



a n s w e r

BOOK TWO

M A R Y M A S O N

2

Breakthrough
to learning



Chapter 1 – Introduction: the language of learning

Page	Exercise								
2	2	1.d	2.f	3.e	4.a	5.c	6.b		
3	3	1.c	2.e	3.f	4.a	5.b	6.d		
4	6	1.f	2.a	3.g	4.d	5.h	6.b	7.e	8.c
6	7	1.	3.	5.	7.	9.	11.	13.	15.

(You do not have to agree with this)

Chapter 2 – Wordpower: technical words

Page	Exercise						
9	1	1.b	2.a	3.c	4.c	5.b	6.c 7.a
10	2	1. plateau		2. saeter		3. outfields	
		4. infields		5. fjord		6. transhumance	
11	2	1. churn		2. agriculture		3. delta	4. fodder
		5. millennia		6. indented		7. co-operative	
		8. pasture		9. harsh		10. climate	
12	4	1. indicator, acid, alkali, pH		2. flashbacks			
		3. hydrological cycle		4. output			
13	4	1. indicator, pH					
		2. Texts 1 and 4					

ANSWERS

Chapter 3 – Wordpower: words with more than one meaning

Page	Exercise	
16	1	3
17	2	1. fair 2. roll 3. rook 4. match 5. plane 6. grace 7. tap 8. mean 9. blow 10. interest

Chapter 4 – Wordpower: long words from short words: Latin

Page	Exercise	English	Latin	Meaning
21	1	indented	in – in dens, dentis – tooth	notched, zig, zag
		descends	de – down scandere – to climb	drops down
		terrace	terra – earth	a level stretch of land on the side of a hill
		millennia	mille – thousand annus – year	thousands of years
		agriculture	ager – field cultivare – to grow	cultivating the land by growing crops

Page 21 Exercise 1

transhumance	trans – across humus – ground	moving animals from summer to winter pastures and back
pastures	pascere, pastum – to feed	a place where flocks of animals feed on the vegetation
co-operative	co – with, together operari – to work	an organisation in which people work together
transported	trans – across portare – to carry	carried
terrain	terra – earth	kind of landscape
described	de – about scribere – to write	written about

22 2

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. triangle | 2. equilateral triangle |
| 3. quadrilateral | 4. circle |
| | 5. radius |

23 3

domus – home	dominus – lord	
domestic	dominate	
domesticate	indomitable	
domicile	dome	
	predominate	
	domineer	
(a) domestic	(b) domesticated	(c) domicile
(d) dome	(e) indomitable	(f) dominated
(g) domineer	(h) predominated	

ANSWERS

Chapter 5 – The language of ideas – concrete and abstract

Page 26	Exercise 2	reptiles snake toad lizard mammals whale human monkey donkey mouse dolphin fish cod pike plaice shark birds sparrow duck hawk penguin eagle
27	2	Fish have gills, live in water, lay eggs. A plaice is a flat fish with a mouth on one side. Plaice are usually quite small. A shark is a tubular-shaped fish with a mouth underneath. Sharks are often very large. A bird has feathers, can usually fly and lays eggs. A hawk is a large bird of prey with a hooked beak, living on flesh. Hawks are usually solitary. A sparrow is a small seed-eating bird, living in groups. <i>(Other answers are possible.)</i>
27	3	Concrete nouns: foot, lion, animal, earth, bread, stone, oak Abstract nouns: condition, peace, hope, idea, harmony
28	4	1. power source 2. genre 3. precipitation 4. dynasty 5. footwear
28	5	For example: a good book, a tall tree, a polluted river, the worst time, great happiness, the dead king, poor food, British agriculture, the rare bird

Page 29 **Exercise** 5

For example: Size – huge, tiny, little
 Temperature – cold, freezing, warm
 Meanness – careful, fair, extravagant
 Age – young, aged, ancient
 Wealth – comfortable, poor, rich

30 **6**

Temperature – freezing, cold, chilly warm, hot
 Meanness – stingy, careful, fair, generous, extravagant
 Age – young, middle-aged, elderly. aged, ancient
 Wealth – destitute, poor, comfortable, well-off, rich

31 **7**

For example: Hinduism, Sikhism, Shintoism etc.

32 **10**

1. Science subjects use mathematics as well as language.
 2. For example: Psychology, Sociology, Economics
 4. Geography: Oceanography, Meteorology, Geology etc.
 Technology: Cookery, Mathematics, Metalwork etc.
 Mathematics: Statistics, Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra etc.

Chapter 5 – Grammar: active and passive

Page 35 **Exercise** 1

Subject	Verb	Object
1. Lions	eat	meat
2. Caterpillars	eat	cabbage
3. Sharon	groomed	the dog
4. Chris	broke	the window
5. The Americans	dropped	the bomb
6. Shasta	likes	Science

ANSWERS

Page
37 **Exercise**
2

1. The table was laid for tea (by Joe).
2. The fuse was mended (by Doreen).
3. A fire was started in the shed (by someone).
4. Football is played all over the world.
5. People are killed and injured on the roads every day.
6. The tin-opener was lost (by me).
7. The rat was allowed to die (by the scientist).
8. The castle is haunted.
9. The burglar was caught (by the police).
10. The factory will be closed (by the government).

1. The scientist lit the bunsen burner.
2. I set the stage.
3. My grandmother lit the lamp.
4. The town team did not win the shield.
5. Poland will win the World Cup.
6. No-one will win the next war.
7. Someone must have explored Greenland.
8. The rivers carry soil away.
9. Every year people cut forests down.
10. Someone should have turned the tap off.

38 **3**

The coastline is indented by narrow inlets called "fjords"
The high plateaus or "fjellen" are covered by (in) snow ...

The steep slopes can be used

The cattle are taken

The milk from the cattle is sold

Mountain streams may be used

It is then transported

The cattle are kept

They are fed on

**Page
39****Exercise
4**

The experiment was set up as shown in the diagram. The ruler was suspended at a point to one side of its centre of gravity. Weights were hung on the shorter side of the ruler and moved about until the ruler was in equilibrium, i.e. balanced. The distance between the weights and the pivot and the centre of gravity was measured. The weights were placed on the top pan balance to find their mass. All results were recorded.

40**5**

The examiners will award marks for accurate spelling etc.

The examiners allow you to use a calculator.

The examiners print the marks allocated to each part of each question on the right hand side.

41

The apparatus was set up as shown above and the stop clock zeroed. The ball was fixed onto the magnet and the distance from the bottom of the ball to the trapdoor was measured: the distance was recorded. Then the switch was thrown over to B. The ball was dropped and the clock started. The time shown on the clock was the recorded (in 100ths of a second). This procedure was repeated until six sets of results had been obtained. Each height was checked three times to find an average value for S.

ANSWERS

Chapter 7 – Long words from short words: Greek

Page	Exercise	
44	1	1. man 2. the sun 3. animals 4. the earth's crust 5. water 6. writing 7. caves 8. old age
45	2	1. i 2. j 3. a 4. h 5. b 6. f 7. d 8. e 9. g 10. c
46	3	1. rule by one person 2. rule by seven people 3. a geometrical figure with five angles 4. a geometrical figure with eleven angles 5. a line of verse with five feet 6. an athletic event with five parts 7. a geometrical figure with seven angles 8. a geometrical figure with ten angles
47	4	chloroplast photosynthesis sulphur chlorine phosphorus
48	5	1. sleep 2. water 3. sunlight 4. mental (mind) 5. manipulation of the body 6. drugs 7. light
50	5	potassium therapy odometer biology pentagon physic zoology psychology

Chapter 8 – Words and grammar: prefixes and suffixes

Page 52	Exercise 1	<p><u>hope</u> + ful</p> <p><u>trouble</u> + some</p> <p>over + <u>work</u> + ing</p> <p>de + <u>frost</u></p> <p>Prefixes: un – under – over – mis – de –</p> <p>Suffixes: – ful, – ness, – some, – ed, – ing, – li (-ly)</p>	<p>un + <u>fair</u> + ness</p> <p>under + <u>cook</u> + ed</p> <p>mis + <u>place</u></p> <p>un + <u>friend</u> + li + ness</p>		
53	2	<p>untidy disloyal non-smoker insane</p> <p>misinform imperfect displeased disfavour</p> <p>insensitive imprecise untrue ill-treat or mal-treat</p>			
		<p>1. misinform 2. insane 3. non-smokers</p> <p>4. imperfect 5. untidy 6. maltreat or ill-treat</p> <p>7. displeased 8. disfavour</p>			
53	3	<p>perfect blue full ready little silver vital</p>			
54	4	<p>faithful fiery ladylike graceful/gracious</p> <p>selfish senseless territorial cowardly</p> <p>dreamy Turkish</p>			
54	4	<p>1. cowardly 2. senseless 3. gracious 4. fiery</p> <p>5. dreamy 6. faithful 7. territorial 8. selfish</p>			
55	4	<p>cheerfulness sanity width narrowness patience</p> <p>generosity emptiness certainty prudence availability</p>			
		<p>1. emptiness 2. patience 3. narrowness 4. sanity</p> <p>5. generosity 6. availability 7. prudence 8. width</p>			

ANSWERS

Page
56 **Exercise**
5

Concrete nouns

earth
sandwich
Penelope
India
tea
beast

Abstract nouns

sanity
generosity
tenderness
depth

56 **5**

sane generous tender deep

57 **6**

For example: They found gold in the hills.
I would like a gold ring.

The ball missed the green by a mile.
I like green eyes.

The necklace was made out of rubies and silver
Her ruby lips were much admired.

I can't drink cows' milk.
The child lost her milk teeth.

I prefer shoes made out of leather.
She has a lovely leather jacket.

She jumped for joy. She won the high jump.
I'll race you home. Will you enter the race?

We drained the water from the boat
The dirty water ran down the drain.

I rushed to meet him. She's always in a rush.
Praise him. Everyone likes praise.

Page **Exercise**
57 **6**

I enjoyed his jokes.
 They are always joking.
 I've bought a joke book.

Lend me the glue.
 I need to glue my watchstrap.
 He suffers from glue ear.

We don't eat jam much.
 The road was jammed with holiday traffic.
 Give him a jam sandwich.

You've put too much grease on the bearing.
 Grease a cake tin.
 I am a grease spot in this hot weather.

The press is very hostile to that politician.
 I pressed my shirt.
 We don't use press studs much now.

Chapter 9 – The language of ideas: qualities and conditions

Page **Exercise**
61 **2**

unkindness	generosity	intelligence
stupidity	niceness	competence

1. meanness/cruelty/stupidity
2. brevity/length/readability (readableness)
3. smartness/cheapness/durability

ANSWERS

Page 62	Exercise 3	dryness wet(ness) dampness ripeness rottenness moisture warmth 1. warmth/cheerfulness/silence 2. dryness/heat/cold/wet(ness) 3. illness/poverty/loneliness														
63	4	1.														
64	5	It gets colder as you go up a mountain. As the height of the land increases, the heat decreases. As the altitude increases, the temperature decreases.														
65	6	1. height 2. weight 3. altitude 4. temperature 5. latitude 6. temperature 7. wealth 8. longevity 9. time spent in exercise 10. health														
66	7	1. secrecy 2. difficulty 3. curiosity 4. absence 5. ingenuity														
66	8	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Noun</th> <th>Adjective</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>dryness</td> <td>arid</td> </tr> <tr> <td>humidity</td> <td>moist</td> </tr> <tr> <td>altitude</td> <td>high</td> </tr> <tr> <td>distance</td> <td>far</td> </tr> <tr> <td>age</td> <td>young</td> </tr> <tr> <td>temperature</td> <td>cool</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Noun	Adjective	dryness	arid	humidity	moist	altitude	high	distance	far	age	young	temperature	cool
Noun	Adjective															
dryness	arid															
humidity	moist															
altitude	high															
distance	far															
age	young															
temperature	cool															

Chapter 10 – Wordpower: Latin prefixes and suffixes

Page 70	Exercise 1	ab – from dis – apart sub – under	con – with, together ex – out of ad (at) – towards	de – from, down pro – forward re – back, again
		1. retract 5. abstract 9. detract	2. extract 6. subtract	3. distract 7. contract 8. attract
71	1	1. extract 5. attract	2. retract 6. detract	3. contract 7. protracted 8. subtract
71	2	abstraction extraction retraction	contraction protraction subtraction	detraction distraction attraction
		1. extraction 5. attraction	2. retraction 6. detraction	3. contraction 7. subtraction 8. abstraction
72	3	1. d	2. c	3. a 4. b
73	4	1. (a) permit 2. (a) omitted 3. (a) committed 4. (a) emitted 5. (a) admit 6. (a) submit 7. (a) remitted	(b) permission (b) omission (b) commission (b) emission (b) admission (b) submission (b) remission	

ANSWERS

Page 74	Exercise 5	1. (a) remitted	(b) remission			
		2. (a) admit	(b) admittance			
		3. (a) committed	(b) commitment			
		4. (a) dismissed	(b) dismissal			
74	5	1. b	2. c	3. d	4. a	
75	6	1. e.g.	2. p.a.	3. a.m.	4. Q.E.D.	
		5. P.S.	6. P.P.S.	7. p.m.	8. etc.	
		9. i.e.	10. D.V.			
76	9	Across:	1. missive	6. to	7. am	8. slip
			9. sly	11. one	12. iota	14. on
			15. Ra	17. neither		
		Down:	1. mission	2. st	3. SOS	4. vain
			5. emperor	10. lone	13. art	16. ah

Chapter 11 – Grammar: classifying verbs

Page 78	Exercise 1	1. examination	2. growth	3. extraction	4. use
		5. death	6. flow	7. breakdown	8. construction
79	2	sight, hearing, smell, touch, taste			

Page 80	Exercise 3	For example: desire, like, dread, sympathise				
81	4	1. thought	2. decision	3. hatred	4. pleasure	
		5. feeling	6. dream	7. expectation	8. excitement	
		9. fear	10. suffering			
82	5	1. mumbled	2. screamed	3. moaned	4. scolded	
		5. whispered	6. explained	7. snapped	8. sighed	
		<i>(Many answers are possible here.)</i>				
82	5	For example: shriek, state, grumble, murmur				
83	6	1. c	2. e	3. b	4. a	5. d
83	6	Class of verb		Example		
				verb	noun	
		action – human		to cultivate	cultivation	
		action – natural		to occur	occurrence	
		perception		to observe	observation	
		cognition		to understand	understanding	
		communication		to speak	speech	
		emotion		to rage	rage	
86	10	Verb		Noun		
		to oppress		oppression		
		to prospect		prospect		
		to wander		wanderer		
		to trust		trust		
		to be able		power		
		to dread		dread		
		to wound		wound		
		to wrong		wrong		
		to resent		resentment		

ANSWERS

Page
87

Exercise
10

1. wanderer 2. dread, trust, resent
3. wander, wound

87

10

- doing:** standing, attracted, hovering, shot up, swooped down, search, edible, flight, to feed
sensing: watching, attention, sight, had my eye on, observing
feeling: a wish, would have chosen
saying: to express
knowing: was absorbed

Chapter 12 – The language of ideas: processes

Page
90

Exercise
1

greeting, operation, ascent, growth, pressure,
contemplation, thought, amendment

90

1

2. 4. 5. 8. 9.

91

2

2.

94

2

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T 7. F 8. F 9. F 10. T

95

2

compound, consumption, distillation, dye
fertilizer, making, process, (by-) product, spraying
concrete nouns: compound, dye, fertilizer, product

consumption, distillation, making, process, spraying

Page 96	Exercise 3	<p>Concrete nouns: metal-worker, printer, inspector, seller, mixture, refrigerator</p> <p>Abstract nouns: death, growth, decimalisation, inspection, selling, construction, breakdown, refrigeration, feeling, earthquake</p>
96	3	<p>Human action: decimalisation, inspection, selling, construction, refrigeration, drilling</p> <p>Natural forces: death, growth, breakdown, earthquake</p>
98	5	<p>"undernourishment" – not having enough to eat</p> <p>"malnutrition" – (French: mal – ill, badly) having a poor diet</p>
98	5	<div style="text-align: center;"> <pre> graph TD A[no surplus for sale] --> B[low real income] B --> C[lack of capital] C --> D[not enough money to buy machinery and fertilizers] D --> E[low productivity] E --> A </pre> </div> <p><i>(The order is important, but the place in the circle does not matter.)</i></p>
99	6	<p>Geography: land-use, locations, specialization, planning (human actions), growth (natural)</p> <p>Cookery: Fish Cookery: classification, recognition, composition, value (Latin: valere – to be worth), choice, storing, preservation, preparation, cooking (human actions), effect (natural)</p> <p>Milk, cookery fats and oils: value, production, storage, preservation (human), composition, digestion, contamination (natural)</p>

ANSWERS

Page
99 **Exercise**
6

Physics:

Heat: measuring (human), expansion, conduction, convection, radiation, changing (natural)

Mechanics: pushes, pulls, pressure, floating, sinking, force (Latin: fortis – strong), energy (Greek: ergon – to work), power (French: pouvoir – to be able), velocity (Latin: velox, velocis – swift), acceleration (Latin: celer – swift) (natural)

Biology: translocation, transpiration, diet, digestion, absorption, metabolism, composition, function, circulation, breathing, excretion, control, reproduction, movement (natural)

100 **8**

Concrete nouns: for example – coast, mountain, inlet, plateau, snow, ground, water, land, terraces

Abstract nouns: climate, agriculture, condition, farming, circumstance, grazing, transhumance, exploiting, living

Chapter 13 – Wordpower: Greek prefixes

Page
102 **Exercise**
1

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. philanthropist | 2. geographer | 3. psychologist |
| 4. heliographer | 5. biologist | 6. biographer |
| 7. hydrotherapist | 8. photographer | |

103 **2**

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

104 **3**

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. catarrh | 2. catastrophe | 3. cataracts |
| 4. cataclysm | 5. catalyst | |

105 **4**

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. metabolism | 2. metaphor | 3. metamorphosis |
| 4. metaphysics | | |

Page 106	Exercise 5	1. anagram	2. anatomy	3. analyse	4. analogy						
108	9	1. c	2. g	3. h	4. j	5. a	6. e	7. i	8. b	9. f	10. d

Chapter 14 – Wordpower: Greek prefixes

Page 110	Exercise 1	1. reproduce	2. absorb	3. toxin	4. flourish						
		5. culminate	6. deteriorate	7. intervene	8. inhibit						
		9. process	10. preservation								
113	2	1. T	2. T	3. F	4. F	5. T	6. T	7. T	8. T	9. F	10. T
113	3	preservation	food	decay	action						
		breakdown	effect	speeding up	process						
		destruction	browning	growth	storage						
		freezing	heating	understanding							
113	3	warmth		presence							
113	3	temperature									
114	4	100°C	116°C								
114	4	thermometer									
114	4	death of micro-organisms in food									

ANSWERS

Page 115	Exercise 5	poverty and crime; children and crime; crime and punishment; responsibility and crime; crime and effect on character																		
117	6	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. nutritious</td> <td>2. obtainable</td> <td>3. liable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. decay</td> <td>5. depends</td> <td>6. agents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. unhindered</td> <td>8. final</td> <td>9. tissues</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10. effect</td> <td>11. factor</td> <td>12. temperature</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13. crucial</td> <td>14. sufficiently</td> <td>15. exposed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16. retarded</td> <td>17. micro-organism</td> <td>18. rendering</td> </tr> </table>	1. nutritious	2. obtainable	3. liable	4. decay	5. depends	6. agents	7. unhindered	8. final	9. tissues	10. effect	11. factor	12. temperature	13. crucial	14. sufficiently	15. exposed	16. retarded	17. micro-organism	18. rendering
1. nutritious	2. obtainable	3. liable																		
4. decay	5. depends	6. agents																		
7. unhindered	8. final	9. tissues																		
10. effect	11. factor	12. temperature																		
13. crucial	14. sufficiently	15. exposed																		
16. retarded	17. micro-organism	18. rendering																		
117	7	A. stage 2. B. rate 2. C. type 2. D. tissue 2																		
118	9	(very low temperatures) – freezing – cold – warm(th) – boiling point of water (100°C) – 116°C – (high temperature)																		
118	12	CONDITION																		

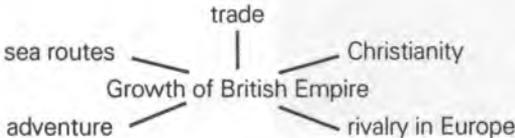
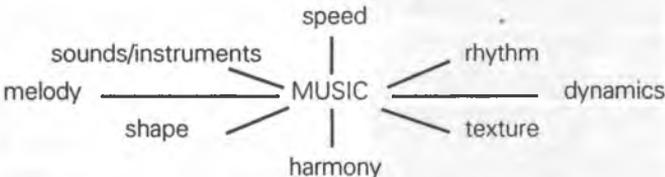
Chapter 15 – Wordpower: an important Latin root

Page 120	Exercise 1	<p>fic sufficiency proficiency deficient sufficient suffice proficient efficient efficiency</p>	<p>fec prefect infect affection perfect defect effect confectionary affect effective infection infectious perfection refectory</p>	<p>fac facsimile faction factory factor fact</p>
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Page	Exercise	Latin	English			
		Prefix	Meaning	Verb	Noun	Adjective
		ab	from			
		ad	to	affect	affection	affectionate
		con	with		confectionary	
		de	down		defect	deficient defective
		ex	out	effect	effect	effective
		in	in	infect	infection	infectious
		per	through	perfect	perfect	perfection
		pre	before		prefect	preface
		pro	forward		proficiency	proficient
		re	back		refectory	
		sub	under	suffice	sufficiency	sufficient
		super	over		superficiality	superficial
122	2	1. disinfect	2. perfect	3. insufficient		
		4. defective/deficient		5. proficient		
		6. refectory	7. affected	8. effect		
122	3	1. a	2. d	3. c	4. b	
123	4	1. ad nauseam	2. per ardua ad astra			
		3. caveat emptor	4. aqua vitae	5. ad infinitum		
		6. magnum opus	7. tempus fugit	8. alma mater		
		9. verbatim	10. in memoriam			
124	7	1. effect	2. fact	3. factory		
		4. insufficient	5. confectionary	6. infection		
		7. efficient	8. nausea	9. tempus fugit		
		efficient				

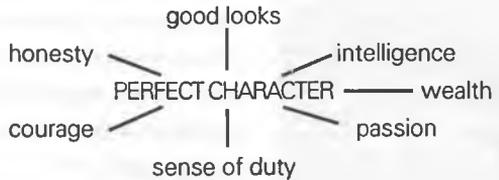
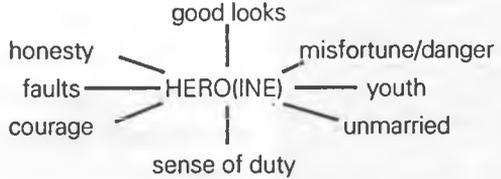
ANSWERS

Chapter 16 – The language of ideas: factors

<p>Page 129</p> <p>Exercise 4</p>	<p>Climate: amount of sunshine; temperature; seasons; precipitation</p> <p>Landscape: kind of rocks; vegetation; rivers, lakes etc.; relief</p> <p>Plant growth: sunshine; water; soil; temperature</p>
<p>130</p> <p>5</p>	<p>Historians limit what they study in time (e.g. 1700–1750), place (e.g. the British Isles) aspect (e.g. political/economic/social etc.)</p>
<p>130</p> <p>5</p>	
<p>131</p> <p>5</p>	<p>12: 2, 3, 4, 6. 49:7. 100: 2, 4, 10, 20, 25, 50</p>
<p>133</p> <p>6</p>	
<p>135</p> <p>8</p>	<p>5 5, 10, 25, 50 2</p>
<p></p>	<p></p>

Page 135 **Exercise 9**

For example (nineteenth century):



Common factors: good looks, honesty, courage, sense of duty

Chapter 17 – Comparisons: similes and metaphors

Page 138 **Exercise 1**

1. h 2. e 3. g 4. f 5. a 6. c 7. d 8. b

139 **2**

golden wiry rosy mouldy leaden ashy, ashen

For example: rosy cheeks, wiry hair, golden eyes,
leaden feet, ashen face, mouldy idea

141 **2**

1. (a)L (b)M 2. (a)L (b)M 3. (a)M (b)L 4. (a)L (b)M
5. (a)L (b)M 6. (a)M (b)L 7. (a)M (b)L 8. (a)M (b)L
9. (a)M (b)L 10. (a)L (b)M

ANSWERS

Page	Exercise	
143	4	<p>1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T</p> <p>7. T 8. T 9. F 10. T 11. F</p>
143	4	<p>Exploded: Things changed so fast that it was as if there had been an explosion.</p> <p>Breath-taking: People were shocked by the rate of change, as though they had been running and could not breathe.</p> <p>Overtaken: It is as though there is a race between man's scientific and technical progress on the one hand and his beliefs and values on the other. The scientific and technical progress has gone ahead of his beliefs and values which cannot keep up.</p> <p>Making great strides forward: People felt that things were getting better, as though they were making good progress on a journey.</p> <p>Dreamed up: Prince Albert had a good idea, like a dream.</p> <p>Just around the corner: not far away in time (rather than space).</p> <p>Flocked: a lot of people moved in the same direction (like a flock of animals).</p>
144	4	<p>1. bar graph 2. pie chart 3. network diagram</p>
145	5	<p>1. walls, stream 2. chain, point 3. raw</p> <p>4. building and repair 5. link, opened</p>
146	8	<p>1. d 2. h 3. a 4. e 5. b 6. g 7. c 8. f</p>

Chapter 18 – The language of ideas: structures and systems

Page	Exercise	
149	1	<p>1. sugar 2. flour 3. margarine 4. S.R. (baking powder), egg 5. coconut</p>
149	1	<p>1. E 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. C</p>
150	2	<p>1. For example: Turn left out of the side entrance of Euston Station. Walk along Cardington Street. Cross the Euston Road. Continue in the same direction along Gordon Street to the end of Gordon Square. Turn right then take the second left (Malet Street) to the end. The British Museum is opposite.</p> <p>2. For example: Turn right out of the British Museum along Montague Street. Cross Russell Square Gardens opposite. Turn left on Woburn Place and continue in the same direction, crossing Gordon Square and Euston Road to the side of Euston Station.</p> <p>3. As 2 to Russell Square Gardens. (Tavistock Square Gardens also shown.)</p> <p>4. Continue along Montague Street until you come to Gower Street. Turn right along Gower Street. University Street is the third on the left. The University Maternity Hospital is on the left on University Street.</p>
152	3	<p>the solvent may be used The mixture is added to water, warmed and stirred The mixture is then filtered The residue is washed and dried It is collected The filtrate is evaporated</p>

ANSWERS

Page 153	Exercise 3	1. dissolving 4. salt	2. filtering 5. sand	3. evaporating 6. salt		
153	3	1. water 4. filtrate	2. dissolved 5. evaporated	3. filter 6. residue		
154	3	(a). solids	(b). solvent	(c). filtering	(d). evaporating	
154	3	<p>For example: Instructions for separating a mixture of sodium carbonate and calcium carbonate</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Add the mixture of sodium carbonate and calcium carbonate to water. 2. Heat the water until the sodium carbonate has dissolved. 3. Filter the mixture. 4. Remove the calcium carbonate from the filter paper. 5. Boil the sodium carbonate and water until the water has evaporated. 6. Remove the sodium carbonate from the beaker. 				
155	3	1. Adding 4. Removing	2. Warming and stirring 5. Boiling	3. Pouring 6. Removing		
156	4	1. evaporation	2. condensation			
158	5	<p>For example: Our train has gone. He banged his head. Tell me your story.</p>				
159	5	1. D	2. C	3. B	4. E	5. A
160	5	<p>For example: Are you looking for the phrase? I am not being followed. A policeman will be called.</p>				

Page
161 **Exercise**
6

You could kill the bacteria by boiling them instead of freezing them. You could then can or bottle them.

161 **7**

Chemicals from Coal describes a single set of processes for producing coal-gas and its by-products. Preservation gives a system for preserving all kinds of food in all kinds of ways, because it understands the most important variable – temperature.

Chapter 19 – Comparisons: etymology

Page
166 **Exercise**
3

Bone	Meaning	Language of origin	Lit./met.
skull	head-bone	Scandinavian	L
jaw	bone in which teeth are set	Anglo-Saxon	L
clavicle	collar-bone	Latin (clavicula – little key)	M
humerus	bone of upper arm	Latin (humerus – shoulder)	L
sternum	breast-bone	Latin (sternum – chest)	L
rib	rib	Anglo-Saxon	L
lumbar vertebra	lower part of back	Latin (lumba –join)	L

ANSWERS

Page
166 **Exercise**
3

Bone	Meaning	Language of origin	Lit./met.
pelvis	pelvis	Latin (pelvis – basin)	M
radius	outer bone of fore-arm	Latin (radius – rod or spoke of wheel)	M
ulna	inner bone of fore-arm	Latin (ulna – arm)	L
carpus	wrist	Latin (carpus – wrist)	L
phalanges (Pl.)	phalanx (S.)	Greek (phalanx – body of soldiers, part of finger)	M
metacarpus	hand between wrist and fingers	Greek (meta – beyond, karpos – wrist)	L
femur	thigh-bone	Latin (femur – thigh)	L
patella	knee-cap	Latin (patella – little pan)	M
tibia	shinbone	Latin (tibia – skinbone)	L
fibula	outer bone from knee to ankle	Latin (fibula – brooch)	M
tarsal	part of foot joined to leg	Greek (tarsos – flat of foot)	L
metatarsal	bones between tarsus and toes	Greek (meta – beyond, tarsos – flat of foot)	L

Page 167	Exercise 4	For example: instruct(ion)	construct(ion) superstructure	reconstruct(ion) infrastructure
167	4	1. destruction 4. superstructure	2. reconstruction 5. infrastructure	3. instruction 6. construction
167	4	instruction is metaphoric All the words on page 121 are metaphoric except confectionary and refectory .		
168	7	1. chiaroscuro 4. "Che sara sara" 7. Madonna	2. incognito 5. Machiavellian 8. vista	3. sotto voce 6. impasto

Chapter 20 – The language of ideas: structures, functions and systems

Page 170	Exercise 1	1. well 2. south-west tower 3. outer gate 4. east wall
171	2	1. petal 2. stem 3. leaf 4. root They are all nouns.
172	3	1. E 2. C 3. F 4. D 5. G 6. A 7. B
179	8	Kind of business

Chapter 21 – Comparisons: personification

Page
184 **Exercise**
3

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. farms (employ) | 4. acting with a purpose |
| 2. entangles, giving (gluten) | 4. acting with a purpose |
| 3. battery (pushes, sucks) | 4. acting with a purpose |
| | 4. acting with a purpose |
| 4. food (pass, negotiated) | 1. moving freely |
| 5. farmhouse (faces) | 2. having a body |
| 6. Manchester (grew) | 3. living and dying |
| 7. large intestine (is rich) | 5. having possessions |
| 8. Malaria and dysentery (thrived) | 3. living and dying |
| age (lacked) | 5. having possessions |

1. growing – despair
2. arteries – trade
3. gives – whisking egg whites
4. plays a part – heat
5. hindered – lack of easy transport
 lack – development of industry
 development – industry
6. allows – re-kneading of bread
7. grew – discontent

1. had lost, gained – Britain
2. tottering – old empires, growing – new empires,
 springing up – young nations
3. felt – every country
4. raised – countries
5. took away – Peace treaties
6. growing – Russia
7. decided – America
8. astounded – the world

Page	Exercise	
186	5	<p>(i) excretory system (removes)</p> <p>(ii) breathing system (gets)</p> <p>(iii) skeletal system (supports)</p> <p>(iv) nervous system (makes aware)</p> <p>(v) digestive system (breaks down)</p> <p>(vi) circulatory system (carries)</p>
187	6	<p>The qualities of obstinacy and being a Christian</p> <p><i>Jane Eyre</i> – page 86:</p> <p>Simile – as a wanderer</p> <p>Metaphors: aching heart, withering dread, the wound of my wrongs were healed, the gaping wound, the flame (of resentment) extinguished</p> <p>Personifications: roof (hostile, rose), prospects (doubtful), earth (face), wrongs (wound)</p> <p><i>My Sad Face</i> – page 87</p> <p>Metaphors:</p> <p>attracted (Latin: ad – towards; trahere, tractum – to draw)</p> <p>absorbed (Latin: ab – from; sorbere – to suck in)</p> <p>shot up, had my eye on,</p> <p>express (Latin: ex – out of; premere, pressum – to press)</p>

ANSWERS

Chapter 22 – The language of ideas: systems of ideas

Page	Exercise	
190	2	<p>For example: handlebars – steering brake – stopping chain – linking pedals to wheels</p>
191	3	<p>drugs entertainment injury measuring organisation performance success fitness professionalism amateurism sponsorship</p>
192	4	<p>a.1 b. 2 c. 4 d.3 e.8 f.7 g.5 h.6</p>
194	5	<p>The diagram is like a building in that it consists of many parts related to one another laterally and vertically. It is like a body in that it consists of a number of parts each of which has a different function in relation to the whole.</p>
195	5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A – second and third paragraphs (except for last sentence of second paragraph) B – last sentence of second paragraph C – first paragraph Club International Federation and within those rules the governing body may make some changes Governing body Club Governing body International Federation
197	6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Iron, coal and steam Canals, roads and railways A world-wide Empire The birth of the factory Population growth urbanisation factory nation Empire

Page
198 **Exercise**
6

to grow, to urbanise, to develop,
to transport, to change, to farm

power from Latin posse – to be able
Empire from Latin – imperare – to govern
nation from Latin nati – to be born

199 **7**

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T

201 **8**

1. Historians have often argued some possible reasons
3. in that it suggests
2. It is related to population growth (1.), and also to Britain as a trading nation (2. and 4.)

Chapter 23 – Wordpower: Latin roots

Page
205 **Exercise**
1

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. (a) referred | (b) reference |
| 2. (a) prefer | (b) preference |
| 3. (a) conferring | (b) conference |
| 4. (a) defer | (b) deference |
| 5. (a) inferred | (b) inference |
| 6. (a) differ | (b) difference |
| 7. (a) offered | (b) offer |
| 8. (a) suffers | (b) sufferings |

ANSWERS

Page	Exercise	
205	1	1. dilated 2. prelate 3. related 4. collate 5. elated
206	2	1. (a) suppose (b) supposition 2. (a) imposed (b) imposition 3. (a) exposed (b) exposure 4. (a) superimposed (b) superimposition 5. (a) composed (b) composition 6. (a) interposed (b) interposition 7. (a) disposed (b) disposition 8. (a) propose (b) proposal 9. (a) posed (b) position 10. (a) deposed (b) deposition
207	3	1..i 2..d 3..a 4..f 5..j 6..c 7..h 8..b 9..g 10..e
208	6	1. deferred 2. inference 3. prefer 4. elate 5. collation 6. exposition 7. suppose 8. proposal

Chapter 24 – Comparisons: analogies

Page	Exercise	
211	2	1. e 2. a 3. f 4. b 5. c 6. d
211	2	1. A big task is easy if a lot of people help to do it. 2. People's characters do not change as they get older. 3. Allow for things going wrong. 4. There is a bad person in every community. 5. We can try something else to achieve our aims

Page 212	Exercise 3	1. family	2. telephone exchange	3. detective
		1. letters	2. balls	3. marbles

Chapter 25 – The language of ideas: using variables and systems

Page 220	Exercise 1	All except political opinions and religion (probably). You cannot change your heredity.		
221	2	1. weight	2. upthrust	3. weight
		4. reaction	5. weight	6. lift
223	3	1. (a) and (d)	2. (b)	3. (c)
224	4	1. climate	2. landscape	
		For example: 1. wind	2. sea, lakes	
225	4	light	water	soil
227	6	Wrong Gobi hilly cold cool very high many crops possible	Correct Sahara flat warm very hot very low only a few thorny bushes impossible	

ANSWERS

Page
227

Exercise
6

Wrong

the same as
Thames
East
West
summer
freezes
to dry up
very little silt

Correct

quite different from
Nile
South
North
winter
melts
to flood
a great deal of silt

During this century

nowadays

in the past

Doors

boat

for thousand of years

traditionally

now

Channels

silt

commercial

apples

elephants

tea

subsistence

wheat

cattle

dates and citrus*fruits

fishing

river

rainfall

industry

agriculture

land

sunshine

agriculture

228

7

1. very cold

2. cool

3. heavy

4. mountainous

5. little

6. snow and rain

7. little

8. animal farming

9. milk, cheese etc.

10. oats, barley etc.

Page 228	Exercise 7	11. hot	12. very hot	13. none
		14. flat	15. a lot	16. flooding of river
		17. a lot	18. crop-growing	19. cotton, dates etc.
		20. maize, wheat etc.		
231	8	1. A.perfection/heroism B.surgery in the nineteenth century/ surgery before the nineteenth century C.weight/time		
		2. . perfection/heroism – good looks, honesty, wealth, love for hero(ine), youth surgery before/in 19th century – kind of tools, infection, control of pain		
232	9	steepness of the land		