Knowledge about language

Answers to exercises

Chapter 1 – Levels of Language

Page	Exercise	
2	2	**For example:** nip, sip, din, pin, since, pride **1.** the **2.** Bobby **3.** netball **4.** kicked
3	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.
3	4	**For example:** **1.** Hermann doesn't believe in ghosts, because he has never seen one. **2.** She dyes her hair, which is naturally brown. **3.** It's so cold today that we don't want to go outside.
4	5	4 1 6 3 7 5 2
5	6	5 3 1 7 4 2 6 8
6	7	**1.** spelling **2.** grammar **3.** complex **4.** paragraph **5.** stories

Chapter 2 – Nouns

Page	Exercise	
8	1	**1.** bulb **1.** B **2.** switch **2.** C **3.** battery **3.** A
10	4	**1.** petal **5.** well **2.** stem **6.** south-west tower **3.** leaf **7.** outer gate **4.** root **8.** east wall
11	5	**1.**C **2.**E **3.**B **4.**A **5.**D
12 13	6	House means there is one. Houses means there is more than one 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
14	7	**For example:** Scotland, India; Paris, New York; January, March; Irene, Mrs Papski; Thames, Amazon; Urdu, German

Chapter 3 – Verbs

Page	Exercise	
16	1	**For example:** **Touch** your knee. **Write** your name. **Groan**.

17	3	invaded murdered dropped built broke out
		   1. built **2.** dropped **3.** invaded
		   4. broke out **5.** murdered

17	4	**1.**D **2.**C **3.**E **4.**B **5.**A
18	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)
19	6	<table><tr><th></th><th>Simple</th><th>Continuous</th><th>Perfect</th></tr><tr><td>**Present**</td><td>I think</td><td>I am thinking</td><td>I have thought</td></tr><tr><td>**Past**</td><td>I thought</td><td>I was thinking</td><td>I had thought</td></tr><tr><td>**Future**</td><td>I shall think</td><td>I shall be thinking</td><td>I shall have thought</td></tr></table>
19	7	**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
19	8	**1.** past continuous **2.** past simple **3.** future simple **4.** past perfect **5.** future continuous **6.** present simple
19	9	I think I <u>am</u> thinking I <u>have</u> thought I thought I <u>was</u> thinking I <u>had</u> thought I <u>shall</u> think I <u>shall be</u> thinking I <u>shall have</u> thought
20	10	I baked I produced I invaded I mixed – ed
20	11	I broke I sang I thought I wore **For example:** grow/grew write/wrote fight/fought
21	12	<table><tr><td colspan="2">**Present tense**</td><td colspan="2">**Past tense**</td></tr><tr><td>**Singular**</td><td>**Plural**</td><td>**Singular**</td><td>**Plural**</td></tr><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 she } is it</td><td>they are</td><td>he she } was it</td><td>they were</td></tr></table>
22	13	<table><tr><th>Present</th><th>Past</th><th>Perfect</th></tr><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></table>

Chapter 4 – Simple Sentences

Page 24	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

25	3

	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

26	4

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

26	5

For example:

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!

Chapter 5 – Adjectives

Page	Exercise	
28	**1**	**1.** carpet pencil candle **2.** throw grab choose
28	**2**	comfortable blue large **For example:** (a) blue jumper (the) large castle
29	**3**	**For example:** the big old black cat an interesting new Welsh book the tall miserable young doctor an enormous early Chinese city
29	**4**	**For example:** The poor dog shivered. The young soldiers killed the frightened villagers. The early birds were singing.
30	**5**	**For example:** **1.** famous **2.** bright **3.** poor **4.** red **5.** famous
30	**6**	**1.** green-and-yellow **2.** blue **3.** neutral **4.** earth **5.** live **6.** brown

Page	Exercise	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
31	**7**	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

Page	Exercise	
32	**8**	**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

Chapter 6 – Adverbs

Page 34   Exercise 1

	Subject	Verb	Object
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

34   2

For example:
1. heartily	**2.** carefully	**3.** easily
4. quickly	**5.** immediately	**6.** well

35   3

1. enthusiastically	**2.** passionately	**3.** carefully
4. badly	**5.** well	**6.** loudly

1. -ly	**2.** an adjective	**3.** well

35   4

quickly   lightly   sincerely   happily
faithfully   carefully   helpfully   thirstily

35   5

For example:
1. thoroughly	**2.** clearly	**3.** quietly
4. firmly	**5.** quickly	**6.** carefully

36   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

37   7

Order of adverbs: place, manner, time

38   9

For example: **1.** carefully, meanly
2. thirstily, greedily
3. unluckily, carelessly
4. cleverly, meanly
5. wittily, cheekily
6. cleverly, sneakily

Chapter 7 – Prepositions

Page	Exercise	
40	**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
41	**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.
42	**3**	
42	**4**	**2.** P **3.** A **4.** P **5.** P **6.** A **7.** A **8.** P **9.** P **10.** P
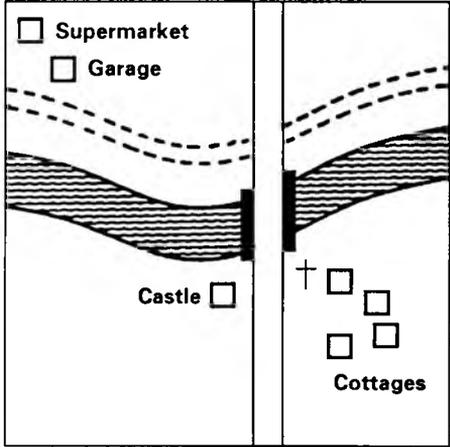
Chapter 8 – Pronouns

Page	Exercise	
44	**1**	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.
45	**2**	prince, manager; saleswoman, duchess **For example:** midwife, housewife, charwoman, chambermaid, foreman, signalman, handyman, houseman
45	**3**	**1.** he **2.** he **3.** hostess **4.** housewife **5.** he
46	**4**	they
47	**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
48	**6**	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 dog
49	**7**	Start from the phrase: the hat of the **man.** Add the apostrophe. If there is no **s** add one.
49	**8**	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 9 – Active and Passive

Page 52	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

53 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.

54 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 .....

55 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.

56 5

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 recoreded (in 100ths of a second). This procedure was repeated until six set results had been obtained.. Each height was checked three times to find an average value for S.

Chapter 10 – Negatives

Page 58	Exercise 1	

1. by inserting **does** (**did** etc.) before the verb and **not** (or **n't**) after it
2. by adding **not** or **n't** to the verb at the beginning of the sentence
3. by putting **do + not** or **do + n't** before the verb
4. Add **not** or **n't** to the verb.

59	2

For example:

No cheese was mouldy
The cheese was not at all mouldy.

No team practises every Tuesday.
The team never practises on Tuesday.

Will no-one look silly?
No-one can be quite sure.

Feed no ducks!
Never feed the ducks!

60	3

Meaning in dialect:

1. I didn't tell anybody. I told nobody.
2. I didn't touch anything. I touched nothing.
3. Don't ever say anything. Never say anything.
4. He can't remember anything. He can remember nothing.

61/62	4

1. b   2.a   3.c   4.b   5.c   6.c   7.c   8.a   9.b   10.a

Chapter 11 – Conjunctions

Page	Exercise	
64	1	**For example:** **1.** stingy **2.** swims **3.** steadily **4.** hinder **5.** pupils **6.** down
64	2	**1.** adjective **2.** verb **3.** adverb **4.** verb **5.** noun **6.** adverb
65	3	**1.** at bedtime **2.** some old books with leather bindings **3.** in pots **4.** (with) sad brown eyes **5.** by the lake **6.** grown-ups with funny hats
65	4	**1.** adverb **2.** noun **3.** adverb **4.** adjective **5.** adverb **6** noun
66	5	**For example:** The princess was very sad and (she) moped around the castle. Her parents tried to cheer her up, but nothing had any effect. Perhaps she was ill or perhaps she had a broken heart.
68	6	**For example:** **1.** after **2.** before **3.** when **4.** while **5.** as soon as **6.** since
68	7	**1.** After he passed his test, Ranjit was allowed to ride his bike. **2.** Before he had passed his test, Ranjit was not allowed to ride his bike. **3.** When he cycled off with his friends, Ranjit was very happy. **4.** While she was running, Margaret heard the whistle. **5.** As soon as she woke up, Margaret knew she was late. **6.** Since she was a little girl, Margaret had wanted to play netball for the school.
69	8	**1.**(g) **2.**(e) **3.**(a) **4.**(b) **5.**(f) **6.**(d) **7.**(c)
70	9	**For example:** **1.** (1) but (2) so that (3) and (4) if (5) so that **2.** (1) when (2) and (3) until (4) Before **3. (a)** (1) and (2) when (3) If (4) until **3. (b)** (5) If (6) and (7) until (8) when

Chapter 12 – Kinds of sentence

Page 72	Exercise 1				
			Subject	**Verb**	**Object**	**Adverb**

		Subject	Verb	Object	Adverb
	1.	Fishes	swim.		
	2.	Haroun	swims	badly.	
	3.	The stem	supports	the flower.	
	4.	I	love	my little cat.	
	5.	She	respects	her grandmother	very much.
	6.	the dam	burst	suddenly	
	7.	I	shall take	the letters	to the post in the morning
	8.	The dog	with the loud bark has died		

72	2	Subject and verb are obligatory. Object and adverbs are optional.

73	3	A statement usually begins with the subject. A question begins with a verb. A command has no subject and begins with the verb. An exclamation is anything punctuated with an exclamation mark.

73	4	**1.** . **2.** ? **3.** ! **4.** ! **5.** ? **6.** ? **7.** ! **8.** ! **9.** ! **10.** .

74	5	**For example:** When Marmaduke lost the key to the shed, he had been thinking about something else and it had fallen out of his pocket. He was panic-stricken, because everybody's Christmas presents were in the shed.

75	6	**1.** Jules is tired of working for other people and (he) wants to set up his own business, but he needs someone to help him. **2.** For my birthday I may go to the theatre or I may have a party for my friends or I may just sneak off for a quiet day alone. **3.** Can you type and can you do shorthand, or are these skills no use in the world of computers?

76	7	**For example:** Reg was angry because his car would not start although it had been serviced the day before. You will not get lost if you can read a map unless it is quite foggy on the hills. I have loved reading since I was given "Swallows and Amazons" as a child, so I now give children books for their birthdays.

77	8	**1.** simple **2.** compound **3.** complex **4.** complex **5.** simple **6.** complex **7.** compound **8.** simple

77	9	2, 4, 7

78	10	**For example:** **1.** Nevertheless **2.** First **3.** Moreover **4.** However **5.** Fortunately

Chapter 13 – Kinds of clause

Page 80	Exercise 1	**1.** (b) **2.** (c) **3.** (a)

81	**1**	1. We could not find the key to the shed. 2. Marmaduke was panic-stricken. 3. Marmaduke is very forgetful. Everybody likes him. 4. The children will be very upset. 5. Will you put the food out? 6. Stir the sauce. 7. Don't open the door. 8. Who was on the phone 9. Keep the door locked. 10. We tiptoed out. We closed the door.
83	**2**	**For example:** 1. .... because he had lost the key. 2. When Alice looked round .... 3. .... although he was very forgetful 4. .... so that we could save money. 5. .... if she nibbled the mushroom. 6. .... if he tried. 7. .... because the the Queen had disappeared. 8. .... when he was thinking about something else.
84	**3**	**For example:** 1. .... that we had had enough. 2. .... that we had come home so late. 3. .... that she would become a queen. 4. .... that she did not pay attention.
85	**4**	**For example:** 1. .... that it was the end. 2. Where he has disappeared to .... 3. .... how he will take it. 4. .... that you are guilty. 5. .... that the case is now closed. 6. .... how to start the engine. 7. Who stole the treasure .... 8. .... what he told the police.
86	**5**	**For example:** 1. Gervaise, who is very ambitious, wants to run his own business. 2. .The book which I put on the table has disappeared. 3. .The doctor felt the patient's pulse, which was very slow. 4. .The film that I saw last night is very frightening.
87	**6**	**1.**(b) **2.**(f) **3.**(d) **4.**(c) **5.**(d) **6.**(a)

Chapter 13 – Kinds of clause

Page 88	Exercise 7		
	1. Subject:		Verb:
		the king	ran
		the rest of the party	went
		The king ran wildly up and down	MAIN CLAUSE
		while the rest of the party went back to the game	ADVERB CLAUSE (when did the king run ....?)
	2. Subject:		Verb:
		it	is
		that	makes
		Maybe it is the pepper	MAIN CLAUSE
		that makes people so savage	ADJECTIVE CLAUSE (describing **pepper**)
	3. Subject:		Verb:
		The Queen	said
		the Duchess	was
		The Queen said	MAIN CLAUSE
		that the Duchess was in prison	NOUN CLAUSE (object of **said**)
	4. Subject:		Verb:
		I	am
		I	won't have
		When I am Duchess	ADVERB CLAUSE (**when** won't I have any pepper?)
		I won't have any pepper in my kitchen at all	MAIN CLAUSE
	5. Subject:		Verb:
		The executioner	argued
		that you	couldn't cut
		a body	wasn't
		The executioner argued	MAIN CLAUSE
		that you couldn't cut off a head	NOUN CLAUSE (object of **argued**)
		if there wasn't a body	ADVERB CLAUSE (condition of **cut**)

Chapter 13 – Kinds of clause

6. Subject:
The Queen
What the Queen said

Verb:
said
was

What the Queen said — NOUN CLAUSE (subject of **was nonsense**)

(it) was nonsense — MAIN CLAUSE

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7. Subject:
The Queen's argument
something
she

Verb:
was
wasn't done
'd have executed

The Queen's argument was — MAIN CLAUSE

that she'd have everybody executed all round — NOUN CLAUSE (complement of **was**)

if something wasn't done about it — ADVERB CLAUSE (condition of **have everybody executed**)

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8. Subject:
It
that

Verb:
was
had made

It was this last remark — MAIN CLAUSE

that had made the whole party so grave and anxious — ADJECTIVE CLAUSE (describing **remark**)

Chapter 14 – Minor clauses

Page	Exercise	
91	1	**For example:** 1 found - finite 2 flying - non-finite 3 checked - finite 4 to make - non-finite 5 was - finite 6 is - finite 7 playing - non-finite 8 closed - non-finite 9 imagined - finite 10 was - finite
92	2	**For example:** 1. That is the best picture hanging on the wall opposite. 2. Rushing to finish his homework, he made a bad mistake. 3. We trained every night, hoping to finish first. 4. I have a book explaining the subject. 5. She is very busy on Fridays collecting her money.
93	3	**For example:** 1. Eating 2. working. 3. cheating 4. talking 5. flying 6. Crying 7. cycling
93	4	**For example:** 1. Eating cream cakes 2. working on the farm . 3. cheating in exams 4. talking too loudly 5. flying in a balloon 6. Crying over spilt milk 7. cycling on busy roads
94	5	1. gerund 2. participle 3. gerund 4. participle 5. gerund
94	6	**For example:** 1. stolen 2. torn 3. closed 4. stifled 5. borrowed
95	7	**For example:** 2. I hate a book with pages torn out by previous owners. 3. We knocked in vain on the door closed with several padlocks and chains. 4. He greeted the news with a yawn barely stifled by his hand. 5. I had to go to the party in a dress borrowed from my friend.
95	8	**For example:** 1. to retire 2. To hope 3. to succeed 4.. to clear off 5. To travel
96	9	**For example:** 1. to retire at fifty 2. To hope too much 3. to succeed by hard work 4. to clear off as quickly as possible 5. To travel on the motorway at this time of day
96	10	**For example:** 1. to catch the evening news 2. to catch the bus 3. to talk to you 4. To avoid any unpleasantness 5. to pass my exams

Chapter 15 – Writing Stories

Page 98	Exercise 2	Stories: **A, D, F** **B.** Part of a story? **C.** Description **E.** Opinion? Introduction to a story?
101	3	**D.** The slashes (/) show the divisions of the story. **F.** **Situation:** Amber's father was away at the war. **Problem:** Amber missed him very much. The other children were too little to remember him well, but Amber and her mother felt the house very empty without him. **Solution:** When the war ended, Amber's father came home. **Outcome:** All the family were overjoyed.
102	4	**A.** 1, 4, 3, 2 **B.** 3, 1, 4, 2 **C.** 1, 4, 3, 2
104	6	**For example:** **A.** The little girls liked their brother helping them get ready for the nursery, so they were quicker. Now Jamila sometimes got to school on time, but her brother was sometimes late. **B.** She went to karate classes and learned to defend herself. **C.** His parents could not afford lessons for him and they had no musical instrument.

Chapter 16 – Long words from short words

Page 106	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

106	2	**For example:** happiness, quietness, goodness
		                thinking, dreaming, wishing
		                greenish, smallish, dampish
		                friendly, brightly, cheerfully
		                thankful, playful, teaspoonful

107	2	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**

108	3	**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
110	4	**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:** *gradation* (rising step by step), *grade, gradient* (degree of slope), *graduate* (a person who has passed the grades and so has a University degree), *degrade* (to reduce the status of), *regrade* (to change the status of) *pedestrian* (a person who goes on foot), *pedal* (a lever pressed by the foot), *pedestal* (the foot of a column), *pedicure* (treatment of the feet), *pedometer* (an instrument for measuring how far one has walked), *impede* (to hinder), *expedite* (to hasten) **Greek:** kentron – a sharp point
111	5	**1.** b **2.** d **3.** a **4.** b **5.** a **6.** c **7.** d **8.** a

Chapter 16 – Long words from short words

Page 113	Exercise 6	**1.** e **2.** f **3.** b **4.** d **5.** c **6.** a
113	7	**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.
114	7	**1.** photography **2.** microscope **3.** telescope **4.** telephone **5.** microphone **6.** geology **7.** phonology **8.** microbiology

Chapter 17 – Prefixes and suffixes

Page 116	Exercise 1	hope + ful un + fair + ness trouble + some under + cook + ed over + work + ing mis + place de + frost un + friend + li + ness Prefixes: un – under – over – mis – de – Suffixes: – ful, – ness, – some, – ed, – ing, – li (-ly)
117	2	untidy disloyal non-smoker insane misinform imperfect displeased disfavour insensitive imprecise untrue ill-treat or mal-treat **1.** misinform **2.** insane **3.** non–smokers **4.** imperfect **5.** untidy **6.** maltreat or ill–treat **7.** displeased **8.** disfavour
118	3	**For example:** faithful fiery ladylike graceful/gracious selfish senseless territorial cowardly dreamy Turkish
		1. cowardly **2.** senseless **3.** gracious **4.** fiery **5.** dreamy **6.** faithful **7.** territorial **8.** selfish
119	4	cheerfulness sanity width narrowness patience generosity emptiness certainty prudence availability
		1. emptiness **2.** patience **3.** narrowness **4.** sanity **5.** generosity **6.** availability **7.** prudence **8.** width
120	5	**Concrete nouns** **Abstract nouns** earth sanity sandwich generosity Penelope tenderness India depth tea beast
		sane generous tender deep

Chapter 18 – Particles

Page	Exercise	
122	1	**1.** broken off **2.** broken in **3.** broke up **4.** broke down **5.** broke into **6.** broke out **1.** D **2.** C **3.** E **4.** B **5.** A **6.** F
123	2	**1.** down **2.** off **3.** out **4.** up **5.** out **6.** by
124	3	**1.** fell out **2.** fallen off **3.** fall in **4.** fallen through **5.** fell on
125	4	**1.** on **2.** down **3.** out **4.** in **5.** into **6.** away
126	5	**1.** C **2.** A **3.** E **4.** B **5.** F **6.** D

Chapter 19 – Latin prefixes

Page	Exercise	
128	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
129	2	**1.** C **2.** D **3.** E **4.** A **5.** B
129	3	**1.** posterity **2.** pre-fabricated **3.** redecorate **4.** superhuman **5.** sub-human
130	4	**1.** avert **2.** revert **3.** divert **4.** pervert **5.** convert **6.** invert **7.** subvert

Chapter 20 – Greek prefixes

Page	Exercise	
132	**1**	**1.** C **2.** D **3.** E **4.** A **5.** B
		1. hypothermia **2.** paranormal **3.** anti-cyclone **4.** hypersensitive **5.** dialysis
133	**2**	**1.** sympathy **2.** antipathy **3.** apathy **4.** empathy **5.** telepathy
134	**3**	**1.** anonymous **2.** antonym **3.** synonym **4.** homonym

wild/savage   nice/pleasant   rich/wealthy
fat/plump   awkward/clumsy   thin/skinny

fat/thin   rough/smooth   nice/nasty
short/tall   poor/rich   young/old

unpleasant   disagreeable   unkind
impatient   inexact   unfair

5

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

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 21 – Words with more than one meaning

Page 138	Exercise 1	3
139	2	**1.** fair **2.** roll **3.** rook **4.** match **5.** plane **6.** grace **7.** tap **8.** mean **9.** blow **10.** interest

Chapter 22 – Comparisons

Page 142	Exercise 1	**1.** h **2.** e **3.** g **4.** f **5.** a **6.** c **7.** d **8.** b
143	2	golden wiry rosy mouldy leaden ashy, ashen **For example:** rosy cheeks, wiry hair, golden eyes, leaden feet, ashen face, mouldy idea
145	3	**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
146	4	**1.** d **2.** h **3.** a **4.** e **5.** b **6.** g **7.** c **8.** f

Chapter 23 – Personification

Page 150	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 dysentry (thrived)	**3.** living and dying
		age (lacked)	**5.** having possessions

151	4	
		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

Chapter 24 – Standard English

Page 158	Exercise 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"

Chapter 26 – Error Analysis

Page 176	Exercise 1	

1. Text in target language

Great White Sharks eat a variety of animals including bony fish, other sharks, some sea birds, marine mammals (such as seals and porpoises) and occasionally people. Great Whites are also scavengers and will eat whale carcases and other dead animals. Unless a Great White is seen feeding, it is hard to know if an animal found in its stomach had already died before it was eaten.

2. Compare target version with original:

LETTERS
What the learner knows:
Most of the lower case letters.   Most of the upper case letters.

What the learner does not know:
Formation of lower case "s" at the beginning of a word - Sharks, Some Seabirds, Such, Seals, Scavengers, Seen, Stomach; also fiSh.

Formation of lower case "w" - Will, Whale.

Second letter of a word, following a capital, also upper case - GReat, UNless.

Join between "u" and "e" (inclueding)

Poor formation of "f".

MORPHEMES
What the learner knows:

Plural morpheme - e.g. shark-s, animal-s:

– ing morpheme e.g. includ-ing, feed-ing etc.

– y morpheme in "bony"

– en morpheme in "seen" "eaten"

What the learner does not know:
Spelling of occasion-al-ly

"s" missed from it-s stomach (probably a slip)

Chapter 26 – Error Analysis

Page	Exercise	

WORDS
What the learner knows:

great   white   shark   eat   variety   of   animal   bony   fish

other   some   seabird   marine   such   as   seal   and   are

also   scavenger   will   whale   carcase   dead   unless   a   is

seen   it   hard   to   know   if   found   stomach   had   died

before   was   eaten

What the learner does not know:
inclueding   mamal   porpiose   accasionally   feading

all ready

PHRASES
What the learner knows:

Formation of very long phrases:

Great White Sharks   a variety of animals

including bony fish, other sharks, some seabirds, marine mammals (such as seals and porpoises) and occasionally people

whale carcases and other dead animals

What the learner does not know:
and and occasionally people (a slip)

CLAUSES/SENTENCES
What the learner knows:

Correct formation and punctuation of simple, compound and complex sentences.

What the learner does not know:
Confuses minor participial clause with major clause: Unless a Great white is seen feeding it is hard to know if an animal is found in its stomach had already died ....

Chapter 26 – Error Analysis

Page	Exercise

PARAGRAPHS
What the learner knows:

Very clear construction: general statement ("Great White Sharks eat a variety of animals...") followed by particular examples.
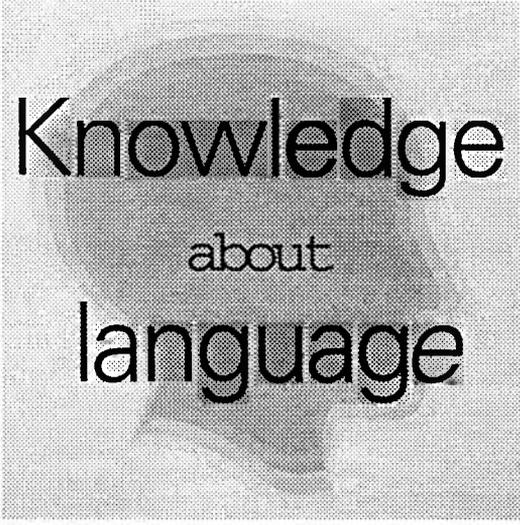
TEXT
No evidence.

3. What errors would you draw the writer's attention to?

For example:
This pupil is writing up something based on a written text. S/he shows excellent control of the structure of a paragraph, of complex sentences and long phrases.

What gives a poor impression of his/her competence is the letter formation. This is not difficult for a learner at his/her stage to correct and should be practised as a matter of urgency. The whole appearance of the pupil's written work would improve and his/her competence at the higher levels recognised. The pupil's confidence would be enhanced if these errors could be corrected.

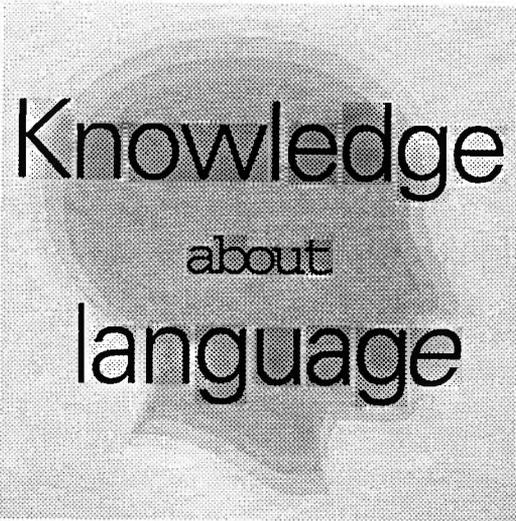The spelling errors are less important and should be ignored at this point.

Knowledge about language

Answers to Audit 1

Audit (1) **Answers**

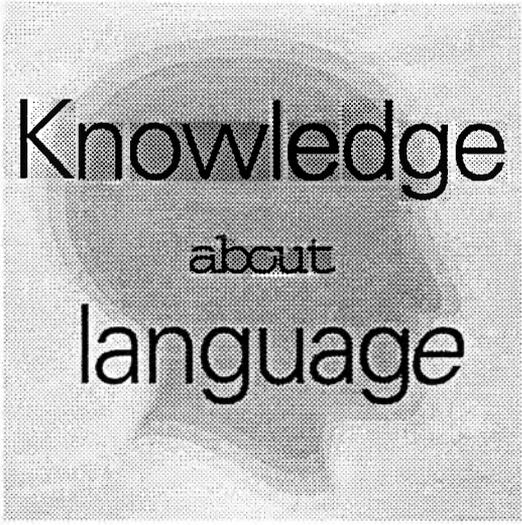| #	Answer	#	Answer
1.	rat	21	there was a crash
2.	London	22	while we're waiting
3.	tree	23	what he was talking about
4.	pigs	24	which
5.	the	25	to go
6.	grow	26	shopping
7.	have	27	un
8.	considered	28	ing
9.	the roof	29	The business was very run <u>down</u>.
10.	unfaithful	30	subject
11	carefully	31	synonym
12	with	32	joyful
13	in the winter	33	graceful
14	you	34	fair
15	was stirred	35	as red as a beetroot
16	nothing	36	blanched
17	and	37	was threatening
18	because	38	ginnel
19	The princess lived in a palace	39	she were
20	Marcia decided that she would call on her friend as soon as she had finished her breakfast.	40	sincerly

Knowledge about language

Answers to Audit 2

Audit (2) **Answers**

#	Answer	#	Answer
1	doctor	21	we'll tell everyone
2	Yarmouth	22	if the sun comes out
3	bomb	23	that you were going to Spain
4	articles	24	who
5	the	25	to take
6	ride	26	working
7	had	27	under -
8	argued	28	- able
9	Albert	29	The troops put <u>down</u> the rebellion.
10	greasy	30	superstructure
11	unpleasantly	31	theoretical
12	over	32	identical
13	over the rainbow	33	end
14	us	34	rent
15	will be mended	35	His hair is <u>as yellow as gold</u>.
16	never	36	Tears <u>streamed</u> down his cheeks.
17	but	37	smiled.
18	if	38	mardy
19	Iqbal was very fond of leeks	39	<u>Her</u>'s a pain.
20	Then someone told Iqbal that if he put down saucers of beer at night, the slugs would get drunk and leave the leeks alone.	40	arGue

Knowledge about language

Answers to Audit 3

Audit (3) **Answers**

1	car	**21**	Fiona had written the letter
2	Wilhelmina	**22**	Although she had promised not to take chances
3	friend	**23**	that you hoped to go skiing
4	phenomena	**24**	that
5	the	**25**	to stop
6	conquer	**26**	walking
7	have	**27**	dis –
8	knew	**28**	– ful
9	you	**29**	she came <u>round</u> last night.
10	icy	**30**	supercede
11	hastily	**31**	geology
12	up	**32**	dismiss
13	under the mat	**33**	pain
14	them	**34**	air
15	must be cleaned	**35**	like a lark
16	not	**36**	He <u>bottled</u> up his feelings.
17	or	**37**	The house <u>was crying out</u> for repair.
18	after	**38**	gradely
19	It's quite frightening in the park at night	**39**	them books
20	If you hurry up, you can be home before it gets dark.	**40**	anser