

Vocabulary development 1

► CB pp. 26–27

Word formation: nouns ending in *-ion*

- 1 Complete each sentence with a noun ending in *-ion* formed from one of the words from the box. Make any other changes that are necessary.

decimate evaporate evolve forest proliferate saline

- The _____ of the rabbit population in certain areas was largely a result of disease.
- The process of removing salt from seawater to make it drinkable is called _____.
- It is important that policies of _____ are implemented in areas where many trees have been cut down.
- The theory of _____ is constantly being amended in the light of new discoveries.
- In the waters of the Caribbean, the _____ of different species of fish of all colours and sizes is a wonder to see.
- Salt is obtained from seawater through a process of _____.

Verbs describing sounds

- 2 Complete the text with words from the box.

*claps crunch lapping patter roar
scrabbling twittering whistling*

Sounds of nature

Amidst the noise of today's world, take a few moments to listen to the sounds of nature, whenever you get the chance. Take a walk in the park and listen to the birds (1) _____ in the trees – how many different songs can you hear? Stroll through the forest in the autumn and enjoy the (2) _____ of the dry leaves under your feet. Was that a small creature you could hear (3) _____ in the undergrowth? Or go down to the seashore and listen to the gentle (4) _____ of the waves. Go to sleep at night and hear the distant (5) _____ of the ocean. Enjoy the power of nature in a thunderstorm and relish those huge (6) _____ of thunder, the wind (7) _____ through the trees and the (8) _____ of rain on the windowpane. So many sounds – if we would only listen.

Word formation: adjectives ending in *-ic*

- 3 Find adjectives ending in *-ic* to match the definitions.
- related to science
 - living in or having to do with the water
 - having disastrous consequences
 - having a connection with the large seas
 - using energy generated by water power
 - very happy and excited about something good
 - possible to achieve
 - relating to a particular country or to the home

Collocations

- 4 Complete the text with words from the box.

*captivity contact evolved forces grounds
natural treatment variety*



Rights for whales and dolphins

Research into the very complex behaviour of cetaceans – whales, dolphins and porpoises – is revealing that these sea mammals are so highly (1) _____ that they deserve special protection. As a result, marine biologists and philosophers have joined (2) _____ to support a controversial declaration of rights for whales and dolphins on the (3) _____ that their astonishing intelligence and emotional empathy puts them on a par with humans. It has been observed, for example, that dolphins and whales are able to learn an amazing (4) _____ of behaviours when they come into (5) _____ with humans.

The declaration of rights for cetaceans states that every individual dolphin, whale and porpoise has the right to life and liberty and that none should be kept in (6) _____ or be subjected to cruel (7) _____. It calls for the legal protection of their (8) _____ environment and a ban on any activity that disrupts their acoustic communications.

Use of English (Paper 1 Part 1)

Multiple-choice cloze

EXPERT STRATEGY

Make sure that you read the text before and after each gap, noticing any prepositions or words which might collocate with your answer.

- 1 Read the title of the text. How might sugar be used as a fuel?
- 2 Read the whole text quickly to get the general meaning. Then choose the best option A–D to fit each gap, using the Help clues if necessary. Don't forget that the four options will have a similar meaning, but only one will fit the gap perfectly.
- 3 Read through the text again when you've finished with your chosen options in place. Does it make complete sense?

For questions 1 – 8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Sugar: the fuel of the future?

Brazil has a good track (0) A in research in many areas of science and technology. It is in the field of bio-energy, however, that the country (1) _____ to make its biggest contribution. Brazil is the world's largest producer of sugar and since 1975 has been fermenting sugar-cane juice into a substance called ethanol, which can be used as motor fuel. For many years, the programme (2) _____ in virtual isolation from the rest of the world, using fairly low-tech methods. Recently, however, the government has been investing (3) _____ in research aimed at

improving all stages in the process from sugar-cane

biology to engine efficiency. Whilst the motivation for the investment is largely (4) _____ by energy needs rather than environmental concerns, the fuel's green (5) _____ are now also being emphasised. Net emissions of carbon dioxide from a car (6) _____ on sugar ethanol are just 20 percent of those from a petrol-fuelled vehicle. (7) _____, the bio-energy programme aims to achieve a significant increase in supply without a corresponding rise in the amount of farmland (8) _____ to sugar cane.

HELP

- Q1 Only one of the options can be followed by the infinitive to create the meaning 'has a good chance of succeeding'.
- Q2 You are looking for a phrasal verb which means 'continued'.
- Q3 Only one of these adverbs collocates with the verb *to invest*.
- Q7 You need a word that indicates addition rather than contrast.

EXPERT LANGUAGE

Look back at the text. Find three compound adjectives in noun phrases.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 0 A record | B story | C reputation | D success |
| 1 A stands | B sets | C rests | D ranks |
| 2 A took place | B held forth | C carried on | D kept up |
| 3 A highly | B strongly | C vastly | D heavily |
| 4 A driven | B stemming | C drawn | D arising |
| 5 A endorsements | B credentials | C testaments | D referrals |
| 6 A performing | B working | C running | D burning |
| 7 A Nonetheless | B Furthermore | C Otherwise | D Instead |
| 8 A occupied | B applied | C consigned | D devoted |



Language development 1

► CB p. 29, GR pp. 174–175

Passive forms

1 Complete the text with the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.



Plans (1) _____ (currently / make) for one hundred of the most endangered habitats in the world (2) _____ (restore). They are some of the world's most threatened natural landscapes, which (3) _____ (devastate) by decades of pollution and deforestation. Now a major new project is aiming to restore them to their former glory.

In 2012, The Ecological Restoration Alliance, which includes botanic gardens from around the world including China, Brazil, Hawaii, Kenya, Mexico, South Africa and Venezuela, (4) _____ (form) in response to a United Nations call to restore at least 15 percent of the world's damaged ecosystems by 2020. Among the landscapes they are hoping to save are the arid huarango woodlands in southern Peru, which (5) _____ (almost completely / turn) to desert after (6) _____ (cut down) to make way for farm land.

Dr Bruce Pavlik, from the Royal Botanic Gardens in Kew, said, 'One of the main causes of degradation is fragmentation, where agriculture has impinged on an area of forest and it has become isolated. Mining is also a problem as soil (7) _____ (often / remove) and the organisms that live in that soil go with it, so restoring that land is difficult.' The scientists will use seed banks like Kew's Millennium Seed Bank, which now has specimens from more than 10 percent of the world's wild plant species, to help replant the habitats. In some cases species from the last remnants of the habitat (8) _____ (also / cultivate) and transferred to repopulate the land being restored.

2 Complete each sentence with ONE word.

- The laws against hunting should _____ enforced more strictly.
- The scientists were really worried about young chimpanzees _____ taken away from their mothers.
- _____ been asked to lead the expedition, Dave could hardly say no.
- All our wildlife generally _____ protecting from those who would wish to destroy it for their own purposes.
- According to the rules, we weren't _____ to approach the mountain gorillas on our trek in Rwanda, so we watched them from afar.
- Action could have _____ taken earlier to deal with the illegal poaching in the area.

Impersonal use of the passive

3 Complete each sentence with the correct passive form of the words in brackets.

- Scientists are reported to have said (report / say) that it will take a hundred years to complete an assessment of the diversity of life on earth.
- The speaker promised that _____ (something / do) about the dwindling numbers of orangutans, if further financial aid can be procured.
- During the conference, it _____ (point out) that a lot of valuable conservation projects have been the work of concerned individuals.
- There _____ (say / be) millions of new species of plants and animals yet to be discovered.
- Alice _____ (rumour / carry out) research somewhere in the jungles of Borneo at the moment.
- There _____ (think / be) a lot more seabirds in that area in the past than there actually are now.
- It would _____ (consider) very foolish to go into the jungle without a guide.
- For many years, humans _____ (assume / be) the only species to use tools but discovery of tool use by chimpanzees refuted the assumption.
- In the 80s, it _____ (estimate) that there were 8,000 tigers across Asia but by 2011 that figure was fewer than 4,000, in spite of campaigning by conservationists.

Have / Get something done

4 Complete each sentence with the correct form of *have/get + past participle*. Use the verb you think is most common in each case. In some cases, both verbs may be possible.

- The local farmers _____ (their fields / sow) with organic crops in recent months.
- Through his tireless campaigning, the TV celebrity _____ (the fishing quotas / increase), which meant that fishermen didn't have to throw the fish they'd caught back into the sea.
- The council is planning to _____ (that piece of wasteland / convert) into a communal garden.
- Due to the potential impact on the neighbouring conservation area, we _____ (currently / the project / manage) by an environmental expert.
- By next year, they hope that they _____ (their application / approve) by the authorities.
- My brother and his wife are thinking of _____ (a wind turbine / install) on their land. I wonder how much that will cost?

Use of English (Paper 1 Part 2)

Open cloze

EXPERT STRATEGY

Make sure that you read the text before and after each gap. Think about the structure of the sentences and how the ideas are linked together.

HELP

- Q1 You need a modal verb in this gap. Which one makes sense in this context?
- Q5 Which preposition is needed here?
- Q6 You need a verb that collocates with *pressure*.
- Q8 *By all means* and *by no means* are common fixed phrases. Which makes sense in the context of the whole sentence?

EXPERT LANGUAGE

Look back at the text and find two examples of the passive voice.



- 1 Read the title of the text. Why might these two ideas be in opposition?
- 2 Read the whole text quickly to get the general meaning, then read again carefully. Try and identify any words which might collocate with the missing word. Write one word in each gap. Use the Help clues if necessary.
- 3 Read through the text again when you've finished with your chosen words in place. Does it make complete sense?

For questions 1 – 8, read the text below and think of the word that best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Food production vs biodiversity?

A life of poverty and famine is all (0) too common a problem in Africa. For the foreseeable future, it (1) _____ seem that agricultural development provides the only means of alleviating the situation and the prospect of agricultural expansion is certainly welcome. (2) _____, however, threats to sustainability (3) _____ to be avoided, any such development will need to be carefully managed. For example, although Africa retains much of its biodiversity, agricultural expansion into sensitive areas (4) _____ well aggravate declines that are already becoming apparent. Increased agricultural production is needed to feed the world's growing population but brings (5) _____ it the risk of knock-on effects, such as an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. Every such increase brings us closer to an ecological crisis point and so (6) _____ added pressure on the global life-support systems upon (7) _____ agriculture itself depends. Such tensions are, of course, by (8) _____ means unique to Africa and new approaches to the problem are clearly needed on a worldwide scale.

- 4 Write the verb forms of these nouns.
 - 1 expansion _____
 - 2 threat _____
 - 3 emission _____
- 5 What is the difference in meaning between each pair of words / phrases?
 - 1 famine / hunger
 - 2 foreseeable / foreseen
 - 3 alleviating / aggravating
 - 4 by no means / not by any means

Listening (Paper 3 Part 4)

Multiple matching

EXPERT STRATEGY

In this task, you are listening for each speaker's main idea – you are not expected to understand every word. Read the two tasks carefully. Make sure you know what you are listening for in each task.

- 1 Read the instructions for Task One carefully. Think about the vocabulary and expressions you would expect to hear connected with zoos and reasons for visiting them.
- 2 Read Task Two carefully and highlight the key words in options A–H.
- 3 Listen to the recording and answer as many questions as possible on both tasks.
- 4 Listen to the recording again and try to answer the remaining questions. Use the Help clues if necessary.

You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about visiting a zoo.

Task One

For questions 1 – 5, choose from the list (A – H), what reason each speaker gives for visiting a zoo.

Task Two

For questions 6 – 10, choose from the list (A – H), what made the greatest impression on each speaker during their visit.

While you listen, you must complete both tasks.

- | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|--|-----------|---------------------------------|
| A having guests to entertain | Speaker 1 | <input type="text" value="1"/> | A the lack of space | Speaker 1 | <input type="text" value="6"/> |
| B an unexpected gift | Speaker 2 | <input type="text" value="2"/> | B the behaviour of other visitors | Speaker 2 | <input type="text" value="7"/> |
| C positive reports in the media | Speaker 3 | <input type="text" value="3"/> | C the educational resources | Speaker 3 | <input type="text" value="8"/> |
| D a wish to see rare animals | Speaker 4 | <input type="text" value="4"/> | D the condition of the animals | Speaker 4 | <input type="text" value="9"/> |
| E a desire to enter into debate | Speaker 5 | <input type="text" value="5"/> | E the research facilities | Speaker 5 | <input type="text" value="10"/> |
| F an official invitation | | | F the attitude of the staff | | |
| G wanting to appear open-minded | | | G the design of the enclosures | | |
| H a commitment to certain issues | | | H the interaction between animals and humans | | |

HELP

- Q1 The speaker says he received something *out of the blue*. Which option contains a word that matches the meaning of this expression?
- Q3 Which option matches the idea of *a letter ... formally asking us*?
- Q6 Listen for the phrase *what really struck me*. The answer follows this.
- Q7 The speaker mentions *tiny cages, the information for visitors and families on day trips*. Which of these things really surprised her?
- Q8 Be careful – the speaker uses the word *behave* but Option B is not the answer.

5 Match the expressions from the recordings (1–10) with their definitions (A–J).

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 steer clear of (Speaker 1) | A feel fond of |
| 2 have a soft spot for (Speaker 2) | B feel completely against an idea |
| 3 stumble across (Speaker 2) | C take offence |
| 4 be anathema to me (Speaker 3) | D take back a negative comment |
| 5 leave a bit to be desired (Speaker 3) | E be very impressed by |
| 6 bridle (Speaker 4) | F acknowledge another view |
| 7 be blown away by (Speaker 4) | G avoid |
| 8 eat my words (Speaker 4) | H find by chance |
| 9 grant you (Speaker 5) | I not as good as it should be |
| 10 take issue with (Speaker 5) | J disagree with a point of view |

Reading (Paper 1 Part 5)

Multiple choice

EXPERT STRATEGY

For this task, you need to read each section of text carefully and answer the corresponding question. You have to make sure you choose the option which answers the question by reflecting the exact meaning of the text.

HELP

- ▶ Q2 Look at the phrase *quite disproportionate significance* – the answer follows this.
- ▶ Q3 *Galling* is another way of saying 'irritating'. Read the section around the word to find out what the writer found most *galling*.
- ▶ Q6 Remember to read the whole text. Underline the parts that seem to show the writer's attitude. Which of the options does her attitude seem closest to?

EXPERT LANGUAGE

Look back at the text and questions and find:

- a four adjectives ending in *-ic*
- b eight nouns ending in *-ion*.

EXPERT WORD CHECK

*devil-may-care festering rancid
busted bolshy po-faced paranoia
wind up pipe up cut (me) dead*

- 1 Read the title of the text. What do you think it is going to be about? Can you predict the writer's attitude to the topic?
- 2 How many different words can you find that express the idea of 'rubbish'. Why have different words been used?
- 3 Now read Question 1. Read the text carefully to find the section which contains the answer. Then find the option which is closest in meaning to your selection.
- 4 Repeat the procedure for the rest of the questions. Use the Help clues if necessary.

You are going to read an article about recycling household rubbish. For questions 1 – 6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

- 1 The writer says that visitors to New York often gain the erroneous impression that
 - A it takes refuse collection more seriously than other cities.
 - B its refuse collection policies aren't implemented rigorously.
 - C its citizens fail to comply with its refuse collection regulations.
 - D it smells of rubbish despite having a highly effective refuse collection system.
- 2 In the second paragraph, the writer is emphasising
 - A the shortcomings of the arrangements at her own accommodation.
 - B the impact that rubbish collections have on the rest of her life.
 - C the need to develop strategies to get round the system.
 - D the inconvenience of the timing of rubbish collections.
- 3 What did the writer find particularly irritating about the fines she received?
 - A the amount which was levied
 - B the way she was informed of them
 - C the triviality of some of the offences
 - D the reaction of her neighbours to them
- 4 On hearing about how her infringements of the rules had been uncovered, the writer
 - A realised she had no choice but to comply in future.
 - B resolved to avoid putting certain items into her rubbish.
 - C became worried about what else her garbage revealed.
 - D decided to pay more attention to the detailed instructions.
- 5 In the final paragraph, the writer admits to being most resentful of
 - A the attitude of her fellow citizens towards recycling.
 - B the public money that is wasted on recycling projects.
 - C the attempts of her neighbours to advise her about recycling.
 - D the fact that recycling schemes do not always achieve their aims.
- 6 In the text as a whole, the writer's tone is
 - A politely tentative.
 - B righteously indignant.
 - C light-hearted and ironic.
 - D restrained and reasonable.

The whole rotten business of rubbish

Visitors to New York are often shocked when they first encounter its powerful summertime stink of rotting garbage. Breathing in the miasmatic odours and observing the mountainous piles of refuse that line the streets each night, newcomers are apt to reach the conclusion that New York is rather relaxed and devil-may-care about matters of refuse and refuse collection. But nothing could be further from the truth. The city may look and smell like a compost heap a lot of the time, but it is home to some of the most draconian garbage rules and regulations known to modern man.

Every neighbourhood in New York has three designated garbage pick-up days a week and residents are allowed to put their refuse out no earlier than 5p.m. on the eve of each pick-up day. If you live in a smaller apartment building with no garbage storage in the basement, your pick-up days take on quite disproportionate significance. Miss a day, and you have to live with your festering garbage bags in your apartment until the next scheduled pick-up. Once or twice, over the years, I have become so desperate to get rid of some rancid piece of chicken, or left-over Indian take-away, that I have crept out under cover of night and illicitly dumped the bags in another neighbourhood where pick-up was due the next morning.

Then there are the elaborate and fiercely policed recycling protocols. Plastic and glass and metal go in a blue bag, paper and cardboard in a transparent bag, and everything else in a black bag. Black bags can go out on any of the three days, but the recyclables can only be put out on Friday. Failure to observe these – and a whole raft of infinitely more subtle particulars – results in heavy fines. When I first moved to the city, and had not yet been initiated into the mysteries of the garbage laws, I was constantly being busted for improperly wrapped or sorted refuse. And as if that wasn't sufficiently galling in itself, the fines were then issued to my building superintendent, who would then post them on my front door, like a plague sign, for all my neighbours to see. Once or twice a month, I would return home to find a gnomic account of my latest infraction – 'Two bottles found in black bag' or 'Newspapers improperly tied' – together with a demand for a hundred bucks.

One day, in a bolshy mood, I asked the superintendent how the garbage police could

be so sure that the delinquent bottles and inadequately tied newspapers were mine and not someone else's. He trudged down to the basement and came back brandishing an empty bottle of prescription drugs with my name on it. 'They found this in the bag,' he said. Knowing that one's garbage stands a strong chance of being gone through, piece by piece, by a po-faced enforcement agent does tend to encourage compliance. It also produces a certain amount of paranoia. Over the past 17 years, I have spent more time than I am happy to admit standing over my recycling bins, cutting up receipts and scribbling over labels to obscure evidence of my dodgier self-medication habits and lingerie purchases.

I deeply resent all this. It's not just that the economics of the city's recycling are highly questionable – which they are – or even that an estimated 40 percent of New York's recyclable stuff winds up in landfills, anyway – which it does: there's something maddening about the elevated status that recycling enjoys – as if it were an absolute good. To question its worthiness is to put yourself beyond the pale of common civic values. One recent Friday night, as my children and I were hauling garbage bags down to the street, we met a neighbour in the elevator. Observing my untidy bag of unflattened cardboard boxes, he offered to give me some packing tips. 'We do all our sorting and packing as a family on Thursday nights. It's kind of fun and the kids love it.' I smiled and nodded. 'Mom thinks recycling is crap,' my daughter piped up. 'She wishes we could go back to landfills.' The neighbour's eyes grew watery with anguish, or perhaps suppressed rage. 'Well, I'm sorry she feels that way,' he murmured. He has cut me dead ever since.



Vocabulary development 2

Synonyms and antonyms

- 1 Complete each sentence with the antonym of a word from the box.

*detrimental far-sighted inferior intellectual
permanent straightforward*

- Any sort of work is tiring but _____ work is physically exhausting.
- The meat we bought from the local farmer was definitely _____ to what I usually buy from the supermarket.
- When we're dealing with the environment, the last thing we need is _____ policies that only focus on the immediate problem.
- The ideal solution is one that is _____ to both the producers of foodstuffs and the consumer.
- We agreed to give _____ shelter to some hens that were going to be re-homed, but we had no space to keep them, unfortunately.
- The procedure involved in the manufacture of recycled garments is actually quite _____.

Binomials (word pairs)

- 2 Match the beginnings of the word pairs (1–10) with their endings (a–j).

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| 1 by and _____ | a breadth |
| 2 hard and _____ | b cons |
| 3 ins and _____ | c fast |
| 4 length and _____ | d fro |
| 5 peace and _____ | e joy |
| 6 pride and _____ | f large |
| 7 pros and _____ | g outs |
| 8 safe and _____ | h quiet |
| 9 sick and _____ | i sound |
| 10 to and _____ | j tired |

- 3 Complete the text with word pairs from Exercise 2.

- There are many _____ to keeping livestock but _____ I'm in favour! Of course some days I get _____ of cleaning them out and getting up at the crack of dawn to feed them. However, there's nothing to compare with the _____ of the countryside.
- The other day, a horse we had on our smallholding went missing! Panic! He must have jumped over the fence – but the problem was we lived near a main road. It was a disaster waiting to happen. The horse was our _____, since he'd won several show-jumping cups. Having searched the _____ of the fields around the farm, we set off in the car to look for him. Fortunately, after five minutes we found him _____, quietly grazing by the side of the road. Obviously, the grass looked greener to him there!

Ways of walking

- 4 Think of a verb to fit each definition and situation described.
- to walk proudly in a way that shows you think you are important; male peacocks do this when they open their tail feathers to impress a female
 - to roll around in mud, water, etc.; hippos do this to keep cool
 - to walk through deep water; people may do this to cross a river
 - to follow a person or animal quietly in order to attack them; cats do this when they try to catch birds

Adjectives and adverbs

- 5 Complete the text with an adjective or adverb from the box.

*absent acutely apparently asymmetric confined
faint general magnetic precisely remotely
truly visible*

Sense and sensibility – according to birds!

You think you know the world, at least the (1) _____ shape of it, the way it works, yet sometimes you are struck by just how far you are from (2) _____ comprehending it in all its glorious peculiarity. For example, have you ever (3) _____ considered that above the surface of the ocean might be drifting immense blocks or plumes of smells appearing and disappearing like mists? The (4) _____ empty marine vastness, which seems so featureless, is not really featureless at all – if you can sniff your way around it.

Seabirds such as petrels and albatrosses, whose sense of smell is (5) _____ sensitive, can pick up (6) _____ odours such as that of a chemical given off by plankton; and following them upwind, they can find food supplies, or they can even find their way home, sometimes over thousands of miles of empty water. Smell is a key feature of their lives. Yet fifty years ago, most scientists thought that a sense of smell was (7) _____ or minimal in nearly all birds.

It has also become clear that another way birds navigate is by sensing the earth's (8) _____ field; and they also orientate themselves by using the sun in the day and the stars at night. Some birds are even capable of flying around inside (9) _____ spaces in pitch blackness by using echolocation – giving off sounds and picking up their echoes, just as bats do.

But even the more familiar senses can be developed in birds to levels far beyond what humans are capable of. Shrikes, which are small predators, can see larger predators such as falcons miles away, before they are at all (10) _____ to the human eye. The great grey owl of the Far North can detect scurrying mice and voles under several inches of snow by using its (11) _____ ears – one sited at two o'clock on its head, the other at seven o'clock – which pinpoint (12) _____ the direction the sound is coming from.

Language development 2

► CB p. 34, GR p. 175

Verb phrases

- 1 Complete each pair of sentences with a different form of the same verb.
- a Could you please _____ me up-to-date with the most recent research findings in this area?

b The sight of the baby animal without its mother _____ tears to my eyes.
 - a The actor was such a formidable opponent of animal testing in the cosmetics industry that the management knew they had _____ their match.

b Do you think the Save Energy campaign will _____ its objectives?
 - a I'm afraid that Sam's recent accident has _____ paid to his idea of going to work in Africa.

b By next month we'll be _____ our new plan into action.
 - a Conservationists nowadays _____ a lot of importance on the protection of endangered wildlife.

b The school has recently _____ an order for two new recycling bins.
 - a If you run a business, it makes sense to _____ your stationery in bulk to secure a discount.

b We _____ ourselves more time to reach an agreement by requesting further information.
 - a Ben and Hilary _____ exception to the fact that the chickens from next door were getting into their garden!

b When is the farm open day _____ place? Is it next Sunday?

Collocations

- 2 Complete each sentence by circling the correct word from each pair in *italics*.
- Our dog seemed to be feeling lonely so we bought another one to *keep* / *make* her company.
 - The local wildlife protection society thanked all its members for *making* / *lending* their support to their latest public awareness campaign.
 - Have you *given* / *taken* into consideration how much it costs to feed your animals over a year? Do you think you will be able to *do* / *make* a profit in the end?
 - Certainly, the government is *making* / *taking* steps to improve the situation.
 - I'm trying to *take* / *get* hold of a really good pair of second-hand binoculars. Maybe I'll try on eBay.
 - How much time will it *take* / *do* to get approval to buy that piece of land?

Prepositional phrases

- 3 Complete each sentence with a suitable preposition.
- _____ all likelihood, they'll be opening a new recycling plant fairly soon.
 - I was proud to be invited to give a talk about my conservation work and I accepted _____ pleasure!
 - _____ occasion, they have seen seals in the sea near their holiday cottage.
 - We were asked to take in our friends' pets _____ short notice so it was difficult to refuse.
 - Are any particular species _____ decline in your country?
 - Jack has been banned from gardening after digging up his mother's favourite dahlia _____ accident!
 - _____ the strength of her qualifications in environmental studies, Lucy was accepted onto the research team.
 - If you're feeling _____ the end of your tether and you can't take the stresses and strains any longer, go and have a walk by the sea – it works wonders!

Phrases with *have*, *do* and *give*

- 4 Complete each sentence with a word from the box. Then underline the verb phrases.
- conscience consequences doubts harm impression opinion priority scruples thought without wonders*
- I really have grave _____ about Simon's capacity to get this job done properly.
 - Many scientists agree that pesticides and other chemicals do significant _____ to the environment as well as having serious _____ for our health.
 - To be honest, if a person gives _____ to the welfare of other living creatures, then they can have a clear _____.
 - If we give some _____ to our modern way of life, it seems that most people would find it difficult to do _____ certain luxuries.
 - It was interesting to listen to someone like Harry, who has an informed _____ on the question of renewable energy sources.
 - They say that talking to flowers does _____ for their rate of growth!
 - I don't want to give people the _____ that I'm only interested in making money.
 - Poachers have no _____ about killing animals in danger of extinction in order to make money from their tusks or skins.

Use of English (Paper 1 Part 3)

Word formation

EXPERT STRATEGY

This task tests your knowledge of how vocabulary is used in context, including prefixes, suffixes and compound words. You must also know the spelling rules which apply when building new words.

HELP

- Q1 You need to add a prefix here to form a word that together with the preposition *for* means 'gives an explanation'.
- Q3 How do you make this kind of verb into an adjective?
- Q6 You need to make a compound verb here by adding a prefix before *light*.
- Q7 Read the whole sentence carefully to see whether a positive or negative prefix is needed here.

EXPERT LANGUAGE

Look back at the text. Find set phrases which include prepositions.



- 1 Read the title of the text. What can you guess about orangutans from this?
- 2 Read the text quickly to get the general meaning.
- 3 Read it again carefully and complete the gaps, using the Help clues if necessary. The words you create must fit the grammar of the sentence in terms of tense, pluralisation, etc.
- 4 Read through the text again when you've finished with your chosen words in place. Does it make complete sense?

For questions 1 – 8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

The last orangutans

The orangutan is our closest living (0) RELATIVE RELATE among the animal species. There is just a two percent difference in our DNA and this perhaps (1) _____ COUNT for the number of tourists flocking to the rainforests of south-east Asia in the hope of seeing the creatures in close proximity. Just glimpsing one is an (2) _____ FORGET experience. With logging and oil-palm production destroying their precious habitat at an ever (3) _____ QUICKEN pace, the animal is on the brink of extinction. Mass tourism itself must take part of the blame for the creature's demise, but for anyone determined to see one, a (4) _____ REHABILITATE centre offers the chance to do so in a regulated environment. The recent discovery of a new population of orangutans in a largely (5) _____ ACCESS area of Borneo is a bit of positive news in an otherwise bleak situation. A team of conservationists has (6) _____ LIGHT the need to protect the group, both by (7) _____ COURAGE unwanted tourists, and by ensuring the remote region remains (8) _____ TOUCH by the sort of development that has done so much damage elsewhere.

- 5 Find words and expressions in the text that mean:

- 1 going in great numbers _____
- 2 up close, nearby _____
- 3 catching sight of _____
- 4 almost, nearly _____
- 5 the end (of something) _____
- 6 without much hope _____

Writing: article (Paper 2 Part 2)

► CB pp. 30 and 36–37, WR pp. 196–197

EXPERT STRATEGY

Remember to address all of the points mentioned in the exam task and do so in the most interesting and imaginative way possible. Put yourself in the position of the reader – would you want to read what you have written?

Analysing the task

- 1 Read the exam task below and think about the following questions.
 - a Who is your target reader?
 - b What register will you use?
 - c What does your article need to include?
 - d How will you make it interesting?
 - e What type of language will you use?

A local English-language entertainment magazine has requested articles about events of interest that have taken place in your area recently. You have decided to write about a one-day event organised by a local college, which was part of a public campaign to raise awareness of environmental issues. The article should include an outline of the activities that were available at the event and an assessment of how successful the event was.

Write your answer in 280 – 320 words.

Developing ideas

- 2 Brainstorm ideas for the task. Which of the following activities would you like to include in your article?

Illustrated talks / demonstrations

- Recycling
- Deforestation
- Sustainable energy
- Endangered species
- Pollution

Practical workshops

- Eco-farming/organic farming
- Bee-keeping
- Wood carving using recycled wood
- Tree-planting
- Green household products

Other?

Planning your answer

- 3 Organise your ideas and write a short plan.

Features of good writing

- 4 Read the paragraph below, which is taken from the main body of an article written for this task. Did you find the extract interesting to read? Why/Why not?

Coming from one corner of the college grounds could be heard a variety of loud noises: squawks, screeches and other animal noises. Intrigued, I made my way across the beautifully-kept college lawns. Indeed, there on its perch, was a lovely brightly-coloured parrot which was attracting a lot of attention from the younger members of the public. The thought did cross my mind as to why these birds were ostensibly here in captivity and not being allowed to fly around freely in their native habitat but the people in charge hastened to explain that the birds were on loan from a local bird sanctuary where they were kept in conditions similar to their normal surroundings. In combination with the bird attraction, leaflets were being handed out outlining how the parrots' habitat is endangered and how members of the public can get involved in conservation projects. It was all fascinating and well-researched. I couldn't fault it.

- 5 Find examples of the following features in the paragraph in Exercise 4.
 - **Vocabulary:** use of precise descriptive vocabulary, interesting verb phrases, phrasal verbs, collocations, appropriate topic vocabulary, good use of advanced adjectives and adverbs
 - **Grammar:** use of the passive, appropriate tenses
 - **Register:** formal
 - **Sentence structure:** complex, varied

Writing task

- 6 Now do the task in Exercise 1.

