malay	work, interest
			French	school
Martin	German	school		
Ann	Spanish	school		
Rosemary	English	home, work etc		
	French	school		
	German	interest		
31	4	Bulgarian	home	
		Greek	change of nationality	
		French	work	
		Italian	war	
		German	work, marriage	

ANSWERS

Chapter 5 – Grammar: Nouns

Page 34	Exercise 1	1. bulb 2. switch 3. battery	1. B 2. C 3. A
36 37	4 4	1. petal 2. stem 3. leaf 4. root	5. well 6. south-west tower 7. outer gate 8. east wall
	5	1.C 2.E 3.B 4.A	5.D
38	6	1. Chinese, Russian, Urdu 2. Arabic, English, Welsh 3. Bulgarian, Yoruba 4. Arabic, English, Yoruba 5. Bulgarian, Welsh 6. Bulgarian, Russian	French: arbre enfant chien le, la, les German: Baum Kind Hund der, die, das, den, dem Spanish: arbol nino (m) perro el, la, lo, los, las

Chapter 6 – Grammar: Verbs

Page 42	Exercise 1	For example: Touch your knee. Write your name. Groan .
43	3	invaded murdered dropped built broke out 1. built 2. dropped 3. invaded 4. broke out 5. murdered
4	4	1.D 2.C 3.E 4.B 5.A
44	5	For example: I brush my teeth. I comb my hair. I drink some milk. (present tense) I brushed my teeth. I combed my hair. I drank some milk. (past tense)
45	6	1. Arabic: al'ab la'btu – ending added, beginning changed Bulgarian: igrayoo igrakh – ending changed Chinese: wo wan wo wan guo le – ending added English: play played – ending added Russian: igrayoo igrala – ending changed Urdu: Khelna Khela – ending changed Welsh: chwaraeaf chwaraeais – ending changed Yoruba: mo sere mo ti sere – word (particle) inserted 2. Bulgarian and Russian 3. French: chanter écrire je joue je jouais German: singen schreiben ich spiele ich spielte Spanish: cantar escribir juego jugué

ANSWERS

Chapter 6 – Grammar: Verbs

Page 47
Exercise 10

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect
Present	I think	I am thinking	I have thought
Past	I thought	I was thinking	I had thought
Future	I shall think	I shall be thinking	I shall have thought
	1. I had lived	2. I shall have lived	3. I was living
	4. I am living	5. I have lived	6. I shall live

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. past continuous | 2. past simple |
| 3. future simple | 4. past perfect |
| 5. future continuous | 6. present simple |

Chapter 7 – Wordpower: Long Words from Short Words

Page 50
Exercise 2

un + help + ful	self + ish + ness	beast + li + ness
mis + spell + ing	dis + grace + ful + ly	hope + less

For example: unhappy, undo, unreadable
displease, discover, disabled
mistake, misfortune, misconduct

51 **2**

For example: happiness, quietness, goodness
thinking, dreaming, wishing
greenish, smallish, dampish
friendly, brightly, cheerfully
thankful, playful, teasingful

Chapter 7 – Wordpower: Long Words from Short Words

Page **Exercise**
51 **3**

The words split up:

1. un + ironed and un + needed
2. sincere + ly and faithful + ly
3. dis + agreeable and dis + similar
4. the **y** changes to **i** because we rarely have **y** in the middle of a word.

52 **4**

20 21 540

1. postage stamp
2. a Finn
3. butcher's
4. in the diary
5. phone number

Note: the word for in comes after the noun, instead of before it as in English.

53 **5**

ghost + ly	super + market	goose + berry
care + ful	sauce + pan	grand + eur
tooth + ache	un + do	fore + head
trouble + some	dis + connect	late + ness

rest + less + ness	passion + ate + ly
dis + appear + ed	dis + infect + ant
table + spoon + ful	re + settle + ment
anti + clock + wise	im + patient + ly
un + tidi + ness	un + eat + able
purpose + ful + ly	cheek + i + ness

ANSWERS

Chapter 8 – Long Words from Short Words: Latin

Page 56	Exercise 1	1. vierseitig 2. vier +Seite 3. beschreiben 4. be + schreiben 5. cuadrilátero 6. cuadro + ladro 7. describir 8. de + escribir 9. English 10. English 11. German 12. Spanish
58	3	1. A measure of temperature divided into a hundred steps 2. A measure of length divided into a hundred parts 3. An insect with a hundred legs (give or take a few!) 4. A person who is a hundred years old 5. A hundredth part of a dollar 6. A hundredth anniversary Latin: gradus – step pes, pedis – foot For example: <i>gradation</i> (rising step by step), <i>grade</i> , <i>gradient</i> (degree of slope), <i>graduate</i> (a person who has passed the grades and so has a University degree), <i>degrade</i> (to reduce the status of), <i>regrade</i> (to change the status of) <i>pedestrian</i> (a person who goes on foot), <i>pedal</i> (a lever pressed by the foot), <i>pedestal</i> (the foot of a column), <i>pedicure</i> (treatment of the feet), <i>pedometer</i> (an instrument for measuring how far one has walked), <i>impede</i> (to hinder), <i>expedite</i> (to hasten) Greek: kentron – a sharp point
59	4	1. b 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. a 6. c 7. d 8. a
60	5	Answers in the glossary

Chapter 9 – Long Words from Short Words: Latin

Page	Exercise																										
62	2	1. e 2. f 3. b 4. d 5. c 6. a																									
63		<p>For example: microphone, microscope, microbiology, microsurgery, phonograph, phonetician, microphone, homophone, graphite, biography, photograph, graphic, graph, photography, photosynthesis, photofinish, photosensitive, scope, microscope, stereoscopic, telescope, telephone, telescope, telepathy, telegraph, telecommunications.</p>																									
65		<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">1. photography</td> <td style="width: 33%;">2. microscope</td> <td style="width: 33%;">3. telescope</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. telephone</td> <td>5. microphone</td> <td>6. geology</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. phonology</td> <td>8. microbiology</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>1. All except Chinese 2. Chinese 3. Arabic, Urdu, Yoruba</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">French:</td> <td style="width: 33%;">télévision</td> <td style="width: 33%;">téléphone</td> <td style="width: 33%;">microphone</td> </tr> <tr> <td>German:</td> <td>Television</td> <td>Telephon</td> <td>Mikrofon</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Fernsprecher</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spanish:</td> <td>television</td> <td>telefono</td> <td>microfono</td> </tr> </table>	1. photography	2. microscope	3. telescope	4. telephone	5. microphone	6. geology	7. phonology	8. microbiology		French:	télévision	téléphone	microphone	German:	Television	Telephon	Mikrofon			Fernsprecher		Spanish:	television	telefono	microfono
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hippopotamus	octagon	marathon																									
monopoly	democrat	megalosaurus																									

ANSWERS

Chapter 10 – Grammar: More about nouns

Page	Exercise	
70	1	road blackboard photo room lion goalkeeper
	2	House means there is one. Houses means there is more than one
71	2	s men mice feet strata teeth radii deer For example: goose/geese larva/larvae thesis/theses tempo/tempi phenomenon/phenomena ox/oxen spies bullies knives wives tomatoes heroes
72	5	1. Bulgarian, Russian, Urdu 2. Yoruba 3. Arabic 4. Chinese 5. the singular noun is longer than the plural. French: l'arbre les arbres l'enfant les enfants le chien les chiens German: der Baum die Bäume das Kind die Kinder der Hund die Hunde Spanish: el arbol los arboles el niño los niños el perro los perros

Chapter 10 – Grammar: More about nouns

Page Exercise
73 6

- Bournemouth** - the mouth of the stream
Godmanchester - the Roman fort where Godman settled
Ryton - the village where rye is grown
Westminster - the church in the West
Streatham - the village by the road
Cowley - the cow's glade
Witley - the glade of Witta
Oakington - the settlement of Hocca's people
Stratford - the road over the ford
Padley - Padda's glade
Hampstead - the place of the village
Wheatley - the glade where there is wheat
Southam - the southern village
Fordham - the village by the ford
Nottingham - the village of Snot's people
Chester - the Roman fort
Ashton - the settlement where there are ash trees
Paddington - the village of Padda's people
Norton - the settlement to the North
Packington - the settlement of Pacca's people
Oxton - the village of the ox
Eastbourne - the East stream
Littleton - the little settlement
Ashbourne - the stream by the ash

ANSWERS

Chapter 11 – More about Verbs

Page Exercise 76 1 2 3	freeze grow succeed blink write wear I baked I produced I invaded I mixed I broke I sang I thought I wore For example: I grew I wrote I fought																																	
77 4	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Present tense</th> <th colspan="2">Past tense</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Singular</th> <th>Plural</th> <th>Singular</th> <th>Plural</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I am</td> <td>we are</td> <td>I was</td> <td>we were</td> </tr> <tr> <td>you are</td> <td>you are</td> <td>you were</td> <td>you were</td> </tr> <tr> <td>he</td> <td rowspan="3">} is they are</td> <td>he</td> <td rowspan="3">} was they were</td> </tr> <tr> <td>she</td> <td>she</td> </tr> <tr> <td>it</td> <td>it</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Present tense		Past tense		Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	I am	we are	I was	we were	you are	you are	you were	you were	he	} is they are	he	} was they were	she	she	it	it									
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he	} is they are	he	} was they were																															
she		she																																
it		it																																
77 5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bulgarian, English, Russian, Urdu, Welsh 2. Arabic, Chinese, Yoruba 3. French, German and Spanish all have irregular verbs. 																																	
78 7	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Present</th> <th>Past</th> <th>Perfect</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I buy</td> <td>I bought</td> <td>I have bought</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I cut</td> <td>I cut</td> <td>I have cut</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I forget</td> <td>I forgot</td> <td>I have forgotten</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I freeze</td> <td>I froze</td> <td>I have frozen</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I know</td> <td>I knew</td> <td>I have known</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I make</td> <td>I made</td> <td>I have made</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I ring</td> <td>I rang</td> <td>I have rung</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I see</td> <td>I saw</td> <td>I have seen</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I tell</td> <td>I told</td> <td>I have told</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I win</td> <td>I won</td> <td>I have won</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Present	Past	Perfect	I buy	I bought	I have bought	I cut	I cut	I have cut	I forget	I forgot	I have forgotten	I freeze	I froze	I have frozen	I know	I knew	I have known	I make	I made	I have made	I ring	I rang	I have rung	I see	I saw	I have seen	I tell	I told	I have told	I win	I won	I have won
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I see	I saw	I have seen																																
I tell	I told	I have told																																
I win	I won	I have won																																

Chapter 12 – Grammar: Sentences

Page
80 **Exercise**
2

- | | Verb |
|----|-------------|
| 1. | growl |
| 2. | swim |
| 3. | twitter |
| 4. | sneezed |
| 5. | collapsed |
| 6. | sparkles |

- | Subject | Verb |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Lions | growl |
| 2. Fishes | swim |
| 3. Birds | twitter |
| 4. The child | sneezed |
| 5. The house | collapsed |
| 6. The sea | sparkles |

81 **2**

- | Subject | Verb | Object |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Lions | eat | meat |
| 2. Fishes | lay | eggs |
| 3. Birds | build | nests |
| 4. The child | read | a book |
| 5. The house | cost | a fortune |
| 6. The sea | destroyed | the ship |

3

- | For example: Subject | Verb | Object |
|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Children | love | snakes |
| Spiders | hate | cats |
| Dogs | kill | rabbits |

ANSWERS

Chapter 12 – Grammar: Sentences

Page 82	Exercise 4	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Bulgarian, Chinese, Russian, Yoruba2. Arabic, Welsh3. Urdu4. SOV, SVO, VSO, VOS, OVS, OSV No language has the object before the subject5. French, German and Spanish are all SVO.
83	7	<p>For example:</p> <p>The choir sang "Ave Maria". Everyone was singing. They ran the bookstall. She ran and ran and ran. The boys were playing rounders. They all played. I'm going to write a novel. She's always writing. Wave your hankie! Wave!</p>

Chapter 13 – Language Variety: Style

Page 86	Exercise 1	1. E 2. G 3. B 4. H 5. A 6. C 7. D 8. F
87	1	Probably: Hi, Jim! (friend) Hello, Mr. Brown! (neighbour) Good morning, sir! (teacher)
89	3	The first (informal) for a friend and one's mother, the second (formal) for teacher, stranger or employer

Chapter 14 – Grammar: Adjectives

Page 92	Exercise 1	1. carpet pencil candle 2. throw grab choose
92	2	comfortable blue large For example: (a) blue jumper (the) large castle
93	3	For example: the big old black cat an interesting new Welsh book the tall miserable young doctor an enormous early Chinese city
93	4	For example: The poor dog shivered. The young soldiers killed the frightened villagers. The early birds were singing.
94	5	For example: 1. famous 2. bright 3. poor 4. red 5. famous 6. happy
94	6	1. green-and-yellow 2. blue 3. neutral 4. earth 5. live 6. brown
95	7	1. Bulgarian, Chinese, Russian, Urdu 2. Arabic, Welsh, Yoruba 3. French: NA l'arbre vert German: AN der grüne Baum Spanish: NA el arbol verde

ANSWERS

Chapter 15 – Grammar: Adverbs

Page	Exercise	Subject	Verb	Object
98	1	1. Everyone	laughed	
		2. My best friends	were playing	cards
		3. France	won	the match
		4. The fat boy	cannot run	
		5.	Hide	
		6. The rich woman	spent	all her money
	2	For example:		
		1. heartily	2. carefully	3. easily
		4. quickly	5. immediately	6. well
99	3	1. enthusiastically	2. passionately	3. carefully
		4. badly	5. well	6. loudly
	4	1. -ly	2. an adjective	3. well
	5	For example:		
		1. thoroughly	2. clearly	3. quietly
		4. firmly	5. quickly	6. carefully
100	6	For example:		
		1. first	2. tomorrow	3. now
		4. then	5. afterwards	6. soon
		For example:		
		1. down	2. everywhere	3. away
		4. there	5. outside	6. up

Chapter 15 – Grammar: Adverbs

Page **Exercise**
101 **7**

1. Chinese, Welsh
2. Bulgarian, Russian, Urdu
3. Yoruba

4.	Adjective	Adverb
French:	rapide	rapidement
German:	schnell	schnell
Spanish:	pronto	pronto

102 **8**

Order of adverbs: place, manner, time

Chapter 16 – Grammar: More about adjectives and adverbs

Page **Exercise**
104 **1**

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 1. b 2. a

2

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
clever	cleverer	the cleverest
big	bigger	the biggest
cheerful	more cheerful	the most cheerful
happy	happier	the happiest
interesting	more interesting	the most interesting
good	better	the best

ANSWERS

Chapter 16 – Grammar: More about adjectives and adverbs

Page	Exercise	
105	3	For example: Joan digs the garden expertly. Ahmed thinks faster than Joan. Donna writes books most beautifully.
106	4	1. (a) daring (b) stupid 2. (a) mean (b) prudent 3. (a) funny (b) cruel 4. (a) stupid (b) honest 5. (a) clever (b) rude 6. (a) loyal (b) crazy 7. (a) determined (b) pig-headed 8. (a) brave (b) foolhardy
107	5	For example: 1. carefully, meanly 2. thirstily, greedily 3. unluckily, carelessly 4. cleverly, meanly 5. wittily, cheekily 6. cleverly, sneakily
108	7	Order of adjectives: quality, size, age, colour, nationality 1. -er and -est for words of one or two syllables 2. more and the most for words of more than two syllables

Chapter 17 – Varieties of language: Writing

Page 110	Exercise 2	1. Vancouver 2. San Francisco 3. Chicago 4. New York 5. Havana 6. Lima 7. Santiago 8. Rio de Janeiro 9. St Petersburg 10. London 11. Moscow 12. Omsk 13. Casablanca 14. Lagos 15. Capetown 16. Zanzibar 17. Bombay 18. Vladivostok 19. Tokyo 20. Shangahi 21. Singapore 22. Perth 23. Sydney
112	3	1. tree, wood, forest, earth, man ? 2. big, go, self, sheep, water, white ? 3. 1. three trees 2. sheep + hair 3. fire + mountain 4. 1. mutton (sheep + flesh) 7. size (big + little) 2. January (one + moon) 8. November (ten + one + moon) 3. birthday (to be born + moon) 9. conceited (self + big) 4. railway train (fire + vehicle) 10. scenery (mountain + water) 5. October (ten + moon) 11. goat (mountain + sheep) 6. daytime (white + sun) 12. bicycle (self + go + vehicle)
114	5	1. кэймбридж 6. харич 11. рэдинг 2. чат(х)ам 7. лийдз 12. ричмонд 3. дэвон 8. кэнт 13. шропшир 4. дадли 9. норич 14. сасэкс 5. глазгоу 10. пэмброук 15. ямаут

ANSWERS

Chapter 18 – Varieties of Language: Writing which divides people and writing which unites people

Page 118 Exercise 3

1. in (Punjabi - wich, Hindi/Urdu - mein) and (Punjabi - atay, Hindi/Urdu -aur)
2. Punjabi/Hindi: mera, Urdu: meran
Punjabi: pehlan, Hindi/Urdu: pehlay
Punjabi: phair, Hindi/Urdu: phir
3. (a) The verb comes at the end of the sentence.
(b) The past tense is formed by putting the particle aa in front of the verb.

120 4

For example:

Words: Similarities: mostly recognisably similar in all three languages.

Exceptions: *world* in English, *Ufgrund* in Norwegian, *djupet* in Swedish, *upon* in English, *ovenover* in Norwegian, *pa* in Swedish.

Grammar: Similarities: past tense: *shaped, waved, said* in English, *skabte, svaevede, sagde* in Norwegian, *skapade, swafde, sade* in Swedish.

Possession: *God's hand* in English, *Guds Aanc* in Norwegian, *Guds Unde* in Swedish.

Difference: Article **the** before the noun in English, after the noun in Norwegian and Swedish eg *Jorden* and *jorden*

Sounds: th in English (eg *earth, there*) is **d** in Norwegian (eg *Jorden, der*) and Swedish (eg *det* and *jorden*)

Chapter 19 – Grammar: Prepositions

Page
122

Exercise
1

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. there | 2. here | 3. everywhere |
| 4. outside | 5. in | 6. around |
| 1. then | 2. yesterday | 3. later |
| 4. soon | 5. now | 6. meanwhile |

123

2

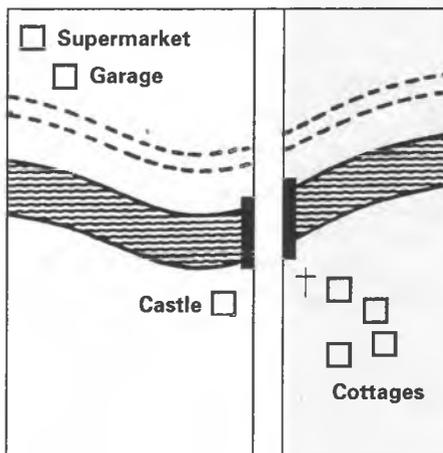
in, on, by, over, beside, behind, in front of

For example: under the sea, over the road, out of the forest

The submarine dived under the sea. The dog ran over the road. The bears came out of the forest.

124

3



ANSWERS

Page **Exercise**
125 **4**

1. Arabic, Bulgarian, Russian, Welsh, Yoruba
2. Chinese, Urdu
3. Russian
4. French sur la chaise sous la chaise
 German auf dem Stuhl unter dem Stuhl
 Spanish sobre la silla bajo la silla
 French, German and Spanish all have prepositions.

126 **6**

2. P 3. A 4. P 5. P
6. A 7. A 8. P 9. P 10. P

Chapter 20 – Wordpower: Particles

Page 128	Exercise 1	<p>1. broken off 2. broken in 3. broke up 4. broke down 5. broke into 6. broke out</p> <p>1. D 2. C 3. E 4. B 5. A 6. F</p>
129	2	<p>1. down 2. off 3. out 4. up 5. out 6. by</p>
130		<p>1. fell out 2. fallen off 3. fall in 4. fallen through 5. fell on</p> <p>1. on 2. down 3. out 4. in 5. into 6. away</p>
131	2	<p>1. C 2. A 3. E 4. B 5. F 6. D</p>
132	3	<p>1. look down on 2. look forward to 3. make up for 4. run out of 5. stick up for 6. put up with</p>
133	4	<p>For example: give in (= yield), give out (= distribute), give away (= betray), give up (= surrender), get out of (= free oneself from an obligation), get up (= rise from bed), get over (= recover), get off (= receive no punishment), get into, get away, go round (= suffice), go over (= repeat, revise), go for (= attack), go off (= become putrid)</p>

ANSWERS

Chapter 20 – Wordpower: Particles

Page **Exercise**
134 **6**

1. prep 2. P (get over = recover from)
3. A 4. P (came round = recover consciousness)
5. prep 6. A 7. A 8. prep
9. P (see through = discover an attempt to deceive)
10. prep 11. A 12. P (ring off = put the phone down)

For example:

- Come in! Down she goes! Jill came tumbling after.
- Put them in the cupboard. I threw them down the chute.
After a short time I felt better.
- Everyone thought he had done her in. (= killed her)
After the long illness he was very run down. (= weak)
She looks after my children. (= is responsible for)

Chapter 21 – Wordpower: Latin prefixes

Page **Exercise**
136 **1**

- a) pre-Conquest b) post-natal c) sub-marine
d) re-address e) superannuated
1. post-natal 2. superannuated 3. re-address
4. submarines 5. pre-Conquest

137 **2**

1. C 2. D 3. E 4. A 5. B
1. posterity 2. pre-fabricated 3. redecorate
4. superhuman 5. sub-human

138 **2**

1. avert 2. revert 3. divert 4. pervert
5. convert 6. invert 7. subvert

139 **3**

1. a 2. c 3. c 4. b 5. b

Chapter 22 – Wordpower: Greek prefixes

Page 142	Exercise 1	<p>1. C 2. D 3. E 4. A 5. B</p> <p>1. hypothermia 2. paranormal 3. anti-cyclone 4. hypersensitive 5. dialysis</p>
143	2	<p>1. sympathy 2. antipathy 3. apathy 4. empathy 5. telepathy</p>
144	3	<p>1. anonymous 2. antonym 3. synonym 4. homonym</p> <p>wild/savage nice/pleasant rich/wealthy fat/plump awkward/clumsy thin/skinny</p> <p>fat/thin rough/smooth nice/nasty short/tall poor/rich young/old</p> <p>unpleasant disagreeable unkind impatient inexact unfair</p>
146	4	<p>phlebitis inflammation of the veins appendicitis inflammation of the appendix arthritis inflammation of the joints dermatitis inflammation of the skin pneumonia illness of the lungs neuritis inflammation of the nerves tonsillitis inflammation of the tonsils anaemia without blood</p>

ANSWERS

Chapter 22 – Wordpower: Greek prefixes

Page **Exercise**
146 **4**

haematologist	blood
neurologist	nerves
gynaecologist	women
dermatologist	skin
ophthalmologist	eyes
geriatrician	old people
paediatrician	children

appendectomy	cutting out of the	appendix
hysterectomy	cutting out of the	womb
tonsillectomy	cutting out of the	tonsils
pneumonectomy	cutting out of the	lung
mastectomy	cutting out of the	breast

Chapter 23 – Varieties of Language: Dialects of English

Page **Exercise**
150 **3**

1. Dialect word: cut Colloquialisms: shut up, chuck
2. don't - doh can't - cor didn't - day
 I didn't say that - I day say
3. "ay" to rhyme with "may", "nuck" to rhyme with "book"

152 **5**

1. I be 2. you be 3. they was 4. I is

153 **6**

1. I come 2. I have went 3. I have took

156 **12**

1. Devon 2. Kent 3. Midlands, Yorkshire, East Anglia
4. Lowland Scottish, Cumbrian, Northumberland, Durham
5. Wales, Highlands of Scotland, Eire

Chapter 24 – Grammar, Words and Sounds: Describing a language

Page	Exercise				
164	5	1. See M	2. See G	3. See K	4. See H
		5. See E and A	6. See D	7. See F	8. See J
165	6	Good morning - tso sun	Mr - seen-saang		
		Thank you - m-goy	I/you have eaten - sik-jaw		
		is/are/yes - ngaw	student - hok-saang		

Chapter 25 – Grammar: Pronouns

Page	Exercise		
168	5	<p>Samantha woke up early one morning. She lay still for a while. She could hear a faint chink-chink outside. Softly she got out of bed and went to the window. Down below in the next-door garden she could just make out the shadowy figure of the man next door. He was digging a hole in the soft earth of the vegetable patch. He looked around furtively. He picked up an oddly shaped bundle and carried it to the hole. It seemed to be very heavy. He put the bundle into the hole and covered it with soil.</p>	
169	2	<p>prince, manager; saleswoman, duchess For example: midwife, housewife, charwoman, chambermaid, foreman, signalman, handyman, houseman</p>	

ANSWERS

Chapter 25 – Grammar: Pronouns

Page	Exercise	
169	3	1. he 2. he 3. hostess 4. housewife 5. he
170	4	they
	5	1. He is a nurse. I employed him. 2. She is a nice girl. I like her. 3. They came to tea. I entertained them. 4. It is in the cupboard. I have found it.
		1. he, she, it, they 2. him, her, it, them 3. it
170	6	I woke up early one morning. I lay still for a while. I could hear a faint chink-chink outside. Softly I got out of bed and went to the window. Down below in the next-door garden I could just make out the shadowy figure of the man next door . . . You woke up early one morning. You lay still for a while. You could hear a faint chink-chink outside. Softly you got out of bed and went to the window. Down below in the next-door garden you could just make out the shadowy figure of the man next door . . .
171	7	1. Chinese 2. Bulgarian, Russian, Urdu, Welsh, Yoruba 3. Bulgarian, Russian 4. Arabic, Welsh 5. Chinese, Urdu, Yoruba 6. All except Arabic 7. Arabic 8. By adding -men 9. English

Chapter 25 – Grammar: Pronouns

Page	Exercise							
171	7	10.	Singular			Plural		
			1	2	3	1	2	3
		French	je	tu (int.) vous (pol.)	il (m.) elle (f.)	nous	vous	ils (m.) elles (f.)
		German	ich	du (int.) Sie (pol.)	er (m.) sie (f.) es (n.)	wir	Sie	sie
		Spanish	yo	tu (int.) Usted (pol.)	el (m.) ella (f.)	Nosotros	Vosotros (int.) Ustedes	ellos (int.) ellas (pol.)
173	10	See table above.						
		1. Le père est grand.		2. Les pères sont petits.				
		3. La mère est grande		4. Les mères sont grandes.				
174	11		Singular			Plural		
			1	2	3	1	2	3
			Definite article					
			-ut	-ta	-to	-te	-te	-ta
			Nouns					
			-	-a	-o	-e	-i	-a
			Adjectives					
			-	-a	-	-i	-i	-i
		1. Generalut e krasiv.		2. Generalite sa krasivi.				
		3. Knigata e krasiva.		4. Knigite sa krasivi.				
		5. Seloto e krasiv.		6. Selata sa krasivi.				

ANSWERS

Chapter 26 – Grammar: case and possession

Page 176 Exercise 1

	Personal Pronouns	
	Singular	
	Nominative	Accusative
First person	I	me
Second person	you	you
Third person (masculine)	he	him
(feminine)	she	her
(neuter)	it	it
	Plural	
	Nominative	Accusative
	First person	we
Second person	you	you
Third person	they	them

178 3

the desk of the teacher the growling of the beast
the behaviour of the children the covers of the books
the homework of the class the barking of the dogs

179 3

Rule: Turn the genitive phrase into the "of" phrase.
Take the last word. Add an apostrophe. Unless there is already an "s" add one. If you feel you need another one, add it.

a day's labour five days' labour Bobby's hair
Midas's problem the grocer's shop the people's will
Shakespeare's plays

Chapter 26 – Grammar: case and possession

Page 180	Exercise 4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Russian, 2. Arabic, Bulgarian, Chinese, Urdu, Welsh, Yoruba 3. French: le livre du garçon German: das Buch des Knaben Spanish: el libro del niño
181	6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The man gave the dog the bone. 2. The man gave the dog the bone. 3. The boy gave the man the bone. 4. The boy gave the dog the bone. 5. The dog gave the boy the bone. 6. The man gave the boy the dog's bone. 7. The boy gave the man the dog's bone. 8. The dog gave the man the boy's bone.
182	7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Julius gave (his) friend (a) sword. 2. Julius gave (his) friend (a) sword. 3. (The) friend gave Julius (a) sword. 4. Julius gave (his) friend (a) slave. 5. Julius's friend gave (the) slave (the) sword. 6. (The) slave gave Julius (his) friend's sword. 7. Julius killed (his) friend with (the) sword. 8. (The) slave killed Julius with (his) sword. 9. (The) slave killed Julius with (his) sword. 10. (The) slave killed Julius's friend with (the) sword.

ANSWERS

Chapter 27 – Language Varieties: Pidgins and Creoles

Page 185 Exercise 1

manfowl combi ngonderi waka gree

1. The Plural is the same as the Singular eg combi. ting (= friends. things). There is no definite article.
2. "Bin" before the verb (bin bi. bin waka. bin talk. bin gree)
3. The word is repeated. (big big combi. fine fine ngondere)
4. Dem.
-am (marriam = marry her)

186 2

No sounds in tok Pisin like "u" in "mud". so "a" used (bagarup).
No sounds in Tok Pisin like "f" in "fire". so "p" used (paia).
No sounds in Tok Pisin like "j" in "pidgin", so "s" used (pisin).
"g" and "d" at end of word pronounced "k" and "t" (dok, pik, het)

Do not have two consonants together (lamp. six. spear) so use one (lap) or separate them (sikis. supia).

No long vowels as in 'face', 'steal', 'spear' so short vowel used (fes, stil, supia)

Go. car. luk - these sound much the same.

3

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. You go | 2. We go | 3. I look |
| 4. I see you | 5. You see us | 6. We steal |
| 7. You steal my pig. | 8. We steal your car. | |
| 9. You crash our car. | 10. Your car has broken down. | |

-im is added when the verb is transitive (followed by Direct Object)

Chapter 27 – Language Varieties: Pidgins and Creoles

Page	Exercise																																							
187		1. beard 2. feathers 3. foam 4. soot 5. puppy 6. piglet 7. fruit of a tree 8. shoulder of pork 9. branch 10. wing																																						
3		<p>"Sheep", "cow", "swine", come from Anglo-Saxon words. They would be used by the Anglo-Saxon serfs, who reared the animals. "Mutton", "beef", "pork" come from French words. they would be used by the Norman masters, who ate the meat.</p>																																						
189	4	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Singular</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Plural</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: top;">1st Person</td> <td>Subject</td> <td style="text-align: center;">mi</td> <td style="text-align: center;">wi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Object</td> <td style="text-align: center;">mi</td> <td style="text-align: center;">wi</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: top;">2nd Person</td> <td>Subject</td> <td style="text-align: center;">yu</td> <td style="text-align: center;">unu</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Object</td> <td style="text-align: center;">no example</td> <td style="text-align: center;">hunu</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="6" style="vertical-align: top;">3rd Person</td> <td>Subject (m)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">him</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Object</td> <td style="text-align: center;">im</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subject (f)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">he</td> <td style="text-align: center;">dem</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Object</td> <td style="text-align: center;">im</td> <td style="text-align: center;">dem</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subject (n)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">no example</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Object</td> <td style="text-align: center;">it</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Singular	Plural	1st Person	Subject	mi	wi	Object	mi	wi	2nd Person	Subject	yu	unu	Object	no example	hunu	3rd Person	Subject (m)	him		Object	im		Subject (f)	he	dem	Object	im	dem	Subject (n)	no example		Object	it	
		Singular	Plural																																					
1st Person	Subject	mi	wi																																					
	Object	mi	wi																																					
2nd Person	Subject	yu	unu																																					
	Object	no example	hunu																																					
3rd Person	Subject (m)	him																																						
	Object	im																																						
	Subject (f)	he	dem																																					
	Object	im	dem																																					
	Subject (n)	no example																																						
	Object	it																																						
192	7	<p>1. boychild = son; 'nuff = enough; own = has 2. God don't = doesn't; The earth bear = bears; He rain = He rains; He give = he gives; we bearing = we have been bearing; He send = he has sent; we commit = we have committed; we do = we have done; you ain't do = you haven't done; that so vex God = that has so vexed God; he rain = he has rained: God will vex = will be vexed; God ain't make = God didn't make; Food never 'nuff = the food is never enough; the house falling down = the house is falling down; The magistrate trembling = the magistrate is trembling;</p> <p>3. the police in we tail = the police are on our tail</p> <p>4. Is because. . . = It is because . . .</p>																																						

ANSWERS

Chapter 28 – Language Varieties: Language families

Page	Exercise	
197	4	1. Diana 2. Andrew 3. Harry 4. Peter 5. Beatrice 6. Eugenie
199	5	1. 2. Gujerati Hindi/Urdu 3. 4. Bulgarian Czech 5. 6. 7. English Norwegian Swedish 8. 9. French Spanish 10. 11. Gaelic Scottish Welsh
200	6	1. For example: gesture/body language dance maths 2. sentences, paragraphs 3. (a) About 5000. (b) Chinese, English, Hindi/Urdu 4. For example: school, marriage, work, interest 5. (a) A noun is a word which names something, a naming-word (b) the (c) For example: book, person, river (d) Yes (e) No 6. (a) A verb is a word which tells of an action, a doing-word (b) For example: do, did go, went dance, danced (c) Yes (d) Yes, but it may not be by changing the verb 7. great + ness, un + friend + ly, dis + grace + ful 8. centipede - a creature with a hundred legs quadraped - a creature with four legs millipede - a creature with a thousand legs 9. biology - the study of life/living things microscope - an instrument which enables one to see very small things telephone - an instrument which enables one to speak to someone from a distance 10. houses grounds mice

Chapter 28 – Language Varieties: Language families

Page **Exercise**
200 **6**

11. joked laughed tricked froze found drank
 The last three are irregular.
12. (a) **Subject** **Verb** **Object**
 The greyhound gobbled her dinner
 (b) Yes (c) No
13. **For example:** *Sorry I can't get to see you on 10th July.*
Can you make it 17th instead?
14. (a) An adjective describes a noun/describing-word
 (b) **For example:** blue large ugly
 (c) Yes (d) No
15. (a) An adverb tells us how, when or where the verb happened.
16. brighter, brightest
 more beautiful, most beautiful; better, best
17. (a) Brighton
 (b) English and Russian both use alphabets - that is, a symbol for each sound. Chinese uses ideographs - that is, a symbol for each meaning.
18. (a) The written language is the same, no matter how different the speech is.
 (b) The spoken languages are very similar, but they are written in different scripts.
19. (a) A preposition combines with a noun to make an adverbial or other phrase. It shows the relationship between nouns.
 (b) For example: by, with, to
 (c) Yes (or postpositions)
 (d) No. Postpositions go after the noun.

Chapter 28 – Language Varieties: Language families

Page **Exercise**
200 **6**

20. to put off to put out to put by
21. (a) expel (b) postpone (c) supervise
(d) over/above after out of
22. **For example:** (a) small, little (b) light, fair
(c) hare
(d) syn-with anti-against homo- the same
25. (a) A pronoun is a word that stands instead of a noun.
(b) **For example:** we you him
(c) Yes (d) No
26. (a) the book of the girl the girl's book
(b) Yes (c) No
27. (a) A pidgin is a language which develops when speakers of different languages need to communicate in a hurry. There is usually no written form.
(b) A creole develops when a pidgin becomes a mother tongue.
(c) West African Pidgin Tok Pisin
28. 1. 2. 3. Bengali, Punjabi, Urdu
4. 5. Italian, Spanish
6. 7. Danish, German
8. 9. Scottish Gaelic, Welsh