Abstract nouns

On page 75 we studied **abstract nouns**, which are used to describe ideas and qualities; for example: goodness. Can you remember any of the **nouns**? What do we add to **adjectives** in order to make **abstract nouns**?

1	Look at the adjectives below. In pairs, check their meanings, then write the	noun form	for each	in the
spa	ces below. Each dash represents one letter.			

Example: a shy
b timid
c angry
d weak
e happy
f confident
g thirsty
h tired

2 Complete each of the following sentences with an abstract noun from the box below. Be careful! You do not need all of the nouns.

Example:

a	To prevent the problem of <u>lateness</u> we do not allow people into the
	theatre after the play has started.
b	Thanks to the of the burglars, it was easy for the police
	to catch them.
C	The townspeople felt a lot of that nothing was being done about homelessness.
d	My idea of is a hot bath, a good book, and a box of chocolates.
	There's nothing better!
e	It's time for the rich countries to do their bit to fight
f	Some people think animals are naturally kind, but there's a lot of in nature.
g	To do a job, you must be sure you can do it – in yourself is very important!

happiness

kindness

3 Divide into two teams, **A** and **B**. Each team looks at the list of abstract nouns below. Using a dictionary, write down the true definition of each word on your team's list and invent two false ones for each. When both teams are ready, each team reads out a word and its three definitions. The other team must guess which definition is correct. If it guesses correctly, it wins a point.

carelessness

confidence

Team A vagrancy clarity scorn hunger coincidence

lateness

anger

weakness

g w	eg
ritution	ısəj
ſτλ	lisi
noitsvin	də
ə	me
eş e	SE

cruelty

poverty

intelligence

Complex sentences

Racism

On page 80 we saw how we can use what to emphasise part of a sentence. For example:

What really upset me was his racist attitude. what + verb clause + verb to be + indirect object

Here, what has the same meaning as the thing that.

Work in pairs. Make six sentences, using one word or phrase from each box below.

Tugy 10	(made him late) I love most about Italy	cson, Rožen	racial equality and justice for all. the beautiful photography.
What	she was looking for in the library I really enjoyed in the film makes life difficult for some women they went on holiday for I'm hoping to buy in the sales we really need	is was were	combining a career and a family. a flat tyre. the sunshine. some cheap shoes. books on American history. the delicious pasta dishes.

2	Using th	e key	words	below,	write	sentences	express	sin	g	your	own	preference	!S
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Example:	а	like my country	What I like about my country is the weather.
	b	hate about studying English	
	C	annoyed me this morning	
	d	makes me laugh	
	e	look for in a boy or girlfriend	
	f	wanted for my birthday	
	g	enjoy doing at the weekend	
	h	detect about computers	

3	Vocabulary. Look	at the list below and match	n each word with the	correct definition.	All the words appear on
ag	es 78-81.	_			

pages 78-	81.				
Example:	a	racism		i	the
	b	ethnic group	1		peo
	C	integrate	\	ii	to f
	d	apartheid	1	iii	poli
	е	i/c3		iv	a ri
	f	positive action		V	disl
	g	National Front		vi	peo
	h	mixed marriage		vii	a m

- i the old political system of South Africa where people were treated differently according to race
- ii to fit in with society
 iii policy which favours someone by
- iii policy which favours someone because of his/her race
- iv a right-wing racist political party in Britain
- v dislike for others because of the colour of his/her skin
- vi people linked by a common race or culture
- vii a marriage between people of different races
 viii the police identification for a black person
- 4 Imagine you belong to an ethnic minority in your country. What problems do you have in your daily life at home, at school or at work? Make notes then write a letter to a friend explaining your problems and feelings.